

The L^AT_EX3 Sources

The L^AT_EX3 Project*

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Abstract

This is the reference documentation for the `expl3` programming environment. The `expl3` modules set up an experimental naming scheme for L^AT_EX commands, which allow the L^AT_EX programmer to systematically name functions and variables, and specify the argument types of functions.

The T_EX and ε -T_EX primitives are all given a new name according to these conventions. However, in the main direct use of the primitives is not required or encouraged: the `expl3` modules define an independent low-level L^AT_EX3 programming language.

At present, the `expl3` modules are designed to be loaded on top of L^AT_EX 2 ε . In time, a L^AT_EX3 format will be produced based on this code. This allows the code to be used in L^AT_EX 2 ε packages *now* while a stand-alone L^AT_EX3 is developed.

While `expl3` is still experimental, the bundle is now regarded as broadly stable. The syntax conventions and functions provided are now ready for wider use. There may still be changes to some functions, but these will be minor when compared to the scope of `expl3`.

New modules will be added to the distributed version of `expl3` as they reach maturity.

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Contents

I	Introduction to <code>expl3</code> and this document	1
1	Naming functions and variables	1
1.1	Terminological inexactitude	3
2	Documentation conventions	4
3	Formal language conventions which apply generally	5
4	<code>TeX</code> concepts not supported by <code>LaTeX3</code>	6
II	The <code>l3bootstrap</code> package: Bootstrap code	7
1	Using the <code>LaTeX3</code> modules	7
III	The <code>l3names</code> package: Namespace for primitives	8
1	Setting up the <code>LaTeX3</code> programming language	8
IV	The <code>l3basics</code> package: Basic definitions	9
1	No operation functions	9
2	Grouping material	9
3	Control sequences and functions	10
3.1	Defining functions	10
3.2	Defining new functions using parameter text	11
3.3	Defining new functions using the signature	12
3.4	Copying control sequences	15
3.5	Deleting control sequences	15
3.6	Showing control sequences	15
3.7	Converting to and from control sequences	16
4	Analysing control sequences	17
5	Using or removing tokens and arguments	18
5.1	Selecting tokens from delimited arguments	20
6	Predicates and conditionals	21
6.1	Tests on control sequences	22
6.2	Primitive conditionals	22
7	Starting a paragraph	24
7.1	Debugging support	24

V	The <code>l3expan</code> package: Argument expansion	25
1	Defining new variants	25
2	Methods for defining variants	26
3	Introducing the variants	27
4	Manipulating the first argument	29
5	Manipulating two arguments	31
6	Manipulating three arguments	32
7	Unbraced expansion	33
8	Preventing expansion	33
9	Controlled expansion	35
10	Internal functions	37
VI	The <code>l3tl</code> package: Token lists	38
1	Creating and initialising token list variables	38
2	Adding data to token list variables	39
3	Modifying token list variables	40
4	Reassigning token list category codes	40
5	Token list conditionals	41
6	Mapping to token lists	43
7	Using token lists	46
8	Working with the content of token lists	46
9	The first token from a token list	48
10	Using a single item	51
11	Viewing token lists	53
12	Constant token lists	53
13	Scratch token lists	54
VII	The <code>l3str</code> package: Strings	55

1	Building strings	55
2	Adding data to string variables	56
3	Modifying string variables	57
4	String conditionals	58
5	Mapping to strings	59
6	Working with the content of strings	61
7	String manipulation	64
8	Viewing strings	65
9	Constant token lists	66
10	Scratch strings	66
VIII	The l3str-convert package: string encoding conversions	67
1	Encoding and escaping schemes	67
2	Conversion functions	67
3	Creating 8-bit mappings	69
4	Possibilities, and things to do	69
IX	The l3quark package: Quarks	70
1	Quarks	70
2	Defining quarks	70
3	Quark tests	71
4	Recursion	71
5	An example of recursion with quarks	72
6	Scan marks	73
X	The l3seq package: Sequences and stacks	75
1	Creating and initialising sequences	75
2	Appending data to sequences	76
3	Recovering items from sequences	76

4	Recovering values from sequences with branching	78
5	Modifying sequences	79
6	Sequence conditionals	80
7	Mapping to sequences	80
8	Using the content of sequences directly	82
9	Sequences as stacks	83
10	Sequences as sets	84
11	Constant and scratch sequences	85
12	Viewing sequences	86
XI	The l3int package: Integers	87
1	Integer expressions	88
2	Creating and initialising integers	89
3	Setting and incrementing integers	90
4	Using integers	91
5	Integer expression conditionals	91
6	Integer expression loops	93
7	Integer step functions	95
8	Formatting integers	96
9	Converting from other formats to integers	97
10	Random integers	98
11	Viewing integers	99
12	Constant integers	99
13	Scratch integers	99
	13.1 Direct number expansion	100
14	Primitive conditionals	100
XII	The l3flag package: Expandable flags	102
1	Setting up flags	102

2	Expandable flag commands	103
XIII	The <code>l3prg</code> package: Control structures	104
1	Defining a set of conditional functions	104
2	The boolean data type	106
3	Boolean expressions	108
4	Logical loops	110
5	Producing multiple copies	111
6	Detecting $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$'s mode	111
7	Primitive conditionals	112
8	Nestable recursions and mappings	112
	8.1 Simple mappings	112
9	Internal programming functions	113
XIV	The <code>l3sys</code> package: System/runtime functions	114
1	The name of the job	114
2	Date and time	114
3	Engine	114
4	Output format	115
5	Platform	115
6	Random numbers	115
7	Access to the shell	116
	7.1 Loading configuration data	117
	7.2 Final settings	117
XV	The <code>l3clist</code> package: Comma separated lists	118
1	Creating and initialising comma lists	118
2	Adding data to comma lists	120
3	Modifying comma lists	120
4	Comma list conditionals	122

5	Mapping to comma lists	122
6	Using the content of comma lists directly	124
7	Comma lists as stacks	125
8	Using a single item	126
9	Viewing comma lists	126
10	Constant and scratch comma lists	127
XVI	The l3token package: Token manipulation	128
1	Creating character tokens	128
2	Manipulating and interrogating character tokens	130
3	Generic tokens	133
4	Converting tokens	133
5	Token conditionals	134
6	Peeking ahead at the next token	137
7	Description of all possible tokens	140
XVII	The l3prop package: Property lists	143
1	Creating and initialising property lists	143
2	Adding entries to property lists	144
3	Recovering values from property lists	144
4	Modifying property lists	145
5	Property list conditionals	145
6	Recovering values from property lists with branching	146
7	Mapping to property lists	147
8	Viewing property lists	148
9	Scratch property lists	148
10	Constants	149
XVIII	The l3msg package: Messages	150

1	Creating new messages	150
2	Contextual information for messages	151
3	Issuing messages	152
4	Redirecting messages	154
XIX	The l3file package: File and I/O operations	156
1	Input–output stream management	156
1.1	Reading from files	157
1.2	Writing to files	160
1.3	Wrapping lines in output	162
1.4	Constant input–output streams, and variables	163
1.5	Primitive conditionals	163
2	File operation functions	163
XX	The l3skip package: Dimensions and skips	168
1	Creating and initialising dim variables	168
2	Setting dim variables	169
3	Utilities for dimension calculations	169
4	Dimension expression conditionals	170
5	Dimension expression loops	172
6	Dimension step functions	173
7	Using dim expressions and variables	174
8	Viewing dim variables	175
9	Constant dimensions	176
10	Scratch dimensions	176
11	Creating and initialising skip variables	176
12	Setting skip variables	177
13	Skip expression conditionals	178
14	Using skip expressions and variables	178
15	Viewing skip variables	178

16	Constant skips	179
17	Scratch skips	179
18	Inserting skips into the output	179
19	Creating and initialising muskip variables	180
20	Setting muskip variables	180
21	Using muskip expressions and variables	181
22	Viewing muskip variables	181
23	Constant muskips	182
24	Scratch muskips	182
25	Primitive conditional	182
XXI	The l3keys package: Key–value interfaces	183
1	Creating keys	184
2	Sub-dividing keys	188
3	Choice and multiple choice keys	189
4	Setting keys	191
5	Handling of unknown keys	191
6	Selective key setting	192
7	Utility functions for keys	193
8	Low-level interface for parsing key–val lists	194
XXII	The l3intarray package: fast global integer arrays	196
1	l3intarray documentation	196
1.1	Implementation notes	197
XXIII	The l3fp package: Floating points	198
1	Creating and initialising floating point variables	199
2	Setting floating point variables	200
3	Using floating points	200

4	Floating point conditionals	202
5	Floating point expression loops	203
6	Some useful constants, and scratch variables	205
7	Floating point exceptions	206
8	Viewing floating points	207
9	Floating point expressions	208
9.1	Input of floating point numbers	208
9.2	Precedence of operators	209
9.3	Operations	209
10	Disclaimer and roadmap	216
XXIV	The l3farray package: fast global floating point arrays	219
1	l3farray documentation	219
XXV	The l3sort package: Sorting functions	220
1	Controlling sorting	220
XXVI	The l3tl-analysis package: Analysing token lists	221
1	l3tl-analysis documentation	221
XXVII	The l3regex package: Regular expressions in T_EX	222
1	Syntax of regular expressions	222
2	Syntax of the replacement text	227
3	Pre-compiling regular expressions	229
4	Matching	229
5	Submatch extraction	230
6	Replacement	231
7	Constants and variables	231
8	Bugs, misfeatures, future work, and other possibilities	232
XXVIII	The l3box package: Boxes	235

1	Creating and initialising boxes	235
2	Using boxes	235
3	Measuring and setting box dimensions	236
4	Box conditionals	237
5	The last box inserted	237
6	Constant boxes	237
7	Scratch boxes	238
8	Viewing box contents	238
9	Boxes and color	238
10	Horizontal mode boxes	238
11	Vertical mode boxes	240
12	Using boxes efficiently	241
13	Affine transformations	242
14	Primitive box conditionals	245
XXIX	The <code>l3coffins</code> package: Coffin code layer	246
1	Creating and initialising coffins	246
2	Setting coffin content and poles	246
3	Coffin affine transformations	248
4	Joining and using coffins	248
5	Measuring coffins	249
6	Coffin diagnostics	249
7	Constants and variables	250
XXX	The <code>l3color-base</code> package: Color support	251
1	Color in boxes	251
XXXI	The <code>l3luatex</code> package: Lua_{TeX}-specific functions	252
1	Breaking out to Lua	252

2	Lua interfaces	253
XXXII	The <code>l3unicode</code> package: Unicode support functions	254
XXXIII	The <code>l3text</code> package: text processing	255
1	<code>l3text</code> documentation	255
1.1	Expanding text	255
1.2	Case changing	257
1.3	Removing formatting from text	258
1.4	Control variables	258
XXXIV	The <code>l3legacy</code> package: Interfaces to legacy concepts	259
XXXV	The <code>l3candidates</code> package: Experimental additions to <code>l3kernel</code>	260
1	Important notice	260
2	Additions to <code>l3box</code>	260
2.1	Viewing part of a box	260
3	Additions to <code>l3expan</code>	261
4	Additions to <code>l3fp</code>	261
5	Additions to <code>l3file</code>	261
6	Additions to <code>l3flag</code>	262
7	Additions to <code>l3intarray</code>	262
7.1	Working with contents of integer arrays	262
8	Additions to <code>l3msg</code>	263
9	Additions to <code>l3prg</code>	264
10	Additions to <code>l3prop</code>	265
11	Additions to <code>l3seq</code>	265
12	Additions to <code>l3sys</code>	267
13	Additions to <code>l3tl</code>	268
14	Additions to <code>l3token</code>	269
XXXVI	Implementation	270

1	l3bootstrap implementation	270
1.1	Format-specific code	270
1.2	The <code>\pdfstrcmp</code> primitive in \LaTeX	271
1.3	Loading support Lua code	271
1.4	Engine requirements	272
1.5	Extending allocators	274
1.6	Character data	274
1.7	The \LaTeX 3 code environment	276
2	l3names implementation	277
2.1	Deprecated functions	301
3	Internal kernel functions	313
4	Kernel backend functions	317
5	l3basics implementation	318
5.1	Renaming some \TeX primitives (again)	318
5.2	Defining some constants	321
5.3	Defining functions	321
5.4	Selecting tokens	322
5.5	Gobbling tokens from input	323
5.6	Debugging and patching later definitions	324
5.7	Conditional processing and definitions	325
5.8	Dissecting a control sequence	330
5.9	Exist or free	333
5.10	Preliminaries for new functions	334
5.11	Defining new functions	336
5.12	Copying definitions	337
5.13	Undefining functions	338
5.14	Generating parameter text from argument count	338
5.15	Defining functions from a given number of arguments	339
5.16	Using the signature to define functions	340
5.17	Checking control sequence equality	342
5.18	Diagnostic functions	343
5.19	Decomposing a macro definition	344
5.20	Doing nothing functions	345
5.21	Breaking out of mapping functions	345
5.22	Starting a paragraph	345
6	l3expan implementation	346
6.1	General expansion	346
6.2	Hand-tuned definitions	350
6.3	Last-unbraced versions	353
6.4	Preventing expansion	355
6.5	Controlled expansion	356
6.6	Emulating \e -type expansion	356
6.7	Defining function variants	363
6.8	Definitions with the automated technique	373

7	l3tl implementation	375
7.1	Functions	375
7.2	Constant token lists	376
7.3	Adding to token list variables	377
7.4	Reassigning token list category codes	378
7.5	Modifying token list variables	382
7.6	Token list conditionals	385
7.7	Mapping to token lists	390
7.8	Using token lists	392
7.9	Working with the contents of token lists	392
7.10	Token by token changes	395
7.11	The first token from a token list	397
7.12	Using a single item	401
7.13	Viewing token lists	404
7.14	Scratch token lists	405
8	l3str implementation	406
8.1	Creating and setting string variables	406
8.2	Modifying string variables	407
8.3	String comparisons	408
8.4	Mapping to strings	411
8.5	Accessing specific characters in a string	413
8.6	Counting characters	418
8.7	The first character in a string	419
8.8	String manipulation	420
8.9	Viewing strings	422
9	l3str-convert implementation	422
9.1	Helpers	422
9.1.1	Variables and constants	422
9.2	String conditionals	423
9.3	Conversions	425
9.3.1	Producing one byte or character	425
9.3.2	Mapping functions for conversions	426
9.3.3	Error-reporting during conversion	427
9.3.4	Framework for conversions	427
9.3.5	Byte unescape and escape	432
9.3.6	Native strings	433
9.3.7	<code>clist</code>	434
9.3.8	8-bit encodings	434
9.4	Messages	437
9.5	Escaping definitions	438
9.5.1	Unescape methods	438
9.5.2	Escape methods	443
9.6	Encoding definitions	445
9.6.1	UTF-8 support	445
9.6.2	UTF-16 support	450
9.6.3	UTF-32 support	455
9.6.4	ISO 8859 support	458

10	l3quark implementation	474
10.1	Quarks	474
10.2	Scan marks	477
11	l3seq implementation	478
11.1	Allocation and initialisation	479
11.2	Appending data to either end	482
11.3	Modifying sequences	482
11.4	Sequence conditionals	485
11.5	Recovering data from sequences	487
11.6	Mapping to sequences	490
11.7	Using sequences	493
11.8	Sequence stacks	494
11.9	Viewing sequences	495
11.10	Scratch sequences	495
12	l3int implementation	496
12.1	Integer expressions	496
12.2	Creating and initialising integers	499
12.3	Setting and incrementing integers	500
12.4	Using integers	501
12.5	Integer expression conditionals	501
12.6	Integer expression loops	505
12.7	Integer step functions	506
12.8	Formatting integers	508
12.9	Converting from other formats to integers	514
12.10	Viewing integer	516
12.11	Random integers	517
12.12	Constant integers	517
12.13	Scratch integers	518
12.14	Integers for earlier modules	518
13	l3flag implementation	518
13.1	Non-expandable flag commands	518
13.2	Expandable flag commands	519
14	l3prg implementation	520
14.1	Primitive conditionals	520
14.2	Defining a set of conditional functions	520
14.3	The boolean data type	521
14.4	Boolean expressions	523
14.5	Logical loops	528
14.6	Producing multiple copies	529
14.7	Detecting T _E X's mode	530
14.8	Internal programming functions	531

15	l3sys implementation	531
15.1	Kernel code	531
15.1.1	Detecting the engine	531
15.1.2	Randomness	532
15.1.3	Platform	533
15.1.4	Configurations	533
15.1.5	Access to the shell	534
15.2	Dynamic (every job) code	536
15.2.1	The name of the job	536
15.2.2	Time and date	537
15.2.3	Random numbers	537
15.2.4	Access to the shell	538
15.2.5	Held over from l3file	539
15.3	Last-minute code	539
15.3.1	Detecting the output	539
15.3.2	Configurations	540
16	l3clist implementation	541
16.1	Removing spaces around items	541
16.2	Allocation and initialisation	543
16.3	Adding data to comma lists	545
16.4	Comma lists as stacks	546
16.5	Modifying comma lists	547
16.6	Comma list conditionals	550
16.7	Mapping to comma lists	551
16.8	Using comma lists	554
16.9	Using a single item	555
16.10	Viewing comma lists	557
16.11	Scratch comma lists	558
17	l3token implementation	558
17.1	Manipulating and interrogating character tokens	558
17.2	Creating character tokens	560
17.3	Generic tokens	569
17.4	Token conditionals	570
17.5	Peeking ahead at the next token	577
18	l3prop implementation	583
18.1	Allocation and initialisation	584
18.2	Accessing data in property lists	587
18.3	Property list conditionals	591
18.4	Recovering values from property lists with branching	592
18.5	Mapping to property lists	592
18.6	Viewing property lists	594

19	l3msg implementation	594
19.1	Creating messages	595
19.2	Messages: support functions and text	596
19.3	Showing messages: low level mechanism	597
19.4	Displaying messages	599
19.5	Kernel-specific functions	608
19.6	Expandable errors	616
20	l3file implementation	617
20.1	Input operations	617
20.1.1	Variables and constants	617
20.1.2	Stream management	618
20.1.3	Reading input	621
20.2	Output operations	624
20.2.1	Variables and constants	624
20.3	Stream management	625
20.3.1	Deferred writing	627
20.3.2	Immediate writing	627
20.3.3	Special characters for writing	628
20.3.4	Hard-wrapping lines to a character count	628
20.4	File operations	638
20.5	GetIfInfo	655
20.6	Messages	657
20.7	Functions delayed from earlier modules	657
21	l3skip implementation	658
21.1	Length primitives renamed	658
21.2	Creating and initialising dim variables	658
21.3	Setting dim variables	659
21.4	Utilities for dimension calculations	660
21.5	Dimension expression conditionals	661
21.6	Dimension expression loops	663
21.7	Dimension step functions	664
21.8	Using dim expressions and variables	666
21.9	Viewing dim variables	667
21.10	Constant dimensions	668
21.11	Scratch dimensions	668
21.12	Creating and initialising skip variables	668
21.13	Setting skip variables	669
21.14	Skip expression conditionals	670
21.15	Using skip expressions and variables	671
21.16	Inserting skips into the output	671
21.17	Viewing skip variables	671
21.18	Constant skips	672
21.19	Scratch skips	672
21.20	Creating and initialising muskip variables	672
21.21	Setting muskip variables	673
21.22	Using muskip expressions and variables	674
21.23	Viewing muskip variables	674
21.24	Constant muskips	674

21.25	Scratch muskips	674
22	l3keys Implementation	675
22.1	Low-level interface	675
22.2	Constants and variables	679
22.3	The key defining mechanism	682
22.4	Turning properties into actions	684
22.5	Creating key properties	690
22.6	Setting keys	694
22.7	Utilities	703
22.8	Messages	705
23	l3intarray implementation	706
23.1	Allocating arrays	706
23.2	Array items	707
23.3	Working with contents of integer arrays	709
23.4	Random arrays	711
24	l3fp implementation	712
25	l3fp-aux implementation	712
25.1	Access to primitives	712
25.2	Internal representation	713
25.3	Using arguments and semicolons	714
25.4	Constants, and structure of floating points	715
25.5	Overflow, underflow, and exact zero	717
25.6	Expanding after a floating point number	717
25.7	Other floating point types	718
25.8	Packing digits	721
25.9	Decimate (dividing by a power of 10)	724
25.10	Functions for use within primitive conditional branches	726
25.11	Integer floating points	727
25.12	Small integer floating points	728
25.13	Fast string comparison	729
25.14	Name of a function from its l3fp-parse name	729
25.15	Messages	729
26	l3fp-traps Implementation	730
26.1	Flags	730
26.2	Traps	730
26.3	Errors	734
26.4	Messages	734
27	l3fp-round implementation	735
27.1	Rounding tools	735
27.2	The round function	739

28	l3fp-parse implementation	742
28.1	Work plan	743
28.1.1	Storing results	744
28.1.2	Precedence and infix operators	745
28.1.3	Prefix operators, parentheses, and functions	748
28.1.4	Numbers and reading tokens one by one	749
28.2	Main auxiliary functions	750
28.3	Helpers	751
28.4	Parsing one number	752
28.4.1	Numbers: trimming leading zeros	758
28.4.2	Number: small significand	760
28.4.3	Number: large significand	762
28.4.4	Number: beyond 16 digits, rounding	764
28.4.5	Number: finding the exponent	766
28.5	Constants, functions and prefix operators	769
28.5.1	Prefix operators	769
28.5.2	Constants	773
28.5.3	Functions	774
28.6	Main functions	774
28.7	Infix operators	776
28.7.1	Closing parentheses and commas	778
28.7.2	Usual infix operators	780
28.7.3	Juxtaposition	780
28.7.4	Multi-character cases	781
28.7.5	Ternary operator	781
28.7.6	Comparisons	782
28.8	Tools for functions	784
28.9	Messages	786
29	l3fp-assign implementation	787
29.1	Assigning values	787
29.2	Updating values	788
29.3	Showing values	789
29.4	Some useful constants and scratch variables	789
30	l3fp-logic Implementation	790
30.1	Syntax of internal functions	790
30.2	Tests	790
30.3	Comparison	791
30.4	Floating point expression loops	794
30.5	Extrema	797
30.6	Boolean operations	799
30.7	Ternary operator	800

31	l3fp-basics Implementation	801
31.1	Addition and subtraction	801
31.1.1	Sign, exponent, and special numbers	802
31.1.2	Absolute addition	804
31.1.3	Absolute subtraction	806
31.2	Multiplication	810
31.2.1	Signs, and special numbers	810
31.2.2	Absolute multiplication	811
31.3	Division	814
31.3.1	Signs, and special numbers	814
31.3.2	Work plan	815
31.3.3	Implementing the significand division	817
31.4	Square root	822
31.5	About the sign and exponent	829
31.6	Operations on tuples	830
32	l3fp-extended implementation	831
32.1	Description of fixed point numbers	832
32.2	Helpers for numbers with extended precision	832
32.3	Multiplying a fixed point number by a short one	833
32.4	Dividing a fixed point number by a small integer	834
32.5	Adding and subtracting fixed points	835
32.6	Multiplying fixed points	836
32.7	Combining product and sum of fixed points	837
32.8	Extended-precision floating point numbers	839
32.9	Dividing extended-precision numbers	842
32.10	Inverse square root of extended precision numbers	845
32.11	Converting from fixed point to floating point	847
33	l3fp-expo implementation	849
33.1	Logarithm	849
33.1.1	Work plan	849
33.1.2	Some constants	850
33.1.3	Sign, exponent, and special numbers	850
33.1.4	Absolute ln	850
33.2	Exponential	858
33.2.1	Sign, exponent, and special numbers	858
33.3	Power	862
33.4	Factorial	868

34	l3fp-trig Implementation	870
34.1	Direct trigonometric functions	871
34.1.1	Filtering special cases	871
34.1.2	Distinguishing small and large arguments	874
34.1.3	Small arguments	875
34.1.4	Argument reduction in degrees	875
34.1.5	Argument reduction in radians	877
34.1.6	Computing the power series	884
34.2	Inverse trigonometric functions	887
34.2.1	Arctangent and arccotangent	888
34.2.2	Arcsine and arccosine	893
34.2.3	Arccosecant and arcsecant	895
35	l3fp-convert implementation	896
35.1	Dealing with tuples	896
35.2	Trimming trailing zeros	897
35.3	Scientific notation	897
35.4	Decimal representation	898
35.5	Token list representation	900
35.6	Formatting	901
35.7	Convert to dimension or integer	902
35.8	Convert from a dimension	902
35.9	Use and eval	903
35.10	Convert an array of floating points to a comma list	904
36	l3fp-random Implementation	905
36.1	Engine support	905
36.2	Random floating point	909
36.3	Random integer	909
37	l3fparray implementation	914
37.1	Allocating arrays	914
37.2	Array items	915
38	l3sort implementation	918
38.1	Variables	918
38.2	Finding available \toks registers	919
38.3	Protected user commands	921
38.4	Merge sort	923
38.5	Expandable sorting	927
38.6	Messages	932

39	l3tl-analysis implementation	933
39.1	Internal functions	933
39.2	Internal format	933
39.3	Variables and helper functions	934
39.4	Plan of attack	936
39.5	Disabling active characters	937
39.6	First pass	937
39.7	Second pass	942
39.8	Mapping through the analysis	945
39.9	Showing the results	946
39.10	Messages	948
40	l3regex implementation	948
40.1	Plan of attack	948
40.2	Helpers	950
40.2.1	Constants and variables	951
40.2.2	Testing characters	953
40.2.3	Character property tests	956
40.2.4	Simple character escape	958
40.3	Compiling	963
40.3.1	Variables used when compiling	964
40.3.2	Generic helpers used when compiling	965
40.3.3	Mode	966
40.3.4	Framework	969
40.3.5	Quantifiers	972
40.3.6	Raw characters	974
40.3.7	Character properties	976
40.3.8	Anchoring and simple assertions	977
40.3.9	Character classes	978
40.3.10	Groups and alternations	981
40.3.11	Catcodes and csnames	984
40.3.12	Raw token lists with \u	987
40.3.13	Other	989
40.3.14	Showing regexes	990
40.4	Building	994
40.4.1	Variables used while building	994
40.4.2	Framework	994
40.4.3	Helpers for building an NFA	996
40.4.4	Building classes	997
40.4.5	Building groups	999
40.4.6	Others	1003
40.5	Matching	1005
40.5.1	Variables used when matching	1005
40.5.2	Matching: framework	1008
40.5.3	Using states of the NFA	1011
40.5.4	Actions when matching	1012
40.6	Replacement	1014
40.6.1	Variables and helpers used in replacement	1014
40.6.2	Query and brace balance	1015
40.6.3	Framework	1017

40.6.4	Submatches	1019
40.6.5	Csnames in replacement	1020
40.6.6	Characters in replacement	1022
40.6.7	An error	1025
40.7	User functions	1025
40.7.1	Variables and helpers for user functions	1027
40.7.2	Matching	1028
40.7.3	Extracting submatches	1029
40.7.4	Replacement	1032
40.7.5	Storing and showing compiled patterns	1034
40.8	Messages	1034
40.9	Code for tracing	1040
41	l3box implementation	1041
41.1	Support code	1041
41.2	Creating and initialising boxes	1041
41.3	Measuring and setting box dimensions	1042
41.4	Using boxes	1043
41.5	Box conditionals	1043
41.6	The last box inserted	1044
41.7	Constant boxes	1044
41.8	Scratch boxes	1044
41.9	Viewing box contents	1044
41.10	Horizontal mode boxes	1046
41.11	Vertical mode boxes	1048
41.12	Affine transformations	1050
42	l3coffins Implementation	1059
42.1	Coffins: data structures and general variables	1059
42.2	Basic coffin functions	1061
42.3	Measuring coffins	1066
42.4	Coffins: handle and pole management	1067
42.5	Coffins: calculation of pole intersections	1070
42.6	Affine transformations	1073
42.7	Aligning and typesetting of coffins	1080
42.8	Coffin diagnostics	1085
42.9	Messages	1091
43	l3color-base Implementation	1091
44	l3luatex implementation	1093
44.1	Breaking out to Lua	1093
44.2	Messages	1094
44.3	Lua functions for internal use	1094
44.4	Generic Lua and font support	1098
45	l3unicode implementation	1099

46	l3text implementation	1102
46.1	Utilities	1102
46.2	Configuration variables	1105
46.3	Expansion to formatted text	1107
47	l3text-case implementation	1114
47.1	Case changing	1114
47.2	Case changing data for 8-bit engines	1131
48	l3text implementation	1138
48.1	Purifying text	1138
48.2	Accent and letter-like data for purifying text	1143
49	l3legacy Implementation	1149
50	l3candidates Implementation	1150
50.1	Additions to l3box	1150
50.1.1	Viewing part of a box	1150
50.2	Additions to l3flag	1152
50.3	Additions to l3msg	1153
50.4	Additions to l3prg	1154
50.5	Additions to l3prop	1155
50.6	Additions to l3seq	1156
50.7	Additions to l3sys	1158
50.8	Additions to l3file	1159
50.8.1	Building a token list	1160
50.8.2	Other additions to l3tl	1163
50.9	Additions to l3token	1164
51	l3deprecation implementation	1166
51.1	Helpers and variables	1166
51.2	Patching definitions to deprecate	1167
51.3	Removed functions	1170
51.4	Deprecated primitives	1172
51.5	Loading the patches	1173
51.6	Deprecated l3box functions	1174
51.7	Deprecated l3int functions	1174
51.8	Deprecated l3luatex functions	1175
51.9	Deprecated l3msg functions	1176
51.10	Deprecated l3prg functions	1177
51.11	Deprecated l3str functions	1178
51.11.1	Deprecated l3tl functions	1178
51.12	Deprecated l3tl-analysis functions	1180
51.13	Deprecated l3token functions	1180
51.14	Deprecated l3file functions	1180
	Index	1181

Part I

Introduction to `expl3` and this document

This document is intended to act as a comprehensive reference manual for the `expl3` language. A general guide to the L^AT_EX3 programming language is found in [expl3.pdf](#).

1 Naming functions and variables

L^AT_EX3 does not use `@` as a “letter” for defining internal macros. Instead, the symbols `_` and `:` are used in internal macro names to provide structure. The name of each *function* is divided into logical units using `_`, while `:` separates the *name* of the function from the *argument specifier* (“arg-spec”). This describes the arguments expected by the function. In most cases, each argument is represented by a single letter. The complete list of arg-spec letters for a function is referred to as the *signature* of the function.

Each function name starts with the *module* to which it belongs. Thus apart from a small number of very basic functions, all `expl3` function names contain at least one underscore to divide the module name from the descriptive name of the function. For example, all functions concerned with comma lists are in module `clist` and begin `\clist_`.

Every function must include an argument specifier. For functions which take no arguments, this will be blank and the function name will end `:`. Most functions take one or more arguments, and use the following argument specifiers:

- N and n** These mean *no manipulation*, of a single token for `N` and of a set of tokens given in braces for `n`. Both pass the argument through exactly as given. Usually, if you use a single token for an `n` argument, all will be well.
- c** This means *csname*, and indicates that the argument will be turned into a *csname* before being used. So `\foo:c {ArgumentOne}` will act in the same way as `\foo:N \ArgumentOne`.
- V and v** These mean *value of variable*. The `V` and `v` specifiers are used to get the content of a variable without needing to worry about the underlying T_EX structure containing the data. A `V` argument will be a single token (similar to `N`), for example `\foo:V \MyVariable`; on the other hand, using `v` a *csname* is constructed first, and then the value is recovered, for example `\foo:v {MyVariable}`.
- o** This means *expansion once*. In general, the `V` and `v` specifiers are favoured over `o` for recovering stored information. However, `o` is useful for correctly processing information with delimited arguments.
- x** The `x` specifier stands for *exhaustive expansion*: every token in the argument is fully expanded until only unexpandable ones remain. The T_EX `\edef` primitive carries out this type of expansion. Functions which feature an `x`-type argument are *not* expandable.
- e** The `e` specifier is in many respects identical to `x`, but with a very different implementation. Functions which feature an `e`-type argument may be expandable. The drawback is that `e` is extremely slow (often more than 200 times slower) in older engines, more precisely in non-LuaT_EX engines older than 2019.

- f** The **f** specifier stands for *full expansion*, and in contrast to **x** stops at the first non-expandable token (reading the argument from left to right) without trying to expand it. If this token is a *space token*, it is gobbled, and thus won't be part of the resulting argument. For example, when setting a token list variable (a macro used for storage), the sequence

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_a_tl { A }
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_b_tl { B }
\tl_set:Nf \l_my_a_tl { \l_my_a_tl \l_my_b_tl }
```

will leave `\l_my_a_tl` with the content `A\l_my_b_tl`, as `A` cannot be expanded and so terminates expansion before `\l_my_b_tl` is considered.

- T and F** For logic tests, there are the branch specifiers **T** (*true*) and **F** (*false*). Both specifiers treat the input in the same way as **n** (no change), but make the logic much easier to see.
- p** The letter **p** indicates *TeX parameters*. Normally this will be used for delimited functions as `expl3` provides better methods for creating simple sequential arguments.
- w** Finally, there is the **w** specifier for *weird* arguments. This covers everything else, but mainly applies to delimited values (where the argument must be terminated by some specified string).
- D** The **D** specifier means *do not use*. All of the *TeX* primitives are initially `\let` to a **D** name, and some are then given a second name. Only the kernel team should use anything with a **D** specifier!

Notice that the argument specifier describes how the argument is processed prior to being passed to the underlying function. For example, `\foo:c` will take its argument, convert it to a control sequence and pass it to `\foo:N`.

Variables are named in a similar manner to functions, but begin with a single letter to define the type of variable:

- c** Constant: global parameters whose value should not be changed.
- g** Parameters whose value should only be set globally.
- l** Parameters whose value should only be set locally.

Each variable name is then build up in a similar way to that of a function, typically starting with the module¹ name and then a descriptive part. Variables end with a short identifier to show the variable type:

clist Comma separated list.

dim "Rigid" lengths.

fp Floating-point values;

int Integer-valued count register.

¹The module names are not used in case of generic scratch registers defined in the data type modules, e.g., the **int** module contains some scratch variables called `\l_tmpa_int`, `\l_tmpb_int`, and so on. In such a case adding the module name up front to denote the module and in the back to indicate the type, as in `\l_int_tmpa_int` would be very unreadable.

muskip “Rubber” lengths for use in mathematics.

seq “Sequence”: a data-type used to implement lists (with access at both ends) and stacks.

skip “Rubber” lengths.

str String variables: contain character data.

tl Token list variables: placeholder for a token list.

Applying V-type or v-type expansion to variables of one of the above types is supported, while it is not supported for the following variable types:

bool Either true or false.

box Box register.

coffin A “box with handles” — a higher-level data type for carrying out **box** alignment operations.

flag Integer that can be incremented expandably.

farray Fixed-size array of floating point values.

intarray Fixed-size array of integers.

ior/iow An input or output stream, for reading from or writing to, respectively.

prop Property list: analogue of dictionary or associative arrays in other languages.

regex Regular expression.

1.1 Terminological inexactitude

A word of warning. In this document, and others referring to the `expl3` programming modules, we often refer to “variables” and “functions” as if they were actual constructs from a real programming language. In truth, `TeX` is a macro processor, and functions are simply macros that may or may not take arguments and expand to their replacement text. Many of the common variables are *also* macros, and if placed into the input stream will simply expand to their definition as well — a “function” with no arguments and a “token list variable” are almost the same.² On the other hand, some “variables” are actually registers that must be initialised and their values set and retrieved with specific functions.

The conventions of the `expl3` code are designed to clearly separate the ideas of “macros that contain data” and “macros that contain code”, and a consistent wrapper is applied to all forms of “data” whether they be macros or actually registers. This means that sometimes we will use phrases like “the function returns a value”, when actually we just mean “the macro expands to something”. Similarly, the term “execute” might be used in place of “expand” or it might refer to the more specific case of “processing in `TeX`’s stomach” (if you are familiar with the `TeXbook` parlance).

If in doubt, please ask; chances are we’ve been hasty in writing certain definitions and need to be told to tighten up our terminology.

²`TeX`nically, functions with no arguments are `\long` while token list variables are not.

2 Documentation conventions

This document is typeset with the experimental `l3doc` class; several conventions are used to help describe the features of the code. A number of conventions are used here to make the documentation clearer.

Each group of related functions is given in a box. For a function with a “user” name, this might read:

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\ExplSyntaxOff
```

```
\ExplSyntaxOn ... \ExplSyntaxOff
```

The textual description of how the function works would appear here. The syntax of the function is shown in mono-spaced text to the right of the box. In this example, the function takes no arguments and so the name of the function is simply reprinted.

For programming functions, which use `_` and `:` in their name there are a few additional conventions: If two related functions are given with identical names but different argument specifiers, these are termed *variants* of each other, and the latter functions are printed in grey to show this more clearly. They will carry out the same function but will take different types of argument:

```
\seq_new:N
\seq_new:c
```

```
\seq_new:N <sequence>
```

When a number of variants are described, the arguments are usually illustrated only for the base function. Here, `<sequence>` indicates that `\seq_new:N` expects the name of a sequence. From the argument specifier, `\seq_new:c` also expects a sequence name, but as a name rather than as a control sequence. Each argument given in the illustration should be described in the following text.

Fully expandable functions Some functions are fully expandable, which allows them to be used within an `x`-type or `e`-type argument (in plain `TeX` terms, inside an `\edef` or `\expanded`), as well as within an `f`-type argument. These fully expandable functions are indicated in the documentation by a star:

```
\cs_to_str:N ☆
```

```
\cs_to_str:N <cs>
```

As with other functions, some text should follow which explains how the function works. Usually, only the star will indicate that the function is expandable. In this case, the function expects a `<cs>`, shorthand for a `<control sequence>`.

Restricted expandable functions A few functions are fully expandable but cannot be fully expanded within an `f`-type argument. In this case a hollow star is used to indicate this:

```
\seq_map_function:NN ☆
```

```
\seq_map_function:NN <seq> <function>
```

Conditional functions Conditional (`if`) functions are normally defined in three variants, with `T`, `F` and `TF` argument specifiers. This allows them to be used for different “true”/“false” branches, depending on which outcome the conditional is being used to test. To indicate this without repetition, this information is given in a shortened form:

<code>\sys_if_engine_xetex:<i><u>TF</u></i> *</code>	<code>\sys_if_engine_xetex:TF {\langle true code \rangle} {\langle false code \rangle}</code>
--	---

The underlining and italic of TF indicates that three functions are available:

- `\sys_if_engine_xetex:T`
- `\sys_if_engine_xetex:F`
- `\sys_if_engine_xetex:TF`

Usually, the illustration will use the TF variant, and so both $\langle true code \rangle$ and $\langle false code \rangle$ will be shown. The two variant forms T and F take only $\langle true code \rangle$ and $\langle false code \rangle$, respectively. Here, the star also shows that this function is expandable. With some minor exceptions, *all* conditional functions in the `expl3` modules should be defined in this way.

Variables, constants and so on are described in a similar manner:

<code>\l_tmpa_tl</code>	
-------------------------	--

A short piece of text will describe the variable: there is no syntax illustration in this case.

In some cases, the function is similar to one in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ or plain \TeX . In these cases, the text will include an extra “ **\TeX hackers note**” section:

<code>\token_to_str:N *</code>	<code>\token_to_str:N \langle token \rangle</code>
--------------------------------	--

The normal description text.

\TeX hackers note: Detail for the experienced \TeX or $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ programmer. In this case, it would point out that this function is the \TeX primitive `\string`.

Changes to behaviour When new functions are added to `expl3`, the date of first inclusion is given in the documentation. Where the documented behaviour of a function changes after it is first introduced, the date of the update will also be given. This means that the programmer can be sure that any release of `expl3` after the date given will contain the function of interest with expected behaviour as described. Note that changes to code internals, including bug fixes, are not recorded in this way *unless* they impact on the expected behaviour.

3 Formal language conventions which apply generally

As this is a formal reference guide for $\text{\LaTeX} 3$ programming, the descriptions of functions are intended to be reasonably “complete”. However, there is also a need to avoid repetition. Formal ideas which apply to general classes of function are therefore summarised here.

For tests which have a TF argument specification, the test is evaluated to give a logically TRUE or FALSE result. Depending on this result, either the $\langle true code \rangle$ or the $\langle false code \rangle$ will be left in the input stream. In the case where the test is expandable, and a predicate (`_p`) variant is available, the logical value determined by the test is left in the input stream: this will typically be part of a larger logical construct.

4 T_EX concepts not supported by L^AT_EX3

The T_EX concept of an “\outer” macro is *not supported* at all by L^AT_EX3. As such, the functions provided here may break when used on top of L^AT_EX 2_ε if \outer tokens are used in the arguments.

Part II

The l3bootstrap package

Bootstrap code

1 Using the L^AT_EX3 modules

The modules documented in `source3` are designed to be used on top of L^AT_EX 2_ε and are loaded all as one with the usual `\usepackage{expl3}` or `\RequirePackage{expl3}` instructions. These modules will also form the basis of the L^AT_EX3 format, but work in this area is incomplete and not included in this documentation at present.

As the modules use a coding syntax different from standard L^AT_EX 2_ε it provides a few functions for setting it up.

`\ExplSyntaxOn`
`\ExplSyntaxOff`

Updated: 2011-08-13

`\ExplSyntaxOn` *<code>* `\ExplSyntaxOff`

The `\ExplSyntaxOn` function switches to a category code régime in which spaces are ignored and in which the colon (:) and underscore (_) are treated as “letters”, thus allowing access to the names of code functions and variables. Within this environment, ~ is used to input a space. The `\ExplSyntaxOff` reverts to the document category code régime.

`\ProvidesExplPackage`
`\ProvidesExplClass`
`\ProvidesExplFile`

Updated: 2017-03-19

`\RequirePackage{expl3}`
`\ProvidesExplPackage` {*<package>*} {*<date>*} {*<version>*} {*<description>*}

These functions act broadly in the same way as the corresponding L^AT_EX 2_ε kernel functions `\ProvidesPackage`, `\ProvidesClass` and `\ProvidesFile`. However, they also implicitly switch `\ExplSyntaxOn` for the remainder of the code with the file. At the end of the file, `\ExplSyntaxOff` will be called to reverse this. (This is the same concept as L^AT_EX 2_ε provides in turning on `\makeatletter` within package and class code.) The *<date>* should be given in the format *<year>/<month>/<day>*. If the *<version>* is given then it will be prefixed with v in the package identifier line.

`\GetIdInfo`

Updated: 2012-06-04

`\RequirePackage{l3bootstrap}`
`\GetIdInfo` \$Id: *<SVN info field>* \$ {*<description>*}

Extracts all information from a SVN field. Spaces are not ignored in these fields. The information pieces are stored in separate control sequences with `\ExplFileName` for the part of the file name leading up to the period, `\ExplFileDate` for date, `\ExplFileVersion` for version and `\ExplFileDescription` for the description.

To summarize: Every single package using this syntax should identify itself using one of the above methods. Special care is taken so that every package or class file loaded with `\RequirePackage` or similar are loaded with usual L^AT_EX 2_ε category codes and the L^AT_EX3 category code scheme is reloaded when needed afterwards. See implementation for details. If you use the `\GetIdInfo` command you can use the information when loading a package with

```
\ProvidesExplPackage{\ExplFileName}
{\ExplFileDate}{\ExplFileVersion}{\ExplFileDescription}
```

Part III

The l3names package

Namespace for primitives

1 Setting up the L^AT_EX3 programming language

This module is at the core of the L^AT_EX3 programming language. It performs the following tasks:

- defines new names for all T_EX primitives;
- switches to the category code régime for programming;
- provides support settings for building the code as a T_EX format.

This module is entirely dedicated to primitives, which should not be used directly within L^AT_EX3 code (outside of “kernel-level” code). As such, the primitives are not documented here: *The T_EXbook*, *T_EX by Topic* and the manuals for pdfT_EX, X_YT_EX, LuaT_EX, pT_EX and upT_EX should be consulted for details of the primitives. These are named `\tex_⟨name⟩:D`, typically based on the primitive’s *⟨name⟩* in pdfT_EX and omitting a leading `pdf` when the primitive is not related to pdf output.

Part IV

The l3basics package

Basic definitions

As the name suggest this package holds some basic definitions which are needed by most or all other packages in this set.

Here we describe those functions that are used all over the place. With that we mean functions dealing with the construction and testing of control sequences. Furthermore the basic parts of conditional processing are covered; conditional processing dealing with specific data types is described in the modules specific for the respective data types.

1 No operation functions

`\prg_do_nothing: *`

`\prg_do_nothing:`

An expandable function which does nothing at all: leaves nothing in the input stream after a single expansion.

`\scan_stop:`

`\scan_stop:`

A non-expandable function which does nothing. Does not vanish on expansion but produces no typeset output.

2 Grouping material

`\group_begin:`

`\group_begin:`**`\group_end:`**

`\group_end:`

These functions begin and end a group for definition purposes. Assignments are local to groups unless carried out in a global manner. (A small number of exceptions to this rule will be noted as necessary elsewhere in this document.) Each `\group_begin:` must be matched by a `\group_end:`, although this does not have to occur within the same function. Indeed, it is often necessary to start a group within one function and finish it within another, for example when seeking to use non-standard category codes.

`\group_insert_after:N`

`\group_insert_after:N` $\langle token \rangle$

Adds $\langle token \rangle$ to the list of $\langle tokens \rangle$ to be inserted when the current group level ends. The list of $\langle tokens \rangle$ to be inserted is empty at the beginning of a group: multiple applications of `\group_insert_after:N` may be used to build the inserted list one $\langle token \rangle$ at a time. The current group level may be closed by a `\group_end:` function or by a token with category code 2 (close-group), namely a `}` if standard category codes apply.

3 Control sequences and functions

As \TeX is a macro language, creating new functions means creating macros. At point of use, a function is replaced by the replacement text (“code”) in which each parameter in the code ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) is replaced the appropriate arguments absorbed by the function. In the following, *code* is therefore used as a shorthand for “replacement text”.

Functions which are not “protected” are fully expanded inside an \mathbf{x} expansion. In contrast, “protected” functions are not expanded within \mathbf{x} expansions.

3.1 Defining functions

Functions can be created with no requirement that they are declared first (in contrast to variables, which must always be declared). Declaring a function before setting up the code means that the name chosen is checked and an error raised if it is already in use. The name of a function can be checked at the point of definition using the `\cs_new...` functions: this is recommended for all functions which are defined for the first time.

There are three ways to define new functions. All classes define a function to expand to the substitution text. Within the substitution text the actual parameters are substituted for the formal parameters ($\#1$, $\#2$, ...).

new Create a new function with the **new** scope, such as `\cs_new:Npn`. The definition is global and results in an error if it is already defined.

set Create a new function with the **set** scope, such as `\cs_set:Npn`. The definition is restricted to the current \TeX group and does not result in an error if the function is already defined.

gset Create a new function with the **gset** scope, such as `\cs_gset:Npn`. The definition is global and does not result in an error if the function is already defined.

Within each set of scope there are different ways to define a function. The differences depend on restrictions on the actual parameters and the expandability of the resulting function.

nopar Create a new function with the **nopar** restriction, such as `\cs_set_nopar:Npn`. The parameter may not contain `\par` tokens.

protected Create a new function with the **protected** restriction, such as `\cs_set_protected:Npn`. The parameter may contain `\par` tokens but the function will not expand within an \mathbf{x} -type or \mathbf{e} -type expansion.

Finally, the functions in Subsections 3.2 and 3.3 are primarily meant to define *base functions* only. Base functions can only have the following argument specifiers:

N and n No manipulation.

T and F Functionally equivalent to **n** (you are actually encouraged to use the family of `\prg_new_conditional:` functions described in Section 1).

p and w These are special cases.

The `\cs_new:` functions below (and friends) do not stop you from using other argument specifiers in your function names, but they do not handle expansion for you. You should define the base function and then use `\cs_generate_variant:Nn` to generate custom variants as described in Section 2.

3.2 Defining new functions using parameter text

<code>\cs_new:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_new:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_new:cpn</code>	Creates <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_new:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The
<code>\cs_new:cpx</code>	definition is global and an error results if the <code><function></code> is already defined.

<code>\cs_new_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_new_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_new_nopar:cpn</code>	Creates <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_new_nopar:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the
<code>\cs_new_nopar:cpx</code>	<code><function></code> is used the <code><parameters></code> absorbed cannot contain <code>\par</code> tokens. The definition
	is global and an error results if the <code><function></code> is already defined.

<code>\cs_new_protected:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_new_protected:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_new_protected:cpn</code>	Creates <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_new_protected:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The
<code>\cs_new_protected:cpx</code>	<code><function></code> will not expand within an x-type argument. The definition is global and an
	error results if the <code><function></code> is already defined.

<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	

Creates `<function>` to expand to `<code>` as replacement text. Within the `<code>`, the `<parameters>` (`#1`, `#2`, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the `<function>` is used the `<parameters>` absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The `<function>` will not expand within an x-type or e-type argument. The definition is global and an error results if the `<function>` is already defined.

<code>\cs_set:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_set:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_set:cpn</code>	Sets <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_set:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The
<code>\cs_set:cpx</code>	assignment of a meaning to the <code><function></code> is restricted to the current \TeX group level.

<code>\cs_set_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_set_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_set_nopar:cpn</code>	Sets <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_set_nopar:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the
<code>\cs_set_nopar:cpx</code>	<code><function></code> is used the <code><parameters></code> absorbed cannot contain <code>\par</code> tokens. The assignment
	of a meaning to the <code><function></code> is restricted to the current \TeX group level.

<code>\cs_set_protected:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_set_protected:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_set_protected:cpn</code>	Sets <code><function></code> to expand to <code><code></code> as replacement text. Within the <code><code></code> , the
<code>\cs_set_protected:Npx</code>	<code><parameters></code> (<code>#1</code> , <code>#2</code> , <i>etc.</i>) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The
<code>\cs_set_protected:cpx</code>	assignment of a meaning to the <code><function></code> is restricted to the current \TeX group level.
	The <code><function></code> will not expand within an x-type or e-type argument.

<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is restricted to the current \TeX group level. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an **x**-type or **e**-type argument.

<code>\cs_gset:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_gset:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_gset:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_gset:cpx</code>	

Globally sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is *not* restricted to the current \TeX group level: the assignment is global.

<code>\cs_gset_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_nopar:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_nopar:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_nopar:cpx</code>	

Globally sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is *not* restricted to the current \TeX group level: the assignment is global.

<code>\cs_gset_protected:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_protected:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_protected:cpx</code>	

Globally sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is *not* restricted to the current \TeX group level: the assignment is global. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an **x**-type or **e**-type argument.

<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn <function> <parameters> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx</code>	
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	

Globally sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is *not* restricted to the current \TeX group level: the assignment is global. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an **x**-type argument.

3.3 Defining new functions using the signature

<code>\cs_new:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_new:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_new:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Creates $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The definition is global and an error results if the $\langle function \rangle$ is already defined.

`\cs_new_nopar:Nn`
`\cs_new_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_new_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Creates $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The definition is global and an error results if the $\langle function \rangle$ is already defined.

`\cs_new_protected:Nn`
`\cs_new_protected:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_new_protected:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Creates $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an x-type argument. The definition is global and an error results if the $\langle function \rangle$ is already defined.

`\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn`
`\cs_new_protected_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_new_protected_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Creates $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an x-type or e-type argument. The definition is global and an error results if the $\langle function \rangle$ is already defined.

`\cs_set:Nn`
`\cs_set:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_set:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is restricted to the current \TeX group level.

`\cs_set_nopar:Nn`
`\cs_set_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_set_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is restricted to the current \TeX group level.

`\cs_set_protected:Nn`
`\cs_set_protected:(cn|Nx|cx)`

`\cs_set_protected:Nn <function> {<code>}`

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an x-type argument. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is restricted to the current \TeX group level.

<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an *x*-type or *e*-type argument. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is restricted to the current T_EX group level.

<code>\cs_gset:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_gset:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is global.

<code>\cs_gset_nopar:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is global.

<code>\cs_gset_protected:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an *x*-type argument. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is global.

<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Nn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Nn <function> {<code>}</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:(cn|Nx|cx)</code>	

Sets $\langle function \rangle$ to expand to $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. Within the $\langle code \rangle$, the number of $\langle parameters \rangle$ is detected automatically from the function signature. These $\langle parameters \rangle$ ($\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.*) will be replaced by those absorbed by the function. When the $\langle function \rangle$ is used the $\langle parameters \rangle$ absorbed cannot contain `\par` tokens. The $\langle function \rangle$ will not expand within an *x*-type or *e*-type argument. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle function \rangle$ is global.

<code>\cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn</code>	<code>\cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn <function> <creator> {<number>}</code>
<code>\cs_generate_from_arg_count:(cNnn|Ncnn)</code>	<code>{<code>}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-14

Uses the $\langle creator \rangle$ function (which should have signature Npn , for example `\cs_new:Npn`) to define a $\langle function \rangle$ which takes $\langle number \rangle$ arguments and has $\langle code \rangle$ as replacement text. The $\langle number \rangle$ of arguments is an integer expression, evaluated as detailed for `\int_eval:n`.

3.4 Copying control sequences

Control sequences (not just functions as defined above) can be set to have the same meaning using the functions described here. Making two control sequences equivalent means that the second control sequence is a *copy* of the first (rather than a pointer to it). Thus the old and new control sequence are not tied together: changes to one are not reflected in the other.

In the following text “cs” is used as an abbreviation for “control sequence”.

```
\cs_new_eq:NN
\cs_new_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)
```

```
\cs_new_eq:NN <cs1> <cs2>
\cs_new_eq:NN <cs1> <token>
```

Globally creates $\langle control\ sequence_1 \rangle$ and sets it to have the same meaning as $\langle control\ sequence_2 \rangle$ or $\langle token \rangle$. The second control sequence may subsequently be altered without affecting the copy.

```
\cs_set_eq:NN
\cs_set_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)
```

```
\cs_set_eq:NN <cs1> <cs2>
\cs_set_eq:NN <cs1> <token>
```

Sets $\langle control\ sequence_1 \rangle$ to have the same meaning as $\langle control\ sequence_2 \rangle$ (or $\langle token \rangle$). The second control sequence may subsequently be altered without affecting the copy. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle control\ sequence_1 \rangle$ is restricted to the current T_EX group level.

```
\cs_gset_eq:NN
\cs_gset_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)
```

```
\cs_gset_eq:NN <cs1> <cs2>
\cs_gset_eq:NN <cs1> <token>
```

Globally sets $\langle control\ sequence_1 \rangle$ to have the same meaning as $\langle control\ sequence_2 \rangle$ (or $\langle token \rangle$). The second control sequence may subsequently be altered without affecting the copy. The assignment of a meaning to the $\langle control\ sequence_1 \rangle$ is *not* restricted to the current T_EX group level: the assignment is global.

3.5 Deleting control sequences

There are occasions where control sequences need to be deleted. This is handled in a very simple manner.

```
\cs_undefine:N
\cs_undefine:c
```

```
\cs_undefine:N <control sequence>
```

Sets $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ to be globally undefined.

Updated: 2011-09-15

3.6 Showing control sequences

```
\cs_meaning:N ★
\cs_meaning:c ★
```

```
\cs_meaning:N <control sequence>
```

This function expands to the *meaning* of the $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ control sequence. For a macro, this includes the $\langle replacement\ text \rangle$.

Updated: 2011-12-22

T_EXhackers note: This is T_EX’s `\meaning` primitive. For tokens that are not control sequences, it is more logical to use `\token_to_meaning:N`. The `c` variant correctly reports undefined arguments.

`\cs_show:N`
`\cs_show:c`

Updated: 2017-02-14

`\cs_show:N` $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$
Displays the definition of the $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ on the terminal.

T_EXhackers note: This is similar to the T_EX primitive `\show`, wrapped to a fixed number of characters per line.

`\cs_log:N`
`\cs_log:c`

New: 2014-08-22
Updated: 2017-02-14

`\cs_log:N` $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$
Writes the definition of the $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ in the log file. See also `\cs_show:N` which displays the result in the terminal.

3.7 Converting to and from control sequences

`\use:c` ★

`\use:c` $\{ \langle control\ sequence\ name \rangle \}$

Expands the $\langle control\ sequence\ name \rangle$ until only characters remain, and then converts this into a control sequence. This process requires two expansions. As in other `c`-type arguments the $\langle control\ sequence\ name \rangle$ must, when fully expanded, consist of character tokens, typically a mixture of category code 10 (space), 11 (letter) and 12 (other).

T_EXhackers note: Protected macros that appear in a `c`-type argument are expanded despite being protected; `\exp_not:n` also has no effect. An internal error occurs if non-characters or active characters remain after full expansion, as the conversion to a control sequence is not possible.

As an example of the `\use:c` function, both

`\use:c { a b c }`

and

```
\tl_new:N \l_my_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { a b c }
\use:c { \tl_use:N \l_my_tl }
```

would be equivalent to

`\abc`

after two expansions of `\use:c`.

`\cs_if_exist_use:N` ★
`\cs_if_exist_use:c` ★
`\cs_if_exist_use:NTF` ★
`\cs_if_exist_use:cTF` ★

`\cs_if_exist_use:N` $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$
`\cs_if_exist_use:NTF` $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ $\{ \langle true\ code \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle false\ code \rangle \}$
Tests whether the $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ is currently defined according to the conditional `\cs_if_exist:NTF` (whether as a function or another control sequence type), and if it is inserts the $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ into the input stream followed by the $\langle true\ code \rangle$. Otherwise the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ is used.

New: 2012-11-10

<code>\cs:w</code>	★	<code>\cs:w</code> <i><control sequence name></i> <code>\cs_end:</code>
<code>\cs_end:</code>	★	

Converts the given *<control sequence name>* into a single control sequence token. This process requires one expansion. The content for *<control sequence name>* may be literal material or from other expandable functions. The *<control sequence name>* must, when fully expanded, consist of character tokens which are not active: typically of category code 10 (space), 11 (letter) or 12 (other), or a mixture of these.

T_EXhackers note: These are the T_EX primitives `\csname` and `\endcsname`.

As an example of the `\cs:w` and `\cs_end:` functions, both

`\cs:w a b c \cs_end:`

and

```
\tl_new:N \l_my_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { a b c }
\cs:w \tl_use:N \l_my_tl \cs_end:
```

would be equivalent to

`\abc`

after one expansion of `\cs:w`.

<code>\cs_to_str:N</code>	★	<code>\cs_to_str:N</code> <i><control sequence></i>
---------------------------	---	---

Converts the given *<control sequence>* into a series of characters with category code 12 (other), except spaces, of category code 10. The result does *not* include the current escape token, contrarily to `\token_to_str:N`. Full expansion of this function requires exactly 2 expansion steps, and so an x-type or e-type expansion, or two o-type expansions are required to convert the *<control sequence>* to a sequence of characters in the input stream. In most cases, an f-expansion is correct as well, but this loses a space at the start of the result.

4 Analysing control sequences

<code>\cs_split_function:N</code>	★	<code>\cs_split_function:N</code> <i><function></i>
-----------------------------------	---	---

New: 2018-04-06

Splits the *<function>* into the *<name>* (*i.e.* the part before the colon) and the *<signature>* (*i.e.* after the colon). This information is then placed in the input stream in three parts: the *<name>*, the *<signature>* and a logic token indicating if a colon was found (to differentiate variables from function names). The *<name>* does not include the escape character, and both the *<name>* and *<signature>* are made up of tokens with category code 12 (other).

The next three functions decompose T_EX macros into their constituent parts: if the *<token>* passed is not a macro then no decomposition can occur. In the latter case, all three functions leave `\scan_stop:` in the input stream.

\cs_prefix_spec:N ★

New: 2019-02-27

\cs_prefix_spec:N $\langle token \rangle$

If the $\langle token \rangle$ is a macro, this function leaves the applicable T_EX prefixes in input stream as a string of tokens of category code 12 (with spaces having category code 10). Thus for example

```
\cs_set:Npn \next:nn #1#2 { x #1~y #2 }
\cs_prefix_spec:N \next:nn
```

leaves `\long` in the input stream. If the $\langle token \rangle$ is not a macro then `\scan_stop:` is left in the input stream.

T_EXhackers note: The prefix can be empty, `\long`, `\protected` or `\protected\long` with backslash replaced by the current escape character.

\cs_argument_spec:N ★

New: 2019-02-27

\cs_argument_spec:N $\langle token \rangle$

If the $\langle token \rangle$ is a macro, this function leaves the primitive T_EX argument specification in input stream as a string of character tokens of category code 12 (with spaces having category code 10). Thus for example

```
\cs_set:Npn \next:nn #1#2 { x #1 y #2 }
\cs_argument_spec:N \next:nn
```

leaves `#1#2` in the input stream. If the $\langle token \rangle$ is not a macro then `\scan_stop:` is left in the input stream.

T_EXhackers note: If the argument specification contains the string `->`, then the function produces incorrect results.

\cs_replacement_spec:N ★

New: 2019-02-27

\cs_replacement_spec:N $\langle token \rangle$

If the $\langle token \rangle$ is a macro, this function leaves the replacement text in input stream as a string of character tokens of category code 12 (with spaces having category code 10). Thus for example

```
\cs_set:Npn \next:nn #1#2 { x #1~y #2 }
\cs_replacement_spec:N \next:nn
```

leaves `x#1~y#2` in the input stream. If the $\langle token \rangle$ is not a macro then `\scan_stop:` is left in the input stream.

T_EXhackers note: If the argument specification contains the string `->`, then the function produces incorrect results.

5 Using or removing tokens and arguments

Tokens in the input can be read and used or read and discarded. If one or more tokens are wrapped in braces then when absorbing them the outer set is removed. At the same time, the category code of each token is set when the token is read by a function (if it

is read more than once, the category code is determined by the situation in force when first function absorbs the token).

<code>\use:n</code>	*	<code>\use:n</code>	<code>{\langle group_1 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use:nn</code>	*	<code>\use:nn</code>	<code>{\langle group_1 \rangle} {\langle group_2 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use:nnn</code>	*	<code>\use:nnn</code>	<code>{\langle group_1 \rangle} {\langle group_2 \rangle} {\langle group_3 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use:nnnn</code>	*	<code>\use:nnnn</code>	<code>{\langle group_1 \rangle} {\langle group_2 \rangle} {\langle group_3 \rangle} {\langle group_4 \rangle}</code>

As illustrated, these functions absorb between one and four arguments, as indicated by the argument specifier. The braces surrounding each argument are removed and the remaining tokens are left in the input stream. The category code of these tokens is also fixed by this process (if it has not already been by some other absorption). All of these functions require only a single expansion to operate, so that one expansion of

`\use:nn { abc } { { def } }`

results in the input stream containing

`abc { def }`

i.e. only the outer braces are removed.

T_EXhackers note: The `\use:n` function is equivalent to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@firstofone`.

<code>\use_i:nn</code>	*	<code>\use_i:nn</code>	<code>{\langle arg_1 \rangle} {\langle arg_2 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use_ii:nn</code>	*		

These functions absorb two arguments from the input stream. The function `\use_i:nn` discards the second argument, and leaves the content of the first argument in the input stream. `\use_ii:nn` discards the first argument and leaves the content of the second argument in the input stream. The category code of these tokens is also fixed (if it has not already been by some other absorption). A single expansion is needed for the functions to take effect.

T_EXhackers note: These are equivalent to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@firstoftwo` and `\@secondoftwo`.

<code>\use_i:nnn</code>	*	<code>\use_i:nnn</code>	<code>{\langle arg_1 \rangle} {\langle arg_2 \rangle} {\langle arg_3 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use_ii:nnn</code>	*		
<code>\use_iii:nnn</code>	*		

These functions absorb three arguments from the input stream. The function `\use_i:nnn` discards the second and third arguments, and leaves the content of the first argument in the input stream. `\use_ii:nnn` and `\use_iii:nnn` work similarly, leaving the content of second or third arguments in the input stream, respectively. The category code of these tokens is also fixed (if it has not already been by some other absorption). A single expansion is needed for the functions to take effect.

<code>\use_i:nnnn</code>	*	<code>\use_i:nnnn</code>	<code>{\langle arg_1 \rangle} {\langle arg_2 \rangle} {\langle arg_3 \rangle} {\langle arg_4 \rangle}</code>
<code>\use_ii:nnnn</code>	*		
<code>\use_iii:nnnn</code>	*		
<code>\use_iv:nnnn</code>	*		

These functions absorb four arguments from the input stream. The function `\use_i:nnnn` discards the second, third and fourth arguments, and leaves the content of the first argument in the input stream. `\use_ii:nnnn`, `\use_iii:nnnn` and `\use_iv:nnnn` work similarly, leaving the content of second, third or fourth arguments in the input stream, respectively. The category code of these tokens is also fixed (if it has not already been by some other absorption). A single expansion is needed for the functions to take effect.

<code>\use_i_ii:nnn</code>	★	<code>\use_i_ii:nnn {\langle arg_1 \rangle} {\langle arg_2 \rangle} {\langle arg_3 \rangle}</code>
----------------------------	---	--

This function absorbs three arguments and leaves the content of the first and second in the input stream. The category code of these tokens is also fixed (if it has not already been by some other absorption). A single expansion is needed for the function to take effect. An example:

```
\use_i_ii:nnn { abc } { { def } } { ghi }
```

results in the input stream containing

```
abc { def }
```

i.e. the outer braces are removed and the third group is removed.

<code>\use_ii_i:nn</code>	★	<code>\use_ii_i:nn {\langle arg_1 \rangle} {\langle arg_2 \rangle}</code>
---------------------------	---	---

New: 2019-06-02

This function absorbs two arguments and leaves the content of the second and first in the input stream. The category code of these tokens is also fixed (if it has not already been by some other absorption). A single expansion is needed for the function to take effect.

<code>\use_none:n</code>	★	<code>\use_none:n {\langle group_1 \rangle}</code>
--------------------------	---	--

<code>\use_none:nn</code>	★
---------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnn</code>	★
----------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnn</code>	★
-----------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnnn</code>	★
------------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnnnn</code>	★
-------------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnnnnn</code>	★
--------------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnnnnnn</code>	★
---------------------------------	---

<code>\use_none:nnnnnnnnn</code>	★
----------------------------------	---

These functions absorb between one and nine groups from the input stream, leaving nothing on the resulting input stream. These functions work after a single expansion. One or more of the `n` arguments may be an unbraced single token (*i.e.* an `N` argument).

TeXhackers note: These are equivalent to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@gobble`, `\@gobbletwo`, *etc.*

<code>\use:e</code>	★	<code>\use:e {\langle expandable tokens \rangle}</code>
---------------------	---	---

New: 2018-06-18

Fully expands the `\langle token list \rangle` in an `x`-type manner, *but* the function remains fully expandable, and parameter character (usually `#`) need not be doubled.

TeXhackers note: `\use:e` is a wrapper around the primitive `\expanded` where it is available: it requires two expansions to complete its action. When `\expanded` is not available this function is very slow.

<code>\use:x</code>		<code>\use:x {\langle expandable tokens \rangle}</code>
---------------------	--	---

Updated: 2011-12-31

Fully expands the `\langle expandable tokens \rangle` and inserts the result into the input stream at the current location. Any hash characters (`#`) in the argument must be doubled.

5.1 Selecting tokens from delimited arguments

A different kind of function for selecting tokens from the token stream are those that use delimited arguments.

<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w <balanced text> \q_nil</code>
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w <balanced text> \q_stop</code>
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w <balanced text></code>

Absorb the *<balanced text>* from the input stream delimited by the marker given in the function name, leaving nothing in the input stream.

<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw {<inserted tokens>} <balanced text></code>
<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\q_nil</code>
<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw {<inserted tokens>} <balanced text> \q_stop</code>
		<code>\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw {<inserted tokens>}</code>
		<code><balanced text> \q_recursion_stop</code>

Absorb the *<balanced text>* from the input stream delimited by the marker given in the function name, leaving *<inserted tokens>* in the input stream for further processing.

6 Predicates and conditionals

L^AT_EX3 has three concepts for conditional flow processing:

Branching conditionals Functions that carry out a test and then execute, depending on its result, either the code supplied as the *<true code>* or the *<false code>*. These arguments are denoted with T and F, respectively. An example would be

`\cs_if_free:cTF {abc} {<true code>} {<false code>}`

a function that turns the first argument into a control sequence (since it's marked as c) then checks whether this control sequence is still free and then depending on the result carries out the code in the second argument (true case) or in the third argument (false case).

These type of functions are known as “conditionals”; whenever a TF function is defined it is usually accompanied by T and F functions as well. These are provided for convenience when the branch only needs to go a single way. Package writers are free to choose which types to define but the kernel definitions always provide all three versions.

Important to note is that these branching conditionals with *<true code>* and/or *<false code>* are always defined in a way that the code of the chosen alternative can operate on following tokens in the input stream.

These conditional functions may or may not be fully expandable, but if they are expandable they are accompanied by a “predicate” for the same test as described below.

Predicates “Predicates” are functions that return a special type of boolean value which can be tested by the boolean expression parser. All functions of this type are expandable and have names that end with `_p` in the description part. For example,

`\cs_if_free_p:N`

would be a predicate function for the same type of test as the conditional described above. It would return “true” if its argument (a single token denoted by N) is still free for definition. It would be used in constructions like

```

\bool_if:nTF {
  \cs_if_free_p:N \l_tmpz_tl || \cs_if_free_p:N \g_tmpz_tl
} {\true code} {\false code}

```

For each predicate defined, a “branching conditional” also exists that behaves like a conditional described above.

Primitive conditionals There is a third variety of conditional, which is the original concept used in plain \TeX and $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$. Their use is discouraged in `expl3` (although still used in low-level definitions) because they are more fragile and in many cases require more expansion control (hence more code) than the two types of conditionals described above.

```

\c_true_bool
\c_false_bool

```

Constants that represent `true` and `false`, respectively. Used to implement predicates.

6.1 Tests on control sequences

```

\cs_if_eq_p:NN *
\cs_if_eq:NNTF *

```

```

\cs_if_eq_p:NN <cs1> <cs2>
\cs_if_eq:NNTF <cs1> <cs2> {\true code} {\false code}

```

Compares the definition of two *<control sequences>* and is logically `true` if they are the same, *i.e.* if they have exactly the same definition when examined with `\cs_show:N`.

```

\cs_if_exist_p:N *
\cs_if_exist_p:c *
\cs_if_exist:NTF *
\cs_if_exist:cTF *

```

```

\cs_if_exist_p:N <control sequence>
\cs_if_exist:NNTF <control sequence> {\true code} {\false code}

```

Tests whether the *<control sequence>* is currently defined (whether as a function or another control sequence type). Any definition of *<control sequence>* other than `\relax` evaluates as `true`.

```

\cs_if_free_p:N *
\cs_if_free_p:c *
\cs_if_free:NTF *
\cs_if_free:cTF *

```

```

\cs_if_free_p:N <control sequence>
\cs_if_free:NNTF <control sequence> {\true code} {\false code}

```

Tests whether the *<control sequence>* is currently free to be defined. This test is `false` if the *<control sequence>* currently exists (as defined by `\cs_if_exist:N`).

6.2 Primitive conditionals

The ϵ - \TeX engine itself provides many different conditionals. Some expand whatever comes after them and others don’t. Hence the names for these underlying functions often contains a `:w` part but higher level functions are often available. See for instance `\int_compare_p:nNn` which is a wrapper for `\if_int_compare:w`.

Certain conditionals deal with specific data types like boxes and fonts and are described there. The ones described below are either the universal conditionals or deal with control sequences. We prefix primitive conditionals with `\if_`.

<code>\if_true:</code>	★	<code>\if_true: <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\if_false:</code>	★	<code>\if_false: <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\else:</code>	★	<code>\reverse_if:N <primitive conditional></code>
<code>\fi:</code>	★	<code>\if_true:</code> always executes <i><true code></i> , while <code>\if_false:</code> always executes <i><false code></i> .
<code>\reverse_if:N</code>	★	<code>\reverse_if:N</code> reverses any two-way primitive conditional. <code>\else:</code> and <code>\fi:</code> delimit the branches of the conditional. The function <code>\or:</code> is documented in <code>l3int</code> and used in case switches.

TeXhackers note: These are equivalent to their corresponding TeX primitive conditionals; `\reverse_if:N` is ε -TeX's `\unless`.

<code>\if_meaning:w</code>	★	<code>\if_meaning:w <arg₁> <arg₂> <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
----------------------------	---	---

`\if_meaning:w` executes *<true code>* when *<arg₁>* and *<arg₂>* are the same, otherwise it executes *<false code>*. *<arg₁>* and *<arg₂>* could be functions, variables, tokens; in all cases the *unexpanded* definitions are compared.

TeXhackers note: This is TeX's `\ifx`.

<code>\if:w</code>	★	<code>\if:w <token₁> <token₂> <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\if_charcode:w</code>	★	<code>\if_catcode:w <token₁> <token₂> <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\if_catcode:w</code>	★	These conditionals expand any following tokens until two unexpandable tokens are left. If you wish to prevent this expansion, prefix the token in question with <code>\exp_not:N</code> . <code>\if_catcode:w</code> tests if the category codes of the two tokens are the same whereas <code>\if:w</code> tests if the character codes are identical. <code>\if_charcode:w</code> is an alternative name for <code>\if:w</code> .

<code>\if_cs_exist:N</code>	★	<code>\if_cs_exist:N <cs> <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\if_cs_exist:w</code>	★	<code>\if_cs_exist:w <tokens> \cs_end: <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>

Check if *<cs>* appears in the hash table or if the control sequence that can be formed from *<tokens>* appears in the hash table. The latter function does not turn the control sequence in question into `\scan_stop:!` This can be useful when dealing with control sequences which cannot be entered as a single token.

<code>\if_mode_horizontal:</code>	★	<code>\if_mode_horizontal: <true code> \else: <false code> \fi:</code>
<code>\if_mode_vertical:</code>	★	Execute <i><true code></i> if currently in horizontal mode, otherwise execute <i><false code></i> . Similar for the other functions.
<code>\if_mode_math:</code>	★	
<code>\if_mode_inner:</code>	★	

7 Starting a paragraph

`\mode_leave_vertical:`

New: 2017-07-04

`\mode_leave_vertical:`

Ensures that `TEX` is not in vertical (inter-paragraph) mode. In horizontal or math mode this command has no effect, in vertical mode it switches to horizontal mode, and inserts a box of width `\parindent`, followed by the `\everypar` token list.

T_EXhackers note: This results in the contents of the `\everypar` token register being inserted, after `\mode_leave_vertical:` is complete. Notice that in contrast to the L^AT_EX 2_ε `\leavevmode` approach, no box is used by the method implemented here.

7.1 Debugging support

`\debug_on:n`
`\debug_off:n`

New: 2017-07-16
Updated: 2017-08-02

`\debug_on:n { <comma-separated list> }`
`\debug_off:n { <comma-separated list> }`

Turn on and off within a group various debugging code, some of which is also available as `expl3` load-time options. The items that can be used in the `<list>` are

- **check-declarations** that checks all `expl3` variables used were previously declared and that local/global variables (based on their name or on their first assignment) are only locally/globally assigned;
- **check-expressions** that checks integer, dimension, skip, and muskip expressions are not terminated prematurely;
- **deprecation** that makes soon-to-be-deprecated commands produce errors;
- **log-functions** that logs function definitions;
- **all** that does all of the above.

Providing these as switches rather than options allows testing code even if it relies on other packages: load all other packages, call `\debug_on:n`, and load the code that one is interested in testing. These functions can only be used in L^AT_EX 2_ε package mode loaded with `enable-debug` or another option implying it.

`\debug_suspend:`
`\debug_resume:`

New: 2017-11-28

`\debug_suspend: ... \debug_resume:`

Suppress (locally) errors and logging from `debug` commands, except for the **deprecation** errors or warnings. These pairs of commands can be nested. This can be used around pieces of code that are known to fail checks, if such failures should be ignored. See for instance `l3coffins`.

Part V

The l3expan package

Argument expansion

This module provides generic methods for expanding T_EX arguments in a systematic manner. The functions in this module all have prefix `exp`.

Not all possible variations are implemented for every base function. Instead only those that are used within the L^AT_EX3 kernel or otherwise seem to be of general interest are implemented. Consult the module description to find out which functions are actually defined. The next section explains how to define missing variants.

1 Defining new variants

The definition of variant forms for base functions may be necessary when writing new functions or when applying a kernel function in a situation that we haven't thought of before.

Internally preprocessing of arguments is done with functions of the form `\exp_....`. They all look alike, an example would be `\exp_args:NNo`. This function has three arguments, the first and the second are a single tokens, while the third argument should be given in braces. Applying `\exp_args:NNo` expands the content of third argument once before any expansion of the first and second arguments. If `\seq_gpush:No` was not defined it could be coded in the following way:

```
\exp_args:NNo \seq_gpush:Nn
  \g_file_name_stack
  { \l_tmpa_tl }
```

In other words, the first argument to `\exp_args:NNo` is the base function and the other arguments are preprocessed and then passed to this base function. In the example the first argument to the base function should be a single token which is left unchanged while the second argument is expanded once. From this example we can also see how the variants are defined. They just expand into the appropriate `\exp_` function followed by the desired base function, *e.g.*

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gpush:Nn { No }
```

results in the definition of `\seq_gpush:No`

```
\cs_new:Npn \seq_gpush:No { \exp_args:NNo \seq_gpush:Nn }
```

Providing variants in this way in style files is safe as the `\cs_generate_variant:Nn` function will only create new definitions if there is not already one available. Therefore adding such definition to later releases of the kernel will not make such style files obsolete.

The steps above may be automated by using the function `\cs_generate_variant:Nn`, described next.

2 Methods for defining variants

We recall the set of available argument specifiers.

- `N` is used for single-token arguments while `c` constructs a control sequence from its name and passes it to a parent function as an `N`-type argument.
- Many argument types extract or expand some tokens and provide it as an `n`-type argument, namely a braced multiple-token argument: `V` extracts the value of a variable, `v` extracts the value from the name of a variable, `n` uses the argument as it is, `o` expands once, `f` expands fully the front of the token list, `e` and `x` expand fully all tokens (differences are explained later).
- A few odd argument types remain: `T` and `F` for conditional processing, otherwise identical to `n`-type arguments, `p` for the parameter text in definitions, `w` for arguments with a specific syntax, and `D` to denote primitives that should not be used directly.

`\cs_generate_variant:Nn`
`\cs_generate_variant:cn`

Updated: 2017-11-28

`\cs_generate_variant:Nn` \langle parent control sequence \rangle $\{$ \langle variant argument specifiers \rangle $\}$

This function is used to define argument-specifier variants of the \langle parent control sequence \rangle for L^AT_EX3 code-level macros. The \langle parent control sequence \rangle is first separated into the \langle base name \rangle and \langle original argument specifier \rangle . The comma-separated list of \langle variant argument specifiers \rangle is then used to define variants of the \langle original argument specifier \rangle if these are not already defined. For each \langle variant \rangle given, a function is created that expands its arguments as detailed and passes them to the \langle parent control sequence \rangle . So for example

```
\cs_set:Npn \foo:Nn #1#2 { code here }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \foo:Nn { c }
```

creates a new function `\foo:cn` which expands its first argument into a control sequence name and passes the result to `\foo:Nn`. Similarly

```
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \foo:Nn { NV , cV }
```

generates the functions `\foo:NV` and `\foo:cV` in the same way. The `\cs_generate_variant:Nn` function can only be applied if the \langle parent control sequence \rangle is already defined. If the \langle parent control sequence \rangle is protected or if the \langle variant \rangle involves any `x` argument, then the \langle variant control sequence \rangle is also protected. The \langle variant \rangle is created globally, as is any `\exp_args:N` \langle variant \rangle function needed to carry out the expansion.

Only `n` and `N` arguments can be changed to other types. The only allowed changes are

- `c` variant of an `N` parent;
- `o`, `V`, `v`, `f`, `e`, or `x` variant of an `n` parent;
- `N`, `n`, `T`, `F`, or `p` argument unchanged.

This means the \langle parent \rangle of a \langle variant \rangle form is always unambiguous, even in cases where both an `n`-type parent and an `N`-type parent exist, such as for `\tl_count:n` and `\tl_count:N`.

For backward compatibility it is currently possible to make `n`, `o`, `V`, `v`, `f`, `e`, or `x`-type variants of an `N`-type argument or `N` or `c`-type variants of an `n`-type argument. Both are deprecated. The first because passing more than one token to an `N`-type argument will typically break the parent function's code. The second because programmers who use that most often want to access the value of a variable given its name, hence should use a `V`-type or `v`-type variant instead of `c`-type. In those cases, using the lower-level `\exp_args:No` or `\exp_args:Nc` functions explicitly is preferred to defining confusing variants.

3 Introducing the variants

The `V` type returns the value of a register, which can be one of `tl`, `clist`, `int`, `skip`, `dim`, `muskip`, or built-in T_EX registers. The `v` type is the same except it first creates a control sequence out of its argument before returning the value.

In general, the programmer should not need to be concerned with expansion control. When simply using the content of a variable, functions with a `V` specifier should be used. For those referred to by \langle cs \rangle name, the `v` specifier is available for the same purpose. Only

when specific expansion steps are needed, such as when using delimited arguments, should the lower-level functions with `o` specifiers be employed.

The `e` type expands all tokens fully, starting from the first. More precisely the expansion is identical to that of T_EX’s `\message` (in particular `#` needs not be doubled). It was added in May 2018. In recent enough engines (starting around 2019) it relies on the primitive `\expanded` hence is fast. In older engines it is very much slower. As a result it should only be used in performance critical code if typical users will have a recent installation of the T_EX ecosystem.

The `x` type expands all tokens fully, starting from the first. In contrast to `e`, all macro parameter characters `#` must be doubled, and omitting this leads to low-level errors. In addition this type of expansion is not expandable, namely functions that have `x` in their signature do not themselves expand when appearing inside `x` or `e` expansion.

The `f` type is so special that it deserves an example. It is typically used in contexts where only expandable commands are allowed. Then `x`-expansion cannot be used, and `f`-expansion provides an alternative that expands the front of the token list as much as can be done in such contexts. For instance, say that we want to evaluate the integer expression $3 + 4$ and pass the result 7 as an argument to an expandable function `\example:n`. For this, one should define a variant using `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \example:n { f }`, then do

```
\example:f { \int_eval:n { 3 + 4 } }
```

Note that `x`-expansion would also expand `\int_eval:n` fully to its result 7, but the variant `\example:x` cannot be expandable. Note also that `o`-expansion would not expand `\int_eval:n` fully to its result since that function requires several expansions. Besides the fact that `x`-expansion is protected rather than expandable, another difference between `f`-expansion and `x`-expansion is that `f`-expansion expands tokens from the beginning and stops as soon as a non-expandable token is encountered, while `x`-expansion continues expanding further tokens. Thus, for instance

```
\example:f { \int_eval:n { 1 + 2 } , \int_eval:n { 3 + 4 } }
```

results in the call

```
\example:n { 3 , \int_eval:n { 3 + 4 } }
```

while using `\example:x` or `\example:e` instead results in

```
\example:n { 3 , 7 }
```

at the cost of being protected (for `x` type) or very much slower in old engines (for `e` type). If you use `f` type expansion in conditional processing then you should stick to using TF type functions only as the expansion does not finish any `\if... \fi`: itself!

It is important to note that both `f`- and `o`-type expansion are concerned with the expansion of tokens from left to right in their arguments. In particular, `o`-type expansion applies to the first *token* in the argument it receives: it is conceptually similar to

```
\exp_after:wN <base function> \exp_after:wN { <argument> }
```

At the same time, `f`-type expansion stops at the *first* non-expandable token. This means for example that both

```
\tl_set:No \l_tmpa_tl { { \g_tmpb_tl } }
```

and

```
\tl_set:Nf \l_tmpa_tl { { \g_tmpb_tl } }
```

leave `\g_tmpb_tl` unchanged: `{` is the first token in the argument and is non-expandable. It is usually best to keep the following in mind when using variant forms.

- Variants with `x`-type arguments (that are fully expanded before being passed to the `n`-type base function) are never expandable even when the base function is. Such variants cannot work correctly in arguments that are themselves subject to expansion. Consider using `f` or `e` expansion.
- In contrast, `e` expansion (full expansion, almost like `x` except for the treatment of `#`) does not prevent variants from being expandable (if the base function is). The drawback is that `e` expansion is very much slower in old engines (before 2019). Consider using `f` expansion if that type of expansion is sufficient to perform the required expansion, or `x` expansion if the variant will not itself need to be expandable.
- Finally `f` expansion only expands the front of the token list, stopping at the first non-expandable token. This may fail to fully expand the argument.

When speed is essential (for functions that do very little work and whose variants are used numerous times in a document) the following considerations apply because internal functions for argument expansion come in two flavours, some faster than others.

- Arguments that might need expansion should come first in the list of arguments.
- Arguments that should consist of single tokens `N`, `c`, `V`, or `v` should come first among these.
- Arguments that appear after the first multi-token argument `n`, `f`, `e`, or `o` require slightly slower special processing to be expanded. Therefore it is best to use the optimized functions, namely those that contain only `N`, `c`, `V`, and `v`, and, in the last position, `o`, `f`, `e`, with possible trailing `N` or `n` or `T` or `F`, which are not expanded. Any `x`-type argument causes slightly slower processing.

4 Manipulating the first argument

These functions are described in detail: expansion of multiple tokens follows the same rules but is described in a shorter fashion.

```
\exp_args:Nc ★ \exp_args:Nc <function> {<tokens>}  
\exp_args:cc ★
```

This function absorbs two arguments (the `<function>` name and the `<tokens>`). The `<tokens>` are expanded until only characters remain, and are then turned into a control sequence. The result is inserted into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the `<function>`. Thus the `<function>` may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

The `:cc` variant constructs the `<function>` name in the same manner as described for the `<tokens>`.

T_EXhackers note: Protected macros that appear in a `c`-type argument are expanded despite being protected; `\exp_not:n` also has no effect. An internal error occurs if non-characters or active characters remain after full expansion, as the conversion to a control sequence is not possible.

`\exp_args:No` ★ `\exp_args:No` $\langle function \rangle$ $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$...

This function absorbs two arguments (the $\langle function \rangle$ name and the $\langle tokens \rangle$). The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are expanded once, and the result is inserted in braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

`\exp_args:Nv` ★ `\exp_args:Nv` $\langle function \rangle$ $\langle variable \rangle$

This function absorbs two arguments (the names of the $\langle function \rangle$ and the $\langle variable \rangle$). The content of the $\langle variable \rangle$ are recovered and placed inside braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

`\exp_args:Nv` ★ `\exp_args:Nv` $\langle function \rangle$ $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

This function absorbs two arguments (the $\langle function \rangle$ name and the $\langle tokens \rangle$). The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are expanded until only characters remain, and are then turned into a control sequence. This control sequence should be the name of a $\langle variable \rangle$. The content of the $\langle variable \rangle$ are recovered and placed inside braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

TeXhackers note: Protected macros that appear in a v-type argument are expanded despite being protected; `\exp_not:n` also has no effect. An internal error occurs if non-characters or active characters remain after full expansion, as the conversion to a control sequence is not possible.

`\exp_args:Ne` ★ `\exp_args:Ne` $\langle function \rangle$ $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

New: 2018-05-15

This function absorbs two arguments (the $\langle function \rangle$ name and the $\langle tokens \rangle$) and exhaustively expands the $\langle tokens \rangle$. The result is inserted in braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

TeXhackers note: This relies on the `\expanded` primitive when available (in LuaTeX and starting around 2019 in other engines). Otherwise it uses some fall-back code that is very much slower. As a result it should only be used in performance-critical code if typical users have a recent installation of the TeX ecosystem.

`\exp_args:Nf` ★ `\exp_args:Nf` $\langle function \rangle$ $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

This function absorbs two arguments (the $\langle function \rangle$ name and the $\langle tokens \rangle$). The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are fully expanded until the first non-expandable token is found (if that is a space it is removed), and the result is inserted in braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

<code>\exp_args:Nx</code>	<code>\exp_args:Nx</code>	$\langle function \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

This function absorbs two arguments (the $\langle function \rangle$ name and the $\langle tokens \rangle$) and exhaustively expands the $\langle tokens \rangle$. The result is inserted in braces into the input stream *after* reinsertion of the $\langle function \rangle$. Thus the $\langle function \rangle$ may take more than one argument: all others are left unchanged.

5 Manipulating two arguments

<code>\exp_args:NNc</code>	<code>\exp_args:NNc</code>	$\langle token_1 \rangle$	$\langle token_2 \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

These optimized functions absorb three arguments and expand the second and third as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second and third arguments.

`\exp_args:NNv` *
`\exp_args:NNe` *
`\exp_args:NNf` *
`\exp_args:Ncc` *
`\exp_args:Nco` *
`\exp_args:NcV` *
`\exp_args:Ncv` *
`\exp_args:Ncf` *
`\exp_args:NVV` *

Updated: 2018-05-15

<code>\exp_args:Nnc</code>	<code>\exp_args:Noo</code>	$\langle token \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens_1 \rangle\}$	$\{\langle tokens_2 \rangle\}$
----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

These functions absorb three arguments and expand the second and third as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second and third arguments. These functions need slower processing.

`\exp_args:Noc` *
`\exp_args:Noo` *
`\exp_args:Nof` *
`\exp_args:NVo` *
`\exp_args:Nfo` *
`\exp_args:Nff` *
`\exp_args:Nee` *

Updated: 2018-05-15

<code>\exp_args:NNx</code>	<code>\exp_args:NNx</code>	$\langle token_1 \rangle$	$\langle token_2 \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

These functions absorb three arguments and expand the second and third as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second and third arguments. These functions are not expandable due to their x-type argument.

`\exp_args:Ncx`
`\exp_args:Nnx`
`\exp_args:Nox`
`\exp_args:Nxo`
`\exp_args:Nxx`

6 Manipulating three arguments

<code>\exp_args:NNNo</code>	*	<code>\exp_args:NNNo</code>	$\langle token_1 \rangle$	$\langle token_2 \rangle$	$\langle token_3 \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
<code>\exp_args:NNNV</code>	*	These optimized functions absorb four arguments and expand the second, third and fourth as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second argument, <i>etc.</i>				
<code>\exp_args:Nccc</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NcNc</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NcNo</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Ncco</code>	*					

<code>\exp_args:NNcf</code>	*	<code>\exp_args:NNoo</code>	$\langle token_1 \rangle$	$\langle token_2 \rangle$	$\{\langle token_3 \rangle\}$	$\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
<code>\exp_args:NNno</code>	*	These functions absorb four arguments and expand the second, third and fourth as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second argument, <i>etc.</i> These functions need slower processing.				
<code>\exp_args:NNnV</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NNoo</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NNVV</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Ncno</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NcnV</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Ncoo</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:NcVV</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nnnc</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nnno</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nnnf</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nnff</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nooo</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Noof</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Nffo</code>	*					
<code>\exp_args:Neee</code>	*					

<code>\exp_args:NNNx</code>	<code>\exp_args:NNNx</code>	$\langle token_1 \rangle$	$\langle token_2 \rangle$	$\{\langle tokens_1 \rangle\}$	$\{\langle tokens_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\exp_args:NNnx</code>	These functions absorb four arguments and expand the second, third and fourth as detailed by their argument specifier. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second argument, <i>etc.</i>				
<code>\exp_args:NNox</code>					
<code>\exp_args:Nccx</code>					
<code>\exp_args:Ncnx</code>					
<code>\exp_args:NNnx</code>					
<code>\exp_args:Nnox</code>					
<code>\exp_args:Noox</code>					

New: 2015-08-12

7 Unbraced expansion

```

\exp_last_unbraced:No  *
\exp_last_unbraced:NV  *
\exp_last_unbraced:Nv  *
\exp_last_unbraced:Ne  *
\exp_last_unbraced:Nf  *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNo *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNV *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNf *
\exp_last_unbraced:Nco *
\exp_last_unbraced:NcV *
\exp_last_unbraced:Nno *
\exp_last_unbraced:Noo *
\exp_last_unbraced:Nfo *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNo *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNV *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNf *
\exp_last_unbraced:NnNo *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo *
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNNf *

```

Updated: 2018-05-15

```
\exp_last_unbraced:Nno <token> {\tokens1} {\tokens2}
```

These functions absorb the number of arguments given by their specification, carry out the expansion indicated and leave the results in the input stream, with the last argument not surrounded by the usual braces. Of these, the :Nno, :Noo, :Nfo and :NnNo variants need slower processing.

T_EXhackers note: As an optimization, the last argument is unbraced by some of those functions before expansion. This can cause problems if the argument is empty: for instance, `\exp_last_unbraced:Nf \foo_bar:w { } \q_stop` leads to an infinite loop, as the quark is f-expanded.

```
\exp_last_unbraced:Nx \exp_last_unbraced:Nx <function> {\tokens}
```

This function fully expands the `<tokens>` and leaves the result in the input stream after reinsertion of the `<function>`. This function is not expandable.

```
\exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo * \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo <token> {\tokens1} {\tokens2}
```

This function absorbs three arguments and expands the second and third once. The first argument of the function is then the next item on the input stream, followed by the expansion of the second and third arguments, which are not wrapped in braces. This function needs special (slower) processing.

```
\exp_after:wN * \exp_after:wN <token12


---



```

Carries out a single expansion of `<token2>` (which may consume arguments) prior to the expansion of `<token1>`. If `<token2>` has no expansion (for example, if it is a character) then it is left unchanged. It is important to notice that `<token1>` may be *any* single token, including group-opening and -closing tokens (`{` or `}` assuming normal T_EX category codes). Unless specifically required this should be avoided: expansion should be carried out using an appropriate argument specifier variant or the appropriate `\exp_arg:N` function.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\expandafter` renamed.

8 Preventing expansion

Despite the fact that the following functions are all about preventing expansion, they're designed to be used in an expandable context and hence are all marked as being 'expand-

able' since they themselves disappear after the expansion has completed.

`\exp_not:N` ★ `\exp_not:N` $\langle token \rangle$

Prevents expansion of the $\langle token \rangle$ in a context where it would otherwise be expanded, for example an **x**-type argument or the first token in an **o** or **e** or **f** argument.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX `\noexpand` primitive. It only prevents expansion. At the beginning of an **f**-type argument, a space $\langle token \rangle$ is removed even if it appears as `\exp_not:N \c_space_token`. In an **x**-expanding definition (`\cs_new:Npx`), a macro parameter introduces an argument even if it appears as `\exp_not:N # 1`. This differs from `\exp_not:n`.

`\exp_not:c` ★ `\exp_not:c` $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

Expands the $\langle tokens \rangle$ until only characters remain, and then converts this into a control sequence. Further expansion of this control sequence is then inhibited using `\exp_not:N`.

T_EXhackers note: Protected macros that appear in a **c**-type argument are expanded despite being protected; `\exp_not:n` also has no effect. An internal error occurs if non-characters or active characters remain after full expansion, as the conversion to a control sequence is not possible.

`\exp_not:n` ★ `\exp_not:n` $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

Prevents expansion of the $\langle tokens \rangle$ in an **e** or **x**-type argument. In all other cases the $\langle tokens \rangle$ continue to be expanded, for example in the input stream or in other types of arguments such as **c**, **f**, **v**. The argument of `\exp_not:n` *must* be surrounded by braces.

T_EXhackers note: This is the ϵ -T_EX `\unexpanded` primitive. In an **x**-expanding definition (`\cs_new:Npx`), `\exp_not:n {#1}` is equivalent to `##1` rather than to `#1`, namely it inserts the two characters `#` and `1`. In an **e**-type argument `\exp_not:n {#}` is equivalent to `#`, namely it inserts the character `#`.

`\exp_not:o` ★ `\exp_not:o` $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

Expands the $\langle tokens \rangle$ once, then prevents any further expansion in **x**-type or **e**-type arguments using `\exp_not:n`.

`\exp_not:V` ★ `\exp_not:V` $\langle variable \rangle$

Recovers the content of the $\langle variable \rangle$, then prevents expansion of this material in **x**-type or **e**-type arguments using `\exp_not:n`.

<code>\exp_not:v</code>	<code>\exp_not:v {<tokens>}</code>
-------------------------	--

Expands the *<tokens>* until only characters remains, and then converts this into a control sequence which should be a *<variable>* name. The content of the *<variable>* is recovered, and further expansion in **x**-type or **e**-type arguments is prevented using `\exp_not:n`.

TeXhackers note: Protected macros that appear in a **v**-type argument are expanded despite being protected; `\exp_not:n` also has no effect. An internal error occurs if non-characters or active characters remain after full expansion, as the conversion to a control sequence is not possible.

<code>\exp_not:e</code>	<code>\exp_not:e {<tokens>}</code>
-------------------------	--

Expands *<tokens>* exhaustively, then protects the result of the expansion (including any tokens which were not expanded) from further expansion in **e** or **x**-type arguments using `\exp_not:n`. This is very rarely useful but is provided for consistency.

<code>\exp_not:f</code>	<code>\exp_not:f {<tokens>}</code>
-------------------------	--

Expands *<tokens>* fully until the first unexpandable token is found (if it is a space it is removed). Expansion then stops, and the result of the expansion (including any tokens which were not expanded) is protected from further expansion in **x**-type or **e**-type arguments using `\exp_not:n`.

<code>\exp_stop_f:</code>	<code>\foo_bar:f { <tokens> \exp_stop_f: <more tokens> }</code>
---------------------------	---

Updated: 2011-06-03

This function terminates an **f**-type expansion. Thus if a function `\foo_bar:f` starts an **f**-type expansion and all of *<tokens>* are expandable `\exp_stop_f:` terminates the expansion of tokens even if *<more tokens>* are also expandable. The function itself is an implicit space token. Inside an **x**-type expansion, it retains its form, but when typeset it produces the underlying space (`_`).

9 Controlled expansion

The `expl3` language makes all efforts to hide the complexity of TeX expansion from the programmer by providing concepts that evaluate/expand arguments of functions prior to calling the “base” functions. Thus, instead of using many `\expandafter` calls and other trickery it is usually a matter of choosing the right variant of a function to achieve a desired result.

Of course, deep down TeX is using expansion as always and there are cases where a programmer needs to control that expansion directly; typical situations are basic data manipulation tools. This section documents the functions for that level. These commands are used throughout the kernel code, but we hope that outside the kernel there will be little need to resort to them. Instead the argument manipulation methods document above should usually be sufficient.

While `\exp_after:wN` expands one token (out of order) it is sometimes necessary to expand several tokens in one go. The next set of commands provide this functionality. Be aware that it is absolutely required that the programmer has full control over the tokens to be expanded, i.e., it is not possible to use these functions to expand unknown input as part of *<expandable-tokens>* as that will break badly if unexpandable tokens are encountered in that place!

<code>\exp:w</code>	★
<code>\exp_end:</code>	★

New: 2015-08-23

`\exp:w <expandable tokens> \exp_end:`

Expands `<expandable-tokens>` until reaching `\exp_end:` at which point expansion stops. The full expansion of `<expandable tokens>` has to be empty. If any token in `<expandable tokens>` or any token generated by expanding the tokens therein is not expandable the expansion will end prematurely and as a result `\exp_end:` will be misinterpreted later on.³

In typical use cases the `\exp_end:` is hidden somewhere in the replacement text of `<expandable-tokens>` rather than being on the same expansion level than `\exp:w`, e.g., you may see code such as

`\exp:w \@@_case:NnTF #1 {#2} { } { }`

where somewhere during the expansion of `\@@_case:NnTF` the `\exp_end:` gets generated.

T_EXhackers note: The current implementation uses `\romannumeral` hence ignores space tokens and explicit signs + and - in the expansion of the `<expandable tokens>`, but this should not be relied upon.

<code>\exp:w</code>	★
<code>\exp_end_continue_f:w</code>	★

New: 2015-08-23

`\exp:w <expandable-tokens> \exp_end_continue_f:w <further-tokens>`

Expands `<expandable-tokens>` until reaching `\exp_end_continue_f:w` at which point expansion continues as an `f`-type expansion expanding `<further-tokens>` until an unexpandable token is encountered (or the `f`-type expansion is explicitly terminated by `\exp_stop_f:`). As with all `f`-type expansions a space ending the expansion gets removed.

The full expansion of `<expandable-tokens>` has to be empty. If any token in `<expandable-tokens>` or any token generated by expanding the tokens therein is not expandable the expansion will end prematurely and as a result `\exp_end_continue_f:w` will be misinterpreted later on.⁴

In typical use cases `<expandable-tokens>` contains no tokens at all, e.g., you will see code such as

`\exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #2 }`

where the `\exp_after:wN` triggers an `f`-expansion of the tokens in `#2`. For technical reasons this has to happen using two tokens (if they would be hidden inside another command `\exp_after:wN` would only expand the command but not trigger any additional `f`-expansion).

You might wonder why there are two different approaches available, after all the effect of

`\exp:w <expandable-tokens> \exp_end:`

can be alternatively achieved through an `f`-type expansion by using `\exp_stop_f:`, i.e.

`\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w <expandable-tokens> \exp_stop_f:`

The reason is simply that the first approach is slightly faster (one less token to parse and less expansion internally) so in places where such performance really matters and where we want to explicitly stop the expansion at a defined point the first form is preferable.

³Due to the implementation you might get the character in position 0 in the current font (typically “”) in the output without any error message!

⁴In this particular case you may get a character into the output as well as an error message.

<code>\exp:w</code>	★
<code>\exp_end_continue_f:nw</code>	★

New: 2015-08-23

`\exp:w` *<expandable-tokens>* `\exp_end_continue_f:nw` *<further-tokens>*

The difference to `\exp_end_continue_f:w` is that we first we pick up an argument which is then returned to the input stream. If *<further-tokens>* starts with space tokens then these space tokens are removed while searching for the argument. If it starts with a brace group then the braces are removed. Thus such spaces or braces will not terminate the f-type expansion.

10 Internal functions

`\::n` `\cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ncof { \::c \::o \::f \::: }`

`\::N` Internal forms for the base expansion types. These names do *not* conform to the general \LaTeX 3 approach as this makes them more readily visible in the log and so forth. They should not be used outside this module.

`\::c`
`\::o`
`\::e`
`\::f`
`\::x`
`\::v`
`\::V`
`\:::`

`\::o_unbraced` `\cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nno { \::n \::o_unbraced \::: }`

`\::e_unbraced` Internal forms for the expansion types which leave the terminal argument unbraced. These names do *not* conform to the general \LaTeX 3 approach as this makes them more readily visible in the log and so forth. They should not be used outside this module.

`\::f_unbraced`
`\::x_unbraced`
`\::v_unbraced`
`\::V_unbraced`

Part VI

The l3tl package

Token lists

T_EX works with tokens, and L^AT_EX3 therefore provides a number of functions to deal with lists of tokens. Token lists may be present directly in the argument to a function:

```
\foo:n { a collection of \tokens }
```

or may be stored in a so-called “token list variable”, which have the suffix `tl`: a token list variable can also be used as the argument to a function, for example

```
\foo:N \l_some_tl
```

In both cases, functions are available to test and manipulate the lists of tokens, and these have the module prefix `tl`. In many cases, functions which can be applied to token list variables are paired with similar functions for application to explicit lists of tokens: the two “views” of a token list are therefore collected together here.

A token list (explicit, or stored in a variable) can be seen either as a list of “items”, or a list of “tokens”. An item is whatever `\use:n` would grab as its argument: a single non-space token or a brace group, with optional leading explicit space characters (each item is thus itself a token list). A token is either a normal `N` argument, or `␣`, `{`, or `}` (assuming normal T_EX category codes). Thus for example

```
{ Hello } ~ world
```

contains six items (Hello, w, o, r, l and d), but thirteen tokens (`{`, H, e, l, l, o, `}`, `␣`, w, o, r, l and d). Functions which act on items are often faster than their analogue acting directly on tokens.

1 Creating and initialising token list variables

```
\tl_new:N \tl_new:N <tl var>
```

```
\tl_new:c
```

Creates a new `<tl var>` or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The `<tl var>` is initially empty.

```
\tl_const:Nn \tl_const:Nn <tl var> {<token list>}
```

```
\tl_const:(Nx|cn|cx)
```

Creates a new constant `<tl var>` or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the `<tl var>` is set globally to the `<token list>`.

```
\tl_clear:N \tl_clear:N <tl var>
```

```
\tl_clear:c
```

```
\tl_gclear:N
```

```
\tl_gclear:c
```

Clears all entries from the `<tl var>`.

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_clear_new:N</code>	<code>\tl_clear_new:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_clear_new:c</code>	
<code>\tl_gclear_new:N</code>	Ensures that the <code><tl var></code> exists globally by applying <code>\tl_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies
<code>\tl_gclear_new:c</code>	<code>\tl_(g)clear:N</code> to leave the <code><tl var></code> empty.
<hr/>	
<code>\tl_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\tl_set_eq:NN <tl var_1> <tl var_2></code>
<code>\tl_set_eq:(cN Nc cc)</code>	Sets the content of <code><tl var_1></code> equal to that of <code><tl var_2></code> .
<code>\tl_gset_eq:NN</code>	
<code>\tl_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<hr/>	
<code>\tl_concat:NNN</code>	<code>\tl_concat:NNN <tl var_1> <tl var_2> <tl var_3></code>
<code>\tl_concat:ccc</code>	
<code>\tl_gconcat:NNN</code>	Concatenates the content of <code><tl var_2></code> and <code><tl var_3></code> together and saves the result in
<code>\tl_gconcat:ccc</code>	<code><tl var_1></code> . The <code><tl var_2></code> is placed at the left side of the new token list.
<hr/>	
New: 2012-05-18	
<hr/>	
<code>\tl_if_exist_p:N *</code>	<code>\tl_if_exist_p:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_if_exist_p:c *</code>	<code>\tl_if_exist:NTF <tl var> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_exist:N\overline{TF} *</code>	
<code>\tl_if_exist:c\overline{TF} *</code>	Tests whether the <code><tl var></code> is currently defined. This does not check that the <code><tl var></code> really is a token list variable.
<hr/>	
New: 2012-03-03	

2 Adding data to token list variables

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_set:Nn</code>	<code>\tl_set:Nn <tl var> {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\tl_set:(NV|Nv|No|Nf|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cf|cx)</code>	
<code>\tl_gset:Nn</code>	
<code>\tl_gset:(NV|Nv|No|Nf|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cf|cx)</code>	
<hr/>	
Sets <code><tl var></code> to contain <code><tokens></code> , removing any previous content from the variable.	
<hr/>	
<code>\tl_put_left:Nn</code>	<code>\tl_put_left:Nn <tl var> {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\tl_put_left:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\tl_gput_left:Nn</code>	
<code>\tl_gput_left:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<hr/>	
Appends <code><tokens></code> to the left side of the current content of <code><tl var></code> .	
<hr/>	
<code>\tl_put_right:Nn</code>	<code>\tl_put_right:Nn <tl var> {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\tl_put_right:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\tl_gput_right:Nn</code>	
<code>\tl_gput_right:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<hr/>	
Appends <code><tokens></code> to the right side of the current content of <code><tl var></code> .	

3 Modifying token list variables

```
\tl_replace_once:Nnn
\tl_replace_once:cnn
\tl_greplace_once:Nnn
\tl_greplace_once:cnn
```

Updated: 2011-08-11

```
\tl_replace_once:Nnn <tl var> {{<old tokens>}} {{<new tokens>}}
```

Replaces the first (leftmost) occurrence of *<old tokens>* in the *<tl var>* with *<new tokens>*. *<Old tokens>* cannot contain `{`, `}` or `#` (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6).

```
\tl_replace_all:Nnn
\tl_replace_all:cnn
\tl_greplace_all:Nnn
\tl_greplace_all:cnn
```

Updated: 2011-08-11

```
\tl_replace_all:Nnn <tl var> {{<old tokens>}} {{<new tokens>}}
```

Replaces all occurrences of *<old tokens>* in the *<tl var>* with *<new tokens>*. *<Old tokens>* cannot contain `{`, `}` or `#` (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6). As this function operates from left to right, the pattern *<old tokens>* may remain after the replacement (see `\tl_remove_all:Nn` for an example).

```
\tl_remove_once:Nn
\tl_remove_once:cn
\tl_gremove_once:Nn
\tl_gremove_once:cn
```

Updated: 2011-08-11

```
\tl_remove_once:Nn <tl var> {{<tokens>}}
```

Removes the first (leftmost) occurrence of *<tokens>* from the *<tl var>*. *<Tokens>* cannot contain `{`, `}` or `#` (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6).

```
\tl_remove_all:Nn
\tl_remove_all:cn
\tl_gremove_all:Nn
\tl_gremove_all:cn
```

Updated: 2011-08-11

```
\tl_remove_all:Nn <tl var> {{<tokens>}}
```

Removes all occurrences of *<tokens>* from the *<tl var>*. *<Tokens>* cannot contain `{`, `}` or `#` (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6). As this function operates from left to right, the pattern *<tokens>* may remain after the removal, for instance,

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl {abbccd} \tl_remove_all:Nn \l_tmpa_tl {bc}
```

results in `\l_tmpa_tl` containing `abcd`.

4 Reassigning token list category codes

These functions allow the rescanning of tokens: re-apply T_EX's tokenization process to apply category codes different from those in force when the tokens were absorbed. Whilst this functionality is supported, it is often preferable to find alternative approaches to achieving outcomes rather than rescanning tokens (for example construction of token lists token-by-token with intervening category code changes or using `\char_generate:nn`).

<code>\tl_set_rescan:Nnn</code>	<code>\tl_set_rescan:Nnn <tl var> {<setup>} {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\tl_set_rescan:(Nno|Nnx|cnn|cno|cnx)</code>	
<code>\tl_gset_rescan:Nnn</code>	
<code>\tl_gset_rescan:(Nno|Nnx|cnn|cno|cnx)</code>	

Updated: 2015-08-11

Sets $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ to contain $\langle tokens \rangle$, applying the category code régime specified in the $\langle setup \rangle$ before carrying out the assignment. (Category codes applied to tokens not explicitly covered by the $\langle setup \rangle$ are those in force at the point of use of `\tl_set_rescan:Nnn`.) This allows the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ to contain material with category codes other than those that apply when $\langle tokens \rangle$ are absorbed. The $\langle setup \rangle$ is run within a group and may contain any valid input, although only changes in category codes are relevant. See also `\tl_rescan:nn`.

T_EXhackers note: The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are first turned into a string (using `\tl_to_str:n`). If the string contains one or more characters with character code `\newlinechar` (set equal to `\endlinechar` unless that is equal to 32, before the user $\langle setup \rangle$), then it is split into lines at these characters, then read as if reading multiple lines from a file, ignoring spaces (catcode 10) at the beginning and spaces and tabs (character code 32 or 9) at the end of every line. Otherwise, spaces (and tabs) are retained at both ends of the single-line string, as if it appeared in the middle of a line read from a file.

<code>\tl_rescan:nn</code>	<code>\tl_rescan:nn {<setup>} {<tokens>}</code>
----------------------------	---

Updated: 2015-08-11

Rescans $\langle tokens \rangle$ applying the category code régime specified in the $\langle setup \rangle$, and leaves the resulting tokens in the input stream. (Category codes applied to tokens not explicitly covered by the $\langle setup \rangle$ are those in force at the point of use of `\tl_rescan:nn`.) The $\langle setup \rangle$ is run within a group and may contain any valid input, although only changes in category codes are relevant. See also `\tl_set_rescan:Nnn`, which is more robust than using `\tl_set:Nn` in the $\langle tokens \rangle$ argument of `\tl_rescan:nn`.

T_EXhackers note: The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are first turned into a string (using `\tl_to_str:n`). If the string contains one or more characters with character code `\newlinechar` (set equal to `\endlinechar` unless that is equal to 32, before the user $\langle setup \rangle$), then it is split into lines at these characters, then read as if reading multiple lines from a file, ignoring spaces (catcode 10) at the beginning and spaces and tabs (character code 32 or 9) at the end of every line. Otherwise, spaces (and tabs) are retained at both ends of the single-line string, as if it appeared in the middle of a line read from a file.

5 Token list conditionals

<code>\tl_if_blank_p:n</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_blank_p:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_blank_p:(e V o)</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_blank:nTF {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_blank:nTF</code>	★	
<code>\tl_if_blank:(e|V|o)TF</code>	★	

Updated: 2019-09-04

Tests if the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ consists only of blank spaces (*i.e.* contains no item). The test is **true** if $\langle token\ list \rangle$ is zero or more explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10), and is **false** otherwise.

<code>\tl_if_empty_p:N</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_empty_p:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_if_empty_p:c</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_empty:NTF <tl var> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_empty:nTF</code>	★	Tests if the <i><token list variable></i> is entirely empty (<i>i.e.</i> contains no tokens at all).
<code>\tl_if_empty:cTF</code>	★	

<code>\tl_if_empty_p:n</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_empty_p:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_empty_p:(V o)</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_empty:nTF {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_empty:nTF</code>	★	Tests if the <i><token list></i> is entirely empty (<i>i.e.</i> contains no tokens at all).
<code>\tl_if_empty:(V|o)TF</code>	★	

New: 2012-05-24
Updated: 2012-06-05

<code>\tl_if_eq_p:NN</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_eq_p:NN <tl var₁> <tl var₂></code>
<code>\tl_if_eq_p:(Nc cN cc)</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_eq:NNTF <tl var₁> <tl var₂> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_eq:NNTF</code>	★	Compares the content of two <i><token list variables></i> and is logically true if the two contain the same list of tokens (<i>i.e.</i> identical in both the list of characters they contain and the category codes of those characters). Thus for example
<code>\tl_if_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)TF</code>	★	

```

\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl { abc }
\tl_set:Nx \l_tmpb_tl { \tl_to_str:n { abc } }
\tl_if_eq:NNTF \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl { true } { false }

```

yields **false**.

<code>\tl_if_eq:nnTF</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_eq:nnTF {<token list₁>} {<token list₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
-----------------------------	---	--

Tests if *<token list₁>* and *<token list₂>* contain the same list of tokens, both in respect of character codes and category codes.

<code>\tl_if_in:NnTF</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_in:NnTF <tl var> {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_in:cnTF</code>	★	Tests if the <i><token list></i> is found in the content of the <i><tl var></i> . The <i><token list></i> cannot contain the tokens <code>{</code> , <code>}</code> or <code>#</code> (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6).

<code>\tl_if_in:nnTF</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_in:nnTF {<token list₁>} {<token list₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_in:(Vn on no)TF</code>	★	Tests if <i><token list₂></i> is found inside <i><token list₁></i> . The <i><token list₂></i> cannot contain the tokens <code>{</code> , <code>}</code> or <code>#</code> (more precisely, explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) or 2 (end-group), and tokens with category code 6).

<code>\tl_if_novalue_p:n</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_novalue_p:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_novalue:nTF</code>	★	<code>\tl_if_novalue:nTF {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2017-11-14

Tests if the *<token list>* is exactly equal to the special `\c_novalue_tl` marker. This function is intended to allow construction of flexible document interface structures in which missing optional arguments are detected.

<code>\tl_if_single_p:N</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single_p:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_if_single_p:c</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single:NNTF <tl var> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_single:NNTF</code> *	
<code>\tl_if_single:cNTF</code> *	

Updated: 2011-08-13

Tests if the content of the `<tl var>` consists of a single item, *i.e.* is a single normal token (neither an explicit space character nor a begin-group character) or a single brace group, surrounded by optional spaces on both sides. In other words, such a token list has token count 1 according to `\tl_count:N`.

<code>\tl_if_single_p:n</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single_p:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_single:nNTF</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single:nNTF {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

Updated: 2011-08-13

Tests if the `<token list>` has exactly one item, *i.e.* is a single normal token (neither an explicit space character nor a begin-group character) or a single brace group, surrounded by optional spaces on both sides. In other words, such a token list has token count 1 according to `\tl_count:n`.

<code>\tl_if_single_token_p:n</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single_token_p:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\tl_if_single_token:nNTF</code> *	<code>\tl_if_single_token:nNTF {<token list>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

Tests if the token list consists of exactly one token, *i.e.* is either a single space character or a single “normal” token. Token groups (`{...}`) are not single tokens.

<code>\tl_case:Nn</code> *	<code>\tl_case:NnNTF <test token list variable></code>
<code>\tl_case:cn</code> *	<code>{</code>
<code>\tl_case:NnNTF</code> *	<code> <token list variable case₁> {<code case₁>}</code>
<code>\tl_case:cnNTF</code> *	<code> <token list variable case₂> {<code case₂>}</code>
	<code> ...</code>
	<code> <token list variable case_n> {<code case_n>}</code>
	<code>}</code>
	<code>{<true code>}</code>
	<code>{<false code>}</code>

New: 2013-07-24

This function compares the `<test token list variable>` in turn with each of the `<token list variable cases>`. If the two are equal (as described for `\tl_if_eq:NNTF`) then the associated `<code>` is left in the input stream and other cases are discarded. If any of the cases are matched, the `<true code>` is also inserted into the input stream (after the code for the appropriate case), while if none match then the `<false code>` is inserted. The function `\tl_case:Nn`, which does nothing if there is no match, is also available.

6 Mapping to token lists

All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the `<function>` or `<code>` discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

<code>\tl_map_function:NN</code> ☆	<code>\tl_map_function:NN <tl var> <function></code>
<code>\tl_map_function:cN</code> ☆	

Updated: 2012-06-29

Applies `<function>` to every `<item>` in the `<tl var>`. The `<function>` receives one argument for each iteration. This may be a number of tokens if the `<item>` was stored within braces. Hence the `<function>` should anticipate receiving n-type arguments. See also `\tl_map_function:nN`.

<hr/> <code>\tl_map_function:nN</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_function:nN {⟨token list⟩} ⟨function⟩</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29	Applies <i>⟨function⟩</i> to every <i>⟨item⟩</i> in the <i>⟨token list⟩</i> , The <i>⟨function⟩</i> receives one argument for each iteration. This may be a number of tokens if the <i>⟨item⟩</i> was stored within braces. Hence the <i>⟨function⟩</i> should anticipate receiving n-type arguments. See also <code>\tl_map_function:NN</code> .
<hr/> <code>\tl_map_inline:Nn</code> <code>\tl_map_inline:cn</code> <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_inline:Nn ⟨tl var⟩ {⟨inline function⟩}</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29	Applies the <i>⟨inline function⟩</i> to every <i>⟨item⟩</i> stored within the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> . The <i>⟨inline function⟩</i> should consist of code which receives the <i>⟨item⟩</i> as #1. See also <code>\tl_map_function:NN</code> .
<hr/> <code>\tl_map_inline:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_inline:nn {⟨token list⟩} {⟨inline function⟩}</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29	Applies the <i>⟨inline function⟩</i> to every <i>⟨item⟩</i> stored within the <i>⟨token list⟩</i> . The <i>⟨inline function⟩</i> should consist of code which receives the <i>⟨item⟩</i> as #1. See also <code>\tl_map_function:nN</code> .
<hr/> <code>\tl_map_tokens:Nn</code> ☆ <code>\tl_map_tokens:cn</code> ☆ <code>\tl_map_tokens:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_tokens:Nn ⟨tl var⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code> <code>\tl_map_tokens:nn ⟨tokens⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>
New: 2019-09-02	Analogue of <code>\tl_map_function:NN</code> which maps several tokens instead of a single function. The <i>⟨code⟩</i> receives each item in the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> or <i>⟨tokens⟩</i> as two trailing brace groups. For instance, <div style="text-align: center;"><code>\tl_map_tokens:Nn \l_my_tl { \prg_replicate:nn { 2 } }</code></div> expands to twice each item in the <i>⟨sequence⟩</i> : for each item in <code>\l_my_tl</code> the function <code>\prg_replicate:nn</code> receives 2 and <i>⟨item⟩</i> as its two arguments. The function <code>\tl_map_inline:Nn</code> is typically faster but is not expandable.
<hr/> <code>\tl_map_variable:NNn</code> <code>\tl_map_variable:cNn</code> <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_variable:NNn ⟨tl var⟩ ⟨variable⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29	Stores each <i>⟨item⟩</i> of the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> in turn in the (token list) <i>⟨variable⟩</i> and applies the <i>⟨code⟩</i> . The <i>⟨code⟩</i> will usually make use of the <i>⟨variable⟩</i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i>⟨variable⟩</i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last <i>⟨item⟩</i> in the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> , or its original value if the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> is blank. See also <code>\tl_map_inline:Nn</code> .
<hr/> <code>\tl_map_variable:nNn</code> <hr/>	<code>\tl_map_variable:nNn {⟨token list⟩} ⟨variable⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29	Stores each <i>⟨item⟩</i> of the <i>⟨token list⟩</i> in turn in the (token list) <i>⟨variable⟩</i> and applies the <i>⟨code⟩</i> . The <i>⟨code⟩</i> will usually make use of the <i>⟨variable⟩</i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i>⟨variable⟩</i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last <i>⟨item⟩</i> in the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> , or its original value if the <i>⟨tl var⟩</i> is blank. See also <code>\tl_map_inline:nn</code> .

<hr/> <code>\tl_map_break:</code> ☆	<code>\tl_map_break:</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2012-06-29 <hr/>	Used to terminate a <code>\tl_map...</code> function before all entries in the <i>⟨token list variable⟩</i> have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```

\tl_map_inline:Nn \l_my_tl
{
  \str_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { bingo } { \tl_map_break: }
  % Do something useful
}

```

See also `\tl_map_break:n`. Use outside of a `\tl_map...` scenario leads to low level \TeX errors.

\TeX hackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *⟨tokens⟩* are inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

<hr/> <code>\tl_map_break:n</code> ☆	<code>\tl_map_break:n {⟨code⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2012-06-29 <hr/>	Used to terminate a <code>\tl_map...</code> function before all entries in the <i>⟨token list variable⟩</i> have been processed, inserting the <i>⟨code⟩</i> after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```

\tl_map_inline:Nn \l_my_tl
{
  \str_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { bingo }
  { \tl_map_break:n { <code> } }
  % Do something useful
}

```

Use outside of a `\tl_map...` scenario leads to low level \TeX errors.

\TeX hackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *⟨code⟩* is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

7 Using token lists

<code>\tl_to_str:n</code>	★	<code>\tl_to_str:n {⟨token list⟩}</code>
<code>\tl_to_str:V</code>	★	

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, leaving the resulting character tokens in the input stream. A $\langle string \rangle$ is a series of tokens with category code 12 (other) with the exception of spaces, which retain category code 10 (space). This function requires only a single expansion. Its argument *must* be braced.

TeXhackers note: This is the ε -TeX primitive `\detokenize`. Converting a $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$ yields a concatenation of the string representations of every token in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$. The string representation of a control sequence is

- an escape character, whose character code is given by the internal parameter `\escapechar`, absent if the `\escapechar` is negative or greater than the largest character code;
- the control sequence name, as defined by `\cs_to_str:N`;
- a space, unless the control sequence name is a single character whose category at the time of expansion of `\tl_to_str:n` is not “letter”.

The string representation of an explicit character token is that character, doubled in the case of (explicit) macro parameter characters (normally `#`). In particular, the string representation of a token list may depend on the category codes in effect when it is evaluated, and the value of the `\escapechar`: for instance `\tl_to_str:n {\a}` normally produces the three character “backslash”, “lower-case a”, “space”, but it may also produce a single “lower-case a” if the escape character is negative and `a` is currently not a letter.

<code>\tl_to_str:N</code>	★	<code>\tl_to_str:N ⟨tl var⟩</code>
<code>\tl_to_str:c</code>	★	

Converts the content of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ into a series of characters with category code 12 (other) with the exception of spaces, which retain category code 10 (space). This $\langle string \rangle$ is then left in the input stream. For low-level details, see the notes given for `\tl_to_str:n`.

<code>\tl_use:N</code>	★	<code>\tl_use:N ⟨tl var⟩</code>
<code>\tl_use:c</code>	★	

Recovers the content of a $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Note that it is possible to use a $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ directly without an accessor function.

8 Working with the content of token lists

<code>\tl_count:n</code>	★	<code>\tl_count:n {⟨tokens⟩}</code>
<code>\tl_count:(V|o)</code>	★	

New: 2012-05-13

Counts the number of $\langle items \rangle$ in $\langle tokens \rangle$ and leaves this information in the input stream. Unbraced tokens count as one element as do each token group (`{...}`). This process ignores any unprotected spaces within $\langle tokens \rangle$. See also `\tl_count:N`. This function requires three expansions, giving an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$.

<code>\tl_count:N</code>	★
<code>\tl_count:c</code>	★
New: 2012-05-13	

`\tl_count:N` $\langle tl\ var \rangle$

Counts the number of token groups in the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ and leaves this information in the input stream. Unbraced tokens count as one element as do each token group $\{...\}$. This process ignores any unprotected spaces within the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$. See also `\tl_count:n`. This function requires three expansions, giving an *integer denotation*.

<code>\tl_count_tokens:n</code>	★
New: 2019-02-25	

`\tl_count_tokens:n` $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$

Counts the number of \TeX tokens in the $\langle tokens \rangle$ and leaves this information in the input stream. Every token, including spaces and braces, contributes one to the total; thus for instance, the token count of `a~{bc}` is 6.

<code>\tl_reverse:n</code>	★
<code>\tl_reverse:(V|o)</code>	★
Updated: 2012-01-08	

`\tl_reverse:n` $\{\langle token\ list \rangle\}$

Reverses the order of the $\langle items \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$, so that $\langle item_1 \rangle \langle item_2 \rangle \langle item_3 \rangle \dots \langle item_n \rangle$ becomes $\langle item_n \rangle \dots \langle item_3 \rangle \langle item_2 \rangle \langle item_1 \rangle$. This process preserves unprotected space within the $\langle token\ list \rangle$. Tokens are not reversed within braced token groups, which keep their outer set of braces. In situations where performance is important, consider `\tl_reverse_items:n`. See also `\tl_reverse:N`.

\TeX hackers note: The result is returned within `\unexpanded`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an \mathbf{x} -type argument expansion.

<code>\tl_reverse:N</code>	
<code>\tl_reverse:c</code>	
<code>\tl_greverse:N</code>	
<code>\tl_greverse:c</code>	
Updated: 2012-01-08	

`\tl_reverse:N` $\langle tl\ var \rangle$

Reverses the order of the $\langle items \rangle$ stored in $\langle tl\ var \rangle$, so that $\langle item_1 \rangle \langle item_2 \rangle \langle item_3 \rangle \dots \langle item_n \rangle$ becomes $\langle item_n \rangle \dots \langle item_3 \rangle \langle item_2 \rangle \langle item_1 \rangle$. This process preserves unprotected spaces within the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$. Braced token groups are copied without reversing the order of tokens, but keep the outer set of braces. See also `\tl_reverse:n`, and, for improved performance, `\tl_reverse_items:n`.

<code>\tl_reverse_items:n</code>	★
New: 2012-01-08	

`\tl_reverse_items:n` $\{\langle token\ list \rangle\}$

Reverses the order of the $\langle items \rangle$ stored in $\langle tl\ var \rangle$, so that $\{\langle item_1 \rangle\} \{\langle item_2 \rangle\} \{\langle item_3 \rangle\} \dots \{\langle item_n \rangle\}$ becomes $\{\langle item_n \rangle\} \dots \{\langle item_3 \rangle\} \{\langle item_2 \rangle\} \{\langle item_1 \rangle\}$. This process removes any unprotected space within the $\langle token\ list \rangle$. Braced token groups are copied without reversing the order of tokens, and keep the outer set of braces. Items which are initially not braced are copied with braces in the result. In cases where preserving spaces is important, consider the slower function `\tl_reverse:n`.

\TeX hackers note: The result is returned within `\unexpanded`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an \mathbf{x} -type argument expansion.

<code>\tl_trim_spaces:n</code>	★
<code>\tl_trim_spaces:o</code>	★
New: 2011-07-09	
Updated: 2012-06-25	

`\tl_trim_spaces:n` $\{\langle token\ list \rangle\}$

Removes any leading and trailing explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) from the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ and leaves the result in the input stream.

\TeX hackers note: The result is returned within `\unexpanded`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an \mathbf{x} -type argument expansion.

<code>\tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN</code> ★	<code>\tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN</code> $\{\langle token\ list\rangle\}$ $\langle function\rangle$
<code>\tl_trim_spaces_apply:oN</code> ★	
New: 2018-04-12	Removes any leading and trailing explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) from the $\langle token\ list\rangle$ and passes the result to the $\langle function\rangle$ as an n -type argument.

<code>\tl_trim_spaces:N</code>	<code>\tl_trim_spaces:N</code> $\langle tl\ var\rangle$
<code>\tl_trim_spaces:c</code>	
<code>\tl_gtrim_spaces:N</code>	Removes any leading and trailing explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) from the content of the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$. Note that this therefore <i>resets</i> the content of the variable.
<code>\tl_gtrim_spaces:c</code>	
New: 2011-07-09	

<code>\tl_sort:Nn</code>	<code>\tl_sort:Nn</code> $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ $\{\langle comparison\ code\rangle\}$
<code>\tl_sort:cn</code>	
<code>\tl_gsort:Nn</code>	Sorts the items in the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ according to the $\langle comparison\ code\rangle$, and assigns the result to $\langle tl\ var\rangle$. The details of sorting comparison are described in Section 1.
<code>\tl_gsort:cn</code>	
New: 2017-02-06	

<code>\tl_sort:nN</code> ★	<code>\tl_sort:nN</code> $\{\langle token\ list\rangle\}$ $\langle conditional\rangle$
New: 2017-02-06	Sorts the items in the $\langle token\ list\rangle$, using the $\langle conditional\rangle$ to compare items, and leaves the result in the input stream. The $\langle conditional\rangle$ should have signature <code>:nnTF</code> , and return true if the two items being compared should be left in the same order, and false if the items should be swapped. The details of sorting comparison are described in Section 1.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within `\exp_not:n`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an **x**-type or **e**-type argument expansion.

9 The first token from a token list

Functions which deal with either only the very first item (balanced text or single normal token) in a token list, or the remaining tokens.

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_head:N</code>	★
<code>\tl_head:n</code>	★
<code>\tl_head:(V|v|f)</code>	★
<hr/>	
Updated: 2012-09-09	
<hr/>	

`\tl_head:n {⟨token list⟩}`

Leaves in the input stream the first *⟨item⟩* in the *⟨token list⟩*, discarding the rest of the *⟨token list⟩*. All leading explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) are discarded; for example

`\tl_head:n { abc }`

and

`\tl_head:n { ~ abc }`

both leave `a` in the input stream. If the “head” is a brace group, rather than a single token, the braces are removed, and so

`\tl_head:n { ~ { ~ ab } c }`

yields `▯ab`. A blank *⟨token list⟩* (see `\tl_if_blank:nTF`) results in `\tl_head:n` leaving nothing in the input stream.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within `\exp_not:n`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an *x*-type argument expansion.

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_head:w</code>	★
<hr/>	

`\tl_head:w ⟨token list⟩ { } \q_stop`

Leaves in the input stream the first *⟨item⟩* in the *⟨token list⟩*, discarding the rest of the *⟨token list⟩*. All leading explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) are discarded. A blank *⟨token list⟩* (which consists only of space characters) results in a low-level TeX error, which may be avoided by the inclusion of an empty group in the input (as shown), without the need for an explicit test. Alternatively, `\tl_if_blank:nF` may be used to avoid using the function with a “blank” argument. This function requires only a single expansion, and thus is suitable for use within an *o*-type expansion. In general, `\tl_head:n` should be preferred if the number of expansions is not critical.

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_tail:N</code>	★
<code>\tl_tail:n</code>	★
<code>\tl_tail:(V|v|f)</code>	★
<hr/>	
Updated: 2012-09-01	
<hr/>	

`\tl_tail:n {⟨token list⟩}`

Discards all leading explicit space characters (explicit tokens with character code 32 and category code 10) and the first *⟨item⟩* in the *⟨token list⟩*, and leaves the remaining tokens in the input stream. Thus for example

`\tl_tail:n { a ~ {bc} d }`

and

`\tl_tail:n { ~ a ~ {bc} d }`

both leave `▯{bc}d` in the input stream. A blank *⟨token list⟩* (see `\tl_if_blank:nTF`) results in `\tl_tail:n` leaving nothing in the input stream.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within `\exp_not:n`, which means that the token list does not expand further when appearing in an *x*-type argument expansion.

```

\tl_if_head_eq_catcode_p:nN * \tl_if_head_eq_catcode_p:nN {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_catcode_p:oN * \tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nNTF {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nNTF * {\true code} {\false code}
\tl_if_head_eq_catcode:oNTF *

```

Updated: 2012-07-09

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ has the same category code as the $\langle test token \rangle$. In the case where the $\langle token list \rangle$ is empty, the test is always **false**.

```

\tl_if_head_eq_charcode_p:nN * \tl_if_head_eq_charcode_p:nN {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_charcode_p:fN * \tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nNTF {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nNTF * {\true code} {\false code}
\tl_if_head_eq_charcode:fNTF *

```

Updated: 2012-07-09

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ has the same character code as the $\langle test token \rangle$. In the case where the $\langle token list \rangle$ is empty, the test is always **false**.

```

\tl_if_head_eq_meaning_p:nN * \tl_if_head_eq_meaning_p:nN {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF * \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF {\token list} \test token
\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF * {\true code} {\false code}

```

Updated: 2012-07-09

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ has the same meaning as the $\langle test token \rangle$. In the case where $\langle token list \rangle$ is empty, the test is always **false**.

```

\tl_if_head_is_group_p:n * \tl_if_head_is_group_p:n {\token list}
\tl_if_head_is_group:nTF * \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {\token list} {\true code} {\false code}

```

New: 2012-07-08

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ is an explicit begin-group character (with category code 1 and any character code), in other words, if the $\langle token list \rangle$ starts with a brace group. In particular, the test is **false** if the $\langle token list \rangle$ starts with an implicit token such as `\c_group_begin_token`, or if it is empty. This function is useful to implement actions on token lists on a token by token basis.

```

\tl_if_head_is_N_type_p:n * \tl_if_head_is_N_type_p:n {\token list}
\tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF * \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {\token list} {\true code} {\false code}

```

New: 2012-07-08

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ is a normal N-type argument. In other words, it is neither an explicit space character (explicit token with character code 32 and category code 10) nor an explicit begin-group character (with category code 1 and any character code). An empty argument yields **false**, as it does not have a “normal” first token. This function is useful to implement actions on token lists on a token by token basis.

```

\tl_if_head_is_space_p:n * \tl_if_head_is_space_p:n {\token list}
\tl_if_head_is_space:nTF * \tl_if_head_is_space:nTF {\token list} {\true code} {\false code}

```

Updated: 2012-07-08

Tests if the first $\langle token \rangle$ in the $\langle token list \rangle$ is an explicit space character (explicit token with character code 12 and category code 10). In particular, the test is **false** if the $\langle token list \rangle$ starts with an implicit token such as `\c_space_token`, or if it is empty. This function is useful to implement actions on token lists on a token by token basis.

10 Using a single item

<code>\tl_item:nn</code> *	<code>\tl_item:nn {$\langle token list \rangle$} {$\langle integer expression \rangle$}</code>
<code>\tl_item:Nn</code> *	Indexing items in the $\langle token list \rangle$ from 1 on the left, this function evaluates the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ and leaves the appropriate item from the $\langle token list \rangle$ in the input stream. If the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ is negative, indexing occurs from the right of the token list, starting at -1 for the right-most item. If the index is out of bounds, then the function expands to nothing.
<code>\tl_item:cn</code> *	
<hr/> New: 2014-07-17 <hr/>	

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle item \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an `x`-type argument expansion.

<hr/>	
<code>\tl_rand_item:N</code> *	<code>\tl_rand_item:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_rand_item:c</code> *	<code>\tl_rand_item:n {(token list)}</code>
<code>\tl_rand_item:n</code> *	Selects a pseudo-random item of the $\langle token list \rangle$. If the $\langle token list \rangle$ is blank, the result is empty. This is not available in older versions of XeTeX.
<hr/>	
New: 2016-12-06	

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle item \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an `x`-type argument expansion.

<code>\tl_range:Nnn</code> \star <code>\tl_range:nnn</code> \star	<code>\tl_range:Nnn</code> \langle <i>tl var</i> \rangle $\{\langle$ <i>start index</i> $\rangle\}$ $\{\langle$ <i>end index</i> $\rangle\}$ <code>\tl_range:nnn</code> $\{\langle$ <i>token list</i> $\rangle\}$ $\{\langle$ <i>start index</i> $\rangle\}$ $\{\langle$ <i>end index</i> $\rangle\}$
--	--

New: 2017-02-17
Updated: 2017-07-15

Leaves in the input stream the items from the \langle *start index* \rangle to the \langle *end index* \rangle inclusive. Spaces and braces are preserved between the items returned (but never at either end of the list). Here \langle *start index* \rangle and \langle *end index* \rangle should be \langle *integer expressions* \rangle . For describing in detail the functions' behavior, let m and n be the start and end index respectively. If either is 0, the result is empty. A positive index means 'start counting from the left end', and a negative index means 'from the right end'. Let l be the count of the token list.

The *actual start point* is determined as $M = m$ if $m > 0$ and as $M = l + m + 1$ if $m < 0$. Similarly the *actual end point* is $N = n$ if $n > 0$ and $N = l + n + 1$ if $n < 0$. If $M > N$, the result is empty. Otherwise it consists of all items from position M to position N inclusive; for the purpose of this rule, we can imagine that the token list extends at infinity on either side, with void items at positions s for $s \leq 0$ or $s > l$.

Spaces in between items in the actual range are preserved. Spaces at either end of the token list will be removed anyway (think to the token list being passed to `\tl_trim_spaces:n` to begin with).

Thus, with $l = 7$ as in the examples below, all of the following are equivalent and result in the whole token list

```
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 1 } { 7 }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 1 } { 12 }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -7 } { 7 }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -12 } { 7 }
```

Here are some more interesting examples. The calls

```
\iow_term:x { \tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -6 } { -3 } }
```

are all equivalent and will print `bcd{e{}}` on the terminal; similarly

```
\iow_term:x { \tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}fg } { -6 } { -3 } }
```

are all equivalent and will print `bcd {e{}}` on the terminal (note the space in the middle). To the contrary,

```
\tl_range:nnn { abcd~{e{}}f } { 2 } { 4 }
```

will discard the space after 'd'.

If we want to get the items from, say, the third to the last in a token list \langle *tl* \rangle , the call is `\tl_range:nnn { <tl> } { 3 } { -1 }`. Similarly, for discarding the last item, we can do `\tl_range:nnn { <tl> } { 1 } { -2 }`.

For better performance, see `\tl_range_braced:nnn` and `\tl_range_unbraced:nnn`.

T_EXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the \langle *item* \rangle does not expand further when appearing in an *x*-type argument expansion.

11 Viewing token lists

`\tl_show:N`
`\tl_show:c`

Updated: 2015-08-01

`\tl_show:N` $\langle tl\ var \rangle$

Displays the content of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ on the terminal.

T_EXhackers note: This is similar to the T_EX primitive `\show`, wrapped to a fixed number of characters per line.

`\tl_show:n`

Updated: 2015-08-07

`\tl_show:n` $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$

Displays the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ on the terminal.

T_EXhackers note: This is similar to the ϵ -T_EX primitive `\showtokens`, wrapped to a fixed number of characters per line.

`\tl_log:N`
`\tl_log:c`

New: 2014-08-22
Updated: 2015-08-01

`\tl_log:N` $\langle tl\ var \rangle$

Writes the content of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ in the log file. See also `\tl_show:N` which displays the result in the terminal.

`\tl_log:n`

New: 2014-08-22
Updated: 2015-08-07

`\tl_log:n` $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$

Writes the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ in the log file. See also `\tl_show:n` which displays the result in the terminal.

12 Constant token lists

`\c_empty_tl`

Constant that is always empty.

`\c_novalue_tl`

New: 2017-11-14

A marker for the absence of an argument. This constant `tl` can safely be typeset (*cf.* `\q_nil`), with the result being `-NoValue-`. It is important to note that `\c_novalue_tl` is constructed such that it will *not* match the simple text input `-NoValue-`, *i.e.* that

`\tl_if_eq:VnTF \c_novalue_tl { -NoValue- }`

is logically **false**. The `\c_novalue_tl` marker is intended for use in creating document-level interfaces, where it serves as an indicator that an (optional) argument was omitted. In particular, it is distinct from a simple empty `tl`.

`\c_space_tl`

An explicit space character contained in a token list (compare this with `\c_space_token`). For use where an explicit space is required.

13 Scratch token lists

<code>\l_tmpa_tl</code>	Scratch token lists for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any <code>L^AT_EX3</code> -defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<code>\l_tmpb_tl</code>	

<code>\g_tmpa_tl</code>	Scratch token lists for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any <code>L^AT_EX3</code> -defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<code>\g_tmpb_tl</code>	

Part VII

The l3str package: Strings

TeX associates each character with a category code: as such, there is no concept of a “string” as commonly understood in many other programming languages. However, there are places where we wish to manipulate token lists while in some sense “ignoring” category codes: this is done by treating token lists as strings in a TeX sense.

A TeX string (and thus an expl3 string) is a series of characters which have category code 12 (“other”) with the exception of space characters which have category code 10 (“space”). Thus at a technical level, a TeX string is a token list with the appropriate category codes. In this documentation, these are simply referred to as strings.

String variables are simply specialised token lists, but by convention should be named with the suffix `...str`. Such variables should contain characters with category code 12 (other), except spaces, which have category code 10 (blank space). All the functions in this module which accept a token list argument first convert it to a string using `\tl_to_str:n` for internal processing, and do not treat a token list or the corresponding string representation differently.

As a string is a subset of the more general token list, it is sometimes unclear when one should be used over the other. Use a string variable for data that isn’t primarily intended for typesetting and for which a level of protection from unwanted expansion is suitable. This data type simplifies comparison of variables since there are no concerns about expansion of their contents.

The functions `\cs_to_str:N`, `\tl_to_str:n`, `\tl_to_str:N` and `\token_to_str:N` (and variants) generate strings from the appropriate input: these are documented in `l3basics`, `l3tl` and `l3token`, respectively.

Most expandable functions in this module come in three flavours:

- `\str_...:N`, which expect a token list or string variable as their argument;
- `\str_...:n`, taking any token list (or string) as an argument;
- `\str_..._ignore_spaces:n`, which ignores any space encountered during the operation: these functions are typically faster than those which take care of escaping spaces appropriately.

1 Building strings

`\str_new:N``\str_new:c`

`New: 2015-09-18`

`\str_new:N <str var>`

Creates a new `<str var>` or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The `<str var>` is initially empty.

`\str_const:Nn``\str_const:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)`

`New: 2015-09-18``Updated: 2018-07-28`

`\str_const:Nn <str var> {<token list>}`

Creates a new constant `<str var>` or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the `<str var>` is set globally to the `<token list>`, converted to a string.

<code>\str_clear:N</code>	<code>\str_clear:N <str var></code>
<code>\str_clear:c</code>	
<code>\str_gclear:N</code>	Clears the content of the $\langle str var \rangle$.
<code>\str_gclear:c</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2015-09-18	

<code>\str_clear_new:N</code>	<code>\str_clear_new:N <str var></code>
<code>\str_clear_new:c</code>	
	Ensures that the $\langle str var \rangle$ exists globally by applying <code>\str_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\str_(g)clear:N</code> to leave the $\langle str var \rangle$ empty.
<hr/>	
New: 2015-09-18	

<code>\str_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\str_set_eq:NN <str var₁> <str var₂></code>
<code>\str_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\str_gset_eq:NN</code>	Sets the content of $\langle str var_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle str var_2 \rangle$.
<code>\str_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2015-09-18	

<code>\str_concat:NNN</code>	<code>\str_concat:NNN <str var₁> <str var₂> <str var₃></code>
<code>\str_concat:ccc</code>	
<code>\str_gconcat:NNN</code>	Concatenates the content of $\langle str var_2 \rangle$ and $\langle str var_3 \rangle$ together and saves the result in $\langle str var_1 \rangle$. The $\langle str var_2 \rangle$ is placed at the left side of the new string variable. The $\langle str var_2 \rangle$ and $\langle str var_3 \rangle$ must indeed be strings, as this function does not convert their contents to a string.
<code>\str_gconcat:ccc</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2017-10-08	

2 Adding data to string variables

<code>\str_set:Nn</code>	<code>\str_set:Nn <str var> {<token list>}</code>
<code>\str_set:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code>	
<code>\str_gset:Nn</code>	Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, and stores the result in $\langle str var \rangle$.
<code>\str_gset:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2015-09-18	
Updated: 2018-07-28	

<code>\str_put_left:Nn</code>	<code>\str_put_left:Nn <str var> {<token list>}</code>
<code>\str_put_left:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code>	
<code>\str_gput_left:Nn</code>	
<code>\str_gput_left:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2015-09-18	
Updated: 2018-07-28	

Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, and prepends the result to $\langle str var \rangle$. The current contents of the $\langle str var \rangle$ are not automatically converted to a string.

<code>\str_put_right:Nn</code> <code>\str_put_right:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code> <code>\str_gput_right:Nn</code> <code>\str_gput_right:(NV|Nx|cn|cV|cx)</code>	<code>\str_put_right:Nn <str var> {(token list)}</code>
--	---

New: 2015-09-18

Updated: 2018-07-28

Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, and appends the result to $\langle str var \rangle$. The current contents of the $\langle str var \rangle$ are not automatically converted to a string.

3 Modifying string variables

<code>\str_replace_once:Nnn</code> <code>\str_replace_once:cnn</code> <code>\str_greplace_once:Nnn</code> <code>\str_greplace_once:cnn</code>	<code>\str_replace_once:Nnn <str var> {(old)} {(new)}</code> <p>Converts the $\langle old \rangle$ and $\langle new \rangle$ token lists to strings, then replaces the first (leftmost) occurrence of $\langle old string \rangle$ in the $\langle str var \rangle$ with $\langle new string \rangle$.</p>
--	--

New: 2017-10-08

<code>\str_replace_all:Nnn</code> <code>\str_replace_all:cnn</code> <code>\str_greplace_all:Nnn</code> <code>\str_greplace_all:cnn</code>	<code>\str_replace_all:Nnn <str var> {(old)} {(new)}</code> <p>Converts the $\langle old \rangle$ and $\langle new \rangle$ token lists to strings, then replaces all occurrences of $\langle old string \rangle$ in the $\langle str var \rangle$ with $\langle new string \rangle$. As this function operates from left to right, the pattern $\langle old string \rangle$ may remain after the replacement (see <code>\str_remove_all:Nn</code> for an example).</p>
--	--

New: 2017-10-08

<code>\str_remove_once:Nn</code> <code>\str_remove_once:cn</code> <code>\str_gremove_once:Nn</code> <code>\str_gremove_once:cn</code>	<code>\str_remove_once:Nn <str var> {(token list)}</code> <p>Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$ then removes the first (leftmost) occurrence of $\langle string \rangle$ from the $\langle str var \rangle$.</p>
--	--

New: 2017-10-08

<code>\str_remove_all:Nn</code> <code>\str_remove_all:cn</code> <code>\str_gremove_all:Nn</code> <code>\str_gremove_all:cn</code>	<code>\str_remove_all:Nn <str var> {(token list)}</code> <p>Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$ then removes all occurrences of $\langle string \rangle$ from the $\langle str var \rangle$. As this function operates from left to right, the pattern $\langle string \rangle$ may remain after the removal, for instance,</p>
--	---

New: 2017-10-08

```
\str_set:Nn \l_tmpa_str {abbccd} \str_remove_all:Nn \l_tmpa_str
{bc}
```

results in `\l_tmpa_str` containing `abcd`.

4 String conditionals

<code>\str_if_exist_p:N</code> *	<code>\str_if_exist_p:N <str var></code>
<code>\str_if_exist_p:c</code> *	<code>\str_if_exist:NTF <str var> {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
<code>\str_if_exist:N\underline{TF}</code> *	Tests whether the $\langle str var \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle str var \rangle$ really is a string.
<code>\str_if_exist:c\underline{TF}</code> *	

New: 2015-09-18

<code>\str_if_empty_p:N</code> *	<code>\str_if_empty_p:N <str var></code>
<code>\str_if_empty_p:c</code> *	<code>\str_if_empty:NTF <str var> {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
<code>\str_if_empty:N\underline{TF}</code> *	Tests if the $\langle string variable \rangle$ is entirely empty (<i>i.e.</i> contains no characters at all).
<code>\str_if_empty:c\underline{TF}</code> *	

New: 2015-09-18

<code>\str_if_eq_p:NN</code> *	<code>\str_if_eq_p:NN <str var₁> <str var₂></code>
<code>\str_if_eq_p:(Nc cN cc)</code> *	<code>\str_if_eq:NNTF <str var₁> <str var₂> {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
<code>\str_if_eq:NNT\underline{F}</code> *	Compares the content of two $\langle str variables \rangle$ and is logically true if the two contain the same characters in the same order.
<code>\str_if_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)\underline{TF}</code> *	

New: 2015-09-18

<code>\str_if_eq_p:nn</code> *	<code>\str_if_eq_p:nn {\<tl₁>} {\<tl₂>}</code>
<code>\str_if_eq_p:(Vn on no nV VV vn nv ee)</code> *	<code>\str_if_eq:nnTF {\<tl₁>} {\<tl₂>} {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
<code>\str_if_eq:nn\underline{TF}</code> *	
<code>\str_if_eq:(Vn|on|no|nV|VV|vn|nv|ee)\underline{TF}</code> *	

Updated: 2018-06-18

Compares the two $\langle token lists \rangle$ on a character by character basis (namely after converting them to strings), and is **true** if the two $\langle strings \rangle$ contain the same characters in the same order. Thus for example

`\str_if_eq_p:no { abc } { \tl_to_str:n { abc } }`

is logically **true**.

<code>\str_if_in:Nn\underline{TF}</code>	<code>\str_if_in:NnTF <str var> {\<token list>} {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
<code>\str_if_in:cn\underline{TF}</code>	Converts the $\langle token list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$ and tests if that $\langle string \rangle$ is found in the content of the $\langle str var \rangle$.

New: 2017-10-08

<code>\str_if_in:nn\underline{TF}</code>	<code>\str_if_in:nnTF <tl₁> {\<tl₂>} {\<true code>} {\<false code>}</code>
	Converts both $\langle token lists \rangle$ to $\langle strings \rangle$ and tests whether $\langle string_2 \rangle$ is found inside $\langle string_1 \rangle$.

New: 2017-10-08

<code>\str_case:nn</code>	★	<code>\str_case:nnTF {⟨test string⟩}</code>
<code>\str_case:(Vn|on|nV|nv)</code>	★	{
<code>\str_case:nnTF</code>	★	{⟨string case ₁ ⟩} {⟨code case ₁ ⟩}
<code>\str_case:(Vn|on|nV|nv)TF</code>	★	{⟨string case ₂ ⟩} {⟨code case ₂ ⟩}
		...
		{⟨string case _n ⟩} {⟨code case _n ⟩}
		}
		{⟨true code⟩}
		{⟨false code⟩}

New: 2013-07-24
Updated: 2015-02-28

Compares the *⟨test string⟩* in turn with each of the *⟨string cases⟩* (all token lists are converted to strings). If the two are equal (as described for `\str_if_eq:nnTF`) then the associated *⟨code⟩* is left in the input stream and other cases are discarded. If any of the cases are matched, the *⟨true code⟩* is also inserted into the input stream (after the code for the appropriate case), while if none match then the *⟨false code⟩* is inserted. The function `\str_case:nn`, which does nothing if there is no match, is also available.

<code>\str_case_e:nn</code>	★	<code>\str_case_e:nnTF {⟨test string⟩}</code>
<code>\str_case_e:nnTF</code>	★	{
		{⟨string case ₁ ⟩} {⟨code case ₁ ⟩}
		{⟨string case ₂ ⟩} {⟨code case ₂ ⟩}
		...
		{⟨string case _n ⟩} {⟨code case _n ⟩}
		}
		{⟨true code⟩}
		{⟨false code⟩}

New: 2018-06-19

Compares the full expansion of the *⟨test string⟩* in turn with the full expansion of the *⟨string cases⟩* (all token lists are converted to strings). If the two full expansions are equal (as described for `\str_if_eq:nnTF`) then the associated *⟨code⟩* is left in the input stream and other cases are discarded. If any of the cases are matched, the *⟨true code⟩* is also inserted into the input stream (after the code for the appropriate case), while if none match then the *⟨false code⟩* is inserted. The function `\str_case_e:nn`, which does nothing if there is no match, is also available. The *⟨test string⟩* is expanded in each comparison, and must always yield the same result: for example, random numbers must not be used within this string.

5 Mapping to strings

All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the *⟨function⟩* or *⟨code⟩* discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

<code>\str_map_function:NN</code>	☆	<code>\str_map_function:NN ⟨str var⟩ ⟨function⟩</code>
<code>\str_map_function:cN</code>	☆	Applies <i>⟨function⟩</i> to every <i>⟨character⟩</i> in the <i>⟨str var⟩</i> including spaces. See also <code>\str_map_function:nN</code> .
<code>\str_map_function:nN</code>	☆	<code>\str_map_function:nN {⟨token list⟩} ⟨function⟩</code>
		Converts the <i>⟨token list⟩</i> to a <i>⟨string⟩</i> then applies <i>⟨function⟩</i> to every <i>⟨character⟩</i> in the <i>⟨string⟩</i> including spaces. See also <code>\str_map_function:NN</code> .

New: 2017-11-14

<hr/> <code>\str_map_inline:Nn</code> <code>\str_map_inline:cn</code> <hr/> New: 2017-11-14	<code>\str_map_inline:Nn <str var> {<inline function>}</code> Applies the <i><inline function></i> to every <i><character></i> in the <i><str var></i> including spaces. The <i><inline function></i> should consist of code which receives the <i><character></i> as #1. See also <code>\str_map_function:NN</code> .
<hr/> <code>\str_map_inline:nn</code> <hr/> New: 2017-11-14	<code>\str_map_inline:nn {<token list>} {<inline function>}</code> Converts the <i><token list></i> to a <i><string></i> then applies the <i><inline function></i> to every <i><character></i> in the <i><string></i> including spaces. The <i><inline function></i> should consist of code which receives the <i><character></i> as #1. See also <code>\str_map_function:NN</code> .
<hr/> <code>\str_map_variable:NNn</code> <code>\str_map_variable:cNn</code> <hr/> New: 2017-11-14	<code>\str_map_variable:NNn <str var> <variable> {<code>}</code> Stores each <i><character></i> of the <i><string></i> (including spaces) in turn in the (string or token list) <i><variable></i> and applies the <i><code></i> . The <i><code></i> will usually make use of the <i><variable></i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i><variable></i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last <i><character></i> in the <i><string></i> , or its original value if the <i><string></i> is empty. See also <code>\str_map_inline:Nn</code> .
<hr/> <code>\str_map_variable:nNn</code> <hr/> New: 2017-11-14	<code>\str_map_variable:nNn {<token list>} <variable> {<code>}</code> Converts the <i><token list></i> to a <i><string></i> then stores each <i><character></i> in the <i><string></i> (including spaces) in turn in the (string or token list) <i><variable></i> and applies the <i><code></i> . The <i><code></i> will usually make use of the <i><variable></i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i><variable></i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last <i><character></i> in the <i><string></i> , or its original value if the <i><string></i> is empty. See also <code>\str_map_inline:Nn</code> .
<hr/> <code>\str_map_break: ☆</code> <hr/> New: 2017-10-08	<code>\str_map_break:</code> Used to terminate a <code>\str_map...</code> function before all characters in the <i><string></i> have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```

\str_map_inline:Nn \l_my_str
{
  \str_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { bingo } { \str_map_break: }
  % Do something useful
}

```

See also `\str_map_break:n`. Use outside of a `\str_map...` scenario leads to low level \TeX errors.

\TeX hackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before continuing with the code that follows the loop. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

`\str_map_break:n` ☆

New: 2017-10-08

`\str_map_break:n` {*<code>*}

Used to terminate a `\str_map...` function before all characters in the *<string>* have been processed, inserting the *<code>* after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\str_map_inline:Nn \l_my_str
{
  \str_if_eq:nnT { #1 } { bingo }
  { \str_map_break:n { <code> } }
  % Do something useful
}
```

Use outside of a `\str_map...` scenario leads to low level TeX errors.

TeXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *<code>* is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

6 Working with the content of strings

`\str_use:N` ★

`\str_use:c` ★

New: 2015-09-18

`\str_use:N` *<str var>*

Recovers the content of a *<str var>* and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Note that it is possible to use a *<str>* directly without an accessor function.

<code>\str_count:N</code>	★	<code>\str_count:n</code> { <i><token list></i> }
<code>\str_count:c</code>	★	
<code>\str_count:n</code>	★	
<code>\str_count_ignore_spaces:n</code>	★	

New: 2015-09-18

Leaves in the input stream the number of characters in the string representation of *<token list>*, as an integer denotation. The functions differ in their treatment of spaces. In the case of `\str_count:N` and `\str_count:n`, all characters including spaces are counted. The `\str_count_ignore_spaces:n` function leaves the number of non-space characters in the input stream.

`\str_count_spaces:N` ★

`\str_count_spaces:c` ★

`\str_count_spaces:n` ★

New: 2015-09-18

`\str_count_spaces:n` {*<token list>*}

Leaves in the input stream the number of space characters in the string representation of *<token list>*, as an integer denotation. Of course, this function has no `_ignore_spaces` variant.

<code>\str_head:N</code>	★	<code>\str_head:n {⟨token list⟩}</code>
<code>\str_head:c</code>	★	
<code>\str_head:n</code>	★	
<code>\str_head_ignore_spaces:n</code>	★	

New: 2015-09-18

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ into a $\langle string \rangle$. The first character in the $\langle string \rangle$ is then left in the input stream, with category code “other”. The functions differ if the first character is a space: `\str_head:N` and `\str_head:n` return a space token with category code 10 (blank space), while the `\str_head_ignore_spaces:n` function ignores this space character and leaves the first non-space character in the input stream. If the $\langle string \rangle$ is empty (or only contains spaces in the case of the `_ignore_spaces` function), then nothing is left on the input stream.

<code>\str_tail:N</code>	★	<code>\str_tail:n {⟨token list⟩}</code>
<code>\str_tail:c</code>	★	
<code>\str_tail:n</code>	★	
<code>\str_tail_ignore_spaces:n</code>	★	

New: 2015-09-18

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, removes the first character, and leaves the remaining characters (if any) in the input stream, with category codes 12 and 10 (for spaces). The functions differ in the case where the first character is a space: `\str_tail:N` and `\str_tail:n` only trim that space, while `\str_tail_ignore_spaces:n` removes the first non-space character and any space before it. If the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ is empty (or blank in the case of the `_ignore_spaces` variant), then nothing is left on the input stream.

<code>\str_item:Nn</code>	★	<code>\str_item:nn {⟨token list⟩} {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<code>\str_item:nn</code>	★	
<code>\str_item_ignore_spaces:nn</code>	★	

New: 2015-09-18

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, and leaves in the input stream the character in position $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ of the $\langle string \rangle$, starting at 1 for the first (left-most) character. In the case of `\str_item:Nn` and `\str_item:nn`, all characters including spaces are taken into account. The `\str_item_ignore_spaces:nn` function skips spaces when counting characters. If the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ is negative, characters are counted from the end of the $\langle string \rangle$. Hence, -1 is the right-most character, *etc.*

<code>\str_range:Nnn</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\str_range:nnn {⟨token list⟩} {⟨start index⟩} {⟨end index⟩}</code>
<code>\str_range:cnn</code>	<code>*</code>	
<code>\str_range:nnn</code>	<code>*</code>	
<code>\str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn</code>	<code>*</code>	

New: 2015-09-18

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle string \rangle$, and leaves in the input stream the characters from the $\langle start\ index \rangle$ to the $\langle end\ index \rangle$ inclusive. Spaces are preserved and counted as items (contrast this with `\tl_range:nnn` where spaces are not counted as items and are possibly discarded from the output).

Here $\langle start\ index \rangle$ and $\langle end\ index \rangle$ should be integer denotations. For describing in detail the functions' behavior, let m and n be the start and end index respectively. If either is 0, the result is empty. A positive index means 'start counting from the left end', a negative index means 'start counting from the right end'. Let l be the count of the token list.

The *actual start point* is determined as $M = m$ if $m > 0$ and as $M = l + m + 1$ if $m < 0$. Similarly the *actual end point* is $N = n$ if $n > 0$ and $N = l + n + 1$ if $n < 0$. If $M > N$, the result is empty. Otherwise it consists of all items from position M to position N inclusive; for the purpose of this rule, we can imagine that the token list extends at infinity on either side, with void items at positions s for $s \leq 0$ or $s > l$. For instance,

```
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { -4 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { -2 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { 0 } { -1 } }
```

prints bcde, cdef, ef, and an empty line to the terminal. The $\langle start\ index \rangle$ must always be smaller than or equal to the $\langle end\ index \rangle$: if this is not the case then no output is generated. Thus

```
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { 5 } { 2 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdef } { -1 } { -4 } }
```

both yield empty strings.

The behavior of `\str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn` is similar, but spaces are removed before starting the job. The input

```
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdefg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdefg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdefg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abcdefg } { -6 } { -3 } }
```

```
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abc~efg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abc~efg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abc~efg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range:nnn { abc~efg } { -6 } { -3 } }
```

```
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcdefg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcdefg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcdefg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcdefg } { -6 } { -3 } }
```

```

\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcd~efg } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcd~efg } { 2 } { -3 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcd~efg } { -6 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn { abcd~efg } { -6 } { -3 } }

```

will print four instances of `bcde`, four instances of `bc e` and eight instances of `bcde`.

7 String manipulation

```

\str_lowercase:n * \str_lowercase:n {<tokens>}
\str_lowercase:f * \str_uppercase:n {<tokens>}
\str_uppercase:n *
\str_uppercase:f *

```

New: 2019-11-26

Converts the input `<tokens>` to their string representation, as described for `\tl_to_str:n`, and then to the lower or upper case representation using a one-to-one mapping as described by the Unicode Consortium file `UnicodeData.txt`.

These functions are intended for case changing programmatic data in places where upper/lower case distinctions are meaningful. One example would be automatically generating a function name from user input where some case changing is needed. In this situation the input is programmatic, not textual, case does have meaning and a language-independent one-to-one mapping is appropriate. For example

```

\cs_new_protected:Npn \myfunc:nn #1#2
{
  \cs_set_protected:cpn
  {
    user
    \str_uppercase:f { \tl_head:n {#1} }
    \str_lowercase:f { \tl_tail:n {#1} }
  }
  { #2 }
}

```

would be used to generate a function with an auto-generated name consisting of the upper case equivalent of the supplied name followed by the lower case equivalent of the rest of the input.

These functions should *not* be used for

- Caseless comparisons: use `\str_foldcase:n` for this situation (case folding is distinct from lower casing).
- Case changing text for typesetting: see the `\text_lowercase:n(n)`, `\text_uppercase:n(n)` and `\text_titlecase:n(n)` functions which correctly deal with context-dependence and other factors appropriate to text case changing.

T_EXhackers note: As with all `expl3` functions, the input supported by `\str_foldcase:n` is *engine-native* characters which are or interoperate with UTF-8. As such, when used with `pdfTEX` *only* the Latin alphabet characters A–Z are case-folded (*i.e.* the ASCII range which coincides with UTF-8). Full UTF-8 support is available with both `XYTEX` and `LuaTEX`.

`\str_foldcase:n` ★ `\str_foldcase:n {⟨tokens⟩}`

`\str_foldcase:V` ★

New: 2019-11-26

Converts the input $\langle tokens \rangle$ to their string representation, as described for `\tl_to_str:n`, and then folds the case of the resulting $\langle string \rangle$ to remove case information. The result of this process is left in the input stream.

String folding is a process used for material such as identifiers rather than for “text”. The folding provided by `\str_foldcase:n` follows the mappings provided by the [Unicode Consortium](#), who [state](#):

Case folding is primarily used for caseless comparison of text, such as identifiers in a computer program, rather than actual text transformation. Case folding in Unicode is based on the lowercase mapping, but includes additional changes to the source text to help make it language-insensitive and consistent. As a result, case-folded text should be used solely for internal processing and generally should not be stored or displayed to the end user.

The folding approach implemented by `\str_foldcase:n` follows the “full” scheme defined by the Unicode Consortium (*e.g.* SSfolds to SS). As case-folding is a language-insensitive process, there is no special treatment of Turkic input (*i.e.* I always folds to i and not to ı).

TeXhackers note: As with all `expl3` functions, the input supported by `\str_foldcase:n` is *engine-native* characters which are or interoperate with UTF-8. As such, when used with pdfTeX *only* the Latin alphabet characters A–Z are case-folded (*i.e.* the ASCII range which coincides with UTF-8). Full UTF-8 support is available with both XeTeX and LuaTeX, subject only to the fact that XeTeX in particular has issues with characters of code above hexadecimal 0xFFFF when interacting with `\tl_to_str:n`.

8 Viewing strings

`\str_show:N` `\str_show:N ⟨str var⟩`

`\str_show:c`

`\str_show:n`

New: 2015-09-18

Displays the content of the $\langle str var \rangle$ on the terminal.

`\str_log:N`

`\str_log:c`

`\str_log:n`

New: 2019-02-15

`\str_log:N ⟨str var⟩`

Writes the content of the $\langle str var \rangle$ in the log file.

9 Constant token lists

`\c_ampersand_str`
`\c_atsign_str`
`\c_backslash_str`
`\c_left_brace_str`
`\c_right_brace_str`
`\c_circumflex_str`
`\c_colon_str`
`\c_dollar_str`
`\c_hash_str`
`\c_percent_str`
`\c_tilde_str`
`\c_underscore_str`

Constant strings, containing a single character token, with category code 12.

New: 2015-09-19

10 Scratch strings

`\l_tmpa_str`
`\l_tmpb_str`

Scratch strings for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any \LaTeX 3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_str`
`\g_tmpb_str`

Scratch strings for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any \LaTeX 3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

Part VIII

The `l3str-convert` package: string encoding conversions

1 Encoding and escaping schemes

Traditionally, string encodings only specify how strings of characters should be stored as bytes. However, the resulting lists of bytes are often to be used in contexts where only a restricted subset of bytes are permitted (*e.g.*, PDF string objects, URLs). Hence, storing a string of characters is done in two steps.

- The code points (“character codes”) are expressed as bytes following a given “encoding”. This can be UTF-16, ISO 8859-1, *etc.* See Table 1 for a list of supported encodings.⁵
- Bytes are translated to \TeX tokens through a given “escaping”. Those are defined for the most part by the pdf file format. See Table 2 for a list of escaping methods supported.⁵

2 Conversion functions

`\str_set_convert:Nnnn`
`\str_gset_convert:Nnnn`

`\str_set_convert:Nnnn <str var> {<string>} {<name 1>} {<name 2>}`

This function converts the $\langle string \rangle$ from the encoding given by $\langle name 1 \rangle$ to the encoding given by $\langle name 2 \rangle$, and stores the result in the $\langle str var \rangle$. Each $\langle name \rangle$ can have the form $\langle encoding \rangle$ or $\langle encoding \rangle / \langle escaping \rangle$, where the possible values of $\langle encoding \rangle$ and $\langle escaping \rangle$ are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The default escaping is to input and output bytes directly. The special case of an empty $\langle name \rangle$ indicates the use of “native” strings, 8-bit for pdf \TeX , and Unicode strings for the other two engines.

For example,

`\str_set_convert:Nnnn \l_foo_str { Hello! } { } { utf16/hex }`

results in the variable `\l_foo_str` holding the string `FEFF00480065006C006C006F0021`. This is obtained by converting each character in the (native) string `Hello!` to the UTF-16 encoding, and expressing each byte as a pair of hexadecimal digits. Note the presence of a (big-endian) byte order mark “FEFF”, which can be avoided by specifying the encoding `utf16be/hex`.

An error is raised if the $\langle string \rangle$ is not valid according to the $\langle escaping 1 \rangle$ and $\langle encoding 1 \rangle$, or if it cannot be reencoded in the $\langle encoding 2 \rangle$ and $\langle escaping 2 \rangle$ (for instance, if a character does not exist in the $\langle encoding 2 \rangle$). Erroneous input is replaced by the Unicode replacement character “FFFD”, and characters which cannot be reencoded are replaced by either the replacement character “FFFD if it exists in the $\langle encoding 2 \rangle$, or an encoding-specific replacement character, or the question mark character.

⁵Encodings and escapings will be added as they are requested.

Table 1: Supported encodings. Non-alphanumeric characters are ignored, and capital letters are lower-cased before searching for the encoding in this list.

$\langle Encoding \rangle$	description
<code>utf8</code>	UTF-8
<code>utf16</code>	UTF-16, with byte-order mark
<code>utf16be</code>	UTF-16, big-endian
<code>utf16le</code>	UTF-16, little-endian
<code>utf32</code>	UTF-32, with byte-order mark
<code>utf32be</code>	UTF-32, big-endian
<code>utf32le</code>	UTF-32, little-endian
<code>iso88591, latin1</code>	ISO 8859-1
<code>iso88592, latin2</code>	ISO 8859-2
<code>iso88593, latin3</code>	ISO 8859-3
<code>iso88594, latin4</code>	ISO 8859-4
<code>iso88595</code>	ISO 8859-5
<code>iso88596</code>	ISO 8859-6
<code>iso88597</code>	ISO 8859-7
<code>iso88598</code>	ISO 8859-8
<code>iso88599, latin5</code>	ISO 8859-9
<code>iso885910, latin6</code>	ISO 8859-10
<code>iso885911</code>	ISO 8859-11
<code>iso885913, latin7</code>	ISO 8859-13
<code>iso885914, latin8</code>	ISO 8859-14
<code>iso885915, latin9</code>	ISO 8859-15
<code>iso885916, latin10</code>	ISO 8859-16
<code>clist</code>	comma-list of integers
$\langle empty \rangle$	native (Unicode) string

Table 2: Supported escapings. Non-alphanumeric characters are ignored, and capital letters are lower-cased before searching for the escaping in this list.

$\langle Escaping \rangle$	description
<code>bytes</code> , or <code>empty</code>	arbitrary bytes
<code>hex</code> , <code>hexadecimal</code>	byte = two hexadecimal digits
<code>name</code>	see <code>\pdfescapename</code>
<code>string</code>	see <code>\pdfescapestring</code>
<code>url</code>	encoding used in URLs

<code>\str_set_convert:NnnnTF</code> <code>\str_gset_convert:NnnnTF</code>	<code>\str_set_convert:NnnnTF <str var> {<string>} {<name 1>} {<name 2>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
---	--

As `\str_set_convert:Nnnn`, converts the $\langle string \rangle$ from the encoding given by $\langle name 1 \rangle$ to the encoding given by $\langle name 2 \rangle$, and assigns the result to $\langle str var \rangle$. Contrarily to `\str_set_convert:Nnnn`, the conditional variant does not raise errors in case the $\langle string \rangle$ is not valid according to the $\langle name 1 \rangle$ encoding, or cannot be expressed in the $\langle name 2 \rangle$ encoding. Instead, the $\langle false code \rangle$ is performed.

3 Creating 8-bit mappings

<code>\str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn</code>	<code>\str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn {<name>} {<mapping>} {<missing>}</code>
--	---

Declares the encoding $\langle name \rangle$ to map bytes to Unicode characters according to the $\langle mapping \rangle$, and map those bytes which are not mentioned in the $\langle mapping \rangle$ either to the replacement character (if they appear in $\langle missing \rangle$), or to themselves.

4 Possibilities, and things to do

Encoding/escaping-related tasks.

- In XeTeX/LuaTeX, would it be better to use the `^^^~....` approach to build a string from a given list of character codes? Namely, within a group, assign 0-9a-f and all characters we want to category “other”, then assign `^` the category superscript, and use `\scantokens`.
- Change `\str_set_convert:Nnnn` to expand its last two arguments.
- Describe the internal format in the code comments. Refuse code points in ["D800,"DFFF] in the internal representation?
- Add documentation about each encoding and escaping method, and add examples.
- The `hex` unescaping should raise an error for odd-token count strings.
- Decide what bytes should be escaped in the `url` escaping. Perhaps the characters `! ' () * - . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 _` are safe, and all other characters should be escaped?
- Automate generation of 8-bit mapping files.
- Change the framework for 8-bit encodings: for decoding from 8-bit to Unicode, use 256 integer registers; for encoding, use a tree-box.
- More encodings (see Heiko’s `stringenc`). CESU?
- More escapings: ASCII85, shell escapes, lua escapes, *etc.*?

Part IX

The l3quark package

Quarks

Two special types of constants in L^AT_EX3 are “quarks” and “scan marks”. By convention all constants of type quark start out with `\q_`, and scan marks start with `\s_`.

1 Quarks

Quarks are control sequences that expand to themselves and should therefore *never* be executed directly in the code. This would result in an endless loop!

They are meant to be used as delimiter in weird functions, the most common use case being the ‘stop token’ (*i.e.* `\q_stop`). For example, when writing a macro to parse a user-defined date

```
\date_parse:n {19/June/1981}
```

one might write a command such as

```
\cs_new:Npn \date_parse:n #1 { \date_parse_aux:w #1 \q_stop }
\cs_new:Npn \date_parse_aux:w #1 / #2 / #3 \q_stop
{ <do something with the date> }
```

Quarks are sometimes also used as error return values for functions that receive erroneous input. For example, in the function `\prop_get:NnN` to retrieve a value stored in some key of a property list, if the key does not exist then the return value is the quark `\q_no_value`. As mentioned above, such quarks are extremely fragile and it is imperative when using such functions that code is carefully written to check for pathological cases to avoid leakage of a quark into an uncontrolled environment.

Quarks also permit the following ingenious trick when parsing tokens: when you pick up a token in a temporary variable and you want to know whether you have picked up a particular quark, all you have to do is compare the temporary variable to the quark using `\tl_if_eq:NNTF`. A set of special quark testing functions is set up below. All the quark testing functions are expandable although the ones testing only single tokens are much faster. An example of the quark testing functions and their use in recursion can be seen in the implementation of `\clist_map_function:NN`.

2 Defining quarks

`\quark_new:N`

`\quark_new:N <quark>`

Creates a new `<quark>` which expands only to `<quark>`. The `<quark>` is defined globally, and an error message is raised if the name was already taken.

`\q_stop`

Used as a marker for delimited arguments, such as

```
\cs_set:Npn \tmp:w #1#2 \q_stop {#1}
```

<u><u>\q_mark</u></u>	Used as a marker for delimited arguments when <code>\q_stop</code> is already in use.
<u><u>\q_nil</u></u>	Quark to mark a null value in structured variables or functions. Used as an end delimiter when this may itself need to be tested (in contrast to <code>\q_stop</code> , which is only ever used as a delimiter).
<u><u>\q_no_value</u></u>	A canonical value for a missing value, when one is requested from a data structure. This is therefore used as a “return” value by functions such as <code>\prop_get:NnN</code> if there is no data to return.

3 Quark tests

The method used to define quarks means that the single token (N) tests are faster than the multi-token (n) tests. The latter should therefore only be used when the argument can definitely take more than a single token.

<u><u>\quark_if_nil_p:N</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_nil:N</u></u> <i><token></i>
<u><u>\quark_if_nil:N</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	<u><u>\quark_if_nil:N</u></u> <i>TF</i> <i><token></i> <i>{<true code>}</i> <i>{<false code>}</i>
	Tests if the <i><token></i> is equal to <code>\q_nil</code> .
<u><u>\quark_if_nil_p:n</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_nil_p:n</u></u> <i>{<token list>}</i>
<u><u>\quark_if_nil_p:(o V)</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_nil:n</u></u> <i>TF</i> <i>{<token list>}</i> <i>{<true code>}</i> <i>{<false code>}</i>
<u><u>\quark_if_nil:n</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	Tests if the <i><token list></i> contains only <code>\q_nil</code> (distinct from <i><token list></i> being empty or containing <code>\q_nil</code> plus one or more other tokens).
<u><u>\quark_if_nil:(o|V)</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value_p:N</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_no_value_p:N</u></u> <i><token></i>
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value_p:c</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_no_value:N</u></u> <i>TF</i> <i><token></i> <i>{<true code>}</i> <i>{<false code>}</i>
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value:N</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	Tests if the <i><token></i> is equal to <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value:c</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value_p:n</u></u> *	<u><u>\quark_if_no_value_p:n</u></u> <i>{<token list>}</i>
<u><u>\quark_if_no_value:n</u></u> <i>TF</i> *	<u><u>\quark_if_no_value:n</u></u> <i>TF</i> <i>{<token list>}</i> <i>{<true code>}</i> <i>{<false code>}</i>
	Tests if the <i><token list></i> contains only <code>\q_no_value</code> (distinct from <i><token list></i> being empty or containing <code>\q_no_value</code> plus one or more other tokens).

4 Recursion

This module provides a uniform interface to intercepting and terminating loops as when one is doing tail recursion. The building blocks follow below and an example is shown in Section 5.

<u><u>\q_recursion_tail</u></u>	This quark is appended to the data structure in question and appears as a real element there. This means it gets any list separators around it.
---------------------------------	---

<code>\q_recursion_stop</code>	This quark is added <i>after</i> the data structure. Its purpose is to make it possible to terminate the recursion at any point easily.
--------------------------------	---

<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N *</code>	<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N <token></code>
--	--

Tests if $\langle token \rangle$ contains only the marker `\q_recursion_tail`, and if so uses `\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w` to terminate the recursion that this belongs to. The recursion input must include the marker tokens `\q_recursion_tail` and `\q_recursion_stop` as the last two items.

<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n *</code>	<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {<token list>}</code>
<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:o *</code>	

Updated: 2011-09-06

Tests if the $\langle token list \rangle$ contains only `\q_recursion_tail`, and if so uses `\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w` to terminate the recursion that this belongs to. The recursion input must include the marker tokens `\q_recursion_tail` and `\q_recursion_stop` as the last two items.

<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn *</code>	<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn <token> {<insertion>}</code>
--	--

Tests if $\langle token \rangle$ contains only the marker `\q_recursion_tail`, and if so uses `\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w` to terminate the recursion that this belongs to. The recursion input must include the marker tokens `\q_recursion_tail` and `\q_recursion_stop` as the last two items. The $\langle insertion \rangle$ code is then added to the input stream after the recursion has ended.

<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn *</code>	<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn {<token list>} {<insertion>}</code>
<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:on *</code>	

Updated: 2011-09-06

Tests if the $\langle token list \rangle$ contains only `\q_recursion_tail`, and if so uses `\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w` to terminate the recursion that this belongs to. The recursion input must include the marker tokens `\q_recursion_tail` and `\q_recursion_stop` as the last two items. The $\langle insertion \rangle$ code is then added to the input stream after the recursion has ended.

<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN *</code>	<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {<token list>}</code>
<code>\quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN *</code>	<code>\<type>_map_break:</code>

New: 2018-04-10

Tests if $\langle token list \rangle$ contains only `\q_recursion_tail`, and if so terminates the recursion using `\<type>_map_break:.` The recursion end should be marked by `\prg_break_point:Nn \<type>_map_break:.`

5 An example of recursion with quarks

Quarks are mainly used internally in the `expl3` code to define recursion functions such as `\tl_map_inline:nn` and so on. Here is a small example to demonstrate how to

use quarks in this fashion. We shall define a command called `\my_map_dbl:nn` which takes a token list and applies an operation to every *pair* of tokens. For example, `\my_map_dbl:nn {abcd} {[--#1--#2--]~}` would produce “[-a-b-] [-c-d-]”. Using quarks to define such functions simplifies their logic and ensures robustness in many cases.

Here’s the definition of `\my_map_dbl:nn`. First of all, define the function that does the processing based on the inline function argument `#2`. Then initiate the recursion using an internal function. The token list `#1` is terminated using `\q_recursion_tail`, with delimiters according to the type of recursion (here a pair of `\q_recursion_tail`), concluding with `\q_recursion_stop`. These quarks are used to mark the end of the token list being operated upon.

```
\cs_new:Npn \my_map_dbl:nn #1#2
{
  \cs_set:Npn \__my_map_dbl_fn:nn ##1 ##2 {#2}
  \__my_map_dbl:nn #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_tail
  \q_recursion_stop
}
```

The definition of the internal recursion function follows. First check if either of the input tokens are the termination quarks. Then, if not, apply the inline function to the two arguments.

```
\cs_new:Nn \__my_map_dbl:nn
{
  \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#1}
  \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#2}
  \__my_map_dbl_fn:nn {#1} {#2}
}
```

Finally, recurse:

```
\__my_map_dbl:nn
}
```

Note that contrarily to L^AT_EX3 built-in mapping functions, this mapping function cannot be nested, since the second map would overwrite the definition of `__my_map_dbl_fn:nn`.

6 Scan marks

Scan marks are control sequences set equal to `\scan_stop:`, hence never expand in an expansion context and are (largely) invisible if they are encountered in a typesetting context.

Like quarks, they can be used as delimiters in weird functions and are often safer to use for this purpose. Since they are harmless when executed by T_EX in non-expandable contexts, they can be used to mark the end of a set of instructions. This allows to skip to that point if the end of the instructions should not be performed (see l3regex).

`\scan_new:N`

`\scan_new:N` *<scan mark>*

New: 2018-04-01

Creates a new *<scan mark>* which is set equal to `\scan_stop:`. The *<scan mark>* is defined globally, and an error message is raised if the name was already taken by another scan mark.

<code>\s_stop</code>	Used at the end of a set of instructions, as a marker that can be jumped to using <code>\use_</code>
New: 2018-04-01	<code>none_delimit_by_s_stop:w</code> .

<code>\use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w</code> ★	<code>\use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w</code> <i><tokens></i> <code>\s_stop</code>
--	---

New: 2018-04-01

Removes the *<tokens>* and `\s_stop` from the input stream. This leads to a low-level T_EX error if `\s_stop` is absent.

Part X

The l3seq package

Sequences and stacks

L^AT_EX3 implements a “sequence” data type, which contain an ordered list of entries which may contain any *balanced text*. It is possible to map functions to sequences such that the function is applied to every item in the sequence.

Sequences are also used to implement stack functions in L^AT_EX3. This is achieved using a number of dedicated stack functions.

1 Creating and initialising sequences

<code>\seq_new:N</code>	<code>\seq_new:N <sequence></code>
<code>\seq_new:c</code>	

Creates a new *<sequence>* or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The *<sequence>* initially contains no items.

<code>\seq_clear:N</code>	<code>\seq_clear:N <sequence></code>
<code>\seq_clear:c</code>	
<code>\seq_gclear:N</code>	
<code>\seq_gclear:c</code>	

Clears all items from the *<sequence>*.

<code>\seq_clear_new:N</code>	<code>\seq_clear_new:N <sequence></code>
<code>\seq_clear_new:c</code>	
<code>\seq_gclear_new:N</code>	
<code>\seq_gclear_new:c</code>	

Ensures that the *<sequence>* exists globally by applying `\seq_new:N` if necessary, then applies `\seq_(g)clear:N` to leave the *<sequence>* empty.

<code>\seq_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\seq_set_eq:NN <sequence₁> <sequence₂></code>
<code>\seq_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_eq:NN</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

Sets the content of *<sequence₁>* equal to that of *<sequence₂>*.

<code>\seq_set_from_clist:NN</code>	<code>\seq_set_from_clist:NN <sequence> <comma-list></code>
<code>\seq_set_from_clist:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\seq_set_from_clist:Nn</code>	
<code>\seq_set_from_clist:cn</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_from_clist:NN</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_from_clist:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_from_clist:Nn</code>	
<code>\seq_gset_from_clist:cn</code>	

New: 2014-07-17

Converts the data in the *<comma list>* into a *<sequence>*: the original *<comma list>* is unchanged.

`\seq_const_from_clist:Nn`
`\seq_const_from_clist:cn`

New: 2017-11-28

`\seq_const_from_clist:Nn` $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ $\{\langle comma-list \rangle\}$

Creates a new constant $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ is set globally to contain the items in the $\langle comma\ list \rangle$.

`\seq_set_split:Nnn`
`\seq_set_split:NnV`
`\seq_gset_split:Nnn`
`\seq_gset_split:NnV`

New: 2011-08-15
Updated: 2012-07-02

`\seq_set_split:Nnn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle delimiter \rangle\}$ $\{\langle token\ list \rangle\}$

Splits the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ into $\langle items \rangle$ separated by $\langle delimiter \rangle$, and assigns the result to the $\langle sequence \rangle$. Spaces on both sides of each $\langle item \rangle$ are ignored, then one set of outer braces is removed (if any); this space trimming behaviour is identical to that of `\l3clist` functions. Empty $\langle items \rangle$ are preserved by `\seq_set_split:Nnn`, and can be removed afterwards using `\seq_remove_all:Nn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle \rangle\}$. The $\langle delimiter \rangle$ may not contain `{`, `}` or `#` (assuming \TeX 's normal category code régime). If the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ is empty, the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ is split into $\langle items \rangle$ as a $\langle token\ list \rangle$.

`\seq_concat:NNN`
`\seq_concat:ccc`
`\seq_gconcat:NNN`
`\seq_gconcat:ccc`

`\seq_concat:NNN` $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$ $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$ $\langle sequence_3 \rangle$

Concatenates the content of $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$ and $\langle sequence_3 \rangle$ together and saves the result in $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$. The items in $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$ are placed at the left side of the new sequence.

`\seq_if_exist_p:N *`
`\seq_if_exist_p:c *`
`\seq_if_exist:NTF *`
`\seq_if_exist:cTF *`

New: 2012-03-03

`\seq_if_exist_p:N` $\langle sequence \rangle$

`\seq_if_exist:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Tests whether the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle sequence \rangle$ really is a sequence variable.

2 Appending data to sequences

`\seq_put_left:Nn`
`\seq_put_left:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`
`\seq_gput_left:Nn`
`\seq_gput_left:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`

`\seq_put_left:Nn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle item \rangle\}$

Appends the $\langle item \rangle$ to the left of the $\langle sequence \rangle$.

`\seq_put_right:Nn`
`\seq_put_right:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`
`\seq_gput_right:Nn`
`\seq_gput_right:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`

`\seq_put_right:Nn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle item \rangle\}$

Appends the $\langle item \rangle$ to the right of the $\langle sequence \rangle$.

3 Recovering items from sequences

Items can be recovered from either the left or the right of sequences. For implementation reasons, the actions at the left of the sequence are faster than those acting on the right. These functions all assign the recovered material locally, *i.e.* setting the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ used with `\tl_set:Nn` and *never* `\tl_gset:Nn`.

<hr/> <code>\seq_get_left:NN</code> <code>\seq_get_left:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-14 <hr/>	<code>\seq_get_left:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Stores the left-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_get_right:NN</code> <code>\seq_get_right:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-19 <hr/>	<code>\seq_get_right:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Stores the right-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_pop_left:NN</code> <code>\seq_pop_left:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-14 <hr/>	<code>\seq_pop_left:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Pops the left-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, <i>i.e.</i> removes the item from the sequence and stores it in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$. Both of the variables are assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_gpop_left:NN</code> <code>\seq_gpop_left:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-14 <hr/>	<code>\seq_gpop_left:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Pops the left-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, <i>i.e.</i> removes the item from the sequence and stores it in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$. The $\langle sequence \rangle$ is modified globally, while the assignment of the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is local. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_pop_right:NN</code> <code>\seq_pop_right:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-19 <hr/>	<code>\seq_pop_right:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Pops the right-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, <i>i.e.</i> removes the item from the sequence and stores it in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$. Both of the variables are assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_gpop_right:NN</code> <code>\seq_gpop_right:cN</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-19 <hr/>	<code>\seq_gpop_right:NN</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$ Pops the right-most item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, <i>i.e.</i> removes the item from the sequence and stores it in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$. The $\langle sequence \rangle$ is modified globally, while the assignment of the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is local. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker <code>\q_no_value</code> .
<hr/> <code>\seq_item:Nn</code> ★ <code>\seq_item:cn</code> ★ <hr/> New: 2014-07-17 <hr/>	<code>\seq_item:Nn</code> $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{ \langle integer expression \rangle \}$ Indexing items in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ from 1 at the top (left), this function evaluates the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ and leaves the appropriate item from the sequence in the input stream. If the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ is negative, indexing occurs from the bottom (right) of the sequence. If the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ is larger than the number of items in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ (as calculated by <code>\seq_count:N</code>) then the function expands to nothing.

T_EXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle item \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an *x*-type argument expansion.

`\seq_rand_item:N` ★
`\seq_rand_item:c` ★

New: 2016-12-06

`\seq_rand_item:N` $\langle seq\ var \rangle$

Selects a pseudo-random item of the $\langle sequence \rangle$. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the result is empty. This is not available in older versions of Xe_{La}TeX.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle item \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

4 Recovering values from sequences with branching

The functions in this section combine tests for non-empty sequences with recovery of an item from the sequence. They offer increased readability and performance over separate testing and recovery phases.

`\seq_get_left:NNTF`
`\seq_get_left:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_get_left:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is non-empty, stores the left-most item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$, then leaves the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

`\seq_get_right:NNTF`
`\seq_get_right:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-19

`\seq_get_right:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is non-empty, stores the right-most item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$, then leaves the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

`\seq_pop_left:NNTF`
`\seq_pop_left:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_pop_left:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is non-empty, pops the left-most item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$, then leaves the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. Both the $\langle sequence \rangle$ and the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ are assigned locally.

`\seq_gpop_left:NNTF`
`\seq_gpop_left:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_gpop_left:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is non-empty, pops the left-most item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the $\langle sequence \rangle$, then leaves the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The $\langle sequence \rangle$ is modified globally, while the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

<code>\seq_pop_right:nnTF</code>	<code>\seq_pop_right:nnTF <sequence> <token list variable> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\seq_pop_right:cnnTF</code>	
New: 2012-05-19	

If the *<sequence>* is empty, leaves the *<false code>* in the input stream. The value of the *<token list variable>* is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the *<sequence>* is non-empty, pops the right-most item from the *<sequence>* in the *<token list variable>*, *i.e.* removes the item from the *<sequence>*, then leaves the *<true code>* in the input stream. Both the *<sequence>* and the *<token list variable>* are assigned locally.

<code>\seq_gpop_right:nnTF</code>	<code>\seq_gpop_right:nnTF <sequence> <token list variable> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\seq_gpop_right:cnnTF</code>	
New: 2012-05-19	

If the *<sequence>* is empty, leaves the *<false code>* in the input stream. The value of the *<token list variable>* is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the *<sequence>* is non-empty, pops the right-most item from the *<sequence>* in the *<token list variable>*, *i.e.* removes the item from the *<sequence>*, then leaves the *<true code>* in the input stream. The *<sequence>* is modified globally, while the *<token list variable>* is assigned locally.

5 Modifying sequences

While sequences are normally used as ordered lists, it may be necessary to modify the content. The functions here may be used to update sequences, while retaining the order of the unaffected entries.

<code>\seq_remove_duplicates:n</code>	<code>\seq_remove_duplicates:n <sequence></code>
<code>\seq_remove_duplicates:c</code>	
<code>\seq_gremove_duplicates:n</code>	Removes duplicate items from the <i><sequence></i> , leaving the left most copy of each item in the <i><sequence></i> . The <i><item></i> comparison takes place on a token basis, as for <code>\tl_if_eq:nnTF</code> .
<code>\seq_gremove_duplicates:c</code>	

TeXhackers note: This function iterates through every item in the *<sequence>* and does a comparison with the *<items>* already checked. It is therefore relatively slow with large sequences.

<code>\seq_remove_all:nn</code>	<code>\seq_remove_all:nn <sequence> {<item>}</code>
<code>\seq_remove_all:cn</code>	
<code>\seq_gremove_all:nn</code>	Removes every occurrence of <i><item></i> from the <i><sequence></i> . The <i><item></i> comparison takes place on a token basis, as for <code>\tl_if_eq:nnTF</code> .
<code>\seq_gremove_all:cn</code>	

<code>\seq_reverse:n</code>	<code>\seq_reverse:n <sequence></code>
<code>\seq_reverse:c</code>	
<code>\seq_greverse:n</code>	Reverses the order of the items stored in the <i><sequence></i> .
<code>\seq_greverse:c</code>	

New: 2014-07-18

<code>\seq_sort:nn</code>	<code>\seq_sort:nn <sequence> {<comparison code>}</code>
<code>\seq_sort:cn</code>	
<code>\seq_gsort:nn</code>	Sorts the items in the <i><sequence></i> according to the <i><comparison code></i> , and assigns the result to <i><sequence></i> . The details of sorting comparison are described in Section 1.
<code>\seq_gsort:cn</code>	

New: 2017-02-06

```
\seq_shuffle:N
\seq_shuffle:c
\seq_gshuffle:N
\seq_gshuffle:c
```

New: 2018-04-29

```
\seq_shuffle:N <seq var>
```

Sets the $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ to the result of placing the items of the $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ in a random order. Each item is (roughly) as likely to end up in any given position.

T_EXhackers note: For sequences with more than 13 items or so, only a small proportion of all possible permutations can be reached, because the random seed `\sys_rand_seed` only has 28-bits. The use of `\toks` internally means that sequences with more than 32767 or 65535 items (depending on the engine) cannot be shuffled.

6 Sequence conditionals

```
\seq_if_empty_p:N *
\seq_if_empty_p:c *
\seq_if_empty:NTF *
\seq_if_empty:cTF *
```

```
\seq_if_empty_p:N <sequence>
```

```
\seq_if_empty:NTF <sequence> {\true code} {\false code}
```

Tests if the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty (containing no items).

```
\seq_if_in:NnTF
```

```
\seq_if_in:NnTF <sequence> {\item} {\true code} {\false code}
```

```
\seq_if_in:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)TF
```

Tests if the $\langle item \rangle$ is present in the $\langle sequence \rangle$.

7 Mapping to sequences

All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the $\langle function \rangle$ or $\langle code \rangle$ discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

```
\seq_map_function:NN ☆
\seq_map_function:cN ☆
```

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\seq_map_function:NN <sequence> <function>
```

Applies $\langle function \rangle$ to every $\langle item \rangle$ stored in the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ will receive one argument for each iteration. The $\langle items \rangle$ are returned from left to right. To pass further arguments to the $\langle function \rangle$, see `\seq_map_tokens:Nn`. The function `\seq_map_inline:Nn` is faster than `\seq_map_function:NN` for sequences with more than about 10 items.

```
\seq_map_inline:Nn
\seq_map_inline:cn
```

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\seq_map_inline:Nn <sequence> {\inline function}
```

Applies $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ to every $\langle item \rangle$ stored within the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ should consist of code which will receive the $\langle item \rangle$ as #1. The $\langle items \rangle$ are returned from left to right.

`\seq_map_tokens:Nn` ☆

`\seq_map_tokens:cn` ☆

New: 2019-08-30

`\seq_map_tokens:Nn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\{\langle code \rangle\}$

Analogue of `\seq_map_function:NN` which maps several tokens instead of a single function. The $\langle code \rangle$ receives each item in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ as two trailing brace groups. For instance,

`\seq_map_tokens:Nn \l_my_seq { \prg_replicate:nn { 2 } }`

expands to twice each item in the $\langle sequence \rangle$: for each item in `\l_my_seq` the function `\prg_replicate:nn` receives 2 and $\langle item \rangle$ as its two arguments. The function `\seq_map_inline:Nn` is typically faster but is not expandable.

`\seq_map_variable:NNn`

`\seq_map_variable:(Ncn|cNn|ccn)`

Updated: 2012-06-29

`\seq_map_variable:NNn` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle variable \rangle$ $\{\langle code \rangle\}$

Stores each $\langle item \rangle$ of the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in turn in the (token list) $\langle variable \rangle$ and applies the $\langle code \rangle$. The $\langle code \rangle$ will usually make use of the $\langle variable \rangle$, but this is not enforced. The assignments to the $\langle variable \rangle$ are local. Its value after the loop is the last $\langle item \rangle$ in the $\langle sequence \rangle$, or its original value if the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty. The $\langle items \rangle$ are returned from left to right.

`\seq_map_break:` ☆

Updated: 2012-06-29

`\seq_map_break:`

Used to terminate a `\seq_map_...` function before all entries in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_my_seq
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \seq_map_break: }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a `\seq_map_...` scenario leads to low level T_EX errors.

T_EXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before further items are taken from the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

`\seq_map_break:n` ☆

Updated: 2012-06-29

`\seq_map_break:n {<code>}`

Used to terminate a `\seq_map...` function before all entries in the *<sequence>* have been processed, inserting the *<code>* after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l_my_seq
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \seq_map_break:n { <code> } }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a `\seq_map...` scenario leads to low level TeX errors.

TeXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *<code>* is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

`\seq_count:N` ★

`\seq_count:c` ★

New: 2012-07-13

`\seq_count:N <sequence>`

Leaves the number of items in the *<sequence>* in the input stream as an *<integer denotation>*. The total number of items in a *<sequence>* includes those which are empty and duplicates, *i.e.* every item in a *<sequence>* is unique.

8 Using the content of sequences directly

`\seq_use:Nnnn` ★

`\seq_use:cnnn` ★

New: 2013-05-26

`\seq_use:Nnnn <seq var> {<separator between two>}`

`{<separator between more than two>} {<separator between final two>}`

Places the contents of the *<seq var>* in the input stream, with the appropriate *<separator>* between the items. Namely, if the sequence has more than two items, the *<separator between more than two>* is placed between each pair of items except the last, for which the *<separator between final two>* is used. If the sequence has exactly two items, then they are placed in the input stream separated by the *<separator between two>*. If the sequence has a single item, it is placed in the input stream, and an empty sequence produces no output. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid.

For example,

```
\seq_set_split:Nnn \l_tmpa_seq { | } { a | b | c | {de} | f }
\seq_use:Nnnn \l_tmpa_seq { ~and~ } { ,~ } { ,~and~ }
```

inserts “a, b, c, de, and f” in the input stream. The first separator argument is not used in this case because the sequence has more than 2 items.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the *<items>* do not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

`\seq_use:Nn` ★

`\seq_use:cn` ★

New: 2013-05-26

`\seq_use:Nn` $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ $\{\langle separator \rangle\}$

Places the contents of the $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ in the input stream, with the $\langle separator \rangle$ between the items. If the sequence has a single item, it is placed in the input stream with no $\langle separator \rangle$, and an empty sequence produces no output. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid.

For example,

```
\seq_set_split:Nnn \l_tmpa_seq { | } { a | b | c | {de} | f }
\seq_use:Nn \l_tmpa_seq { ~and~ }
```

inserts “a and b and c and de and f” in the input stream.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle items \rangle$ do not expand further when appearing in an `x`-type argument expansion.

9 Sequences as stacks

Sequences can be used as stacks, where data is pushed to and popped from the top of the sequence. (The left of a sequence is the top, for performance reasons.) The stack functions for sequences are not intended to be mixed with the general ordered data functions detailed in the previous section: a sequence should either be used as an ordered data type or as a stack, but not in both ways.

`\seq_get:NN`

`\seq_get:cn`

Updated: 2012-05-14

`\seq_get:NN` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$

Reads the top item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`.

`\seq_pop:NN`

`\seq_pop:cn`

Updated: 2012-05-14

`\seq_pop:NN` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$

Pops the top item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$. Both of the variables are assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`.

`\seq_gpop:NN`

`\seq_gpop:cn`

Updated: 2012-05-14

`\seq_gpop:NN` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$

Pops the top item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ into the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$. The $\langle sequence \rangle$ is modified globally, while the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally. If $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`.

`\seq_get:NNTF`

`\seq_get:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14

Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_get:NNTF` $\langle sequence \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle sequence \rangle$ is non-empty, stores the top item from a $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle sequence \rangle$. The $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

`\seq_pop:NNTF`
`\seq_pop:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_pop:NNTF <sequence> <token list variable> {\true code} {\false code}`

If the `<sequence>` is empty, leaves the `<false code>` in the input stream. The value of the `<token list variable>` is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the `<sequence>` is non-empty, pops the top item from the `<sequence>` in the `<token list variable>`, *i.e.* removes the item from the `<sequence>`. Both the `<sequence>` and the `<token list variable>` are assigned locally.

`\seq_gpop:NNTF`
`\seq_gpop:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2012-05-19

`\seq_gpop:NNTF <sequence> <token list variable> {\true code} {\false code}`

If the `<sequence>` is empty, leaves the `<false code>` in the input stream. The value of the `<token list variable>` is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the `<sequence>` is non-empty, pops the top item from the `<sequence>` in the `<token list variable>`, *i.e.* removes the item from the `<sequence>`. The `<sequence>` is modified globally, while the `<token list variable>` is assigned locally.

`\seq_push:Nn`
`\seq_push:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`
`\seq_gpush:Nn`
`\seq_gpush:(NV|Nv|No|Nx|cn|cV|cv|co|cx)`

`\seq_push:Nn <sequence> {\item}`

Adds the `{\item}` to the top of the `<sequence>`.

10 Sequences as sets

Sequences can also be used as sets, such that all of their items are distinct. Usage of sequences as sets is not currently widespread, hence no specific set function is provided. Instead, it is explained here how common set operations can be performed by combining several functions described in earlier sections. When using sequences to implement sets, one should be careful not to rely on the order of items in the sequence representing the set.

Sets should not contain several occurrences of a given item. To make sure that a `<sequence variable>` only has distinct items, use `\seq_remove_duplicates:N <sequence variable>`. This function is relatively slow, and to avoid performance issues one should only use it when necessary.

Some operations on a set `<seq var>` are straightforward. For instance, `\seq_count:N <seq var>` expands to the number of items, while `\seq_if_in:NnTF <seq var> {\item}` tests if the `<item>` is in the set.

Adding an `<item>` to a set `<seq var>` can be done by appending it to the `<seq var>` if it is not already in the `<seq var>`:

```
\seq_if_in:NnF <seq var> {\item}
{ \seq_put_right:Nn <seq var> {\item} }
```

Removing an `<item>` from a set `<seq var>` can be done using `\seq_remove_all:Nn,`

```
\seq_remove_all:Nn <seq var> {\item}
```

The intersection of two sets `<seq var1>` and `<seq var2>` can be stored into `<seq var3>` by collecting items of `<seq var1>` which are in `<seq var2>`.

```

\seq_clear:N <seq var3>
\seq_map_inline:Nn <seq var1>
{
\seq_if_in:NnT <seq var2> {#1}
{ \seq_put_right:Nn <seq var3> {#1} }
}

```

The code as written here only works if $\langle seq\ var_3 \rangle$ is different from the other two sequence variables. To cover all cases, items should first be collected in a sequence $\backslash l_ \langle pkg \rangle_internal_seq$, then $\langle seq\ var_3 \rangle$ should be set equal to this internal sequence. The same remark applies to other set functions.

The union of two sets $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ and $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ can be stored into $\langle seq\ var_3 \rangle$ through

```

\seq_concat:NNN <seq var3> <seq var1> <seq var2>
\seq_remove_duplicates:N <seq var3>

```

or by adding items to (a copy of) $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ one by one

```

\seq_set_eq:NN <seq var3> <seq var1>
\seq_map_inline:Nn <seq var2>
{
\seq_if_in:NnF <seq var3> {#1}
{ \seq_put_right:Nn <seq var3> {#1} }
}

```

The second approach is faster than the first when the $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ is short compared to $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$.

The difference of two sets $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ and $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ can be stored into $\langle seq\ var_3 \rangle$ by removing items of the $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ from (a copy of) the $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ one by one.

```

\seq_set_eq:NN <seq var3> <seq var1>
\seq_map_inline:Nn <seq var2>
{ \seq_remove_all:Nn <seq var3> {#1} }

```

The symmetric difference of two sets $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ and $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ can be stored into $\langle seq\ var_3 \rangle$ by computing the difference between $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$ and $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ and storing the result as $\backslash l_ \langle pkg \rangle_internal_seq$, then the difference between $\langle seq\ var_2 \rangle$ and $\langle seq\ var_1 \rangle$, and finally concatenating the two differences to get the symmetric differences.

```

\seq_set_eq:NN \l\_ \langle pkg \rangle\_internal\_seq <seq var1>
\seq_map_inline:Nn <seq var2>
{ \seq_remove_all:Nn \l\_ \langle pkg \rangle\_internal\_seq {#1} }
\seq_set_eq:NN <seq var3> <seq var2>
\seq_map_inline:Nn <seq var1>
{ \seq_remove_all:Nn <seq var3> {#1} }
\seq_concat:NNN <seq var3> <seq var3> \l\_ \langle pkg \rangle\_internal\_seq

```

11 Constant and scratch sequences

$\backslash c_empty_seq$

Constant that is always empty.

New: 2012-07-02

`\l_tmpa_seq`
`\l_tmpb_seq`

New: 2012-04-26

Scratch sequences for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_seq`
`\g_tmpb_seq`

New: 2012-04-26

Scratch sequences for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

12 Viewing sequences

`\seq_show:N`
`\seq_show:c`

Updated: 2015-08-01

`\seq_show:N` $\langle sequence \rangle$
Displays the entries in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the terminal.

`\seq_log:N`
`\seq_log:c`

New: 2014-08-12
Updated: 2015-08-01

`\seq_log:N` $\langle sequence \rangle$
Writes the entries in the $\langle sequence \rangle$ in the log file.

Part XI

The l3int package

Integers

Calculation and comparison of integer values can be carried out using literal numbers, `int` registers, constants and integers stored in token list variables. The standard operators `+`, `-`, `/` and `*` and parentheses can be used within such expressions to carry arithmetic operations. This module carries out these functions on *integer expressions* (“`intexpr`”).

1 Integer expressions

`\int_eval:n *` `\int_eval:n {(integer expression)}`

Evaluates the *integer expression* and leaves the result in the input stream as an integer denotation: for positive results an explicit sequence of decimal digits not starting with 0, for negative results - followed by such a sequence, and 0 for zero. The *integer expression* should consist, after expansion, of +, -, *, /, (,) and of course integer operands. The result is calculated by applying standard mathematical rules with the following peculiarities:

- / denotes division rounded to the closest integer with ties rounded away from zero;
- there is an error and the overall expression evaluates to zero whenever the absolute value of any intermediate result exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, except in the case of scaling operations $a*b/c$, for which $a*b$ may be arbitrarily large;
- parentheses may not appear after unary + or -, namely placing +(or -(at the start of an expression or after +, -, *, / or (leads to an error.

Each integer operand can be either an integer variable (with no need for `\int_use:N`) or an integer denotation. For example both

```
\int_eval:n { 5 + 4 * 3 - ( 3 + 4 * 5 ) }
```

and

```
\tl_new:N \l_my_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { 5 }
\int_new:N \l_my_int
\int_set:Nn \l_my_int { 4 }
\int_eval:n { \l_my_tl + \l_my_int * 3 - ( 3 + 4 * 5 ) }
```

evaluate to -6 because `\l_my_tl` expands to the integer denotation 5. As the *integer expression* is fully expanded from left to right during evaluation, fully expandable and restricted-expandable functions can both be used, and `\exp_not:n` and its variants have no effect while `\exp_not:N` may incorrectly interrupt the expression.

T_EXhackers note: Exactly two expansions are needed to evaluate `\int_eval:n`. The result is *not* an *internal integer*, and therefore requires suitable termination if used in a T_EX-style integer assignment.

As all T_EX integers, integer operands can also be dimension or skip variables, converted to integers in `sp`, or octal numbers given as ' followed by digits other than 8 and 9, or hexadecimal numbers given as " followed by digits or upper case letters from A to F, or the character code of some character or one-character control sequence, given as 'char'.

<hr/> <code>\int_eval:w</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_eval:w</code> $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$
New: 2018-03-30	Evaluates the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ as described for <code>\int_eval:n</code> . The end of the expression is the first token encountered that cannot form part of such an expression. If that token is <code>\scan_stop</code> : it is removed, otherwise not. Spaces do <i>not</i> terminate the expression. However, spaces terminate explicit integers, and this may terminate the expression: for instance, <code>\int_eval:w 1_+1_9</code> expands to 29 since the digit 9 is not part of the expression.
<hr/> <code>\int_sign:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_sign:n</code> $\{\langle intexpr \rangle\}$
New: 2018-11-03	Evaluates the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ then leaves 1 or 0 or -1 in the input stream according to the sign of the result.
<hr/> <code>\int_abs:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_abs:n</code> $\{\langle integer\ expression \rangle\}$
Updated: 2012-09-26	Evaluates the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ as described for <code>\int_eval:n</code> and leaves the absolute value of the result in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions.
<hr/> <code>\int_div_round:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_div_round:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$
Updated: 2012-09-26	Evaluates the two $\langle integer\ expressions \rangle$ as described earlier, then divides the first value by the second, and rounds the result to the closest integer. Ties are rounded away from zero. Note that this is identical to using <code>/</code> directly in an $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$. The result is left in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions.
<hr/> <code>\int_div_truncate:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_div_truncate:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$
Updated: 2012-02-09	Evaluates the two $\langle integer\ expressions \rangle$ as described earlier, then divides the first value by the second, and rounds the result towards zero. Note that division using <code>/</code> rounds to the closest integer instead. The result is left in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions.
<hr/> <code>\int_max:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_max:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\int_min:nn</code> ★	<code>\int_min:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$
Updated: 2012-09-26	Evaluates the $\langle integer\ expressions \rangle$ as described for <code>\int_eval:n</code> and leaves either the larger or smaller value in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions.
<hr/> <code>\int_mod:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_mod:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$
Updated: 2012-09-26	Evaluates the two $\langle integer\ expressions \rangle$ as described earlier, then calculates the integer remainder of dividing the first expression by the second. This is obtained by subtracting <code>\int_div_truncate:nn</code> $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\} \{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$ times $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$ from $\langle intexpr_1 \rangle$. Thus, the result has the same sign as $\langle intexpr_1 \rangle$ and its absolute value is strictly less than that of $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$. The result is left in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions.

2 Creating and initialising integers

<hr/> <code>\int_new:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\int_new:N</code> $\langle integer \rangle$
<code>\int_new:c</code>	Creates a new $\langle integer \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle integer \rangle$ is initially equal to 0.

<code>\int_const:Nn</code>	<code>\int_const:Nn <integer> {<integer expression>}</code>
<code>\int_const:cn</code>	Creates a new constant $\langle integer \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the $\langle integer \rangle$ is set globally to the $\langle integer expression \rangle$.
Updated: 2011-10-22	

<code>\int_zero:N</code>	<code>\int_zero:N <integer></code>
<code>\int_zero:c</code>	Sets $\langle integer \rangle$ to 0.
<code>\int_gzero:N</code>	
<code>\int_gzero:c</code>	

<code>\int_zero_new:N</code>	<code>\int_zero_new:N <integer></code>
<code>\int_zero_new:c</code>	Ensures that the $\langle integer \rangle$ exists globally by applying <code>\int_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\int_(g)zero:N</code> to leave the $\langle integer \rangle$ set to zero.
<code>\int_gzero_new:N</code>	
<code>\int_gzero_new:c</code>	

New: 2011-12-13

<code>\int_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\int_set_eq:NN <integer₁₂</code>
<code>\int_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	Sets the content of $\langle integer_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle integer_2 \rangle$.
<code>\int_gset_eq:NN</code>	
<code>\int_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

<code>\int_if_exist_p:N *</code>	<code>\int_if_exist_p:N <int></code>
<code>\int_if_exist_p:c *</code>	<code>\int_if_exist:NTF <int> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\int_if_exist:NTF *</code>	Tests whether the $\langle int \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle int \rangle$ really is an integer variable.
<code>\int_if_exist:cTF *</code>	

New: 2012-03-03

3 Setting and incrementing integers

<code>\int_add:Nn</code>	<code>\int_add:Nn <integer> {<integer expression>}</code>
<code>\int_add:cn</code>	Adds the result of the $\langle integer expression \rangle$ to the current content of the $\langle integer \rangle$.
<code>\int_gadd:Nn</code>	
<code>\int_gadd:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

<code>\int_decr:N</code>	<code>\int_decr:N <integer></code>
<code>\int_decr:c</code>	Decreases the value stored in $\langle integer \rangle$ by 1.
<code>\int_gdecr:N</code>	
<code>\int_gdecr:c</code>	

<code>\int_incr:N</code>	<code>\int_incr:N <integer></code>
<code>\int_incr:c</code>	Increases the value stored in $\langle integer \rangle$ by 1.
<code>\int_gincr:N</code>	
<code>\int_gincr:c</code>	

<code>\int_set:Nn</code>	<code>\int_set:Nn <integer> {<integer expression>}</code>
<code>\int_set:cn</code>	Sets <i><integer></i> to the value of <i><integer expression></i> , which must evaluate to an integer (as described for <code>\int_eval:n</code>).
<code>\int_gset:Nn</code>	
<code>\int_gset:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

<code>\int_sub:Nn</code>	<code>\int_sub:Nn <integer> {<integer expression>}</code>
<code>\int_sub:cn</code>	Subtracts the result of the <i><integer expression></i> from the current content of the <i><integer></i> .
<code>\int_gsub:Nn</code>	
<code>\int_gsub:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

4 Using integers

<code>\int_use:N</code> *	<code>\int_use:N <integer></code>
<code>\int_use:c</code> *	Recovers the content of an <i><integer></i> and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Can be omitted in places where an <i><integer></i> is required (such as in the first and third arguments of <code>\int_compare:nNnTF</code>).

Updated: 2011-10-22

TeXhackers note: `\int_use:N` is the TeX primitive `\the`: this is one of several L^AT_EX3 names for this primitive.

5 Integer expression conditionals

<code>\int_compare_p:nNn</code> *	<code>\int_compare_p:nNn {<intexpr₁>} <relation> {<intexpr₂>}</code>
<code>\int_compare:nNnTF</code> *	<code>\int_compare:nNnTF {<intexpr₁>} <relation> {<intexpr₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

This function first evaluates each of the *<integer expressions>* as described for `\int_eval:n`. The two results are then compared using the *<relation>*:

Equal	=
Greater than	>
Less than	<

This function is less flexible than `\int_compare:nTF` but around 5 times faster.

```

\int_compare_p:n * \int_compare_p:n
\int_compare:nTF * {
    <intexpr1> <relation1>
    ...
    <intexprN> <relationN>
    <intexprN+1>
}
\int_compare:nTF
{
    <intexpr1> <relation1>
    ...
    <intexprN> <relationN>
    <intexprN+1>
}
{<true code>} {<false code>}

```

Updated: 2013-01-13

This function evaluates the *<integer expressions>* as described for `\int_eval:n` and compares consecutive result using the corresponding *<relation>*, namely it compares *<intexpr₁>* and *<intexpr₂>* using the *<relation₁>*, then *<intexpr₂>* and *<intexpr₃>* using the *<relation₂>*, until finally comparing *<intexpr_N>* and *<intexpr_{N+1}>* using the *<relation_N>*. The test yields **true** if all comparisons are **true**. Each *<integer expression>* is evaluated only once, and the evaluation is lazy, in the sense that if one comparison is **false**, then no other *<integer expression>* is evaluated and no other comparison is performed. The *<relations>* can be any of the following:

Equal	= or ==
Greater than or equal to	>=
Greater than	>
Less than or equal to	<=
Less than	<
Not equal	!=

This function is more flexible than `\int_compare:nNnTF` but around 5 times slower.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<code>\int_case:nn</code> *	<code>\int_case:nnTF</code> { <i>test integer expression</i> }
<code>\int_case:nnTF</code> *	{
<hr/>	<hr/>
New: 2013-07-24	{ <i>intexpr case₁</i> } { <i>code case₁</i> }
	{ <i>intexpr case₂</i> } { <i>code case₂</i> }
	...
	{ <i>intexpr case_n</i> } { <i>code case_n</i> }
	}
	{ <i>true code</i> }
	{ <i>false code</i> }

This function evaluates the *test integer expression* and compares this in turn to each of the *integer expression cases*. If the two are equal then the associated *code* is left in the input stream and other cases are discarded. If any of the cases are matched, the *true code* is also inserted into the input stream (after the code for the appropriate case), while if none match then the *false code* is inserted. The function `\int_case:nn`, which does nothing if there is no match, is also available. For example

```
\int_case:nnF
{ 2 * 5 }
{
  { 5 }      { Small }
  { 4 + 6 }   { Medium }
  { -2 * 10 } { Negative }
}
{ No idea! }
```

leaves “Medium” in the input stream.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<code>\int_if_even_p:n</code> *	<code>\int_if_odd_p:n</code> { <i>integer expression</i> }
<code>\int_if_even:nTF</code> *	<code>\int_if_odd:nTF</code> { <i>integer expression</i> }
<code>\int_if_odd_p:n</code> *	{ <i>true code</i> } { <i>false code</i> }
<code>\int_if_odd:nTF</code> *	

This function first evaluates the *integer expression* as described for `\int_eval:n`. It then evaluates if this is odd or even, as appropriate.

6 Integer expression loops

<hr/>	<hr/>
<code>\int_do_until:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\int_do_until:nNnn</code> { <i>intexpr₁</i> } <i>relation</i> { <i>intexpr₂</i> } { <i>code</i> }

Places the *code* in the input stream for T_EX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two *integer expressions* as described for `\int_compare:nNnTF`. If the test is **false** then the *code* is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the *relation* is **true**.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<code>\int_do_while:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\int_do_while:nNnn</code> { <i>intexpr₁</i> } <i>relation</i> { <i>intexpr₂</i> } { <i>code</i> }

Places the *code* in the input stream for T_EX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two *integer expressions* as described for `\int_compare:nNnTF`. If the test is **true** then the *code* is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the *relation* is **false**.

<hr/> <code>\int_until_do:nNnn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\int_until_do:nNnn {<intexpr1> <relation> {<intexpr2>} {<code>}}</code> Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><integer expressions></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nNnTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is false . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is true .
<hr/> <code>\int_while_do:nNnn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\int_while_do:nNnn {<intexpr1> <relation> {<intexpr2>} {<code>}}</code> Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><integer expressions></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nNnTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .
<hr/> <code>\int_do_until:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> Updated: 2013-01-13 <hr/>	<code>\int_do_until:nn {<integer relation>} {<code>}</code> Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the <i><integer relation></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is false then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is true .
<hr/> <code>\int_do_while:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> Updated: 2013-01-13 <hr/>	<code>\int_do_while:nn {<integer relation>} {<code>}</code> Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the <i><integer relation></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is true then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is false .
<hr/> <code>\int_until_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> Updated: 2013-01-13 <hr/>	<code>\int_until_do:nn {<integer relation>} {<code>}</code> Evaluates the <i><integer relation></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is false . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is true .
<hr/> <code>\int_while_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> Updated: 2013-01-13 <hr/>	<code>\int_while_do:nn {<integer relation>} {<code>}</code> Evaluates the <i><integer relation></i> as described for <code>\int_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .

7 Integer step functions

<code>\int_step_function:nN</code>	☆	<code>\int_step_function:nN {⟨final value⟩} ⟨function⟩</code>
<code>\int_step_function:nnN</code>	☆	<code>\int_step_function:nnN {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨final value⟩} ⟨function⟩</code>
<code>\int_step_function:nnnN</code>	☆	<code>\int_step_function:nnnN {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨step⟩} {⟨final value⟩} ⟨function⟩</code>

New: 2012-06-04
Updated: 2018-04-22

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, all of which should be integer expressions. The $\langle function \rangle$ is then placed in front of each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$). The $\langle step \rangle$ must be non-zero. If the $\langle step \rangle$ is positive, the loop stops when the $\langle value \rangle$ becomes larger than the $\langle final\ value \rangle$. If the $\langle step \rangle$ is negative, the loop stops when the $\langle value \rangle$ becomes smaller than the $\langle final\ value \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ should absorb one numerical argument. For example

```
\cs_set:Npn \my_func:n #1 { [I~saw~#1] \quad }
\int_step_function:nnnN { 1 } { 1 } { 5 } \my_func:n
```

would print

```
[I saw 1]   [I saw 2]   [I saw 3]   [I saw 4]   [I saw 5]
```

The functions `\int_step_function:nN` and `\int_step_function:nnN` both use a fixed $\langle step \rangle$ of 1, and in the case of `\int_step_function:nN` the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ is also fixed as 1. These functions are provided as simple short-cuts for code clarity.

<code>\int_step_inline:nn</code>	<code>\int_step_inline:nn {⟨final value⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>\int_step_inline:nnn</code>	<code>\int_step_inline:nnn {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨final value⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>\int_step_inline:nnnn</code>	<code>\int_step_inline:nnnn {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨step⟩} {⟨final value⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>

New: 2012-06-04
Updated: 2018-04-22

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, all of which should be integer expressions. Then for each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$), the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream with `#1` replaced by the current $\langle value \rangle$. Thus the $\langle code \rangle$ should define a function of one argument (`#1`).

The functions `\int_step_inline:nn` and `\int_step_inline:nnn` both use a fixed $\langle step \rangle$ of 1, and in the case of `\int_step_inline:nn` the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ is also fixed as 1. These functions are provided as simple short-cuts for code clarity.

<code>\int_step_variable:nNn</code>	<code>\int_step_variable:nNn {⟨final value⟩} ⟨tl var⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>\int_step_variable:nnNn</code>	<code>\int_step_variable:nnNn {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨final value⟩} ⟨tl var⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>\int_step_variable:nnnNn</code>	<code>\int_step_variable:nnnNn {⟨initial value⟩} {⟨step⟩} {⟨final value⟩} ⟨tl var⟩ {⟨code⟩}</code>

New: 2012-06-04
Updated: 2018-04-22

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, all of which should be integer expressions. Then for each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$), the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream, with the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ defined as the current $\langle value \rangle$. Thus the $\langle code \rangle$ should make use of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$.

The functions `\int_step_variable:nNn` and `\int_step_variable:nnNn` both use a fixed $\langle step \rangle$ of 1, and in the case of `\int_step_variable:nNn` the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ is also fixed as 1. These functions are provided as simple short-cuts for code clarity.

8 Formatting integers

Integers can be placed into the output stream with formatting. These conversions apply to any integer expressions.

<code>\int_to_arabic:n</code> *	<code>\int_to_arabic:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
---------------------------------	--

Updated: 2011-10-22

Places the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ in the input stream as digits, with category code 12 (other).

<code>\int_to_alph:n</code> *	<code>\int_to_alph:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<code>\int_to_Alph:n</code> *	

Updated: 2011-09-17

Evaluates the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ and converts the result into a series of letters, which are then left in the input stream. The conversion rule uses the 26 letters of the English alphabet, in order, adding letters when necessary to increase the total possible range of representable numbers. Thus

```
\int_to_alph:n { 1 }
```

places a in the input stream,

```
\int_to_alph:n { 26 }
```

is represented as z and

```
\int_to_alph:n { 27 }
```

is converted to aa. For conversions using other alphabets, use `\int_to_symbols:nnn` to define an alphabet-specific function. The basic `\int_to_alph:n` and `\int_to_Alph:n` functions should not be modified. The resulting tokens are digits with category code 12 (other) and letters with category code 11 (letter).

<code>\int_to_symbols:nnn</code> *	<code>\int_to_symbols:nnn</code> <code>{⟨integer expression⟩} {⟨total symbols⟩}</code> <code>{⟨value to symbol mapping⟩}</code>
------------------------------------	---

Updated: 2011-09-17

This is the low-level function for conversion of an $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ into a symbolic form (often letters). The $\langle total\ symbols \rangle$ available should be given as an integer expression. Values are actually converted to symbols according to the $\langle value\ to\ symbol\ mapping \rangle$. This should be given as $\langle total\ symbols \rangle$ pairs of entries, a number and the appropriate symbol. Thus the `\int_to_alph:n` function is defined as

```
\cs_new:Npn \int_to_alph:n #1
{
  \int_to_symbols:nnn {#1} { 26 }
  {
    { 1 } { a }
    { 2 } { b }
    ...
    { 26 } { z }
  }
}
```

<hr/>	
<code>\int_to_bin:n *</code>	<code>\int_to_bin:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<hr/>	
<code>New: 2014-02-11</code>	Calculates the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ and places the binary representation of the result in the input stream.
<hr/>	
<code>\int_to_hex:n *</code>	<code>\int_to_hex:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<code>\int_to_Hex:n *</code>	Calculates the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ and places the hexadecimal (base 16) representation of the result in the input stream. Letters are used for digits beyond 9: lower case letters for <code>\int_to_hex:n</code> and upper case ones for <code>\int_to_Hex:n</code> . The resulting tokens are digits with category code 12 (other) and letters with category code 11 (letter).
<hr/>	
<code>New: 2014-02-11</code>	
<hr/>	
<code>\int_to_oct:n *</code>	<code>\int_to_oct:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<hr/>	
<code>New: 2014-02-11</code>	Calculates the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ and places the octal (base 8) representation of the result in the input stream. The resulting tokens are digits with category code 12 (other) and letters with category code 11 (letter).
<hr/>	
<code>\int_to_base:nn *</code>	<code>\int_to_base:nn {⟨integer expression⟩} {⟨base⟩}</code>
<code>\int_to_Base:nn *</code>	Calculates the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ and converts it into the appropriate representation in the $\langle base \rangle$; the later may be given as an integer expression. For bases greater than 10 the higher “digits” are represented by letters from the English alphabet: lower case letters for <code>\int_to_base:n</code> and upper case ones for <code>\int_to_Base:n</code> . The maximum $\langle base \rangle$ value is 36. The resulting tokens are digits with category code 12 (other) and letters with category code 11 (letter).
<hr/>	
<code>Updated: 2014-02-11</code>	
<hr/>	
TeXhackers note: This is a generic version of <code>\int_to_bin:n</code> , <i>etc.</i>	
<hr/>	
<code>\int_to_roman:n ☆</code>	<code>\int_to_roman:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
<code>\int_to_Roman:n ☆</code>	Places the value of the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$ in the input stream as Roman numerals, either lower case (<code>\int_to_roman:n</code>) or upper case (<code>\int_to_Roman:n</code>). If the value is negative or zero, the output is empty. The Roman numerals are letters with category code 11 (letter). The letters used are <code>mdclxvi</code> , repeated as needed: the notation with bars (such as \bar{v} for 5000) is <i>not</i> used. For instance <code>\int_to_roman:n { 8249 }</code> expands to <code>mmmmmmmmccxlix</code> .
<hr/>	
<code>Updated: 2011-10-22</code>	
<hr/>	

9 Converting from other formats to integers

<hr/>	
<code>\int_from_alph:n *</code>	<code>\int_from_alph:n {⟨letters⟩}</code>
<hr/>	
<code>Updated: 2014-08-25</code>	Converts the $\langle letters \rangle$ into the integer (base 10) representation and leaves this in the input stream. The $\langle letters \rangle$ are first converted to a string, with no expansion. Lower and upper case letters from the English alphabet may be used, with “a” equal to 1 through to “z” equal to 26. The function also accepts a leading sign, made of + and -. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_alph:n</code> and <code>\int_to_Alph:n</code> .
<hr/>	

<hr/> <code>\int_from_bin:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_from_bin:n {⟨binary number⟩}</code>
New: 2014-02-11 Updated: 2014-08-25	Converts the <i>⟨binary number⟩</i> into the integer (base 10) representation and leaves this in the input stream. The <i>⟨binary number⟩</i> is first converted to a string, with no expansion. The function accepts a leading sign, made of + and -, followed by binary digits. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_bin:n</code> .
<hr/> <code>\int_from_hex:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_from_hex:n {⟨hexadecimal number⟩}</code>
New: 2014-02-11 Updated: 2014-08-25	Converts the <i>⟨hexadecimal number⟩</i> into the integer (base 10) representation and leaves this in the input stream. Digits greater than 9 may be represented in the <i>⟨hexadecimal number⟩</i> by upper or lower case letters. The <i>⟨hexadecimal number⟩</i> is first converted to a string, with no expansion. The function also accepts a leading sign, made of + and -. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_hex:n</code> and <code>\int_to_Hex:n</code> .
<hr/> <code>\int_from_oct:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_from_oct:n {⟨octal number⟩}</code>
New: 2014-02-11 Updated: 2014-08-25	Converts the <i>⟨octal number⟩</i> into the integer (base 10) representation and leaves this in the input stream. The <i>⟨octal number⟩</i> is first converted to a string, with no expansion. The function accepts a leading sign, made of + and -, followed by octal digits. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_oct:n</code> .
<hr/> <code>\int_from_roman:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_from_roman:n {⟨roman numeral⟩}</code>
Updated: 2014-08-25	Converts the <i>⟨roman numeral⟩</i> into the integer (base 10) representation and leaves this in the input stream. The <i>⟨roman numeral⟩</i> is first converted to a string, with no expansion. The <i>⟨roman numeral⟩</i> may be in upper or lower case; if the numeral contains characters besides <code>mdclxvi</code> or <code>MDCLXVI</code> then the resulting value is -1. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_roman:n</code> and <code>\int_to_Roman:n</code> .
<hr/> <code>\int_from_base:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_from_base:nn {⟨number⟩} {⟨base⟩}</code>
Updated: 2014-08-25	Converts the <i>⟨number⟩</i> expressed in <i>⟨base⟩</i> into the appropriate value in base 10. The <i>⟨number⟩</i> is first converted to a string, with no expansion. The <i>⟨number⟩</i> should consist of digits and letters (either lower or upper case), plus optionally a leading sign. The maximum <i>⟨base⟩</i> value is 36. This is the inverse function of <code>\int_to_base:nn</code> and <code>\int_to_Base:nn</code> .

10 Random integers

<hr/> <code>\int_rand:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_rand:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
New: 2016-12-06 Updated: 2018-04-27	Evaluates the two <i>⟨integer expressions⟩</i> and produces a pseudo-random number between the two (with bounds included). This is not available in older versions of X _Y TeX.
<hr/> <code>\int_rand:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\int_rand:n {⟨intexpr⟩}</code>
New: 2018-05-05	Evaluates the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> then produces a pseudo-random number between 1 and the <i>⟨intexpr⟩</i> (included). This is not available in older versions of X _Y TeX.

11 Viewing integers

<hr/> <code>\int_show:N</code> <code>\int_show:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\int_show:N <integer></code> Displays the value of the <i><integer></i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\int_show:n</code> <hr/> <div>New: 2011-11-22 Updated: 2015-08-07</div>	<code>\int_show:n {(integer expression)}</code> Displays the result of evaluating the <i><integer expression></i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\int_log:N</code> <code>\int_log:c</code> <hr/> <div>New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-03</div>	<code>\int_log:N <integer></code> Writes the value of the <i><integer></i> in the log file.
<hr/> <code>\int_log:n</code> <hr/> <div>New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-07</div>	<code>\int_log:n {(integer expression)}</code> Writes the result of evaluating the <i><integer expression></i> in the log file.

12 Constant integers

<hr/> <code>\c_zero_int</code> <code>\c_one_int</code> <hr/> <div>New: 2018-05-07</div>	Integer values used with primitive tests and assignments: their self-terminating nature makes these more convenient and faster than literal numbers.
<hr/> <code>\c_max_int</code> <hr/>	The maximum value that can be stored as an integer.
<hr/> <code>\c_max_register_int</code> <hr/>	Maximum number of registers.
<hr/> <code>\c_max_char_int</code> <hr/>	Maximum character code completely supported by the engine.

13 Scratch integers

<hr/> <code>\l_tmpa_int</code> <code>\l_tmpb_int</code> <hr/>	Scratch integer for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<hr/> <code>\g_tmpa_int</code> <code>\g_tmpb_int</code> <hr/>	Scratch integer for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

13.1 Direct number expansion

`\int_value:w` ★
 New: 2018-03-27

`\int_value:w` $\langle integer \rangle$
`\int_value:w` $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$ $\langle optional\ space \rangle$

Expands the following tokens until an $\langle integer \rangle$ is formed, and leaves a normalized form (no leading sign except for negative numbers, no leading digit 0 except for zero) in the input stream as category code 12 (other) characters. The $\langle integer \rangle$ can consist of any number of signs (with intervening spaces) followed by

- an integer variable (in fact, any T_EX register except `\toks`) or
- explicit digits (or by ‘ $\langle octal\ digits \rangle$ ’ or “ $\langle hexadecimal\ digits \rangle$ ” or ‘ $\langle character \rangle$ ’).

In this last case expansion stops once a non-digit is found; if that is a space it is removed as in `f`-expansion, and so `\exp_stop_f`: may be employed as an end marker. Note that protected functions *are* expanded by this process.

This function requires exactly one expansion to produce a value, and so is suitable for use in cases where a number is required “directly”. In general, `\int_eval:n` is the preferred approach to generating numbers.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\number`.

14 Primitive conditionals

`\if_int_compare:w` ★

`\if_int_compare:w` $\langle integer_1 \rangle$ $\langle relation \rangle$ $\langle integer_2 \rangle$
 $\langle true\ code \rangle$
`\else:`
 $\langle false\ code \rangle$
`\fi:`

Compare two integers using $\langle relation \rangle$, which must be one of =, < or > with category code 12. The `\else:` branch is optional.

T_EXhackers note: These are both names for the T_EX primitive `\ifnum`.

`\if_case:w` ★
`\or:` ★

`\if_case:w` $\langle integer \rangle$ $\langle case_0 \rangle$
`\or:` $\langle case_1 \rangle$
`\or:` ...
`\else:` $\langle default \rangle$
`\fi:`

Selects a case to execute based on the value of the $\langle integer \rangle$. The first case ($\langle case_0 \rangle$) is executed if $\langle integer \rangle$ is 0, the second ($\langle case_1 \rangle$) if the $\langle integer \rangle$ is 1, *etc.* The $\langle integer \rangle$ may be a literal, a constant or an integer expression (*e.g.* using `\int_eval:n`).

T_EXhackers note: These are the T_EX primitives `\ifcase` and `\or`.

<code>\if_int_odd:w</code> ★	<code>\if_int_odd:w</code> $\langle tokens \rangle$ $\langle optional\ space \rangle$ $\langle true\ code \rangle$ <code>\else:</code> $\langle true\ code \rangle$ <code>\fi:</code>
------------------------------	---

Expands $\langle tokens \rangle$ until a non-numeric token or a space is found, and tests whether the resulting $\langle integer \rangle$ is odd. If so, $\langle true\ code \rangle$ is executed. The `\else:` branch is optional.

TeXhackers note: This is the TeX primitive `\ifodd`.

Part XII

The l3flag package: Expandable flags

Flags are the only data-type that can be modified in expansion-only contexts. This module is meant mostly for kernel use: in almost all cases, booleans or integers should be preferred to flags because they are very significantly faster.

A flag can hold any non-negative value, which we call its *height*. In expansion-only contexts, a flag can only be “raised”: this increases the *height* by 1. The *height* can also be queried expandably. However, decreasing it, or setting it to zero requires non-expandable assignments.

Flag variables are always local. They are referenced by a *flag name* such as `str_missing`. The *flag name* is used as part of `\use:c` constructions hence is expanded at point of use. It must expand to character tokens only, with no spaces.

A typical use case of flags would be to keep track of whether an exceptional condition has occurred during expandable processing, and produce a meaningful (non-expandable) message after the end of the expandable processing. This is exemplified by `l3str-convert`, which for performance reasons performs conversions of individual characters expandably and for readability reasons produces a single error message describing incorrect inputs that were encountered.

Flags should not be used without carefully considering the fact that raising a flag takes a time and memory proportional to its height. Flags should not be used unless unavoidable.

1 Setting up flags

<code>\flag_new:n</code>	<code>\flag_new:n {<flag name>}</code>
--------------------------	--

Creates a new flag with a name given by *flag name*, or raises an error if the name is already taken. The *flag name* may not contain spaces. The declaration is global, but flags are always local variables. The *flag* initially has zero height.

<code>\flag_clear:n</code>	<code>\flag_clear:n {<flag name>}</code>
----------------------------	--

The *flag*’s height is set to zero. The assignment is local.

<code>\flag_clear_new:n</code>	<code>\flag_clear_new:n {<flag name>}</code>
--------------------------------	--

Ensures that the *flag* exists globally by applying `\flag_new:n` if necessary, then applies `\flag_clear:n`, setting the height to zero locally.

<code>\flag_show:n</code>	<code>\flag_show:n {<flag name>}</code>
---------------------------	---

Displays the *flag*’s height in the terminal.

<code>\flag_log:n</code>	<code>\flag_log:n {<flag name>}</code>
--------------------------	--

Writes the *flag*’s height to the log file.

2 Expandable flag commands

<hr/> <code>\flag_if_exist:n</code> *	<code>\flag_if_exist:n {⟨flag name⟩}</code>
<hr/> <code>\flag_if_exist:nTF</code> *	This function returns <code>true</code> if the <code>⟨flag name⟩</code> references a flag that has been defined previously, and <code>false</code> otherwise.
<hr/> <code>\flag_if_raised:n</code> *	<code>\flag_if_raised:n {⟨flag name⟩}</code>
<hr/> <code>\flag_if_raised:nTF</code> *	This function returns <code>true</code> if the <code>⟨flag⟩</code> has non-zero height, and <code>false</code> if the <code>⟨flag⟩</code> has zero height.
<hr/> <code>\flag_height:n</code> *	<code>\flag_height:n {⟨flag name⟩}</code>
	Expands to the height of the <code>⟨flag⟩</code> as an integer denotation.
<hr/> <code>\flag_raise:n</code> *	<code>\flag_raise:n {⟨flag name⟩}</code>
	The <code>⟨flag⟩</code> 's height is increased by 1 locally.

Part XIII

The l3prg package

Control structures

Conditional processing in L^AT_EX3 is defined as something that performs a series of tests, possibly involving assignments and calling other functions that do not read further ahead in the input stream. After processing the input, a *state* is returned. The states returned are *⟨true⟩* and *⟨false⟩*.

L^AT_EX3 has two forms of conditional flow processing based on these states. The first form is predicate functions that turn the returned state into a boolean *⟨true⟩* or *⟨false⟩*. For example, the function `\cs_if_free_p:N` checks whether the control sequence given as its argument is free and then returns the boolean *⟨true⟩* or *⟨false⟩* values to be used in testing with `\if_predicate:w` or in functions to be described below. The second form is the kind of functions choosing a particular argument from the input stream based on the result of the testing as in `\cs_if_free:NTF` which also takes one argument (the *N*) and then executes either **true** or **false** depending on the result.

T_EXhackers note: The arguments are executed after exiting the underlying `\if... \fi` structure.

1 Defining a set of conditional functions

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn
\prg_set_conditional:Npnn
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn
\prg_set_conditional:Nnn
```

Updated: 2012-02-06

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \<name>:<arg spec> <parameters> {\<conditions>} {\<code>}
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \<name>:<arg spec> {\<conditions>} {\<code>}
```

These functions create a family of conditionals using the same *{⟨code⟩}* to perform the test created. Those conditionals are expandable if *⟨code⟩* is. The **new** versions check for existing definitions and perform assignments globally (cf. `\cs_new:Npn`) whereas the **set** versions do no check and perform assignments locally (cf. `\cs_set:Npn`). The conditionals created are dependent on the comma-separated list of *⟨conditions⟩*, which should be one or more of **p**, **T**, **F** and **TF**.

```
\prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \<name>:<arg spec> <parameters>
\prg_set_protected_conditional:Npnn {\<conditions>} {\<code>}
\prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn \prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn \<name>:<arg spec>
\prg_set_protected_conditional:Nnn {\<conditions>} {\<code>}
```

Updated: 2012-02-06

These functions create a family of protected conditionals using the same *{⟨code⟩}* to perform the test created. The *⟨code⟩* does not need to be expandable. The **new** version check for existing definitions and perform assignments globally (cf. `\cs_new:Npn`) whereas the **set** version do not (cf. `\cs_set:Npn`). The conditionals created are depended on the comma-separated list of *⟨conditions⟩*, which should be one or more of **T**, **F** and **TF** (not **p**).

The conditionals are defined by `\prg_new_conditional:Npnn` and friends as:

- `\<name>_p:<arg spec>` — a predicate function which will supply either a logical `true` or logical `false`. This function is intended for use in cases where one or more logical tests are combined to lead to a final outcome. This function cannot be defined for `protected` conditionals.
- `\<name>:<arg spec>T` — a function with one more argument than the original `<arg spec>` demands. The `<true branch>` code in this additional argument will be left on the input stream only if the test is `true`.
- `\<name>:<arg spec>F` — a function with one more argument than the original `<arg spec>` demands. The `<false branch>` code in this additional argument will be left on the input stream only if the test is `false`.
- `\<name>:<arg spec>TF` — a function with two more argument than the original `<arg spec>` demands. The `<true branch>` code in the first additional argument will be left on the input stream if the test is `true`, while the `<false branch>` code in the second argument will be left on the input stream if the test is `false`.

The `<code>` of the test may use `<parameters>` as specified by the second argument to `\prg_set_conditional:Npnn`: this should match the `<argument specification>` but this is not enforced. The `Nnn` versions infer the number of arguments from the argument specification given (cf. `\cs_new:Nn`, etc.). Within the `<code>`, the functions `\prg_return_true:` and `\prg_return_false:` are used to indicate the logical outcomes of the test.

An example can easily clarify matters here:

```
\prg_set_conditional:Npnn \foo_if_bar:NN #1#2 { p , T , TF }
{
  \if_meaning:w \l_tmpa_tl #1
  \prg_return_true:
\else:
  \if_meaning:w \l_tmpa_tl #2
  \prg_return_true:
\else:
  \prg_return_false:
\fi:
\fi:
}
```

This defines the function `\foo_if_bar_p:NN`, `\foo_if_bar:NNTF` and `\foo_if_bar:NNT` but not `\foo_if_bar:NNF` (because `F` is missing from the `<conditions>` list). The return statements take care of resolving the remaining `\else:` and `\fi:` before returning the state. There must be a return statement for each branch; failing to do so will result in erroneous output if that branch is executed.

<code>\prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn</code>	<code>\prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn \<name1>:<arg spec1> \<name2>:<arg spec2></code>
<code>\prg_set_eq_conditional:Nnn</code>	<code>{<conditions>}</code>

These functions copy a family of conditionals. The `new` version checks for existing definitions (cf. `\cs_new_eq:NN`) whereas the `set` version does not (cf. `\cs_set_eq:NN`). The conditionals copied are depended on the comma-separated list of `<conditions>`, which should be one or more of `p`, `T`, `F` and `TF`.

<code>\prg_return_true:</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\prg_return_true:</code>
<code>\prg_return_false:</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\prg_return_false:</code>

These “return” functions define the logical state of a conditional statement. They appear within the code for a conditional function generated by `\prg_set_conditional:Npnn`, *etc.*, to indicate when a true or false branch should be taken. While they may appear multiple times each within the code of such conditionals, the execution of the conditional must result in the expansion of one of these two functions *exactly once*.

The return functions trigger what is internally an **f**-expansion process to complete the evaluation of the conditional. Therefore, after `\prg_return_true:` or `\prg_return_false:` there must be no non-expandable material in the input stream for the remainder of the expansion of the conditional code. This includes other instances of either of these functions.

<code>\prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn</code>	<code>\prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \<name>:\<arg spec></code>
	<code>{\<variant argument specifiers>} {\<condition specifiers>}</code>

New: 2017-12-12

Defines argument-specifier variants of conditionals. This is equivalent to running `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \<conditional> {\<variant argument specifiers>}` on each *<conditional>* described by the *<condition specifiers>*. These base-form *<conditionals>* are obtained from the *<name>* and *<arg spec>* as described for `\prg_new_conditional:Npnn`, and they should be defined.

2 The boolean data type

This section describes a boolean data type which is closely connected to conditional processing as sometimes you want to execute some code depending on the value of a switch (*e.g.*, draft/final) and other times you perhaps want to use it as a predicate function in an `\if_predicate:w` test. The problem of the primitive `\if_false:` and `\if_true:` tokens is that it is not always safe to pass them around as they may interfere with scanning for termination of primitive conditional processing. Therefore, we employ two canonical booleans: `\c_true_bool` or `\c_false_bool`. Besides preventing problems as described above, it also allows us to implement a simple boolean parser supporting the logical operations And, Or, Not, *etc.* which can then be used on both the boolean type and predicate functions.

All conditional `\bool_` functions except assignments are expandable and expect the input to also be fully expandable (which generally means being constructed from predicate functions and booleans, possibly nested).

T_EXhackers note: The `bool` data type is not implemented using the `\iffalse/\iftrue` primitives, in contrast to `\newif`, *etc.*, in plain T_EX, L^AT_EX 2_ε and so on. Programmers should not base use of `bool` switches on any particular expectation of the implementation.

<code>\bool_new:N</code>	<code>\bool_new:N \<boolean></code>
<code>\bool_new:c</code>	

Creates a new *<boolean>* or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The *<boolean>* is initially **false**.

<hr/> \bool_const:Nn \bool_const:cn <hr/> New: 2017-11-28	\bool_const:Nn <boolean> {<boolexpr>} Creates a new constant <boolean> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the <boolean> is set globally to the result of evaluating the <boolexpr>.
<hr/> \bool_set_false:N \bool_set_false:c \bool_gset_false:N \bool_gset_false:c <hr/>	\bool_set_false:N <boolean> Sets <boolean> logically false.
<hr/> \bool_set_true:N \bool_set_true:c \bool_gset_true:N \bool_gset_true:c <hr/>	\bool_set_true:N <boolean> Sets <boolean> logically true.
<hr/> \bool_set_eq:NN \bool_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc) \bool_gset_eq:NN \bool_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc) <hr/>	\bool_set_eq:NN <boolean ₁ > <boolean ₂ > Sets <boolean ₁ > to the current value of <boolean ₂ >.
<hr/> \bool_set:Nn \bool_set:cn \bool_gset:Nn \bool_gset:cn <hr/> Updated: 2017-07-15	\bool_set:Nn <boolean> {<boolexpr>} Evaluates the <boolean expression> as described for \bool_if:nTF, and sets the <boolean> variable to the logical truth of this evaluation.
<hr/> \bool_if_p:N ★ \bool_if_p:c ★ \bool_if:nTF ★ \bool_if:cTF ★ <hr/> Updated: 2017-07-15	\bool_if_p:N <boolean> \bool_if:NTF <boolean> {<true code>} {<false code>} Tests the current truth of <boolean>, and continues expansion based on this result.
<hr/> \bool_show:N \bool_show:c <hr/> New: 2012-02-09 Updated: 2015-08-01	\bool_show:N <boolean> Displays the logical truth of the <boolean> on the terminal.
<hr/> \bool_show:n <hr/> New: 2012-02-09 Updated: 2017-07-15	\bool_show:n {<boolean expression>} Displays the logical truth of the <boolean expression> on the terminal.
<hr/> \bool_log:N \bool_log:c <hr/> New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-03	\bool_log:N <boolean> Writes the logical truth of the <boolean> in the log file.

`\bool_log:n`
 New: 2014-08-22
 Updated: 2017-07-15

`\bool_log:n {⟨boolean expression⟩}`

Writes the logical truth of the $\langle boolean\ expression \rangle$ in the log file.

`\bool_if_exist_p:N *`
`\bool_if_exist_p:c *`
`\bool_if_exist:NTF *`
`\bool_if_exist:cTF *`
 New: 2012-03-03

`\bool_if_exist_p:N ⟨boolean⟩`

`\bool_if_exist:NTF ⟨boolean⟩ {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}`

Tests whether the $\langle boolean \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle boolean \rangle$ really is a boolean variable.

`\l_tmpa_bool`
`\l_tmpb_bool`

A scratch boolean for local assignment. It is never used by the kernel code, and so is safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, it may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_bool`
`\g_tmpb_bool`

A scratch boolean for global assignment. It is never used by the kernel code, and so is safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, it may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

3 Boolean expressions

As we have a boolean datatype and predicate functions returning boolean $\langle true \rangle$ or $\langle false \rangle$ values, it seems only fitting that we also provide a parser for $\langle boolean\ expressions \rangle$.

A boolean expression is an expression which given input in the form of predicate functions and boolean variables, return boolean $\langle true \rangle$ or $\langle false \rangle$. It supports the logical operations And, Or and Not as the well-known infix operators `&&` and `||` and prefix `!` with their usual precedences (namely, `&&` binds more tightly than `||`). In addition to this, parentheses can be used to isolate sub-expressions. For example,

```
\int_compare_p:n { 1 = 1 } &&
(
  \int_compare_p:n { 2 = 3 } ||
  \int_compare_p:n { 4 <= 4 } ||
  \str_if_eq_p:nn { abc } { def }
) &&
! \int_compare_p:n { 2 = 4 }
```

is a valid boolean expression.

Contrarily to some other programming languages, the operators `&&` and `||` evaluate both operands in all cases, even when the first operand is enough to determine the result. This “eager” evaluation should be contrasted with the “lazy” evaluation of `\bool_lazy_...` functions.

T_EXhackers note: The eager evaluation of boolean expressions is unfortunately necessary in T_EX. Indeed, a lazy parser can get confused if `&&` or `||` or parentheses appear as (unbraced) arguments of some predicates. For instance, the innocuous-looking expression below would break (in a lazy parser) if `#1` were a closing parenthesis and `\l_tmpa_bool` were `true`.

```
( \l_tmpa_bool || \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN X #1 )
```

Minimal (lazy) evaluation can be obtained using the conditionals `\bool_lazy_all:nTF`, `\bool_lazy_and:nnTF`, `\bool_lazy_any:nTF`, or `\bool_lazy_or:nnTF`, which only evaluate their boolean expression arguments when they are needed to determine the resulting truth value. For example, when evaluating the boolean expression

```
\bool_lazy_and_p:nn
{
  \bool_lazy_any_p:n
  {
    { \int_compare_p:n { 2 = 3 } }
    { \int_compare_p:n { 4 <= 4 } }
    { \int_compare_p:n { 1 = \error } } % skipped
  }
}
{ ! \int_compare_p:n { 2 = 4 } }
```

the line marked with `skipped` is not expanded because the result of `\bool_lazy_any_p:n` is known once the second boolean expression is found to be logically `true`. On the other hand, the last line is expanded because its logical value is needed to determine the result of `\bool_lazy_and_p:nn`.

<code>\bool_if_p:n *</code> <code>\bool_if:nTF *</code>	<code>\bool_if_p:n {<boolean expression>}</code> <code>\bool_if:nTF {<boolean expression>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
--	---

Updated: 2017-07-15

Tests the current truth of *<boolean expression>*, and continues expansion based on this result. The *<boolean expression>* should consist of a series of predicates or boolean variables with the logical relationship between these defined using `&&` (“And”), `||` (“Or”), `!` (“Not”) and parentheses. The logical Not applies to the next predicate or group.

<code>\bool_lazy_all_p:n *</code> <code>\bool_lazy_all:nTF *</code>	<code>\bool_lazy_all_p:n { {<boolexpr₁>} {<boolexpr₂>} ... {<boolexpr_N>} }</code> <code>\bool_lazy_all:nTF { {<boolexpr₁>} {<boolexpr₂>} ... {<boolexpr_N>} } {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
--	---

New: 2015-11-15

Updated: 2017-07-15

Implements the “And” operation on the *<boolean expressions>*, hence is `true` if all of them are `true` and `false` if any of them is `false`. Contrarily to the infix operator `&&`, only the *<boolean expressions>* which are needed to determine the result of `\bool_lazy_all:nTF` are evaluated. See also `\bool_lazy_and:nnTF` when there are only two *<boolean expressions>*.

<code>\bool_lazy_and_p:nn *</code> <code>\bool_lazy_and:nnTF *</code>	<code>\bool_lazy_and_p:nn {<boolexpr₁>} {<boolexpr₂>}</code> <code>\bool_lazy_and:nnTF {<boolexpr₁>} {<boolexpr₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
--	---

New: 2015-11-15

Updated: 2017-07-15

Implements the “And” operation between two boolean expressions, hence is `true` if both are `true`. Contrarily to the infix operator `&&`, the *<boolexpr₂>* is only evaluated if it is needed to determine the result of `\bool_lazy_and:nnTF`. See also `\bool_lazy_all:nTF` when there are more than two *<boolean expressions>*.

<code>\bool_lazy_any_p:n</code> *	<code>\bool_lazy_any_p:n { {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>} ... {<boolean expr_N>} }</code>
<code>\bool_lazy_any:nTF</code> *	<code>\bool_lazy_any:nTF { {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>} ... {<boolean expr_N>} } {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
New: 2015-11-15	
Updated: 2017-07-15	Implements the “Or” operation on the <i><boolean expressions></i> , hence is true if any of them is true and false if all of them are false . Contrarily to the infix operator <code>||</code>, only the <i><boolean expressions></i> which are needed to determine the result of <code>\bool_lazy_any:nTF</code> are evaluated. See also <code>\bool_lazy_or:nnTF</code> when there are only two <i><boolean expressions></i> .

<code>\bool_lazy_or_p:nn</code> *	<code>\bool_lazy_or_p:nn {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>}</code>
<code>\bool_lazy_or:nnTF</code> *	<code>\bool_lazy_or:nnTF {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
New: 2015-11-15	
Updated: 2017-07-15	Implements the “Or” operation between two boolean expressions, hence is true if either one is true . Contrarily to the infix operator <code>||</code>, the <i><boolean expr₂></i> is only evaluated if it is needed to determine the result of <code>\bool_lazy_or:nnTF</code> . See also <code>\bool_lazy_any:nTF</code> when there are more than two <i><boolean expressions></i> .

<code>\bool_not_p:n</code> *	<code>\bool_not_p:n {<boolean expression>}</code>
Updated: 2017-07-15	Function version of <code>!(<boolean expression>)</code> within a boolean expression.

<code>\bool_xor_p:nn</code> *	<code>\bool_xor_p:nn {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>}</code>
<code>\bool_xor:nnTF</code> *	<code>\bool_xor:nnTF {<boolean expr₁>} {<boolean expr₂>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
New: 2018-05-09	Implements an “exclusive or” operation between two boolean expressions. There is no infix operation for this logical operation.

4 Logical loops

Loops using either boolean expressions or stored boolean values.

<code>\bool_do_until:Nn</code> ☆	<code>\bool_do_until:Nn <boolean> {<code>}</code>
<code>\bool_do_until:cn</code> ☆	
Updated: 2017-07-15	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for \TeX to process, and then checks the logical value of the <i><boolean></i> . If it is false then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and the process loops until the <i><boolean></i> is true .

<code>\bool_do_while:Nn</code> ☆	<code>\bool_do_while:Nn <boolean> {<code>}</code>
<code>\bool_do_while:cn</code> ☆	
Updated: 2017-07-15	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for \TeX to process, and then checks the logical value of the <i><boolean></i> . If it is true then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and the process loops until the <i><boolean></i> is false .

<code>\bool_until_do:Nn</code> ☆	<code>\bool_until_do:Nn <boolean> {<code>}</code>
<code>\bool_until_do:cn</code> ☆	
Updated: 2017-07-15	This function firsts checks the logical value of the <i><boolean></i> . If it is false the <i><code></i> is placed in the input stream and expanded. After the completion of the <i><code></i> the truth of the <i><boolean></i> is re-evaluated. The process then loops until the <i><boolean></i> is true .

<code>\bool_while_do:Nn</code> ☆	<code>\bool_while_do:Nn <boolean> {<code>}</code>
<code>\bool_while_do:cn</code> ☆	
Updated: 2017-07-15	This function firsts checks the logical value of the <i><boolean></i> . If it is true the <i><code></i> is placed in the input stream and expanded. After the completion of the <i><code></i> the truth of the <i><boolean></i> is re-evaluated. The process then loops until the <i><boolean></i> is false .

<hr/> <code>\bool_do_until:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\bool_do_until:nn {<boolean expression>} {<code>}</code>
Updated: 2017-07-15 <hr/>	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then checks the logical value of the <i><boolean expression></i> as described for <code>\bool_if:nTF</code> . If it is false then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and the process loops until the <i><boolean expression></i> evaluates to true .
<hr/> <code>\bool_do_while:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\bool_do_while:nn {<boolean expression>} {<code>}</code>
Updated: 2017-07-15 <hr/>	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then checks the logical value of the <i><boolean expression></i> as described for <code>\bool_if:nTF</code> . If it is true then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and the process loops until the <i><boolean expression></i> evaluates to false .
<hr/> <code>\bool_until_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\bool_until_do:nn {<boolean expression>} {<code>}</code>
Updated: 2017-07-15 <hr/>	This function firsts checks the logical value of the <i><boolean expression></i> (as described for <code>\bool_if:nTF</code>). If it is false the <i><code></i> is placed in the input stream and expanded. After the completion of the <i><code></i> the truth of the <i><boolean expression></i> is re-evaluated. The process then loops until the <i><boolean expression></i> is true .
<hr/> <code>\bool_while_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\bool_while_do:nn {<boolean expression>} {<code>}</code>
Updated: 2017-07-15 <hr/>	This function firsts checks the logical value of the <i><boolean expression></i> (as described for <code>\bool_if:nTF</code>). If it is true the <i><code></i> is placed in the input stream and expanded. After the completion of the <i><code></i> the truth of the <i><boolean expression></i> is re-evaluated. The process then loops until the <i><boolean expression></i> is false .

5 Producing multiple copies

<hr/> <code>\prg_replicate:nn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\prg_replicate:nn {<integer expression>} {<tokens>}</code>
Updated: 2011-07-04 <hr/>	Evaluates the <i><integer expression></i> (which should be zero or positive) and creates the resulting number of copies of the <i><tokens></i> . The function is both expandable and safe for nesting. It yields its result after two expansion steps.

6 Detecting T_EX's mode

<hr/> <code>\mode_if_horizontal_p:</code> ☆ <code>\mode_if_horizontal:TF</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\mode_if_horizontal_p:</code> <code>\mode_if_horizontal:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
	Detects if T _E X is currently in horizontal mode.
<hr/> <code>\mode_if_inner_p:</code> ☆ <code>\mode_if_inner:TF</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\mode_if_inner_p:</code> <code>\mode_if_inner:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
	Detects if T _E X is currently in inner mode.
<hr/> <code>\mode_if_math_p:</code> ☆ <code>\mode_if_math:TF</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\mode_if_math:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
Updated: 2011-09-05 <hr/>	Detects if T _E X is currently in maths mode.

<code>\mode_if_vertical_p: *</code>	<code>\mode_if_vertical_p:</code>
<code>\mode_if_vertical:TF *</code>	<code>\mode_if_vertical:TF {\langle true code \rangle} {\langle false code \rangle}</code>

Detects if T_EX is currently in vertical mode.

7 Primitive conditionals

<code>\if_predicate:w *</code>	<code>\if_predicate:w \langle predicate \rangle \langle true code \rangle \else: \langle false code \rangle \fi:</code>
--------------------------------	---

This function takes a predicate function and branches according to the result. (In practice this function would also accept a single boolean variable in place of the $\langle predicate \rangle$ but to make the coding clearer this should be done through `\if_bool:N`.)

<code>\if_bool:N *</code>	<code>\if_bool:N \langle boolean \rangle \langle true code \rangle \else: \langle false code \rangle \fi:</code>
---------------------------	--

This function takes a boolean variable and branches according to the result.

8 Nestable recursions and mappings

There are a number of places where recursion or mapping constructs are used in `expl3`. At a low-level, these typically require insertion of tokens at the end of the content to allow “clean up”. To support such mappings in a nestable form, the following functions are provided.

<code>\prg_break_point:Nn *</code>	<code>\prg_break_point:Nn \langle type \rangle_map_break: {\langle code \rangle}</code>
------------------------------------	---

New: 2018-03-26

Used to mark the end of a recursion or mapping: the functions `\langle type \rangle_map_break:` and `\langle type \rangle_map_break:n` use this to break out of the loop (see `\prg_map_break:Nn` for how to set these up). After the loop ends, the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream. This occurs even if the break functions are *not* applied: `\prg_break_point:Nn` is functionally-equivalent in these cases to `\use_ii:nn`.

<code>\prg_map_break:Nn *</code>	<code>\prg_map_break:Nn \langle type \rangle_map_break: {\langle user code \rangle}</code>
----------------------------------	--

New: 2018-03-26

`...`
`\prg_break_point:Nn \langle type \rangle_map_break: {\langle ending code \rangle}`

Breaks a recursion in mapping contexts, inserting in the input stream the $\langle user code \rangle$ after the $\langle ending code \rangle$ for the loop. The function breaks loops, inserting their $\langle ending code \rangle$, until reaching a loop with the same $\langle type \rangle$ as its first argument. This `\langle type \rangle_map_break:` argument must be defined; it is simply used as a recognizable marker for the $\langle type \rangle$.

For types with mappings defined in the kernel, `\langle type \rangle_map_break:` and `\langle type \rangle_map_break:n` are defined as `\prg_map_break:Nn \langle type \rangle_map_break: {}` and the same with `{}` omitted.

8.1 Simple mappings

In addition to the more complex mappings above, non-nestable mappings are used in a number of locations and support is provided for these.

<code>\prg_break_point:</code> *	This copy of <code>\prg_do_nothing:</code> is used to mark the end of a fast short-term recursion:
New: 2018-03-27	the function <code>\prg_break:n</code> uses this to break out of the loop.

<code>\prg_break:</code> *	<code>\prg_break:n {<code>} ... \prg_break_point:</code>
<code>\prg_break:n</code> *	Breaks a recursion which has no <i><ending code></i> and which is not a user-breakable mapping
New: 2018-03-27	(see for instance <code>\prop_get:Nn</code>), and inserts the <i><code></i> in the input stream.

9 Internal programming functions

<code>\group_align_safe_begin:</code> *	<code>\group_align_safe_begin:</code>
<code>\group_align_safe_end:</code> *	...
Updated: 2011-08-11	<code>\group_align_safe_end:</code>

These functions are used to enclose material in a \TeX alignment environment within a specially-constructed group. This group is designed in such a way that it does not add brace groups to the output but does act as a group for the `&` token inside `\halign`. This is necessary to allow grabbing of tokens for testing purposes, as \TeX uses group level to determine the effect of alignment tokens. Without the special grouping, the use of a function such as `\peek_after:Nw` would result in a forbidden comparison of the internal `\endtemplate` token, yielding a fatal error. Each `\group_align_safe_begin:` must be matched by a `\group_align_safe_end:`, although this does not have to occur within the same function.

Part XIV

The l3sys package: System/runtime functions

1 The name of the job

`\c_sys_jobname_str`

New: 2015-09-19
Updated: 2019-10-27

Constant that gets the “job name” assigned when T_EX starts.

T_EXhackers note: This copies the contents of the primitive `\jobname`. For technical reasons, the string here is not of the same internal form as other, but may be manipulated using normal string functions.

2 Date and time

`\c_sys_minute_int`
`\c_sys_hour_int`
`\c_sys_day_int`
`\c_sys_month_int`
`\c_sys_year_int`

New: 2015-09-22

The date and time at which the current job was started: these are all reported as integers.

T_EXhackers note: Whilst the underlying primitives can be altered by the user, this interface to the time and date is intended to be the “real” values.

3 Engine

`\sys_if_engine luatex_p:` \star
`\sys_if_engine luatex:` *TF* \star
`\sys_if_engine pdftex_p:` \star
`\sys_if_engine pdftex:` *TF* \star
`\sys_if_engine ptex_p:` \star
`\sys_if_engine ptex:` *TF* \star
`\sys_if_engine uptex_p:` \star
`\sys_if_engine uptex:` *TF* \star
`\sys_if_engine xetex_p:` \star
`\sys_if_engine xetex:` *TF* \star

New: 2015-09-07

`\sys_if_engine pdftex:TF` $\{(true\ code)\} \{(false\ code)\}$

Conditionals which allow engine-specific code to be used. The names follow naturally from those of the engine binaries: note that the (u)ptex tests are for ε -pT_EX and ε -upT_EX as expl3 requires the ε -T_EX extensions. Each conditional is true for *exactly one* supported engine. In particular, `\sys_if_engine ptex_p:` is true for ε -pT_EX but false for ε -upT_EX.

`\c_sys_engine_str`

New: 2015-09-19

The current engine given as a lower case string: one of `luatex`, `pdftex`, `ptex`, `uptex` or `xetex`.

4 Output format

```
\sys_if_output_dvi_p: *
\sys_if_output_dvi:TF *
\sys_if_output_pdf_p: *
\sys_if_output_pdf:TF *
```

New: 2015-09-19

`\sys_if_output_dvi:TF` $\{\langle true\ code\rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code\rangle\}$

Conditionals which give the current output mode the \TeX run is operating in. This is always one of two outcomes, DVI mode or PDF mode. The two sets of conditionals are thus complementary and are both provided to allow the programmer to emphasise the most appropriate case.

```
\c_sys_output_str
```

New: 2015-09-19

The current output mode given as a lower case string: one of `dvi` or `pdf`.

5 Platform

```
\sys_if_platform_unix_p: *
\sys_if_platform_unix:TF *
\sys_if_platform_windows_p: *
\sys_if_platform_windows:TF *
```

New: 2018-07-27

Conditionals which allow platform-specific code to be used. The names follow the Lua `os.type()` function, *i.e.* all Unix-like systems are `unix` (including Linux and MacOS).

```
\c_sys_platform_str
```

New: 2018-07-27

The current platform given as a lower case string: one of `unix`, `windows` or `unknown`.

6 Random numbers

```
\sys_rand_seed: *
```

New: 2017-05-27

`\sys_rand_seed:`

Expands to the current value of the engine's random seed, a non-negative integer. In engines without random number support this expands to 0.

```
\sys_gset_rand_seed:n
```

New: 2017-05-27

`\sys_gset_rand_seed:n` $\{\langle intexpr\rangle\}$

Globally sets the seed for the engine's pseudo-random number generator to the $\langle integer\ expression\rangle$. This random seed affects all `\..._rand` functions (such as `\int_rand:nn` or `\clist_rand_item:n`) as well as other packages relying on the engine's random number generator. In engines without random number support this produces an error.

\TeX hackers note: While a 32-bit (signed) integer can be given as a seed, only the absolute value is used and any number beyond 2^{28} is divided by an appropriate power of 2. We recommend using an integer in $[0, 2^{28} - 1]$.

7 Access to the shell

<code>\sys_get_shell:nnN</code>	<code>\sys_get_shell:nnN {<shell command>} {<setup>} <tl var></code>
<code>\sys_get_shell:nnNTF</code>	<code>\sys_get_shell:nnNTF {<shell command>} {<setup>} <tl var> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2019-09-20

Defines `<tl>` to the text returned by the `<shell command>`. The `<shell command>` is converted to a string using `\tl_to_str:n`. Category codes may need to be set appropriately via the `<setup>` argument, which is run just before running the `<shell command>` (in a group). If shell escape is disabled, the `<tl var>` will be set to `\q_no_value` in the non-branching version. Note that quote characters (") *cannot* be used inside the `<shell command>`. The `\sys_get_shell:nnNTF` conditional returns `true` if the shell is available and no quote is detected, and `false` otherwise.

<code>\c_sys_shell_escape_int</code>

New: 2017-05-27

This variable exposes the internal triple of the shell escape status. The possible values are

- 0 Shell escape is disabled
- 1 Unrestricted shell escape is enabled
- 2 Restricted shell escape is enabled

<code>\sys_if_shell_p: *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell_p:</code>
<code>\sys_if_shell:TF *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2017-05-27

Performs a check for whether shell escape is enabled. This returns true if either of restricted or unrestricted shell escape is enabled.

<code>\sys_if_shell_unrestricted_p: *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell_unrestricted_p:</code>
<code>\sys_if_shell_unrestricted:TF *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell_unrestricted:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2017-05-27

Performs a check for whether *unrestricted* shell escape is enabled.

<code>\sys_if_shell_restricted_p: *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell_restricted_p:</code>
<code>\sys_if_shell_restricted:TF *</code>	<code>\sys_if_shell_restricted:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2017-05-27

Performs a check for whether *restricted* shell escape is enabled. This returns false if unrestricted shell escape is enabled. Unrestricted shell escape is not considered a superset of restricted shell escape in this case. To find whether any shell escape is enabled use `\sys_if_shell:`.

<code>\sys_shell_now:n</code>	<code>\sys_shell_now:n {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\sys_shell_now:x</code>	

New: 2017-05-27

Execute `<tokens>` through shell escape immediately.

<code>\sys_shell_shipout:n</code>	<code>\sys_shell_shipout:n {<tokens>}</code>
<code>\sys_shell_shipout:x</code>	

New: 2017-05-27

Execute `<tokens>` through shell escape at shipout.

7.1 Loading configuration data

<hr/> <code>\sys_load_backend:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\sys_load_backend:n {<backend>}</code>
<hr/> <small>New: 2019-09-12</small> <hr/>	Loads the additional configuration file needed for backend support. If the <i><backend></i> is empty, the standard backend for the engine in use will be loaded. This command may only be used once.
<hr/> <code>\c_sys_backend_str</code> <hr/>	Set to the name of the backend in use by <code>\sys_load_backend:n</code> when issued.
<hr/> <code>\sys_load_debug:</code> <code>\sys_load_deprecation:</code> <hr/>	<code>\sys_load_debug:</code> <code>\sys_load_deprecation:</code>
<hr/> <small>New: 2019-09-12</small> <hr/>	Load the additional configuration files for debugging support and rolling back deprecations, respectively.

7.2 Final settins

<hr/> <code>\sys_finalise:</code> <hr/>	<code>\sys_finalise:</code>
<hr/> <small>New: 2019-10-06</small> <hr/>	Finalises all system-dependent functionality: required before loading a backend.

Part XV

The l3clist package

Comma separated lists

Comma lists contain ordered data where items can be added to the left or right end of the list. This data type allows basic list manipulations such as adding/removing items, applying a function to every item, removing duplicate items, extracting a given item, using the comma list with specified separators, and so on. Sequences (defined in `l3seq`) are safer, faster, and provide more features, so they should often be preferred to comma lists. Comma lists are mostly useful when interfacing with L^AT_EX 2_ε or other code that expects or provides comma list data.

Several items can be added at once. To ease input of comma lists from data provided by a user outside an `\ExplSyntaxOn ... \ExplSyntaxOff` block, spaces are removed from both sides of each comma-delimited argument upon input. Blank arguments are ignored, to allow for trailing commas or repeated commas (which may otherwise arise when concatenating comma lists “by hand”). In addition, a set of braces is removed if the result of space-trimming is braced: this allows the storage of any item in a comma list. For instance,

```
\clist_new:N \l_my_clist
\clist_put_left:Nn \l_my_clist { ~a~ , ~{b}~ , c~\d }
\clist_put_right:Nn \l_my_clist { ~{e}~ , , {{f}} , }
```

results in `\l_my_clist` containing `a,b,c~\d,{e~},{f}}` namely the five items `a`, `b`, `c~\d`, `e~` and `{f}`. Comma lists normally do not contain empty items so the following gives an empty comma list:

```
\clist_clear_new:N \l_my_clist
\clist_put_right:Nn \l_my_clist { , ~ , , }
\clist_if_empty:NTF \l_my_clist { true } { false }
```

and it leaves `true` in the input stream. To include an “unsafe” item (empty, or one that contains a comma, or starts or ends with a space, or is a single brace group), surround it with braces.

Almost all operations on comma lists are noticeably slower than those on sequences so converting the data to sequences using `\seq_set_from_clist:Nn` (see `l3seq`) may be advisable if speed is important. The exception is that `\clist_if_in:NnTF` and `\clist_remove_duplicates:N` may be faster than their sequence analogues for large lists. However, these functions work slowly for “unsafe” items that must be braced, and may produce errors when their argument contains `{`, `}` or `#` (assuming the usual T_EX category codes apply). In addition, comma lists cannot store quarks `\q_mark` or `\q_stop`. The sequence data type should thus certainly be preferred to comma lists to store such items.

1 Creating and initialising comma lists

<code>\clist_new:N</code>	<code>\clist_new:N <comma list></code>
<code>\clist_new:c</code>	

Creates a new *<comma list>* or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The *<comma list>* initially contains no items.

<hr/> <code>\clist_const:Nn</code> <code>\clist_const:(Nx|cn|cx)</code> <hr/> New: 2014-07-05	<code>\clist_const:Nn <clist var> {<comma list>}</code> Creates a new constant <code><clist var></code> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the <code><clist var></code> is set globally to the <code><comma list></code> .
<hr/> <code>\clist_clear:N</code> <code>\clist_clear:c</code> <code>\clist_gclear:N</code> <code>\clist_gclear:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_clear:N <comma list></code> Clears all items from the <code><comma list></code> .
<hr/> <code>\clist_clear_new:N</code> <code>\clist_clear_new:c</code> <code>\clist_gclear_new:N</code> <code>\clist_gclear_new:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_clear_new:N <comma list></code> Ensures that the <code><comma list></code> exists globally by applying <code>\clist_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\clist_(g)clear:N</code> to leave the list empty.
<hr/> <code>\clist_set_eq:NN</code> <code>\clist_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code> <code>\clist_gset_eq:NN</code> <code>\clist_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_set_eq:NN <comma list₁> <comma list₂></code> Sets the content of <code><comma list₁></code> equal to that of <code><comma list₂></code> .
<hr/> <code>\clist_set_from_seq:NN</code> <code>\clist_set_from_seq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code> <code>\clist_gset_from_seq:NN</code> <code>\clist_gset_from_seq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code> <hr/> New: 2014-07-17	<code>\clist_set_from_seq:NN <comma list> <sequence></code> Converts the data in the <code><sequence></code> into a <code><comma list></code> : the original <code><sequence></code> is unchanged. Items which contain either spaces or commas are surrounded by braces.
<hr/> <code>\clist_concat:NNN</code> <code>\clist_concat:ccc</code> <code>\clist_gconcat:NNN</code> <code>\clist_gconcat:ccc</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_concat:NNN <comma list₁> <comma list₂> <comma list₃></code> Concatenates the content of <code><comma list₂></code> and <code><comma list₃></code> together and saves the result in <code><comma list₁></code> . The items in <code><comma list₂></code> are placed at the left side of the new comma list.
<hr/> <code>\clist_if_exist_p:N *</code> <code>\clist_if_exist_p:c *</code> <code>\clist_if_exist:NTF *</code> <code>\clist_if_exist:cTF *</code> <hr/> New: 2012-03-03	<code>\clist_if_exist_p:N <comma list></code> <code>\clist_if_exist:NTF <comma list> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code> Tests whether the <code><comma list></code> is currently defined. This does not check that the <code><comma list></code> really is a comma list.

2 Adding data to comma lists

<code>\clist_set:Nn</code>	<code>\clist_set:Nn <comma list> {\<item_1>, ..., \<item_n>}</code>
<code>\clist_set:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\clist_gset:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gset:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	

New: 2011-09-06

Sets $\langle comma list \rangle$ to contain the $\langle items \rangle$, removing any previous content from the variable. Blank items are omitted, spaces are removed from both sides of each item, then a set of braces is removed if the resulting space-trimmed item is braced. To store some $\langle tokens \rangle$ as a single $\langle item \rangle$ even if the $\langle tokens \rangle$ contain commas or spaces, add a set of braces: `\clist_set:Nn <comma list> { {\<tokens>} }`.

<code>\clist_put_left:Nn</code>	<code>\clist_put_left:Nn <comma list> {\<item_1>, ..., \<item_n>}</code>
<code>\clist_put_left:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\clist_gput_left:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gput_left:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	

Updated: 2011-09-05

Appends the $\langle items \rangle$ to the left of the $\langle comma list \rangle$. Blank items are omitted, spaces are removed from both sides of each item, then a set of braces is removed if the resulting space-trimmed item is braced. To append some $\langle tokens \rangle$ as a single $\langle item \rangle$ even if the $\langle tokens \rangle$ contain commas or spaces, add a set of braces: `\clist_put_left:Nn <comma list> { {\<tokens>} }`.

<code>\clist_put_right:Nn</code>	<code>\clist_put_right:Nn <comma list> {\<item_1>, ..., \<item_n>}</code>
<code>\clist_put_right:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\clist_gput_right:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gput_right:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	

Updated: 2011-09-05

Appends the $\langle items \rangle$ to the right of the $\langle comma list \rangle$. Blank items are omitted, spaces are removed from both sides of each item, then a set of braces is removed if the resulting space-trimmed item is braced. To append some $\langle tokens \rangle$ as a single $\langle item \rangle$ even if the $\langle tokens \rangle$ contain commas or spaces, add a set of braces: `\clist_put_right:Nn <comma list> { {\<tokens>} }`.

3 Modifying comma lists

While comma lists are normally used as ordered lists, it may be necessary to modify the content. The functions here may be used to update comma lists, while retaining the order of the unaffected entries.

<code>\clist_remove_duplicates:N</code>	<code>\clist_remove_duplicates:N <comma list></code>
<code>\clist_remove_duplicates:c</code>	
<code>\clist_gremove_duplicates:N</code>	
<code>\clist_gremove_duplicates:c</code>	

Removes duplicate items from the $\langle comma list \rangle$, leaving the left most copy of each item in the $\langle comma list \rangle$. The $\langle item \rangle$ comparison takes place on a token basis, as for `\tl_if_eq:nn(TF)`.

TeXhackers note: This function iterates through every item in the $\langle comma list \rangle$ and does a comparison with the $\langle items \rangle$ already checked. It is therefore relatively slow with large comma lists. Furthermore, it may fail if any of the items in the $\langle comma list \rangle$ contains `{`, `}`, or `#` (assuming the usual TeX category codes apply).

<code>\clist_remove_all:Nn</code>	<code>\clist_remove_all:Nn <comma list> {<item>}</code>
<code>\clist_remove_all:cn</code>	
<code>\clist_gremove_all:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gremove_all:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-09-06

Removes every occurrence of $\langle item \rangle$ from the $\langle comma list \rangle$. The $\langle item \rangle$ comparison takes place on a token basis, as for `\tl_if_eq:nn(TF)`.

TeXhackers note: The function may fail if the $\langle item \rangle$ contains `{`, `}`, or `#` (assuming the usual TeX category codes apply).

<code>\clist_reverse:N</code>	<code>\clist_reverse:N <comma list></code>
<code>\clist_reverse:c</code>	
<code>\clist_greverse:N</code>	
<code>\clist_greverse:c</code>	

New: 2014-07-18

Reverses the order of items stored in the $\langle comma list \rangle$.

<code>\clist_reverse:n</code>	<code>\clist_reverse:n {<comma list>}</code>
-------------------------------	--

New: 2014-07-18

Leaves the items in the $\langle comma list \rangle$ in the input stream in reverse order. Contrarily to other what is done for other n-type $\langle comma list \rangle$ arguments, braces and spaces are preserved by this process.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within `\unexpanded`, which means that the comma list does not expand further when appearing in an x-type or e-type argument expansion.

<code>\clist_sort:Nn</code>	<code>\clist_sort:Nn <clist var> {<comparison code>}</code>
<code>\clist_sort:cn</code>	
<code>\clist_gsort:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gsort:cn</code>	

New: 2017-02-06

Sorts the items in the $\langle clist var \rangle$ according to the $\langle comparison code \rangle$, and assigns the result to $\langle clist var \rangle$. The details of sorting comparison are described in Section 1.

4 Comma list conditionals

<code>\clist_if_empty_p:N</code> *	<code>\clist_if_empty_p:N</code> $\langle comma list \rangle$
<code>\clist_if_empty_p:c</code> *	<code>\clist_if_empty:N</code> $\langle comma list \rangle$ $\{\langle true code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false code \rangle\}$
<code>\clist_if_empty:N</code> <u><i>TF</i></u> *	Tests if the $\langle comma list \rangle$ is empty (containing no items).
<code>\clist_if_empty:c</code> <u><i>TF</i></u> *	

<code>\clist_if_empty_p:n</code> *	<code>\clist_if_empty_p:n</code> $\{\langle comma list \rangle\}$
<code>\clist_if_empty:n</code> <u><i>TF</i></u> *	<code>\clist_if_empty:n</code> $\langle comma list \rangle$ $\{\langle true code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false code \rangle\}$

New: 2014-07-05

Tests if the $\langle comma list \rangle$ is empty (containing no items). The rules for space trimming are as for other n-type comma-list functions, hence the comma list $\{\sim, \sim, \sim\}$ (without outer braces) is empty, while $\{\sim, \{ \}, \}$ (without outer braces) contains one element, which happens to be empty: the comma-list is not empty.

<code>\clist_if_in:N</code> <u><i>TF</i></u>	<code>\clist_if_in:N</code> $\langle comma list \rangle$ $\langle item \rangle$ $\{\langle true code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false code \rangle\}$
<code>\clist_if_in:(NV|No|cn|cV|co)</code> <u><i>TF</i></u>	
<code>\clist_if_in:nn</code> <u><i>TF</i></u>	
<code>\clist_if_in:(nV|no)</code> <u><i>TF</i></u>	

Updated: 2011-09-06

Tests if the $\langle item \rangle$ is present in the $\langle comma list \rangle$. In the case of an n-type $\langle comma list \rangle$, the usual rules of space trimming and brace stripping apply. Hence,

`\clist_if_in:nnTF { a , {b}~ , {b} , c } { b } {true} {false}`

yields true.

T_EXhackers note: The function may fail if the $\langle item \rangle$ contains $\{$, $\}$, or $\#$ (assuming the usual T_EX category codes apply).

5 Mapping to comma lists

The functions described in this section apply a specified function to each item of a comma list. All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the $\langle function \rangle$ or $\langle code \rangle$ discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

When the comma list is given explicitly, as an n-type argument, spaces are trimmed around each item. If the result of trimming spaces is empty, the item is ignored. Otherwise, if the item is surrounded by braces, one set is removed, and the result is passed to the mapped function. Thus, if the comma list that is being mapped is $\{a_{_},_{_}\{b\}_{_},_{_},_{_}\{c\},_{_}\}$ then the arguments passed to the mapped function are ‘a’, ‘{b}’, an empty argument, and ‘c’.

When the comma list is given as an N-type argument, spaces have already been trimmed on input, and items are simply stripped of one set of braces if any. This case is more efficient than using n-type comma lists.

<code>\clist_map_function:NN</code> ☆	<code>\clist_map_function:NN</code> $\langle comma list \rangle$ $\langle function \rangle$
<code>\clist_map_function:cN</code> ☆	Applies $\langle function \rangle$ to every $\langle item \rangle$ stored in the $\langle comma list \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ receives one argument for each iteration. The $\langle items \rangle$ are returned from left to right. The function
<code>\clist_map_function:nN</code> ☆	<code>\clist_map_inline:Nn</code> is in general more efficient than <code>\clist_map_function:NN</code> .

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\clist_map_inline:Nn
\clist_map_inline:cn
\clist_map_inline:nn
```

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\clist_map_inline:Nn <comma list> {<inline function>}
```

Applies *<inline function>* to every *<item>* stored within the *<comma list>*. The *<inline function>* should consist of code which receives the *<item>* as #1. The *<items>* are returned from left to right.

```
\clist_map_variable:NNn
\clist_map_variable:cNn
\clist_map_variable:nNn
```

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\clist_map_variable:NNn <comma list> <variable> {<code>}
```

Stores each *<item>* of the *<comma list>* in turn in the (token list) *<variable>* and applies the *<code>*. The *<code>* will usually make use of the *<variable>*, but this is not enforced. The assignments to the *<variable>* are local. Its value after the loop is the last *<item>* in the *<comma list>*, or its original value if there were no *<item>*. The *<items>* are returned from left to right.

```
\clist_map_break: ☆
```

Updated: 2012-06-29

```
\clist_map_break:
```

Used to terminate a `\clist_map_...` function before all entries in the *<comma list>* have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_my_clist
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \clist_map_break: }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a `\clist_map_...` scenario leads to low level T_EX errors.

T_EXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before further items are taken from the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

`\clist_map_break:n` ☆

Updated: 2012-06-29

`\clist_map_break:n` {<code>}

Used to terminate a `\clist_map_...` function before all entries in the <comma list> have been processed, inserting the <code> after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\clist_map_inline:Nn \l_my_clist
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \clist_map_break:n { <code> } }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a `\clist_map_...` scenario leads to low level T_EX errors.

T_EXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the <code> is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

`\clist_count:N` ★

`\clist_count:c` ★

`\clist_count:n` ★

New: 2012-07-13

`\clist_count:N` <comma list>

Leaves the number of items in the <comma list> in the input stream as an <integer denotation>. The total number of items in a <comma list> includes those which are duplicates, *i.e.* every item in a <comma list> is counted.

6 Using the content of comma lists directly

`\clist_use:Nnnn` ★

`\clist_use:cnnn` ★

New: 2013-05-26

`\clist_use:Nnnn` <clist var> {<separator between two>}

{<separator between more than two>} {<separator between final two>}

Places the contents of the <clist var> in the input stream, with the appropriate <separator> between the items. Namely, if the comma list has more than two items, the <separator between more than two> is placed between each pair of items except the last, for which the <separator between final two> is used. If the comma list has exactly two items, then they are placed in the input stream separated by the <separator between two>. If the comma list has a single item, it is placed in the input stream, and a comma list with no items produces no output. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid.

For example,

```
\clist_set:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { a , b , , c , {de} , f }
\clist_use:Nnnn \l_tmpa_clist { ~and~ } { ,~ } { ,~and~ }
```

inserts “a, b, c, de, and f” in the input stream. The first separator argument is not used in this case because the comma list has more than 2 items.

T_EXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the <items> do not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

`\clist_use:Nn` ★
`\clist_use:cn` ★

New: 2013-05-26

`\clist_use:Nn` $\langle\textit{clist var}\rangle$ $\{\langle\textit{separator}\rangle\}$

Places the contents of the $\langle\textit{clist var}\rangle$ in the input stream, with the $\langle\textit{separator}\rangle$ between the items. If the comma list has a single item, it is placed in the input stream, and a comma list with no items produces no output. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid.

For example,

```
\clist_set:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { a , b , , c , {de} , f }
\clist_use:Nn \l_tmpa_clist { ~and~ }
```

inserts “a and b and c and de and f” in the input stream.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle\textit{items}\rangle$ do not expand further when appearing in an `x`-type argument expansion.

7 Comma lists as stacks

Comma lists can be used as stacks, where data is pushed to and popped from the top of the comma list. (The left of a comma list is the top, for performance reasons.) The stack functions for comma lists are not intended to be mixed with the general ordered data functions detailed in the previous section: a comma list should either be used as an ordered data type or as a stack, but not in both ways.

`\clist_get:NN`
`\clist_get:cN`
`\clist_get:NNTF`
`\clist_get:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14
Updated: 2019-02-16

`\clist_get:NN` $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$

Stores the left-most item from a $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ in the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$. The $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ is assigned locally. In the non-branching version, if the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ is empty the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ is set to the marker value `\q_no_value`.

`\clist_pop:NN`
`\clist_pop:cN`

Updated: 2011-09-06

`\clist_pop:NN` $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$

Pops the left-most item from a $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ into the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the comma list and stores it in the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$. Both of the variables are assigned locally.

`\clist_gpop:NN`
`\clist_gpop:cN`

`\clist_gpop:NN` $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$

Pops the left-most item from a $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ into the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the comma list and stores it in the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$. The $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ is modified globally, while the assignment of the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ is local.

`\clist_pop:NNTF`
`\clist_pop:cNTF`

New: 2012-05-14

`\clist_pop:NNTF` $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ $\{\langle\textit{true code}\rangle\}$ $\{\langle\textit{false code}\rangle\}$

If the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ is empty, leaves the $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ is non-empty, pops the top item from the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ in the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$. Both the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$ and the $\langle\textit{token list variable}\rangle$ are assigned locally.

<hr/> <code>\clist_gpop:NNTF</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_gpop:NNTF <comma list> <token list variable> {\true code} {\false code}</code>
<code>\clist_gpop:cNTF</code> <hr/>	
New: 2012-05-14	

If the *<comma list>* is empty, leaves the *<false code>* in the input stream. The value of the *<token list variable>* is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the *<comma list>* is non-empty, pops the top item from the *<comma list>* in the *<token list variable>*, *i.e.* removes the item from the *<comma list>*. The *<comma list>* is modified globally, while the *<token list variable>* is assigned locally.

<hr/> <code>\clist_push:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_push:Nn <comma list> {\items}</code>
<code>\clist_push:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code>	
<code>\clist_gpush:Nn</code>	
<code>\clist_gpush:(NV|No|Nx|cn|cV|co|cx)</code> <hr/>	

Adds the *{\items}* to the top of the *<comma list>*. Spaces are removed from both sides of each item as for any n-type comma list.

8 Using a single item

<hr/> <code>\clist_item:Nn *</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_item:Nn <comma list> {\integer expression}</code>
<code>\clist_item:cn *</code>	
<code>\clist_item:nn *</code> <hr/>	
New: 2014-07-17	

Indexing items in the *<comma list>* from 1 at the top (left), this function evaluates the *<integer expression>* and leaves the appropriate item from the comma list in the input stream. If the *<integer expression>* is negative, indexing occurs from the bottom (right) of the comma list. When the *<integer expression>* is larger than the number of items in the *<comma list>* (as calculated by `\clist_count:N`) then the function expands to nothing.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the *<item>* does not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

<hr/> <code>\clist_rand_item:N *</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_rand_item:N <clist var></code>
<code>\clist_rand_item:c *</code>	<code>\clist_rand_item:n {\comma list}</code>
<code>\clist_rand_item:n *</code> <hr/>	
New: 2016-12-06	

Selects a pseudo-random item of the *<comma list>*. If the *<comma list>* has no item, the result is empty.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the *<item>* does not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

9 Viewing comma lists

<hr/> <code>\clist_show:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_show:N <comma list></code>
<code>\clist_show:c</code> <hr/>	
Updated: 2015-08-03	

Displays the entries in the *<comma list>* in the terminal.

<hr/> <code>\clist_show:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_show:n {\tokens}</code>
Updated: 2013-08-03	Displays the entries in the comma list in the terminal.
<hr/>	
<code>\clist_log:N</code> <code>\clist_log:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_log:N <comma list></code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-03	Writes the entries in the <i><comma list></i> in the log file. See also <code>\clist_show:N</code> which displays the result in the terminal.
<hr/>	
<code>\clist_log:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\clist_log:n {\tokens}</code>
New: 2014-08-22	Writes the entries in the comma list in the log file. See also <code>\clist_show:n</code> which displays the result in the terminal.

10 Constant and scratch comma lists

<hr/> <code>\c_empty_clist</code> <hr/>	Constant that is always empty.
New: 2012-07-02	
<hr/>	
<code>\l_tmpa_clist</code> <code>\l_tmpb_clist</code> <hr/>	Scratch comma lists for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
New: 2011-09-06	
<hr/>	
<code>\g_tmpa_clist</code> <code>\g_tmpb_clist</code> <hr/>	Scratch comma lists for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
New: 2011-09-06	

Part XVI

The l3token package

Token manipulation

This module deals with tokens. Now this is perhaps not the most precise description so let's try with a better description: When programming in T_EX, it is often desirable to know just what a certain token is: is it a control sequence or something else. Similarly one often needs to know if a control sequence is expandable or not, a macro or a primitive, how many arguments it takes etc. Another thing of great importance (especially when it comes to document commands) is looking ahead in the token stream to see if a certain character is present and maybe even remove it or disregard other tokens while scanning. This module provides functions for both and as such has two primary function categories: `\token_` for anything that deals with tokens and `\peek_` for looking ahead in the token stream.

Most functions we describe here can be used on control sequences, as those are tokens as well.

It is important to distinguish two aspects of a token: its “shape” (for lack of a better word), which affects the matching of delimited arguments and the comparison of token lists containing this token, and its “meaning”, which affects whether the token expands or what operation it performs. One can have tokens of different shapes with the same meaning, but not the converse.

For instance, `\if:w`, `\if_charcode:w`, and `\tex_if:D` are three names for the same internal operation of T_EX, namely the primitive testing the next two characters for equality of their character code. They have the same meaning hence behave identically in many situations. However, T_EX distinguishes them when searching for a delimited argument. Namely, the example function `\show_until_if:w` defined below takes everything until `\if:w` as an argument, despite the presence of other copies of `\if:w` under different names.

```
\cs_new:Npn \show_until_if:w #1 \if:w { \tl_show:n {#1} }
\show_until_if:w \tex_if:D \if_charcode:w \if:w
```

A list of all possible shapes and a list of all possible meanings are given in section 7.

1 Creating character tokens

```
\char_set_active_eq:NN
\char_set_active_eq:Nc
\char_gset_active_eq:NN
\char_gset_active_eq:Nc
```

Updated: 2015-11-12

```
\char_set_active_eq:NN <char> <function>
```

Sets the behaviour of the `<char>` in situations where it is active (category code 13) to be equivalent to that of the `<function>`. The category code of the `<char>` is *unchanged* by this process. The `<function>` may itself be an active character.

```
\char_set_active_eq:nN
\char_set_active_eq:nc
\char_gset_active_eq:nN
\char_gset_active_eq:nc
```

New: 2015-11-12

```
\char_set_active_eq:nN {<integer expression>} <function>
```

Sets the behaviour of the `<char>` which has character code as given by the `<integer expression>` in situations where it is active (category code 13) to be equivalent to that of the `<function>`. The category code of the `<char>` is *unchanged* by this process. The `<function>` may itself be an active character.

<hr/> <code>\char_generate:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\char_generate:nn</code> { $\langle charcode \rangle$ } { $\langle catcode \rangle$ }
New: 2015-09-09 Updated: 2019-01-16	Generates a character token of the given $\langle charcode \rangle$ and $\langle catcode \rangle$ (both of which may be integer expressions). The $\langle catcode \rangle$ may be one of

- 1 (begin group)
- 2 (end group)
- 3 (math toggle)
- 4 (alignment)
- 6 (parameter)
- 7 (math superscript)
- 8 (math subscript)
- 11 (letter)
- 12 (other)
- 13 (active)

and other values raise an error. The $\langle charcode \rangle$ may be any one valid for the engine in use. Active characters cannot be generated in older versions of X_YTeX.

T_EXhackers note: Exactly two expansions are needed to produce the character.

<hr/> <code>\char_lowercase:N</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\char_lowercase:N</code> $\langle char \rangle$
<code>\char_uppercase:N</code> ★	Converts the $\langle char \rangle$ to the equivalent case-changed character as detailed by the function name (see <code>\str_foldcase:n</code> and <code>\text_titlecase:n</code> for details of these terms). The case mapping is carried out with no context-dependence (<i>cf.</i> <code>\text_uppercase:n</code> , <i>etc.</i>) The str versions always generate “other” (category code 12) characters, whilst the standard versions generate characters with the category code of the $\langle char \rangle$ (i.e. only the character code changes).
<code>\char_titlecase:N</code> ★	
<code>\char_foldcase:N</code> ★	
<code>\char_str_lowercase:N</code> ★	
<code>\char_str_uppercase:N</code> ★	
<code>\char_str_titlecase:N</code> ★	
<code>\char_str_foldcase:N</code> ★	
New: 2020-01-09	

<hr/> <code>\c_catcode_other_space_tl</code> <hr/>	Token list containing one character with category code 12, (“other”), and character code 32 (space).
New: 2011-09-05	

2 Manipulating and interrogating character tokens

<code>\char_set_catcode_escape:N</code>	<code>\char_set_catcode_letter:N</code> $\langle character \rangle$
<code>\char_set_catcode_group_begin:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_group_end:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_alignment:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_end_line:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_parameter:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_superscript:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_subscript:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_ignore:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_space:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_letter:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_other:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_active:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_comment:N</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_invalid:N</code>	

Updated: 2015-11-11

Sets the category code of the $\langle character \rangle$ to that indicated in the function name. Depending on the current category code of the $\langle token \rangle$ the escape token may also be needed:

`\char_set_catcode_other:N \%`

The assignment is local.

<code>\char_set_catcode_escape:n</code>	<code>\char_set_catcode_letter:n</code> $\{ \langle integer\ expression \rangle \}$
<code>\char_set_catcode_group_begin:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_group_end:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_toggle:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_alignment:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_end_line:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_parameter:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_math_subscript:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_ignore:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_space:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_letter:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_other:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_active:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_comment:n</code>	
<code>\char_set_catcode_invalid:n</code>	

Updated: 2015-11-11

Sets the category code of the $\langle character \rangle$ which has character code as given by the $\langle integer\ expression \rangle$. This version can be used to set up characters which cannot otherwise be given (*cf.* the N-type variants). The assignment is local.

<hr/> <code>\char_set_catcode:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\char_set_catcode:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2015-11-11 <hr/>	These functions set the category code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> which has character code as given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> . The first <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> is the character code and the second is the category code to apply. The setting applies within the current T _E X group. In general, the symbolic functions <code>\char_set_catcode_⟨type⟩</code> should be preferred, but there are cases where these lower-level functions may be useful.
<hr/> <code>\char_value_catcode:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\char_value_catcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Expands to the current category code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> .
<hr/> <code>\char_show_value_catcode:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\char_show_value_catcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Displays the current category code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\char_set_lccode:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\char_set_lccode:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2015-08-06 <hr/>	Sets up the behaviour of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> when found inside <code>\text_lowercase:n</code> , such that <i>⟨character₁⟩</i> will be converted into <i>⟨character₂⟩</i> . The two <i>⟨characters⟩</i> may be specified using an <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> for the character code concerned. This may include the T _E X ‘ <i>⟨character⟩</i> ’ method for converting a single character into its character code:
	<pre> \char_set_lccode:nn { ‘\A } { ‘a } % Standard behaviour \char_set_lccode:nn { ‘\A } { ‘\A + 32 } \char_set_lccode:nn { 50 } { 60 } </pre>
	The setting applies within the current T _E X group.
<hr/> <code>\char_value_lccode:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\char_value_lccode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Expands to the current lower case code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> .
<hr/> <code>\char_show_value_lccode:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\char_show_value_lccode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Displays the current lower case code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\char_set_uccode:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\char_set_uccode:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2015-08-06 <hr/>	Sets up the behaviour of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> when found inside <code>\text_uppercase:n</code> , such that <i>⟨character₁⟩</i> will be converted into <i>⟨character₂⟩</i> . The two <i>⟨characters⟩</i> may be specified using an <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> for the character code concerned. This may include the T _E X ‘ <i>⟨character⟩</i> ’ method for converting a single character into its character code:
	<pre> \char_set_uccode:nn { ‘a } { ‘\A } % Standard behaviour \char_set_uccode:nn { ‘\A } { ‘\A - 32 } \char_set_uccode:nn { 60 } { 50 } </pre>
	The setting applies within the current T _E X group.

<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_value_uccode:n</code> ★	<code>\char_value_uccode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Expands to the current upper case code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> .
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_show_value_uccode:n</code>	<code>\char_show_value_uccode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Displays the current upper case code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_set_mathcode:nn</code>	<code>\char_set_mathcode:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
Updated: 2015-08-06	This function sets up the math code of <i>⟨character⟩</i> . The <i>⟨character⟩</i> is specified as an <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> which will be used as the character code of the relevant character. The setting applies within the current T _E X group.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_value_mathcode:n</code> ★	<code>\char_value_mathcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Expands to the current math code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> .
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_show_value_mathcode:n</code>	<code>\char_show_value_mathcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Displays the current math code of the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_set_sfcode:nn</code>	<code>\char_set_sfcode:nn {⟨intexpr₁⟩} {⟨intexpr₂⟩}</code>
Updated: 2015-08-06	This function sets up the space factor for the <i>⟨character⟩</i> . The <i>⟨character⟩</i> is specified as an <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> which will be used as the character code of the relevant character. The setting applies within the current T _E X group.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_value_sfcode:n</code> ★	<code>\char_value_sfcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Expands to the current space factor for the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> .
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\char_show_value_sfcode:n</code>	<code>\char_show_value_sfcode:n {⟨integer expression⟩}</code>
	Displays the current space factor for the <i>⟨character⟩</i> with character code given by the <i>⟨integer expression⟩</i> on the terminal.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\l_char_active_seq</code>	Used to track which tokens may require special handling at the document level as they are (or have been at some point) of category <i>⟨active⟩</i> (catcode 13). Each entry in the sequence consists of a single escaped token, for example <code>\~</code> . Active tokens should be added to the sequence when they are defined for general document use.
New: 2012-01-23 Updated: 2015-11-11	
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\l_char_special_seq</code>	Used to track which tokens will require special handling when working with verbatim-like material at the document level as they are not of categories <i>⟨letter⟩</i> (catcode 11) or <i>⟨other⟩</i> (catcode 12). Each entry in the sequence consists of a single escaped token, for example <code>\</code> for the backslash or <code>{</code> for an opening brace. Escaped tokens should be added to the sequence when they are defined for general document use.
New: 2012-01-23 Updated: 2015-11-11	

3 Generic tokens

```
\c_group_begin_token
\c_group_end_token
\c_math_toggle_token
\c_alignment_token
\c_parameter_token
\c_math_superscript_token
\c_math_subscript_token
\c_space_token
```

These are implicit tokens which have the category code described by their name. They are used internally for test purposes but are also available to the programmer for other uses.

```
\c_catcode_letter_token
\c_catcode_other_token
```

These are implicit tokens which have the category code described by their name. They are used internally for test purposes and should not be used other than for category code tests.

```
\c_catcode_active_tl
```

A token list containing an active token. This is used internally for test purposes and should not be used other than in appropriately-constructed category code tests.

4 Converting tokens

```
\token_to_meaning:N ★
\token_to_meaning:c ★
```

`\token_to_meaning:N` $\langle token \rangle$

Inserts the current meaning of the $\langle token \rangle$ into the input stream as a series of characters of category code 12 (other). This is the primitive T_EX description of the $\langle token \rangle$, thus for example both functions defined by `\cs_set_nopar:Npn` and token list variables defined using `\tl_new:N` are described as macros.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\meaning`. The $\langle token \rangle$ can thus be an explicit space tokens or an explicit begin-group or end-group character token (`{` or `}` when normal T_EX category codes apply) even though these are not valid N-type arguments.

```
\token_to_str:N ★
\token_to_str:c ★
```

`\token_to_str:N` $\langle token \rangle$

Converts the given $\langle token \rangle$ into a series of characters with category code 12 (other). If the $\langle token \rangle$ is a control sequence, this will start with the current escape character with category code 12 (the escape character is part of the $\langle token \rangle$). This function requires only a single expansion.

T_EXhackers note: `\token_to_str:N` is the T_EX primitive `\string` renamed. The $\langle token \rangle$ can thus be an explicit space tokens or an explicit begin-group or end-group character token (`{` or `}` when normal T_EX category codes apply) even though these are not valid N-type arguments.

5 Token conditionals

<code>\token_if_group_begin_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_group_begin_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_group_begin:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_group_begin:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a begin group token (`{` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force). Note that an explicit begin group token cannot be tested in this way, as it is not a valid N-type argument.

<code>\token_if_group_end_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_group_end_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_group_end:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_group_end:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of an end group token (`}` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force). Note that an explicit end group token cannot be tested in this way, as it is not a valid N-type argument.

<code>\token_if_math_toggle_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_toggle_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_math_toggle:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_toggle:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a math shift token (`$` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force).

<code>\token_if_alignment_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_alignment_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_alignment:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_alignment:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of an alignment token (`&` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force).

<code>\token_if_parameter_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_parameter_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_parameter:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_parameter:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a macro parameter token (`#` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force).

<code>\token_if_math_superscript_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_superscript_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_math_superscript:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_superscript:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a superscript token (`^` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force).

<code>\token_if_math_subscript_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_subscript_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_math_subscript:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_math_subscript:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a subscript token (`_` when normal `TEX` category codes are in force).

<code>\token_if_space_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_space_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_space:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_space:NTF</code>	<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Tests if `<token>` has the category code of a space token. Note that an explicit space token with character code 32 cannot be tested in this way, as it is not a valid N-type argument.

<code>\token_if_letter_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_letter_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_letter:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_letter:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if `\token` has the category code of a letter token.

<code>\token_if_other_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_other_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_other:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_other:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if `\token` has the category code of an “other” token.

<code>\token_if_active_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_active_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_active:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_active:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if `\token` has the category code of an active character.

<code>\token_if_eq_catcode_p:NN</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_catcode_p:NN</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code>
<code>\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if the two `\tokens` have the same category code.

<code>\token_if_eq_charcode_p:NN</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_charcode_p:NN</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code>
<code>\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if the two `\tokens` have the same character code.

<code>\token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code>
<code>\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF</code>	<code>\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF</code>	<code>\token₁</code>	<code>\token₂</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if the two `\tokens` have the same meaning when expanded.

<code>\token_if_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Updated: 2011-05-23 Tests if the `\token` is a \TeX macro.

<code>\token_if_cs_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_cs_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_cs:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_cs:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if the `\token` is a control sequence.

<code>\token_if_expandable_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_expandable_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_expandable:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_expandable:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Tests if the `\token` is expandable. This test returns `\false` for an undefined token.

<code>\token_if_long_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_long_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_long_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_long_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20 Tests if the `\token` is a long macro.

<code>\token_if_protected_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token_if_protected_macro_p:N</code>	<code>\token</code>
<code>\token_if_protected_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token_if_protected_macro:NTF</code>	<code>\token</code> <code>{\true code}</code> <code>{\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the `\token` is a protected macro: for a macro which is both protected and long this returns `false`.

<code>\token_if_protected_long_macro_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_protected_long_macro_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_protected_long_macro:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_protected_long_macro:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is a protected long macro.

<code>\token_if_chardef_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_chardef_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_chardef:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_chardef:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a chardef.

T_EXhackers note: Booleans, boxes and small integer constants are implemented as `\chardefs`.

<code>\token_if_mathchardef_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_mathchardef_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_mathchardef:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_mathchardef:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a mathchardef.

<code>\token_if_dim_register_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_dim_register_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_dim_register:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_dim_register:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a dimension register.

<code>\token_if_int_register_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_int_register_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_int_register:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_int_register:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a integer register.

T_EXhackers note: Constant integers may be implemented as integer registers, `\chardefs`, or `\mathchardefs` depending on their value.

<code>\token_if_muskip_register_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_muskip_register_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_muskip_register:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_muskip_register:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

New: 2012-02-15

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a muskip register.

<code>\token_if_skip_register_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_skip_register_p:N</code>	<code><token></code>
<code>\token_if_skip_register:N</code>	<code>\NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_skip_register:NTF</code>
			<code><token> {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a skip register.

<code>\token_if_toks_register_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_toks_register_p:N</code>	$\langle token \rangle$
<code>\token_if_toks_register:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_toks_register:NTF</code>	$\langle token \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Updated: 2012-01-20

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is defined to be a toks register (not used by L^AT_EX3).

<code>\token_if_primitive_p:N</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_primitive_p:N</code>	$\langle token \rangle$
<code>\token_if_primitive:NTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\token_if_primitive:NTF</code>	$\langle token \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Updated: 2011-05-23

Tests if the $\langle token \rangle$ is an engine primitive.

6 Peeking ahead at the next token

There is often a need to look ahead at the next token in the input stream while leaving it in place. This is handled using the “peek” functions. The generic `\peek_after:Nw` is provided along with a family of predefined tests for common cases. As peeking ahead does *not* skip spaces the predefined tests include both a space-respecting and space-skipping version.

<code>\peek_after:Nw</code>	<code>\peek_after:Nw</code>	$\langle function \rangle$	$\langle token \rangle$
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

Locally sets the test variable `\l_peek_token` equal to $\langle token \rangle$ (as an implicit token, *not* as a token list), and then expands the $\langle function \rangle$. The $\langle token \rangle$ remains in the input stream as the next item after the $\langle function \rangle$. The $\langle token \rangle$ here may be \sqcup , $\{$ or $\}$ (assuming normal T_EX category codes), *i.e.* it is not necessarily the next argument which would be grabbed by a normal function.

<code>\peek_gafter:Nw</code>	<code>\peek_gafter:Nw</code>	$\langle function \rangle$	$\langle token \rangle$
------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

Globally sets the test variable `\g_peek_token` equal to $\langle token \rangle$ (as an implicit token, *not* as a token list), and then expands the $\langle function \rangle$. The $\langle token \rangle$ remains in the input stream as the next item after the $\langle function \rangle$. The $\langle token \rangle$ here may be \sqcup , $\{$ or $\}$ (assuming normal T_EX category codes), *i.e.* it is not necessarily the next argument which would be grabbed by a normal function.

<code>\l_peek_token</code>	Token set by <code>\peek_after:Nw</code> and available for testing as described above.
----------------------------	--

<code>\g_peek_token</code>	Token set by <code>\peek_gafter:Nw</code> and available for testing as described above.
----------------------------	---

<code>\peek_catcode:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_catcode:NTF</code>	$\langle test\ token \rangle$	$\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$	$\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same category code as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is left in the input stream after the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_catcode_ignore_spaces:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_catcode_ignore_spaces:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
--	--

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next non-space *<token>* in the input stream has the same category code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the *<token>* is left in the input stream after the *<true code>* or *<false code>* (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_catcode_remove:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_catcode_remove:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
---------------------------------------	---

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next *<token>* in the input stream has the same category code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the *<token>* is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the *<true code>* or *<false code>* in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_catcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_catcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
---	---

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next non-space *<token>* in the input stream has the same category code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the *<token>* is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the *<true code>* or *<false code>* in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_charcode:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_charcode:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
---------------------------------	---

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next *<token>* in the input stream has the same character code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the *<token>* is left in the input stream after the *<true code>* or *<false code>* (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_charcode_ignore_spaces:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_charcode_ignore_spaces:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
---	---

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next non-space *<token>* in the input stream has the same character code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the *<token>* is left in the input stream after the *<true code>* or *<false code>* (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<code>\peek_charcode_remove:NTF</code>	<code>\peek_charcode_remove:NTF <test token> {(true code)} {(false code)}</code>
--	--

Updated: 2012-12-20

Tests if the next *<token>* in the input stream has the same character code as the *<test token>* (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the *<token>* is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the *<true code>* or *<false code>* in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<u>\peek_charcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF</u>	<u>\peek_charcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF</u> $\langle test\ token \rangle$ { $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }
Updated: 2012-12-20	

Tests if the next non-space $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same character code as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<u>\peek_meaning:NTF</u>	<u>\peek_meaning:NTF</u> $\langle test\ token \rangle$ { $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }
Updated: 2011-07-02	

Tests if the next $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same meaning as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is left in the input stream after the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<u>\peek_meaning_ignore_spaces:NTF</u>	<u>\peek_meaning_ignore_spaces:NTF</u> $\langle test\ token \rangle$ { $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }
Updated: 2012-12-05	

Tests if the next non-space $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same meaning as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is left in the input stream after the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<u>\peek_meaning_remove:NTF</u>	<u>\peek_meaning_remove:NTF</u> $\langle test\ token \rangle$ { $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }
Updated: 2011-07-02	

Tests if the next $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same meaning as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF`). Spaces are respected by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

<u>\peek_meaning_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF</u>	<u>\peek_meaning_remove_ignore_spaces:NTF</u> $\langle test\ token \rangle$ { $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }
Updated: 2012-12-05	

Tests if the next non-space $\langle token \rangle$ in the input stream has the same meaning as the $\langle test\ token \rangle$ (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF`). Explicit and implicit space tokens (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored and removed by the test and the $\langle token \rangle$ is removed from the input stream if the test is true. The function then places either the $\langle true\ code \rangle$ or $\langle false\ code \rangle$ in the input stream (as appropriate to the result of the test).

`\peek_N_type:TF`

Updated: 2012-12-20

`\peek_N_type:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}`

Tests if the next *<token>* in the input stream can be safely grabbed as an N-type argument. The test is *<false>* if the next *<token>* is either an explicit or implicit begin-group or end-group token (with any character code), or an explicit or implicit space character (with character code 32 and category code 10), or an outer token (never used in L^AT_EX3) and *<true>* in all other cases. Note that a *<true>* result ensures that the next *<token>* is a valid N-type argument. However, if the next *<token>* is for instance `\c_space_token`, the test takes the *<false>* branch, even though the next *<token>* is in fact a valid N-type argument. The *<token>* is left in the input stream after the *<true code>* or *<false code>* (as appropriate to the result of the test).

7 Description of all possible tokens

Let us end by reviewing every case that a given token can fall into. This section is quite technical and some details are only meant for completeness. We distinguish the meaning of the token, which controls the expansion of the token and its effect on T_EX's state, and its shape, which is used when comparing token lists such as for delimited arguments. Two tokens of the same shape must have the same meaning, but the converse does not hold.

A token has one of the following shapes.

- A control sequence, characterized by the sequence of characters that constitute its name: for instance, `\use:n` is a five-letter control sequence.
- An active character token, characterized by its character code (between 0 and 1114111 for LuaT_EX and X_ƎT_EX and less for other engines) and category code 13.
- A character token, characterized by its character code and category code (one of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 or 12 whose meaning is described below).⁶

There are also a few internal tokens. The following list may be incomplete in some engines.

- Expanding `\the\font` results in a token that looks identical to the command that was used to select the current font (such as `\tenrm`) but it differs from it in shape.
- A “frozen” `\relax`, which differs from the primitive in shape (but has the same meaning), is inserted when the closing `\fi` of a conditional is encountered before the conditional is evaluated.
- Expanding `\noexpand <token>` (when the *<token>* is expandable) results in an internal token, displayed (temporarily) as `\notexpanded: <token>`, whose shape coincides with the *<token>* and whose meaning differs from `\relax`.
- An `\outer endtemplate:` can be encountered when peeking ahead at the next token; this expands to another internal token, `end of alignment template`.
- Tricky programming might access a frozen `\endwrite`.

⁶In LuaT_EX, there is also the case of “bytes”, which behave as character tokens of category code 12 (other) and character code between 1114112 and 1114366. They are used to output individual bytes to files, rather than UTF-8.

- Some frozen tokens can only be accessed in interactive sessions: `\cr`, `\right`, `\endgroup`, `\fi`, `\inaccessible`.

The meaning of a (non-active) character token is fixed by its category code (and character code) and cannot be changed. We call these tokens *explicit* character tokens. Category codes that a character token can have are listed below by giving a sample output of the \TeX primitive `\meaning`, together with their \LaTeX 3 names and most common example:

- 1 begin-group character (`group_begin`, often `{`),
- 2 end-group character (`group_end`, often `}`),
- 3 math shift character (`math_toggle`, often `$`),
- 4 alignment tab character (`alignment`, often `&`),
- 6 macro parameter character (`parameter`, often `#`),
- 7 superscript character (`math_superscript`, often `^`),
- 8 subscript character (`math_subscript`, often `_`),
- 10 blank space (`space`, often character code 32),
- 11 the letter (`letter`, such as `A`),
- 12 the character (`other`, such as `0`).

Category code 13 (`active`) is discussed below. Input characters can also have several other category codes which do not lead to character tokens for later processing: 0 (`escape`), 5 (`end_line`), 9 (`ignore`), 14 (`comment`), and 15 (`invalid`).

The meaning of a control sequence or active character can be identical to that of any character token listed above (with any character code), and we call such tokens *implicit* character tokens. The meaning is otherwise in the following list:

- a macro, used in \LaTeX 3 for most functions and some variables (`tl`, `fp`, `seq`, ...),
- a primitive such as `\def` or `\topmark`, used in \LaTeX 3 for some functions,
- a register such as `\count123`, used in \LaTeX 3 for the implementation of some variables (`int`, `dim`, ...),
- a constant integer such as `\char"56` or `\mathchar"121`,
- a font selection command,
- undefined.

Macros be `\protected` or not, `\long` or not (the opposite of what \LaTeX 3 calls `nopar`), and `\outer` or not (unused in \LaTeX 3). Their `\meaning` takes the form

$\langle properties \rangle$ **macro:** $\langle parameters \rangle \rightarrow \langle replacement \rangle$

where *properties* is among `\protected\long\outer`, *parameters* describes parameters that the macro expects, such as `#1#2#3`, and *replacement* describes how the parameters are manipulated, such as `#2/#1/#3`.

Now is perhaps a good time to mention some subtleties relating to tokens with category code 10 (space). Any input character with this category code (normally, space and tab characters) becomes a normal space, with character code 32 and category code 10.

When a macro takes an undelimited argument, explicit space characters (with character code 32 and category code 10) are ignored. If the following token is an explicit character token with category code 1 (begin-group) and an arbitrary character code, then `TEX` scans ahead to obtain an equal number of explicit character tokens with category code 1 (begin-group) and 2 (end-group), and the resulting list of tokens (with outer braces removed) becomes the argument. Otherwise, a single token is taken as the argument for the macro: we call such single tokens “N-type”, as they are suitable to be used as an argument for a function with the signature `:N`.

Part XVII

The l3prop package

Property lists

L^AT_EX3 implements a “property list” data type, which contain an unordered list of entries each of which consists of a $\langle key \rangle$ and an associated $\langle value \rangle$. The $\langle key \rangle$ and $\langle value \rangle$ may both be any $\langle balanced\ text \rangle$. It is possible to map functions to property lists such that the function is applied to every key–value pair within the list.

Each entry in a property list must have a unique $\langle key \rangle$: if an entry is added to a property list which already contains the $\langle key \rangle$ then the new entry overwrites the existing one. The $\langle keys \rangle$ are compared on a string basis, using the same method as `\str_if_eq:nn`.

Property lists are intended for storing key-based information for use within code. This is in contrast to key–value lists, which are a form of *input* parsed by the `keys` module.

1 Creating and initialising property lists

```
\prop_new:N
\prop_new:c
```

```
\prop_new:N <property list>
```

Creates a new $\langle property\ list \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle property\ list \rangle$ initially contains no entries.

```
\prop_clear:N
\prop_clear:c
\prop_gclear:N
\prop_gclear:c
```

```
\prop_clear:N <property list>
```

Clears all entries from the $\langle property\ list \rangle$.

```
\prop_clear_new:N
\prop_clear_new:c
\prop_gclear_new:N
\prop_gclear_new:c
```

```
\prop_clear_new:N <property list>
```

Ensures that the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ exists globally by applying `\prop_new:N` if necessary, then applies `\prop_(g)clear:N` to leave the list empty.

```
\prop_set_eq:NN
\prop_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)
\prop_gset_eq:NN
\prop_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)
```

```
\prop_set_eq:NN <property list1> <property list2>
```

Sets the content of $\langle property\ list_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle property\ list_2 \rangle$.

```
\prop_set_from_keyval:Nn
\prop_set_from_keyval:cn
\prop_gset_from_keyval:Nn
\prop_gset_from_keyval:cn
```

```
\prop_set_from_keyval:Nn <prop var>
```

```
{
  <key1> = <value1> ,
  <key2> = <value2> , ...
}
```

Sets $\langle prop\ var \rangle$ to contain key–value pairs given in the second argument. If duplicate keys appear only one of the values is kept.

New: 2017-11-28
Updated: 2019-08-25

```
\prop_const_from_keyval:Nn
\prop_const_from_keyval:cn
```

New: 2017-11-28
Updated: 2019-08-25

```
\prop_const_from_keyval:Nn <prop var>
{
  <key1> = <value1> ,
  <key2> = <value2> , ...
}
```

Creates a new constant *<prop var>* or raises an error if the name is already taken. The *<prop var>* is set globally to contain key–value pairs given in the second argument. If duplicate keys appear only one of the values is kept.

2 Adding entries to property lists

```
\prop_put:Nnn
\prop_put:(NnV|Nno|Nnx|NVn|NVV|Non|Noo|cnn|cnV|cno|cnx|cVn|cVV|con|coo)
\prop_gput:Nnn
\prop_gput:(NnV|Nno|Nnx|NVn|NVV|Non|Noo|cnn|cnV|cno|cnx|cVn|cVV|con|coo)
```

Updated: 2012-07-09

```
\prop_put:Nnn <property list>
{<key>} {<value>}
```

Adds an entry to the *<property list>* which may be accessed using the *<key>* and which has *<value>*. Both the *<key>* and *<value>* may contain any *<balanced text>*. The *<key>* is stored after processing with `\tl_to_str:n`, meaning that category codes are ignored. If the *<key>* is already present in the *<property list>*, the existing entry is overwritten by the new *<value>*.

```
\prop_put_if_new:Nnn
\prop_put_if_new:cnn
\prop_gput_if_new:Nnn
\prop_gput_if_new:cnn
```

```
\prop_put_if_new:Nnn <property list> {<key>} {<value>}
```

If the *<key>* is present in the *<property list>* then no action is taken. If the *<key>* is not present in the *<property list>* then a new entry is added. Both the *<key>* and *<value>* may contain any *<balanced text>*. The *<key>* is stored after processing with `\tl_to_str:n`, meaning that category codes are ignored.

3 Recovering values from property lists

```
\prop_get:NnN
\prop_get:(NVN|NoN|cnN|cVN|coN)
```

Updated: 2011-08-28

```
\prop_get:NnN <property list> {<key>} <tl var>
```

Recovers the *<value>* stored with *<key>* from the *<property list>*, and places this in the *<token list variable>*. If the *<key>* is not found in the *<property list>* then the *<token list variable>* is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`. The *<token list variable>* is set within the current T_EX group. See also `\prop_get:NnNTF`.

```
\prop_pop:NnN
\prop_pop:(NoN|cnN|coN)
```

Updated: 2011-08-18

```
\prop_pop:NnN <property list> {<key>} <tl var>
```

Recovers the *<value>* stored with *<key>* from the *<property list>*, and places this in the *<token list variable>*. If the *<key>* is not found in the *<property list>* then the *<token list variable>* is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`. The *<key>* and *<value>* are then deleted from the property list. Both assignments are local. See also `\prop_pop:NnNTF`.

<code>\prop_gpop:NnN</code>
<code>\prop_gpop:(NoN|cnN|coN)</code>
Updated: 2011-08-18

`\prop_gpop:NnN` $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{\langle key \rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var \rangle$

Recovers the $\langle value \rangle$ stored with $\langle key \rangle$ from the $\langle property\ list \rangle$, and places this in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is not found in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ then the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is set to the special marker `\q_no_value`. The $\langle key \rangle$ and $\langle value \rangle$ are then deleted from the property list. The $\langle property\ list \rangle$ is modified globally, while the assignment of the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ is local. See also `\prop_gpop:NnNTF`.

<code>\prop_item:Nn *</code>
<code>\prop_item:cn *</code>
New: 2014-07-17

`\prop_item:Nn` $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{\langle key \rangle\}$

Expands to the $\langle value \rangle$ corresponding to the $\langle key \rangle$ in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is missing, this has an empty expansion.

TeXhackers note: This function is slower than the non-expandable analogue `\prop_get:NnN`. The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle value \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an **x**-type argument expansion.

<code>\prop_count:N *</code>
<code>\prop_count:c *</code>

`\prop_count:N` $\langle property\ list \rangle$

Leaves the number of key–value pairs in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ in the input stream as an $\langle integer\ denotation \rangle$.

4 Modifying property lists

<code>\prop_remove:Nn</code>
<code>\prop_remove:(NV|cn|cV)</code>
<code>\prop_gremove:Nn</code>
<code>\prop_gremove:(NV|cn|cV)</code>
New: 2012-05-12

`\prop_remove:Nn` $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{\langle key \rangle\}$

Removes the entry listed under $\langle key \rangle$ from the $\langle property\ list \rangle$. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is not found in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ no change occurs, *i.e* there is no need to test for the existence of a key before deleting it.

5 Property list conditionals

<code>\prop_if_exist_p:N *</code>
<code>\prop_if_exist_p:c *</code>
<code>\prop_if_exist:NTF *</code>
<code>\prop_if_exist:cTF *</code>
New: 2012-03-03

`\prop_if_exist_p:N` $\langle property\ list \rangle$

`\prop_if_exist:NTF` $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Tests whether the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ really is a property list variable.

<code>\prop_if_empty_p:N *</code>
<code>\prop_if_empty_p:c *</code>
<code>\prop_if_empty:NTF *</code>
<code>\prop_if_empty:cTF *</code>

`\prop_if_empty_p:N` $\langle property\ list \rangle$

`\prop_if_empty:NTF` $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Tests if the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ is empty (containing no entries).

<code>\prop_if_in_p:Nn</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\prop_if_in:NnTF</code>	<code><property list> {<key>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\prop_if_in_p:(NV|No|cn|cV|co)</code>	<code>*</code>		
<code>\prop_if_in:NnTF</code>	<code>*</code>		
<code>\prop_if_in:(NV|No|cn|cV|co)TF</code>	<code>*</code>		

Updated: 2011-09-15

Tests if the $\langle key \rangle$ is present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, making the comparison using the method described by `\str_if_eq:nNTF`.

TeXhackers note: This function iterates through every key-value pair in the $\langle property list \rangle$ and is therefore slower than using the non-expandable `\prop_get:NnNTF`.

6 Recovering values from property lists with branching

The functions in this section combine tests for the presence of a key in a property list with recovery of the associated valued. This makes them useful for cases where different cases follow dependent on the presence or absence of a key in a property list. They offer increased readability and performance over separate testing and recovery phases.

<code>\prop_get:NnNTF</code>	<code>\prop_get:NnNTF</code>	<code><property list> {<key>} <token list variable></code>
<code>\prop_get:(NVN NoN cnN cVN coN)TF</code>		<code>{<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

Updated: 2012-05-19

If the $\langle key \rangle$ is not present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, leaves the $\langle false code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, stores the corresponding $\langle value \rangle$ in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ without removing it from the $\langle property list \rangle$, then leaves the $\langle true code \rangle$ in the input stream. The $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

<code>\prop_pop:NnNTF</code>	<code>\prop_pop:NnNTF</code>	<code><property list> {<key>} <token list variable> {<true code>}</code>
<code>\prop_pop:cnNTF</code>		<code>{<false code>}</code>

New: 2011-08-18
Updated: 2012-05-19

If the $\langle key \rangle$ is not present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, leaves the $\langle false code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, pops the corresponding $\langle value \rangle$ in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the $\langle property list \rangle$. Both the $\langle property list \rangle$ and the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ are assigned locally.

<code>\prop_gpop:NnNTF</code>	<code>\prop_gpop:NnNTF</code>	<code><property list> {<key>} <token list variable> {<true code>}</code>
<code>\prop_gpop:cnNTF</code>		<code>{<false code>}</code>

New: 2011-08-18
Updated: 2012-05-19

If the $\langle key \rangle$ is not present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, leaves the $\langle false code \rangle$ in the input stream. The value of the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is not defined in this case and should not be relied upon. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is present in the $\langle property list \rangle$, pops the corresponding $\langle value \rangle$ in the $\langle token list variable \rangle$, *i.e.* removes the item from the $\langle property list \rangle$. The $\langle property list \rangle$ is modified globally, while the $\langle token list variable \rangle$ is assigned locally.

7 Mapping to property lists

All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the $\langle function \rangle$ or $\langle code \rangle$ discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

$\backslash prop_map_function:Nn$	☆
$\backslash prop_map_function:cN$	☆
Updated: 2013-01-08	

$\backslash prop_map_function:Nn$ $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\langle function \rangle$

Applies $\langle function \rangle$ to every $\langle entry \rangle$ stored in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ receives two arguments for each iteration: the $\langle key \rangle$ and associated $\langle value \rangle$. The order in which $\langle entries \rangle$ are returned is not defined and should not be relied upon. To pass further arguments to the $\langle function \rangle$, see $\backslash prop_map_tokens:Nn$.

$\backslash prop_map_inline:Nn$	
$\backslash prop_map_inline:cN$	
Updated: 2013-01-08	

$\backslash prop_map_inline:Nn$ $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{ \langle inline\ function \rangle \}$

Applies $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ to every $\langle entry \rangle$ stored within the $\langle property\ list \rangle$. The $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ should consist of code which receives the $\langle key \rangle$ as #1 and the $\langle value \rangle$ as #2. The order in which $\langle entries \rangle$ are returned is not defined and should not be relied upon.

$\backslash prop_map_tokens:Nn$	☆
$\backslash prop_map_tokens:cN$	☆

$\backslash prop_map_tokens:Nn$ $\langle property\ list \rangle$ $\{ \langle code \rangle \}$

Analogue of $\backslash prop_map_function:Nn$ which maps several tokens instead of a single function. The $\langle code \rangle$ receives each key–value pair in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ as two trailing brace groups. For instance,

```
 $\backslash prop\_map\_tokens:Nn \backslash l\_my\_prop \{ \backslash str\_if\_eq:nnT \{ mykey \} \}$ 
```

expands to the value corresponding to `mykey`: for each pair in $\backslash l_my_prop$ the function $\backslash str_if_eq:nnT$ receives `mykey`, the $\langle key \rangle$ and the $\langle value \rangle$ as its three arguments. For that specific task, $\backslash prop_item:Nn$ is faster.

$\backslash prop_map_break:$	☆
Updated: 2012-06-29	

$\backslash prop_map_break:$

Used to terminate a $\backslash prop_map_...$ function before all entries in the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
 $\backslash prop\_map\_inline:Nn \backslash l\_my\_prop$ 
{
   $\backslash str\_if\_eq:nnTF \{ \#1 \} \{ bingo \}$ 
  {  $\backslash prop\_map\_break:$  }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a $\backslash prop_map_...$ scenario leads to low level T_EX errors.

T_EXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before further items are taken from the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

<hr/> <code>\prop_map_break:n</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\prop_map_break:n {<code>}</code>
Updated: 2012-06-29 <hr/>	Used to terminate a <code>\prop_map_...</code> function before all entries in the <i><property list></i> have been processed, inserting the <i><code></i> after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```

\prop_map_inline:Nn \l_my_prop
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \prop_map_break:n { <code> } }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}

```

Use outside of a `\prop_map_...` scenario leads to low level T_EX errors.

T_EXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *<code>* is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

8 Viewing property lists

<hr/> <code>\prop_show:N</code> <code>\prop_show:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\prop_show:N <property list></code>
Updated: 2015-08-01 <hr/>	Displays the entries in the <i><property list></i> in the terminal.

<hr/> <code>\prop_log:N</code> <code>\prop_log:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\prop_log:N <property list></code>
New: 2014-08-12 Updated: 2015-08-01 <hr/>	Writes the entries in the <i><property list></i> in the log file.

9 Scratch property lists

<hr/> <code>\l_tmpa_prop</code> <code>\l_tmpb_prop</code> <hr/>	Scratch property lists for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
New: 2012-06-23 <hr/>	

<hr/> <code>\g_tmpa_prop</code> <code>\g_tmpb_prop</code> <hr/>	Scratch property lists for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
New: 2012-06-23 <hr/>	

10 Constants

<u><u>\c_empty_prop</u></u>	A permanently-empty property list used for internal comparisons.
-----------------------------	--

Part XVIII

The l3msg package

Messages

Messages need to be passed to the user by modules, either when errors occur or to indicate how the code is proceeding. The `l3msg` module provides a consistent method for doing this (as opposed to writing directly to the terminal or log).

The system used by `l3msg` to create messages divides the process into two distinct parts. Named messages are created in the first part of the process; at this stage, no decision is made about the type of output that the message will produce. The second part of the process is actually producing a message. At this stage a choice of message *class* has to be made, for example `error`, `warning` or `info`.

By separating out the creation and use of messages, several benefits are available. First, the messages can be altered later without needing details of where they are used in the code. This makes it possible to alter the language used, the detail level and so on. Secondly, the output which results from a given message can be altered. This can be done on a message class, module or message name basis. In this way, message behaviour can be altered and messages can be entirely suppressed.

1 Creating new messages

All messages have to be created before they can be used. The text of messages is automatically wrapped to the length available in the console. As a result, formatting is only needed where it helps to show meaning. In particular, `\\` may be used to force a new line and `_` forces an explicit space. Additionally, `\{`, `\#`, `\}`, `\%` and `\~` can be used to produce the corresponding character.

Messages may be subdivided *by one level* using the `/` character. This is used within the message filtering system to allow for example the L^AT_EX kernel messages to belong to the module `LaTeX` while still being filterable at a more granular level. Thus for example

```
\msg_new:nnnn { mymodule } { submodule / message } ...
```

will allow to filter out specifically messages from the `submodule`.

```
\msg_new:nnnn
\msg_new:nnn
Updated: 2011-08-16
```

```
\msg_new:nnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<text>} {<more text>}
```

Creates a *<message>* for a given *<module>*. The message is defined to first give *<text>* and then *<more text>* if the user requests it. If no *<more text>* is available then a standard text is given instead. Within *<text>* and *<more text>* four parameters (**#1** to **#4**) can be used: these will be supplied at the time the message is used. An error is raised if the *<message>* already exists.

```
\msg_set:nnnn
\msg_set:nnn
\msg_gset:nnnn
\msg_gset:nnn
```

```
\msg_set:nnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<text>} {<more text>}
```

Sets up the text for a *<message>* for a given *<module>*. The message is defined to first give *<text>* and then *<more text>* if the user requests it. If no *<more text>* is available then a standard text is given instead. Within *<text>* and *<more text>* four parameters (**#1** to **#4**) can be used: these will be supplied at the time the message is used.

<code>\msg_if_exist_p:nn</code> *	<code>\msg_if_exist_p:nn {<module>} {<message>}</code>
<code>\msg_if_exist:nnTF</code> *	<code>\msg_if_exist:nnTF {<module>} {<message>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
New: 2012-03-03	Tests whether the <i><message></i> for the <i><module></i> is currently defined.

2 Contextual information for messages

<code>\msg_line_context:</code> ☆	<code>\msg_line_context:</code>
	Prints the current line number when a message is given, and thus suitable for giving context to messages. The number itself is proceeded by the text <code>on line</code> .

<code>\msg_line_number:</code> *	<code>\msg_line_number:</code>
	Prints the current line number when a message is given.

<code>\msg_fatal_text:n</code> *	<code>\msg_fatal_text:n {<module>}</code>
	Produces the standard text
	Fatal Package <i><module></i> Error
	This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the <i><module></i> to be included.

<code>\msg_critical_text:n</code> *	<code>\msg_critical_text:n {<module>}</code>
	Produces the standard text
	Critical Package <i><module></i> Error
	This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the <i><module></i> to be included.

<code>\msg_error_text:n</code> *	<code>\msg_error_text:n {<module>}</code>
	Produces the standard text
	Package <i><module></i> Error
	This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the <i><module></i> to be included.

<code>\msg_warning_text:n</code> *	<code>\msg_warning_text:n {<module>}</code>
	Produces the standard text
	Package <i><module></i> Warning
	This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the <i><module></i> to be included. The <i><type></i> of <i><module></i> may be adjusted: Package is the standard outcome: see <code>\msg_module_type:n</code> .

<code>\msg_info_text:n</code> ★	<code>\msg_info_text:n {⟨module⟩}</code>
---------------------------------	--

Produces the standard text:

Package `⟨module⟩` Info

This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the `⟨module⟩` to be included. The `⟨type⟩` of `⟨module⟩` may be adjusted: **Package** is the standard outcome: see `\msg_module_type:n`.

<code>\msg_module_name:n</code> ★	<code>\msg_module_name:n {⟨module⟩}</code>
-----------------------------------	--

New: 2018-10-10

Expands to the public name of the `⟨module⟩` as defined by `\g_msg_module_name_prop` (or otherwise leaves the `⟨module⟩` unchanged).

<code>\msg_module_type:n</code> ★	<code>\msg_module_type:n {⟨module⟩}</code>
-----------------------------------	--

New: 2018-10-10

Expands to the description which applies to the `⟨module⟩`, for example a **Package** or **Class**. The information here is defined in `\g_msg_module_type_prop`, and will default to **Package** if an entry is not present.

<code>\msg_see_documentation_text:n</code> ★	<code>\msg_see_documentation_text:n {⟨module⟩}</code>
--	---

Updated: 2018-09-30

Produces the standard text

See the `⟨module⟩` documentation for further information.

This function can be redefined to alter the language in which the message is given, using #1 as the name of the `⟨module⟩` to be included. The name of the `⟨module⟩` may be altered by use of `\g_msg_module_documentation_prop`

<code>\g_msg_module_name_prop</code>

New: 2018-10-10

Provides a mapping between the module name used for messages, and that for documentation. For example, **L^AT_EX3** core messages are stored in the reserved **L^AT_EX** tree, but are printed as **L^AT_EX3**.

<code>\g_msg_module_type_prop</code>

New: 2018-10-10

Provides a mapping between the module name used for messages, and that type of module. For example, for **L^AT_EX3** core messages, an empty entry is set here meaning that they are not described using the standard **Package** text.

3 Issuing messages

Messages behave differently depending on the message class. In all cases, the message may be issued supplying 0 to 4 arguments. If the number of arguments supplied here does not match the number in the definition of the message, extra arguments are ignored, or empty arguments added (of course the sense of the message may be impaired). The four arguments are converted to strings before being added to the message text: the **x**-type variants should be used to expand material.

```

\msg_fatal:nnnnnn
\msg_fatal:nnxxxx
\msg_fatal:nnnnn
\msg_fatal:nnxxx
\msg_fatal:nnnn
\msg_fatal:nnxx
\msg_fatal:nnn
\msg_fatal:nnx
\msg_fatal:nn

```

Updated: 2012-08-11

```

\msg_fatal:nnnnnn {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg three}
{\arg four}

```

Issues $\langle module \rangle$ error $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. After issuing a fatal error the T_EX run halts. No PDF file will be produced in this case (DVI mode runs may produce a truncated DVI file).

```

\msg_critical:nnnnnn
\msg_critical:nnxxxx
\msg_critical:nnnnn
\msg_critical:nnxxx
\msg_critical:nnnn
\msg_critical:nnxx
\msg_critical:nnn
\msg_critical:nnx
\msg_critical:nn

```

Updated: 2012-08-11

```

\msg_critical:nnnnnn {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg three}
{\arg four}

```

Issues $\langle module \rangle$ error $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. After issuing a critical error, T_EX stops reading the current input file. This may halt the T_EX run (if the current file is the main file) or may abort reading a sub-file.

T_EXhackers note: The T_EX `\endinput` primitive is used to exit the file. In particular, the rest of the current line remains in the input stream.

```

\msg_error:nnnnnn
\msg_error:nnxxxx
\msg_error:nnnnn
\msg_error:nnxxx
\msg_error:nnnn
\msg_error:nnxx
\msg_error:nnn
\msg_error:nnx
\msg_error:nn

```

Updated: 2012-08-11

```

\msg_error:nnnnnn {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg three}
{\arg four}

```

Issues $\langle module \rangle$ error $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. The error interrupts processing and issues the text at the terminal. After user input, the run continues.

```

\msg_warning:nnnnnn
\msg_warning:nnxxxx
\msg_warning:nnnnn
\msg_warning:nnxxx
\msg_warning:nnnn
\msg_warning:nnxx
\msg_warning:nnn
\msg_warning:nnx
\msg_warning:nn

```

Updated: 2012-08-11

```

\msg_warning:nnxxxx {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg three}
{\arg four}

```

Issues $\langle module \rangle$ warning $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. The warning text is added to the log file and the terminal, but the T_EX run is not interrupted.

<code>\msg_info:nnnnnn</code> <code>\msg_info:nnxxxx</code> <code>\msg_info:nnnnn</code> <code>\msg_info:nnxxx</code> <code>\msg_info:nnnn</code> <code>\msg_info:nnxx</code> <code>\msg_info:nnn</code> <code>\msg_info:nnx</code> <code>\msg_info:nn</code>	<code>\msg_info:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code> Issues <i><module></i> information <i><message></i> , passing <i><arg one></i> to <i><arg four></i> to the text-creating functions. The information text is added to the log file.
---	---

Updated: 2012-08-11

<code>\msg_log:nnnnnn</code> <code>\msg_log:nnxxxx</code> <code>\msg_log:nnnnn</code> <code>\msg_log:nnxxx</code> <code>\msg_log:nnnn</code> <code>\msg_log:nnxx</code> <code>\msg_log:nnn</code> <code>\msg_log:nnx</code> <code>\msg_log:nn</code>	<code>\msg_log:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code> Issues <i><module></i> information <i><message></i> , passing <i><arg one></i> to <i><arg four></i> to the text-creating functions. The information text is added to the log file: the output is briefer than <code>\msg_info:nnnnnn</code> .
--	---

Updated: 2012-08-11

<code>\msg_none:nnnnnn</code> <code>\msg_none:nnxxxx</code> <code>\msg_none:nnnnn</code> <code>\msg_none:nnxxx</code> <code>\msg_none:nnnn</code> <code>\msg_none:nnxx</code> <code>\msg_none:nnn</code> <code>\msg_none:nnx</code> <code>\msg_none:nn</code>	<code>\msg_none:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code> Does nothing: used as a message class to prevent any output at all (see the discussion of message redirection).
---	--

Updated: 2012-08-11

4 Redirecting messages

Each message has a “name”, which can be used to alter the behaviour of the message when it is given. Thus we might have

```
\msg_new:nnnn { module } { my-message } { Some-text } { Some-more-text }
```

to define a message, with

```
\msg_error:nn { module } { my-message }
```

when it is used. With no filtering, this raises an error. However, we could alter the behaviour with

```
\msg_redirect_class:nn { error } { warning }
```

to turn all errors into warnings, or with

```
\msg_redirect_module:nnn { module } { error } { warning }
```

to alter only messages from that module, or even

```
\msg_redirect_name:nnn { module } { my-message } { warning }
```

to target just one message. Redirection applies first to individual messages, then to messages from one module and finally to messages of one class. Thus it is possible to select out an individual message for special treatment even if the entire class is already redirected.

Multiple redirections are possible. Redirections can be cancelled by providing an empty argument for the target class. Redirection to a missing class raises an error immediately. Infinite loops are prevented by eliminating the redirection starting from the target of the redirection that caused the loop to appear. Namely, if redirections are requested as $A \rightarrow B$, $B \rightarrow C$ and $C \rightarrow A$ in this order, then the $A \rightarrow B$ redirection is cancelled.

```
\msg_redirect_class:nn
```

Updated: 2012-04-27

```
\msg_redirect_class:nn {<class one>} {<class two>}
```

Changes the behaviour of messages of *<class one>* so that they are processed using the code for those of *<class two>*.

```
\msg_redirect_module:nnn
```

Updated: 2012-04-27

```
\msg_redirect_module:nnn {<module>} {<class one>} {<class two>}
```

Redirects message of *<class one>* for *<module>* to act as though they were from *<class two>*. Messages of *<class one>* from sources other than *<module>* are not affected by this redirection. This function can be used to make some messages “silent” by default. For example, all of the **warning** messages of *<module>* could be turned off with:

```
\msg_redirect_module:nnn { module } { warning } { none }
```

```
\msg_redirect_name:nnn
```

Updated: 2012-04-27

```
\msg_redirect_name:nnn {<module>} {<message>} {<class>}
```

Redirects a specific *<message>* from a specific *<module>* to act as a member of *<class>* of messages. No further redirection is performed. This function can be used to make a selected message “silent” without changing global parameters:

```
\msg_redirect_name:nnn { module } { annoying-message } { none }
```

Part XIX

The l3file package

File and I/O operations

This module provides functions for working with external files. Some of these functions apply to an entire file, and have prefix `\file_...`, while others are used to work with files on a line by line basis and have prefix `\ior_...` (reading) or `\iow_...` (writing).

It is important to remember that when reading external files T_EX attempts to locate them using both the operating system path and entries in the T_EX file database (most T_EX systems use such a database). Thus the “current path” for T_EX is somewhat broader than that for other programs.

For functions which expect a $\langle file\ name \rangle$ argument, this argument may contain both literal items and expandable content, which should on full expansion be the desired file name. Active characters (as declared in `\l_char_active_seq`) are *not* expanded, allowing the direct use of these in file names. Quote tokens (") are not permitted in file names as they are reserved for internal use by some T_EX primitives.

Spaces are trimmed at the beginning and end of the file name: this reflects the fact that some file systems do not allow or interact unpredictably with spaces in these positions. When no extension is given, this will trim spaces from the start of the name only.

1 Input–output stream management

As T_EX engines have a limited number of input and output streams, direct use of the streams by the programmer is not supported in L^AT_EX3. Instead, an internal pool of streams is maintained, and these are allocated and deallocated as needed by other modules. As a result, the programmer should close streams when they are no longer needed, to release them for other processes.

Note that I/O operations are global: streams should all be declared with global names and treated accordingly.

```
\ior_new:N
\ior_new:c
\iow_new:N
\iow_new:c
```

New: 2011-09-26
Updated: 2011-12-27

```
\ior_new:N  $\langle stream \rangle$ 
\iow_new:N  $\langle stream \rangle$ 
```

Globally reserves the name of the $\langle stream \rangle$, either for reading or for writing as appropriate. The $\langle stream \rangle$ is not opened until the appropriate `\..._open:Nn` function is used. Attempting to use a $\langle stream \rangle$ which has not been opened is an error, and the $\langle stream \rangle$ will behave as the corresponding `\c_term_...`.

```
\ior_open:Nn
\ior_open:cn
```

Updated: 2012-02-10

```
\ior_open:Nn  $\langle stream \rangle$  { $\langle file\ name \rangle$ }
```

Opens $\langle file\ name \rangle$ for reading using $\langle stream \rangle$ as the control sequence for file access. If the $\langle stream \rangle$ was already open it is closed before the new operation begins. The $\langle stream \rangle$ is available for access immediately and will remain allocated to $\langle file\ name \rangle$ until a `\ior_close:N` instruction is given or the T_EX run ends. If the file is not found, an error is raised.

<hr/> <code>\ior_open:NnTF</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_open:NnTF <stream> {<file name>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\ior_open:cnTF</code> <hr/>	
<hr/> New: 2013-01-12 <hr/>	Opens <i><file name></i> for reading using <i><stream></i> as the control sequence for file access. If the <i><stream></i> was already open it is closed before the new operation begins. The <i><stream></i> is available for access immediately and will remain allocated to <i><file name></i> until a <code>\ior_close:N</code> instruction is given or the TeX run ends. The <i><true code></i> is then inserted into the input stream. If the file is not found, no error is raised and the <i><false code></i> is inserted into the input stream.
<hr/>	
<code>\iow_open:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_open:Nn <stream> {<file name>}</code>
<code>\iow_open:cn</code> <hr/>	
<hr/> Updated: 2012-02-09 <hr/>	Opens <i><file name></i> for writing using <i><stream></i> as the control sequence for file access. If the <i><stream></i> was already open it is closed before the new operation begins. The <i><stream></i> is available for access immediately and will remain allocated to <i><file name></i> until a <code>\iow_close:N</code> instruction is given or the TeX run ends. Opening a file for writing clears any existing content in the file (<i>i.e.</i> writing is <i>not</i> additive).
<hr/>	
<code>\ior_close:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_close:N <stream></code>
<code>\ior_close:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_close:N <stream></code>
<code>\iow_close:N</code> <hr/>	Closes the <i><stream></i> . Streams should always be closed when they are finished with as this ensures that they remain available to other programmers.
<code>\iow_close:c</code> <hr/>	
<hr/> Updated: 2012-07-31 <hr/>	
<hr/>	
<code>\ior_show_list:</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_show_list:</code>
<code>\ior_log_list:</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_log_list:</code>
<code>\iow_show_list:</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_show_list:</code>
<code>\iow_log_list:</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_log_list:</code>
<hr/> New: 2017-06-27 <hr/>	Display (to the terminal or log file) a list of the file names associated with each open (read or write) stream. This is intended for tracking down problems.

1.1 Reading from files

Reading from files and reading from the terminal are separate processes in `expl3`. The functions `\ior_get:NN` and `\ior_str_get:NN`, and their branching equivalents, are designed to work with *files*.

<code>\ior_get:NN</code>
<code>\ior_get:NNTF</code>
New: 2012-06-24
Updated: 2019-03-23

`\ior_get:NN` $\langle stream \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$
`\ior_get:NNTF` $\langle stream \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\langle true\ code \rangle$ $\langle false\ code \rangle$

Function that reads one or more lines (until an equal number of left and right braces are found) from the file input $\langle stream \rangle$ and stores the result locally in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ variable. The material read from the $\langle stream \rangle$ is tokenized by \TeX according to the category codes and `\endlinechar` in force when the function is used. Assuming normal settings, any lines which do not end in a comment character `%` have the line ending converted to a space, so for example input

```
a b c
```

results in a token list `a_b_c_`. Any blank line is converted to the token `\par`. Therefore, blank lines can be skipped by using a test such as

```
\ior_get:NN \l_my_stream \l_tmpa_tl
\tl_set:Nn \l_tmpb_tl { \par }
\tl_if_eq:NMF \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
...
```

Also notice that if multiple lines are read to match braces then the resulting token list can contain `\par` tokens. In the non-branching version, where the $\langle stream \rangle$ is not open the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ is set to `\q_no_value`.

\TeX hackers note: This protected macro is a wrapper around the \TeX primitive `\read`. Regardless of settings, \TeX replaces trailing space and tab characters (character codes 32 and 9) in each line by an end-of-line character (character code `\endlinechar`, omitted if `\endlinechar` is negative or too large) before turning characters into tokens according to current category codes. With default settings, spaces appearing at the beginning of lines are also ignored.

<code>\ior_str_get:NN</code>
<code>\ior_str_get:NNTF</code>
New: 2016-12-04
Updated: 2019-03-23

`\ior_str_get:NN` $\langle stream \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$
`\ior_str_get:NNTF` $\langle stream \rangle$ $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ $\langle true\ code \rangle$ $\langle false\ code \rangle$

Function that reads one line from the file input $\langle stream \rangle$ and stores the result locally in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ variable. The material is read from the $\langle stream \rangle$ as a series of tokens with category code 12 (other), with the exception of space characters which are given category code 10 (space). Multiple whitespace characters are retained by this process. It always only reads one line and any blank lines in the input result in the $\langle token\ list\ variable \rangle$ being empty. Unlike `\ior_get:NN`, line ends do not receive any special treatment. Thus input

```
a b c
```

results in a token list `a b c` with the letters `a`, `b`, and `c` having category code 12. In the non-branching version, where the $\langle stream \rangle$ is not open the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ is set to `\q_no_value`.

\TeX hackers note: This protected macro is a wrapper around the $\varepsilon\text{\TeX}$ primitive `\readline`. Regardless of settings, \TeX removes trailing space and tab characters (character codes 32 and 9). However, the end-line character normally added by this primitive is not included in the result of `\ior_str_get:NN`.

All mappings are done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the $\langle function \rangle$ or $\langle code \rangle$ discussed below remain in effect after the loop.

<hr/> <code>\ior_map_inline:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_map_inline:Nn <stream> {<inline function>}</code>
<hr/> New: 2012-02-11 <hr/>	Applies the <i><inline function></i> to each set of <i><lines></i> obtained by calling <code>\ior_get:NN</code> until reaching the end of the file. \TeX ignores any trailing new-line marker from the file it reads. The <i><inline function></i> should consist of code which receives the <i><line></i> as <i>#1</i> .
<hr/> <code>\ior_str_map_inline:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_str_map_inline:Nn <stream> {<inline function>}</code>
<hr/> New: 2012-02-11 <hr/>	Applies the <i><inline function></i> to every <i><line></i> in the <i><stream></i> . The material is read from the <i><stream></i> as a series of tokens with category code 12 (other), with the exception of space characters which are given category code 10 (space). The <i><inline function></i> should consist of code which receives the <i><line></i> as <i>#1</i> . Note that \TeX removes trailing space and tab characters (character codes 32 and 9) from every line upon input. \TeX also ignores any trailing new-line marker from the file it reads.
<hr/> <code>\ior_map_variable:NNn</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_map_variable:NNn <stream> <tl var> {<code>}</code>
<hr/> New: 2019-01-13 <hr/>	For each set of <i><lines></i> obtained by calling <code>\ior_get:NN</code> until reaching the end of the file, stores the <i><lines></i> in the <i><tl var></i> then applies the <i><code></i> . The <i><code></i> will usually make use of the <i><variable></i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i><variable></i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last set of <i><lines></i> , or its original value if the <i><stream></i> is empty. \TeX ignores any trailing new-line marker from the file it reads. This function is typically faster than <code>\ior_map_inline:Nn</code> .
<hr/> <code>\ior_str_map_variable:NNn</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_str_map_variable:NNn <stream> <variable> {<code>}</code>
<hr/> New: 2019-01-13 <hr/>	For each <i><line></i> in the <i><stream></i> , stores the <i><line></i> in the <i><variable></i> then applies the <i><code></i> . The material is read from the <i><stream></i> as a series of tokens with category code 12 (other), with the exception of space characters which are given category code 10 (space). The <i><code></i> will usually make use of the <i><variable></i> , but this is not enforced. The assignments to the <i><variable></i> are local. Its value after the loop is the last <i><line></i> , or its original value if the <i><stream></i> is empty. Note that \TeX removes trailing space and tab characters (character codes 32 and 9) from every line upon input. \TeX also ignores any trailing new-line marker from the file it reads. This function is typically faster than <code>\ior_str_map_inline:Nn</code> .
<hr/> <code>\ior_map_break:</code> <hr/>	<code>\ior_map_break:</code>
<hr/> New: 2012-06-29 <hr/>	Used to terminate a <code>\ior_map_...</code> function before all lines from the <i><stream></i> have been processed. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example <pre> \ior_map_inline:Nn \l_my_ior { \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo } { \ior_map_break: } { % Do something useful } }</pre>

Use outside of a `\ior_map_...` scenario leads to low level \TeX errors.

\TeX hackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before further items are taken from the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

<code>\ior_map_break:n</code>
New: 2012-06-29

`\ior_map_break:n {<code>}`

Used to terminate a `\ior_map_...` function before all lines in the *<stream>* have been processed, inserting the *<code>* after the mapping has ended. This normally takes place within a conditional statement, for example

```
\ior_map_inline:Nn \l_my_ior
{
  \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { bingo }
  { \ior_map_break:n { <code> } }
  {
    % Do something useful
  }
}
```

Use outside of a `\ior_map_...` scenario leads to low level TeX errors.

TeXhackers note: When the mapping is broken, additional tokens may be inserted before the *<code>* is inserted into the input stream. This depends on the design of the mapping function.

<code>\ior_if_eof_p:N *</code>
<code>\ior_if_eof:NTF *</code>
Updated: 2012-02-10

`\ior_if_eof_p:N <stream>`

`\ior_if_eof:NTF <stream> {<true code>} {<false code>}`

Tests if the end of a file *<stream>* has been reached during a reading operation. The test also returns a `true` value if the *<stream>* is not open.

1.2 Writing to files

<code>\iow_now:Nn</code>
<code>\iow_now:(Nx|cn|cx)</code>
Updated: 2012-06-05

`\iow_now:Nn <stream> {<tokens>}`

This functions writes *<tokens>* to the specified *<stream>* immediately (*i.e.* the write operation is called on expansion of `\iow_now:Nn`).

<code>\iow_log:n</code>
<code>\iow_log:x</code>

`\iow_log:n {<tokens>}`

This function writes the given *<tokens>* to the log (transcript) file immediately: it is a dedicated version of `\iow_now:Nn`.

<code>\iow_term:n</code>
<code>\iow_term:x</code>

`\iow_term:n {<tokens>}`

This function writes the given *<tokens>* to the terminal file immediately: it is a dedicated version of `\iow_now:Nn`.

<hr/> <code>\iow_shipout:Nn</code> <code>\iow_shipout:(Nx cn cx)</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_shipout:Nn <stream> {<tokens>}</code> This functions writes $\langle tokens \rangle$ to the specified $\langle stream \rangle$ when the current page is finalised (<i>i.e.</i> at shipout). The x -type variants expand the $\langle tokens \rangle$ at the point where the function is used but <i>not</i> when the resulting tokens are written to the $\langle stream \rangle$ (<i>cf.</i> <code>\iow_shipout_x:Nn</code>). <p>T_EXhackers note: When using <code>expl3</code> with a format other than L^AT_EX, new line characters inserted using <code>\iow_newline:</code> or using the line-wrapping code <code>\iow_wrap:nnnN</code> are not recognized in the argument of <code>\iow_shipout:Nn</code>. This may lead to the insertion of additional unwanted line-breaks.</p>
<hr/> <code>\iow_shipout_x:Nn</code> <code>\iow_shipout_x:(Nx cn cx)</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-09-08 <hr/>	<code>\iow_shipout_x:Nn <stream> {<tokens>}</code> This functions writes $\langle tokens \rangle$ to the specified $\langle stream \rangle$ when the current page is finalised (<i>i.e.</i> at shipout). The $\langle tokens \rangle$ are expanded at the time of writing in addition to any expansion when the function is used. This makes these functions suitable for including material finalised during the page building process (such as the page number integer). <p>T_EXhackers note: This is a wrapper around the T_EX primitive <code>\write</code>. When using <code>expl3</code> with a format other than L^AT_EX, new line characters inserted using <code>\iow_newline:</code> or using the line-wrapping code <code>\iow_wrap:nnnN</code> are not recognized in the argument of <code>\iow_shipout:Nn</code>. This may lead to the insertion of additional unwanted line-breaks.</p>
<hr/> <code>\iow_char:N *</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_char:N \<char></code> Inserts $\langle char \rangle$ into the output stream. Useful when trying to write difficult characters such as %, {, }, <i>etc.</i> in messages, for example: $\backslash\mathrm{iow_now:Nx} \backslash\mathrm{g_my_iow} \{ \backslash\mathrm{iow_char:N} \{ \mathrm{text} \backslash\mathrm{iow_char:N} \} \}$ The function has no effect if writing is taking place without expansion (<i>e.g.</i> in the second argument of <code>\iow_now:Nn</code>).
<hr/> <code>\iow_newline: *</code> <hr/>	<code>\iow_newline:</code> Function to add a new line within the $\langle tokens \rangle$ written to a file. The function has no effect if writing is taking place without expansion (<i>e.g.</i> in the second argument of <code>\iow_now:Nn</code>). <p>T_EXhackers note: When using <code>expl3</code> with a format other than L^AT_EX, the character inserted by <code>\iow_newline:</code> is not recognized by T_EX, which may lead to the insertion of additional unwanted line-breaks. This issue only affects <code>\iow_shipout:Nn</code>, <code>\iow_shipout_x:Nn</code> and direct uses of primitive operations.</p>

1.3 Wrapping lines in output

`\iow_wrap:nnnN`
`\iow_wrap:nxnN`

New: 2012-06-28
Updated: 2017-12-04

`\iow_wrap:nnnN` $\{\langle text \rangle\}$ $\{\langle run-on text \rangle\}$ $\{\langle set up \rangle\}$ $\langle function \rangle$

This function wraps the $\langle text \rangle$ to a fixed number of characters per line. At the start of each line which is wrapped, the $\langle run-on text \rangle$ is inserted. The line character count targeted is the value of `\l_iow_line_count_int` minus the number of characters in the $\langle run-on text \rangle$ for all lines except the first, for which the target number of characters is simply `\l_iow_line_count_int` since there is no run-on text. The $\langle text \rangle$ and $\langle run-on text \rangle$ are exhaustively expanded by the function, with the following substitutions:

- `\` or `\iow_newline`: may be used to force a new line,
- `_` may be used to represent a forced space (for example after a control sequence),
- `\#`, `\%`, `\{`, `\}`, `\~` may be used to represent the corresponding character,
- `\iow_allow_break`: may be used to allow a line-break without inserting a space (this is experimental),
- `\iow_indent:n` may be used to indent a part of the $\langle text \rangle$ (not the $\langle run-on text \rangle$).

Additional functions may be added to the wrapping by using the $\langle set up \rangle$, which is executed before the wrapping takes place: this may include overriding the substitutions listed.

Any expandable material in the $\langle text \rangle$ which is not to be expanded on wrapping should be converted to a string using `\token_to_str:N`, `\tl_to_str:n`, `\tl_to_str:N`, etc.

The result of the wrapping operation is passed as a braced argument to the $\langle function \rangle$, which is typically a wrapper around a write operation. The output of `\iow_wrap:nnnN` (i.e. the argument passed to the $\langle function \rangle$) consists of characters of category “other” (category code 12), with the exception of spaces which have category “space” (category code 10). This means that the output does *not* expand further when written to a file.

T_EXhackers note: Internally, `\iow_wrap:nnnN` carries out an x-type expansion on the $\langle text \rangle$ to expand it. This is done in such a way that `\exp_not:N` or `\exp_not:n` could be used to prevent expansion of material. However, this is less conceptually clear than conversion to a string, which is therefore the supported method for handling expandable material in the $\langle text \rangle$.

`\iow_indent:n`

New: 2011-09-21

`\iow_indent:n` $\{\langle text \rangle\}$

In the first argument of `\iow_wrap:nnnN` (for instance in messages), indents $\langle text \rangle$ by four spaces. This function does not cause a line break, and only affects lines which start within the scope of the $\langle text \rangle$. In case the indented $\langle text \rangle$ should appear on separate lines from the surrounding text, use `\` to force line breaks.

`\l_iow_line_count_int`

New: 2012-06-24

The maximum number of characters in a line to be written by the `\iow_wrap:nnnN` function. This value depends on the T_EX system in use: the standard value is 78, which is typically correct for unmodified T_EXlive and MiK_T_EX systems.

1.4 Constant input–output streams, and variables

<code>\g_tmpa_iow</code> <code>\g_tmpb_iow</code>	Scratch input stream for global use. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<hr/> <small>New: 2017-12-11</small>	

<code>\c_log_iow</code> <code>\c_term_iow</code>	Constant output streams for writing to the log and to the terminal (plus the log), respectively.
---	--

<code>\g_tmpa_iow</code> <code>\g_tmpb_iow</code>	Scratch output stream for global use. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<hr/> <small>New: 2017-12-11</small>	

1.5 Primitive conditionals

<code>\if_eof:w ★</code>	<code>\if_eof:w <stream></code> <code><true code></code> <code>\else:</code> <code><false code></code> <code>\fi:</code> Tests if the <code><stream></code> returns “end of file”, which is true for non-existent files. The <code>\else:</code> branch is optional.
--------------------------	---

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\ifeof`.

2 File operation functions

<code>\g_file_curr_dir_str</code> <code>\g_file_curr_name_str</code> <code>\g_file_curr_ext_str</code>	Contain the directory, name and extension of the current file. The directory is empty if the file was loaded without an explicit path (<i>i.e.</i> if it is in the T _E X search path), and does <i>not</i> end in / other than the case that it is exactly equal to the root directory. The <code><name></code> and <code><ext></code> parts together make up the file name, thus the <code><name></code> part may be thought of as the “job name” for the current file. Note that T _E X does not provide information on the <code><ext></code> part for the main (top level) file and that this file always has an empty <code><dir></code> component. Also, the <code><name></code> here will be equal to <code>\c_sys_jobname_str</code> , which may be different from the real file name (if set using <code>--jobname</code> , for example).
<hr/> <small>New: 2017-06-21</small>	

<hr/> <code>\l_file_search_path_seq</code> <hr/> New: 2017-06-18	<p>Each entry is the path to a directory which should be searched when seeking a file. Each path can be relative or absolute, and should not include the trailing slash. The entries are not expanded when used so may contain active characters but should not feature any variable content. Spaces need not be quoted.</p> <p>T_EXhackers note: When working as a package in L^AT_EX 2_ε, <code>expl3</code> will automatically append the current <code>\input@path</code> to the set of values from <code>\l_file_search_path_seq</code>.</p>
<hr/> <code>\file_if_exist:nTF</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-02-10	<code>\file_if_exist:nTF {<file name>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code> <p>Searches for <code><file name></code> using the current T_EX search path and the additional paths controlled by <code>\l_file_search_path_seq</code>.</p>
<hr/> <code>\file_get:nnN</code> <code>\file_get:nnNTF</code> <hr/> New: 2019-01-16 Updated: 2019-02-16	<code>\file_get:nnN {<filename>} {<setup>} <tl></code> <code>\file_get:nnNTF {<filename>} {<setup>} <tl> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code> <p>Defines <code><tl></code> to the contents of <code><filename></code>. Category codes may need to be set appropriately via the <code><setup></code> argument. The non-branching version sets the <code><tl></code> to <code>\q_no_value</code> if the file is not found. The branching version runs the <code><true code></code> after the assignment to <code><tl></code> if the file is found, and <code><false code></code> otherwise.</p>
<hr/> <code>\file_get_full_name:nN</code> <code>\file_get_full_name:VN</code> <code>\file_get_full_name:nNTF</code> <code>\file_get_full_name:VNTF</code> <hr/> Updated: 2019-02-16	<code>\file_get_full_name:nN {<file name>} <tl></code> <code>\file_get_full_name:nNTF {<file name>} <tl> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code> <p>Searches for <code><file name></code> in the path as detailed for <code>\file_if_exist:nTF</code>, and if found sets the <code><tl var></code> the fully-qualified name of the file, <i>i.e.</i> the path and file name. This includes an extension <code>.tex</code> when the given <code><file name></code> has no extension but the file found has that extension. In the non-branching version, the <code><tl var></code> will be set to <code>\q_no_value</code> in the case that the file does not exist.</p>
<hr/> <code>\file_full_name:n</code> ☆ <code>\file_full_name:V</code> ☆ <hr/> New: 2019-09-03	<code>\file_full_name:n {<file name>}</code> <p>Searches for <code><file name></code> in the path as detailed for <code>\file_if_exist:nTF</code>, and if found leaves the fully-qualified name of the file, <i>i.e.</i> the path and file name, in the input stream. This includes an extension <code>.tex</code> when the given <code><file name></code> has no extension but the file found has that extension. If the file is not found on the path, the expansion is empty.</p>

<code>\file_parse_full_name:nNNN</code>
<code>\file_parse_full_name:VNNN</code>
New: 2017-06-23
Updated: 2017-06-26

`\file_parse_full_name:nNNN` $\{\langle full\ name\rangle\}$ $\langle dir\rangle$ $\langle name\rangle$ $\langle ext\rangle$

Parses the $\langle full\ name\rangle$ and splits it into three parts, each of which is returned by setting the appropriate local string variable:

- The $\langle dir\rangle$: everything up to the last / (path separator) in the $\langle file\ path\rangle$. As with system PATH variables and related functions, the $\langle dir\rangle$ does *not* include the trailing / unless it points to the root directory. If there is no path (only a file name), $\langle dir\rangle$ is empty.
- The $\langle name\rangle$: everything after the last / up to the last ., where both of those characters are optional. The $\langle name\rangle$ may contain multiple . characters. It is empty if $\langle full\ name\rangle$ consists only of a directory name.
- The $\langle ext\rangle$: everything after the last . (including the dot). The $\langle ext\rangle$ is empty if there is no . after the last /.

This function does not expand the $\langle full\ name\rangle$ before turning it to a string. It assume that the $\langle full\ name\rangle$ either contains no quote (") characters or is surrounded by a pair of quotes.

<code>\file_hex_dump:n</code>	☆
<code>\file_hex_dump:nnn</code>	☆
New: 2019-11-19	

`\file_hex_dump:n` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$
`\file_hex_dump:nnn` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\{\langle start\ index\rangle\}$ $\{\langle end\ index\rangle\}$

Searches for $\langle file\ name\rangle$ using the current T_EX search path and the additional paths controlled by `\l_file_search_path_seq`. It then expands to leave the hexadecimal dump of the file content in the input stream. The file is read as bytes, which means that in contrast to most T_EX behaviour there will be a difference in result depending on the line endings used in text files. The same file will produce the same result between different engines: the algorithm used is the same in all cases. When the file is not found, the result of expansion is empty. The $\{\langle start\ index\rangle\}$ and $\{\langle end\ index\rangle\}$ values work as described for `\str_range:nnn`.

<code>\file_get_hex_dump:nN</code>
<code>\file_get_hex_dump:nNTF</code>
<code>\file_get_hex_dump:nnnN</code>
<code>\file_get_hex_dump:nnnNTF</code>
New: 2019-11-19

`\file_get_hex_dump:nN` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var\rangle$
`\file_get_hex_dump:nnnN` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\{\langle start\ index\rangle\}$ $\{\langle end\ index\rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var\rangle$

Sets the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ to the result of applying `\file_hex_dump:n/\file_hex_dump:nnn` to the $\langle file\rangle$. If the file is not found, the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ will be set to `\q_no_value`.

<code>\file_md5five_hash:n</code>	☆
New: 2019-09-03	

`\file_md5five_hash:n` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$

Searches for $\langle file\ name\rangle$ using the current T_EX search path and the additional paths controlled by `\l_file_search_path_seq`. It then expands to leave the MD5 sum generated from the contents of the file in the input stream. The file is read as bytes, which means that in contrast to most T_EX behaviour there will be a difference in result depending on the line endings used in text files. The same file will produce the same result between different engines: the algorithm used is the same in all cases. When the file is not found, the result of expansion is empty.

<code>\file_get_md5five_hash:nN</code>
<code>\file_get_md5five_hash:nNTF</code>
New: 2017-07-11
Updated: 2019-02-16

`\file_get_md5five_hash:nN` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var\rangle$

Sets the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ to the result of applying `\file_md5five_hash:n` to the $\langle file\rangle$. If the file is not found, the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ will be set to `\q_no_value`.

`\file_size:n` ☆

New: 2019-09-03

`\file_size:n` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$

Searches for $\langle file\ name\rangle$ using the current T_EX search path and the additional paths controlled by `\l_file_search_path_seq`. It then expands to leave the size of the file in bytes in the input stream. When the file is not found, the result of expansion is empty.

`\file_get_size:nN`

`\file_get_size:nNTF`

New: 2017-07-09

Updated: 2019-02-16

`\file_get_size:nN` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var\rangle$

Sets the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ to the result of applying `\file_size:n` to the $\langle file\rangle$. If the file is not found, the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ will be set to `\q_no_value`. This is not available in older versions of X_YT_EX.

`\file_timestamp:n` ☆

New: 2019-09-03

`\file_timestamp:n` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$

Searches for $\langle file\ name\rangle$ using the current T_EX search path and the additional paths controlled by `\l_file_search_path_seq`. It then expands to leave the modification timestamp of the file in the input stream. The timestamp is of the form D: $\langle year\rangle\langle month\rangle\langle day\rangle\langle hour\rangle\langle minute\rangle\langle second\rangle\langle offset\rangle$, where the latter may be Z (UTC) or $\langle plus-minus\rangle\langle hours\rangle'\langle minutes\rangle'$. When the file is not found, the result of expansion is empty. This is not available in older versions of X_YT_EX.

`\file_get_timestamp:nN`

`\file_get_timestamp:nNTF`

New: 2017-07-09

Updated: 2019-02-16

`\file_get_timestamp:nN` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$ $\langle tl\ var\rangle$

Sets the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ to the result of applying `\file_timestamp:n` to the $\langle file\rangle$. If the file is not found, the $\langle tl\ var\rangle$ will be set to `\q_no_value`. This is not available in older versions of X_YT_EX.

`\file_compare_timestamp_p:nNn` ★

`\file_compare_timestamp:nNnTF` ★

New: 2019-05-13

Updated: 2019-09-20

`\file_compare_timestamp:nNn` $\{\langle file-1\rangle\}$ $\langle comparator\rangle$ $\{\langle file-2\rangle\}$ $\{\langle true\ code\rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code\rangle\}$

Compares the file stamps on the two $\langle files\rangle$ as indicated by the $\langle comparator\rangle$, and inserts either the $\langle true\ code\rangle$ or $\langle false\ case\rangle$ as required. A file which is not found is treated as older than any file which is found. This allows for example the construct

```
\file_compare_timestamp:nNnT { source-file } > { derived-file }
{
  % Code to regenerate derived file
}
```

to work when the derived file is entirely absent. The timestamp of two absent files is regarded as different. This is not available in older versions of X_YT_EX.

`\file_input:n`

Updated: 2017-06-26

`\file_input:n` $\{\langle file\ name\rangle\}$

Searches for $\langle file\ name\rangle$ in the path as detailed for `\file_if_exist:nTF`, and if found reads in the file as additional L^AT_EX source. All files read are recorded for information and the file name stack is updated by this function. An error is raised if the file is not found.

<code>\file_if_exist_input:n</code>	<code>\file_if_exist_input:n {<file name>}</code>
<code>\file_if_exist_input:nF</code>	<code>\file_if_exist_input:nF {<file name>} {<false code>}</code>

New: 2014-07-02

Searches for `<file name>` using the current `TeX` search path and the additional paths controlled by `\file_path_include:n`. If found then reads in the file as additional `LaTeX` source as described for `\file_input:n`, otherwise inserts the `<false code>`. Note that these functions do not raise an error if the file is not found, in contrast to `\file_input:n`.

<code>\file_input_stop:</code>	<code>\file_input_stop:</code>
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

New: 2017-07-07

Ends the reading of a file started by `\file_input:n` or similar before the end of the file is reached. Where the file reading is being terminated due to an error, `\msg_critical:nn(nn)` should be preferred.

TeXhackers note: This function must be used on a line on its own: `TeX` reads files line-by-line and so any additional tokens in the “current” line will still be read.

This is also true if the function is hidden inside another function (which will be the normal case), i.e., all tokens on the same line in the source file are still processed. Putting it on a line by itself in the definition doesn’t help as it is the line where it is used that counts!

<code>\file_show_list:</code>	<code>\file_show_list:</code>
<code>\file_log_list:</code>	<code>\file_log_list:</code>

These functions list all files loaded by `LaTeX 2ε` commands that populate `\@filelist` or by `\file_input:n`. While `\file_show_list:` displays the list in the terminal, `\file_log_list:` outputs it to the log file only.

Part XX

The l3skip package

Dimensions and skips

L^AT_EX3 provides two general length variables: `dim` and `skip`. Lengths stored as `dim` variables have a fixed length, whereas `skip` lengths have a rubber (stretch/shrink) component. In addition, the `muskip` type is available for use in math mode: this is a special form of `skip` where the lengths involved are determined by the current math font (in μ). There are common features in the creation and setting of length variables, but for clarity the functions are grouped by variable type.

1 Creating and initialising `dim` variables

<code>\dim_new:N</code>
<code>\dim_new:c</code>

`\dim_new:N` $\langle dimension \rangle$

Creates a new $\langle dimension \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle dimension \rangle$ is initially equal to 0pt.

<code>\dim_const:Nn</code>
<code>\dim_const:cn</code>

`\dim_const:Nn` $\langle dimension \rangle$ $\{ \langle dimension expression \rangle \}$

Creates a new constant $\langle dimension \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the $\langle dimension \rangle$ is set globally to the $\langle dimension expression \rangle$.

New: 2012-03-05

<code>\dim_zero:N</code>
<code>\dim_zero:c</code>
<code>\dim_gzero:N</code>
<code>\dim_gzero:c</code>

`\dim_zero:N` $\langle dimension \rangle$

Sets $\langle dimension \rangle$ to 0pt.

<code>\dim_zero_new:N</code>
<code>\dim_zero_new:c</code>
<code>\dim_gzero_new:N</code>
<code>\dim_gzero_new:c</code>

`\dim_zero_new:N` $\langle dimension \rangle$

Ensures that the $\langle dimension \rangle$ exists globally by applying `\dim_new:N` if necessary, then applies `\dim_(g)zero:N` to leave the $\langle dimension \rangle$ set to zero.

New: 2012-01-07

<code>\dim_if_exist_p:N</code> \star
<code>\dim_if_exist_p:c</code> \star
<code>\dim_if_exist:N\overline{TF}</code> \star
<code>\dim_if_exist:c\overline{TF}</code> \star

`\dim_if_exist_p:N` $\langle dimension \rangle$

`\dim_if_exist:N \overline{TF}` $\langle dimension \rangle$ $\{ \langle true code \rangle \} \{ \langle false code \rangle \}$

Tests whether the $\langle dimension \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle dimension \rangle$ really is a dimension variable.

New: 2012-03-03

2 Setting dim variables

<code>\dim_add:Nn</code>	<code>\dim_add:Nn <dimension> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\dim_add:cn</code>	
<code>\dim_gadd:Nn</code>	Adds the result of the $\langle dimension\ expression \rangle$ to the current content of the $\langle dimension \rangle$.
<code>\dim_gadd:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

<code>\dim_set:Nn</code>	<code>\dim_set:Nn <dimension> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\dim_set:cn</code>	
<code>\dim_gset:Nn</code>	Sets $\langle dimension \rangle$ to the value of $\langle dimension\ expression \rangle$, which must evaluate to a length with units.
<code>\dim_gset:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

<code>\dim_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\dim_set_eq:NN <dimension₁> <dimension₂></code>
<code>\dim_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\dim_gset_eq:NN</code>	Sets the content of $\langle dimension_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle dimension_2 \rangle$.
<code>\dim_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

<code>\dim_sub:Nn</code>	<code>\dim_sub:Nn <dimension> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\dim_sub:cn</code>	
<code>\dim_gsub:Nn</code>	Subtracts the result of the $\langle dimension\ expression \rangle$ from the current content of the $\langle dimension \rangle$.
<code>\dim_gsub:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

3 Utilities for dimension calculations

<code>\dim_abs:n</code>	<code>\dim_abs:n {<dimexpr>}</code>
<code>\dim_abs:n</code>	
Updated: 2012-09-26	Converts the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ to its absolute value, leaving the result in the input stream as a $\langle dimension\ denotation \rangle$.

<code>\dim_max:nn</code>	<code>\dim_max:nn {<dimexpr₁>} {<dimexpr₂>}</code>
<code>\dim_min:nn</code>	<code>\dim_min:nn {<dimexpr₁>} {<dimexpr₂>}</code>
<code>\dim_max:nn</code>	
<code>\dim_min:nn</code>	
New: 2012-09-09	Evaluates the two $\langle dimension\ expressions \rangle$ and leaves either the maximum or minimum value in the input stream as appropriate, as a $\langle dimension\ denotation \rangle$.
Updated: 2012-09-26	

`\dim_ratio:nn` ☆

Updated: 2011-10-22

`\dim_ratio:nn` { $\langle dimexpr_1 \rangle$ } { $\langle dimexpr_2 \rangle$ }

Parses the two $\langle dimension expressions \rangle$ and converts the ratio of the two to a form suitable for use inside a $\langle dimension expression \rangle$. This ratio is then left in the input stream, allowing syntax such as

```
\dim_set:Nn \l_my_dim
{ 10 pt * \dim_ratio:nn { 5 pt } { 10 pt } }
```

The output of `\dim_ratio:nn` on full expansion is a ratio expression between two integers, with all distances converted to scaled points. Thus

```
\tl_set:Nx \l_my_tl { \dim_ratio:nn { 5 pt } { 10 pt } }
\tl_show:N \l_my_tl
```

displays 327680/655360 on the terminal.

4 Dimension expression conditionals

`\dim_compare_p:nNn` ★

`\dim_compare:nNnTF` ★

`\dim_compare_p:nNn` { $\langle dimexpr_1 \rangle$ } $\langle relation \rangle$ { $\langle dimexpr_2 \rangle$ }

`\dim_compare:nNnTF`

{ $\langle dimexpr_1 \rangle$ } $\langle relation \rangle$ { $\langle dimexpr_2 \rangle$ }
{ $\langle true code \rangle$ } { $\langle false code \rangle$ }

This function first evaluates each of the $\langle dimension expressions \rangle$ as described for `\dim_eval:n`. The two results are then compared using the $\langle relation \rangle$:

Equal	=
Greater than	>
Less than	<

This function is less flexible than `\dim_compare:nTF` but around 5 times faster.

```

\dim_compare_p:n * \dim_compare_p:n
\dim_compare:nTF * {
    <dimexpr1> <relation1>
    ...
    <dimexprN> <relationN>
    <dimexprN+1>
}
\dim_compare:nTF
{
    <dimexpr1> <relation1>
    ...
    <dimexprN> <relationN>
    <dimexprN+1>
}
{{true code}} {{false code}}

```

Updated: 2013-01-13

This function evaluates the *<dimension expressions>* as described for `\dim_eval:n` and compares consecutive result using the corresponding *<relation>*, namely it compares *<dimexpr₁>* and *<dimexpr₂>* using the *<relation₁>*, then *<dimexpr₂>* and *<dimexpr₃>* using the *<relation₂>*, until finally comparing *<dimexpr_N>* and *<dimexpr_{N+1}>* using the *<relation_N>*. The test yields `true` if all comparisons are `true`. Each *<dimension expression>* is evaluated only once, and the evaluation is lazy, in the sense that if one comparison is `false`, then no other *<dimension expression>* is evaluated and no other comparison is performed. The *<relations>* can be any of the following:

Equal	= or ==
Greater than or equal to	>=
Greater than	>
Less than or equal to	<=
Less than	<
Not equal	!=

This function is more flexible than `\dim_compare:nNnTF` but around 5 times slower.

<code>\dim_case:nn</code> ☆	<code>\dim_case:nnTF {⟨test dimension expression⟩}</code>
<code>\dim_case:nnTF</code> ☆	<code>{</code>
New: 2013-07-24	<code>{⟨dimexpr case₁⟩} {⟨code case₁⟩}</code>
	<code>{⟨dimexpr case₂⟩} {⟨code case₂⟩}</code>
	<code>...</code>
	<code>{⟨dimexpr case_n⟩} {⟨code case_n⟩}</code>
	<code>}</code>
	<code>{⟨true code⟩}</code>
	<code>{⟨false code⟩}</code>

This function evaluates the *⟨test dimension expression⟩* and compares this in turn to each of the *⟨dimension expression cases⟩*. If the two are equal then the associated *⟨code⟩* is left in the input stream and other cases are discarded. If any of the cases are matched, the *⟨true code⟩* is also inserted into the input stream (after the code for the appropriate case), while if none match then the *⟨false code⟩* is inserted. The function `\dim_case:nn`, which does nothing if there is no match, is also available. For example

```

\dim_set:Nn \l_tmpa_dim { 5 pt }
\dim_case:nnF
{ 2 \l_tmpa_dim }
{
  { 5 pt }      { Small }
  { 4 pt + 6 pt } { Medium }
  { - 10 pt }   { Negative }
}
{ No idea! }
```

leaves “Medium” in the input stream.

5 Dimension expression loops

<code>\dim_do_until:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\dim_do_until:nNnn {⟨dimexpr₁⟩} ⟨relation⟩ {⟨dimexpr₂⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
-----------------------------------	---

Places the *⟨code⟩* in the input stream for T_EX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two *⟨dimension expressions⟩* as described for `\dim_compare:nNnTF`. If the test is **false** then the *⟨code⟩* is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the *⟨relation⟩* is **true**.

<code>\dim_do_while:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\dim_do_while:nNnn {⟨dimexpr₁⟩} ⟨relation⟩ {⟨dimexpr₂⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
-----------------------------------	---

Places the *⟨code⟩* in the input stream for T_EX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two *⟨dimension expressions⟩* as described for `\dim_compare:nNnTF`. If the test is **true** then the *⟨code⟩* is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the *⟨relation⟩* is **false**.

<code>\dim_until_do:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\dim_until_do:nNnn {⟨dimexpr₁⟩} ⟨relation⟩ {⟨dimexpr₂⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
-----------------------------------	---

Evaluates the relationship between the two *⟨dimension expressions⟩* as described for `\dim_compare:nNnTF`, and then places the *⟨code⟩* in the input stream if the *⟨relation⟩* is **false**. After the *⟨code⟩* has been processed by T_EX the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is **true**.

<hr/> <code>\dim_while_do:nNnn</code> ☆ <hr/>	<code>\dim_while_do:nNnn {<dimexpr₁>} <relation> {<dimexpr₂>} {<code>}</code>
	Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><dimension expressions></i> as described for <code>\dim_compare:nNnTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .
<hr/> <code>\dim_do_until:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> <div>Updated: 2013-01-13</div>	<code>\dim_do_until:nn {<dimension relation>} {<code>}</code>
	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the <i><dimension relation></i> as described for <code>\dim_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is false then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is true .
<hr/> <code>\dim_do_while:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> <div>Updated: 2013-01-13</div>	<code>\dim_do_while:nn {<dimension relation>} {<code>}</code>
	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the <i><dimension relation></i> as described for <code>\dim_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is true then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is false .
<hr/> <code>\dim_until_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> <div>Updated: 2013-01-13</div>	<code>\dim_until_do:nn {<dimension relation>} {<code>}</code>
	Evaluates the <i><dimension relation></i> as described for <code>\dim_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is false . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is true .
<hr/> <code>\dim_while_do:nn</code> ☆ <hr/> <div>Updated: 2013-01-13</div>	<code>\dim_while_do:nn {<dimension relation>} {<code>}</code>
	Evaluates the <i><dimension relation></i> as described for <code>\dim_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true . After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .

6 Dimension step functions

<hr/> <code>\dim_step_function:nnnN</code> ☆ <hr/> <div>New: 2018-02-18</div>	<code>\dim_step_function:nnnN {<initial value>} {<step>} {<final value>} <function></code>
	This function first evaluates the <i><initial value></i> , <i><step></i> and <i><final value></i> , all of which should be dimension expressions. The <i><function></i> is then placed in front of each <i><value></i> from the <i><initial value></i> to the <i><final value></i> in turn (using <i><step></i> between each <i><value></i>). The <i><step></i> must be non-zero. If the <i><step></i> is positive, the loop stops when the <i><value></i> becomes larger than the <i><final value></i> . If the <i><step></i> is negative, the loop stops when the <i><value></i> becomes smaller than the <i><final value></i> . The <i><function></i> should absorb one argument.
<hr/> <code>\dim_step_inline:nnnn</code> <hr/> <div>New: 2018-02-18</div>	<code>\dim_step_inline:nnnn {<initial value>} {<step>} {<final value>} {<code>}</code>
	This function first evaluates the <i><initial value></i> , <i><step></i> and <i><final value></i> , all of which should be dimension expressions. Then for each <i><value></i> from the <i><initial value></i> to the <i><final value></i> in turn (using <i><step></i> between each <i><value></i>), the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream with #1 replaced by the current <i><value></i> . Thus the <i><code></i> should define a function of one argument (#1).

`\dim_step_variable:nnnNn`
 New: 2018-02-18

`\dim_step_variable:nnnNn`
`{\langle initial value \rangle}{\langle step \rangle}{\langle final value \rangle}{\langle tl var \rangle}{\langle code \rangle}`

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final value \rangle$, all of which should be dimension expressions. Then for each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial value \rangle$ to the $\langle final value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$), the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream, with the $\langle tl var \rangle$ defined as the current $\langle value \rangle$. Thus the $\langle code \rangle$ should make use of the $\langle tl var \rangle$.

7 Using dim expressions and variables

`\dim_eval:n` ★
 Updated: 2011-10-22

`\dim_eval:n` $\{\langle dimension expression \rangle\}$

Evaluates the $\langle dimension expression \rangle$, expanding any dimensions and token list variables within the $\langle expression \rangle$ to their content (without requiring `\dim_use:N/\tl_use:N`) and applying the standard mathematical rules. The result of the calculation is left in the input stream as a $\langle dimension denotation \rangle$ after two expansions. This is expressed in points (**pt**), and requires suitable termination if used in a T_EX-style assignment as it is *not* an $\langle internal dimension \rangle$.

`\dim_sign:n` ★
 New: 2018-11-03

`\dim_sign:n` $\{\langle dimexpr \rangle\}$

Evaluates the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ then leaves 1 or 0 or -1 in the input stream according to the sign of the result.

`\dim_use:N` ★
`\dim_use:c` ★

`\dim_use:N` $\langle dimension \rangle$

Recovers the content of a $\langle dimension \rangle$ and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Can be omitted in places where a $\langle dimension \rangle$ is required (such as in the argument of `\dim_eval:n`).

T_EXhackers note: `\dim_use:N` is the T_EX primitive `\the`: this is one of several L^AT_EX3 names for this primitive.

`\dim_to_decimal:n` ★
 New: 2014-07-15

`\dim_to_decimal:n` $\{\langle dimexpr \rangle\}$

Evaluates the $\langle dimension expression \rangle$, and leaves the result, expressed in points (**pt**) in the input stream, with *no units*. The result is rounded by T_EX to four or five decimal places. If the decimal part of the result is zero, it is omitted, together with the decimal marker.

For example

`\dim_to_decimal:n { 1bp }`

leaves 1.00374 in the input stream, *i.e.* the magnitude of one “big point” when converted to (T_EX) points.

<hr/> <code>\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n {⟨dimexpr⟩}</code>
<hr/> New: 2014-07-15 <hr/>	Evaluates the <i>⟨dimension expression⟩</i> , and leaves the result, expressed in big points (bp) in the input stream, with <i>no units</i> . The result is rounded by T _E X to four or five decimal places. If the decimal part of the result is zero, it is omitted, together with the decimal marker.

For example

```
\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n { 1pt }
```

leaves 0.99628 in the input stream, *i.e.* the magnitude of one (T_EX) point when converted to big points.

<hr/> <code>\dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n {⟨dimexpr⟩}</code>
<hr/> New: 2015-05-18 <hr/>	Evaluates the <i>⟨dimension expression⟩</i> , and leaves the result, expressed in scaled points (sp) in the input stream, with <i>no units</i> . The result is necessarily an integer.

<hr/> <code>\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn {⟨dimexpr₁⟩} {⟨dimexpr₂⟩}</code>
<hr/> New: 2014-07-15 <hr/>	

Evaluates the *⟨dimension expressions⟩*, and leaves the value of *⟨dimexpr₁⟩*, expressed in a unit given by *⟨dimexpr₂⟩*, in the input stream. The result is a decimal number, rounded by T_EX to four or five decimal places. If the decimal part of the result is zero, it is omitted, together with the decimal marker.

For example

```
\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn { 1bp } { 1mm }
```

leaves 0.35277 in the input stream, *i.e.* the magnitude of one big point when converted to millimetres.

Note that this function is not optimised for any particular output and as such may give different results to `\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n` or `\dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n`. In particular, the latter is able to take a wider range of input values as it is not limited by the ability to calculate a ratio using ε -T_EX primitives, which is required internally by `\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn`.

<hr/> <code>\dim_to_fp:n</code> ★ <hr/>	<code>\dim_to_fp:n {⟨dimexpr⟩}</code>
<hr/> New: 2012-05-08 <hr/>	Expands to an internal floating point number equal to the value of the <i>⟨dimexpr⟩</i> in pt. Since dimension expressions are evaluated much faster than their floating point equivalent, <code>\dim_to_fp:n</code> can be used to speed up parts of a computation where a low precision and a smaller range are acceptable.

8 Viewing dim variables

<hr/> <code>\dim_show:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\dim_show:N ⟨dimension⟩</code>
<code>\dim_show:c</code> <hr/>	Displays the value of the <i>⟨dimension⟩</i> on the terminal.

<hr/> <code>\dim_show:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\dim_show:n {⟨<i>dimension expression</i>⟩}</code>
New: 2011-11-22 Updated: 2015-08-07	Displays the result of evaluating the $\langle dimension\ expression \rangle$ on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\dim_log:N</code> <code>\dim_log:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\dim_log:N ⟨<i>dimension</i>⟩</code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-03	Writes the value of the $\langle dimension \rangle$ in the log file.
<hr/> <code>\dim_log:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\dim_log:n {⟨<i>dimension expression</i>⟩}</code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-07	Writes the result of evaluating the $\langle dimension\ expression \rangle$ in the log file.

9 Constant dimensions

`\c_max_dim`

 The maximum value that can be stored as a dimension. This can also be used as a component of a skip.

`\c_zero_dim`

 A zero length as a dimension. This can also be used as a component of a skip.

10 Scratch dimensions

`\l_tmpa_dim`
`\l_tmppb_dim`

 Scratch dimension for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_dim`
`\g_tmppb_dim`

 Scratch dimension for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

11 Creating and initialising skip variables

`\skip_new:N`
`\skip_new:c`

 `\skip_new:N ⟨skip⟩`
Creates a new $\langle skip \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle skip \rangle$ is initially equal to 0 pt.

<code>\skip_const:Nn</code>	<code>\skip_const:Nn <skip> {<skip expression>}</code>
<code>\skip_const:cn</code>	Creates a new constant <i><skip></i> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the <i><skip></i> is set globally to the <i><skip expression></i> .
New: 2012-03-05	

<code>\skip_zero:N</code>	<code>\skip_zero:N <skip></code>
<code>\skip_zero:c</code>	Sets <i><skip></i> to 0 pt.
<code>\skip_gzero:N</code>	
<code>\skip_gzero:c</code>	

<code>\skip_zero_new:N</code>	<code>\skip_zero_new:N</code> $\langle skip \rangle$
<code>\skip_zero_new:c</code>	Ensures that the $\langle skip \rangle$ exists globally by applying <code>\skip_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\skip_(g)zero:N</code> to leave the $\langle skip \rangle$ set to zero.
<code>\skip_gzero_new:N</code>	
<code>\skip_gzero_new:c</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2012-01-07	

<code>\skip_if_exist_p:N *</code>	<code>\skip_if_exist_p:N $\langle skip \rangle$</code>
<code>\skip_if_exist_p:c *</code>	<code>\skip_if_exist:NTF $\langle skip \rangle$ $\{\langle true code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false code \rangle\}$</code>
<code>\skip_if_exist:NTF *</code>	Tests whether the $\langle skip \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle skip \rangle$ really is a skip variable.
<code>\skip_if_exist:cTF *</code>	

New: 2012-03-03

12 Setting skip variables

<code>\skip_add:Nn</code>	<code>\skip_add:Nn <skip> {<skip expression>}</code>
<code>\skip_add:cn</code>	Adds the result of the <i><skip expression></i> to the current content of the <i><skip></i> .
<code>\skip_gadd:Nn</code>	
<code>\skip_gadd:cn</code>	
<hr/>	
Updated: 2011-10-22	

<code>\skip_set:Nn</code>	<code>\skip_set:Nn <skip> {<skip expression>}</code>
<code>\skip_set:cn</code>	Sets <i><skip></i> to the value of <i><skip expression></i> , which must evaluate to a length with units and may include a rubber component (for example 1 cm plus 0.5 cm).
<code>\skip_gset:Nn</code>	
<code>\skip_gset:cn</code>	
Updated: 2011-10-22	

<code>\skip_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\skip_set_eq:NN <skip₁₂</code>
<code>\skip_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	Sets the content of <i><skip_{1 equal to that of <i><skip_{2.}</i>}</i>
<code>\skip_gset_eq:NN</code>	
<code>\skip_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

<code>\skip_sub:Nn</code>	<code>\skip_sub:Nn $\langle skip \rangle$ {$\langle skip expression \rangle$}</code>
<code>\skip_sub:cn</code>	Subtracts the result of the $\langle skip expression \rangle$ from the current content of the $\langle skip \rangle$.
<code>\skip_gsub:Nn</code>	
<code>\skip_gsub:cn</code>	

Updated: 2011-10-22

13 Skip expression conditionals

<code>\skip_if_eq_p:nn</code> *	<code>\skip_if_eq_p:nn {\langle skipexpr_1 \rangle} {\langle skipexpr_2 \rangle}</code>
<code>\skip_if_eq:nnTF</code> *	<code>\skip_if_eq:nnTF</code> <code> {\langle skipexpr_1 \rangle} {\langle skipexpr_2 \rangle}</code> <code> {\langle true code \rangle} {\langle false code \rangle}</code>

This function first evaluates each of the $\langle skip\ expressions \rangle$ as described for `\skip_eval:n`. The two results are then compared for exact equality, *i.e.* both the fixed and rubber components must be the same for the test to be true.

<code>\skip_if_finite_p:n</code> *	<code>\skip_if_finite_p:n {\langle skipexpr \rangle}</code>
<code>\skip_if_finite:nTF</code> *	<code>\skip_if_finite:nTF {\langle skipexpr \rangle} {\langle true code \rangle} {\langle false code \rangle}</code>

New: 2012-03-05

Evaluates the $\langle skip\ expression \rangle$ as described for `\skip_eval:n`, and then tests if all of its components are finite.

14 Using skip expressions and variables

<code>\skip_eval:n</code> *	<code>\skip_eval:n {\langle skip expression \rangle}</code>
-----------------------------	---

Updated: 2011-10-22

Evaluates the $\langle skip\ expression \rangle$, expanding any skips and token list variables within the $\langle expression \rangle$ to their content (without requiring `\skip_use:N/\tl_use:N`) and applying the standard mathematical rules. The result of the calculation is left in the input stream as a $\langle glue\ denotation \rangle$ after two expansions. This is expressed in points (`pt`), and requires suitable termination if used in a \TeX -style assignment as it is *not* an $\langle internal\ glue \rangle$.

<code>\skip_use:N</code> *	<code>\skip_use:N \langle skip \rangle</code>
<code>\skip_use:c</code> *	

Recovers the content of a $\langle skip \rangle$ and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Can be omitted in places where a $\langle dimension \rangle$ or $\langle skip \rangle$ is required (such as in the argument of `\skip_eval:n`).

\TeX hackers note: `\skip_use:N` is the \TeX primitive `\the`: this is one of several \LaTeX 3 names for this primitive.

15 Viewing skip variables

<code>\skip_show:N</code>	<code>\skip_show:N \langle skip \rangle</code>
<code>\skip_show:c</code>	

Updated: 2015-08-03

Displays the value of the $\langle skip \rangle$ on the terminal.

<code>\skip_show:n</code>	<code>\skip_show:n {\langle skip expression \rangle}</code>
---------------------------	---

New: 2011-11-22
Updated: 2015-08-07

Displays the result of evaluating the $\langle skip\ expression \rangle$ on the terminal.

<code>\skip_log:N</code>	<code>\skip_log:N <skip></code>
<code>\skip_log:c</code>	Writes the value of the $\langle skip \rangle$ in the log file.
New: 2014-08-22	
Updated: 2015-08-03	

<code>\skip_log:n</code>	<code>\skip_log:n {\langle skip expression \rangle}</code>
	Writes the result of evaluating the $\langle skip expression \rangle$ in the log file.
New: 2014-08-22	
Updated: 2015-08-07	

16 Constant skips

<code>\c_max_skip</code>	The maximum value that can be stored as a skip (equal to <code>\c_max_dim</code> in length), with no stretch nor shrink component.
Updated: 2012-11-02	

<code>\c_zero_skip</code>	A zero length as a skip, with no stretch nor shrink component.
Updated: 2012-11-01	

17 Scratch skips

<code>\l_tmpa_skip</code> <code>\l_tmpb_skip</code>	Scratch skip for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
--	--

<code>\g_tmpa_skip</code> <code>\g_tmpb_skip</code>	Scratch skip for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
--	---

18 Inserting skips into the output

<code>\skip_horizontal:N</code>	<code>\skip_horizontal:N <skip></code>
<code>\skip_horizontal:c</code>	<code>\skip_horizontal:n {\langle skipexpr \rangle}</code>
<code>\skip_horizontal:n</code>	Inserts a horizontal $\langle skip \rangle$ into the current list. The argument can also be a $\langle dim \rangle$.
Updated: 2011-10-22	
T_EXhackers note: <code>\skip_horizontal:N</code> is the T _E X primitive <code>\hskip</code> renamed.	

<hr/> <code>\skip_vertical:N</code>	<code>\skip_vertical:N <skip></code>
<code>\skip_vertical:c</code>	<code>\skip_vertical:n {<skipexpr>}</code>
<code>\skip_vertical:n</code>	Inserts a vertical <code><skip></code> into the current list. The argument can also be a <code><dim></code> .
<hr/> Updated: 2011-10-22 <hr/>	

T_EXhackers note: `\skip_vertical:N` is the T_EX primitive `\vskip` renamed.

19 Creating and initialising muskip variables

<hr/> <code>\muskip_new:N</code>	<code>\muskip_new:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_new:c</code>	Creates a new <code><muskip></code> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The <code><muskip></code> is initially equal to 0 mu.

<hr/> <code>\muskip_const:Nn</code>	<code>\muskip_const:Nn <muskip> {<muskip expression>}</code>
<code>\muskip_const:cn</code>	Creates a new constant <code><muskip></code> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The value of the <code><muskip></code> is set globally to the <code><muskip expression></code> .
<hr/> New: 2012-03-05 <hr/>	

<hr/> <code>\muskip_zero:N</code>	<code>\skip_zero:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_zero:c</code>	Sets <code><muskip></code> to 0 mu.
<code>\muskip_gzero:N</code>	
<code>\muskip_gzero:c</code>	

<code>\muskip_zero_new:N</code>	<code>\muskip_zero_new:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_zero_new:c</code>	Ensures that the <code><muskip></code> exists globally by applying <code>\muskip_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\muskip_(g)zero:N</code> to leave the <code><muskip></code> set to zero.
<code>\muskip_gzero_new:N</code>	
<code>\muskip_gzero_new:c</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2012-01-07	

<hr/> <code>\muskip_if_exist_p:N</code> *	<code>\muskip_if_exist_p:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_if_exist_p:c</code> *	<code>\muskip_if_exist:NTF <muskip> {\langle true code \rangle} {\langle false code \rangle}</code>
<code>\muskip_if_exist:NTF</code> *	Tests whether the $\langle muskip \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle muskip \rangle$ really is a muskip variable.
<code>\muskip_if_exist:cTF</code> *	
<hr/> New: 2012-03-03 <hr/>	

20 Setting muskip variables

<code>\muskip_add:Nn</code>	<code>\muskip_add:Nn <muskip> {<muskip expression>}</code>
<code>\muskip_add:cn</code>	Adds the result of the <i><muskip expression></i> to the current content of the <i><muskip></i> .
<code>\muskip_gadd:Nn</code>	
<code>\muskip_gadd:cn</code>	
<hr/>	
Updated: 2011-10-22	

<code>\muskip_set:Nn</code>	<code>\muskip_set:Nn <muskip> {<muskip expression>}</code>
<code>\muskip_set:cn</code>	
<code>\muskip_gset:Nn</code>	Sets <i><muskip></i> to the value of <i><muskip expression></i> , which must evaluate to a math length with units and may include a rubber component (for example 1 mu plus 0.5 mu).
<code>\muskip_gset:cn</code>	
Updated: 2011-10-22	

<code>\muskip_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\muskip_set_eq:NN <muskip₁₂</code>
<code>\muskip_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	
<code>\muskip_gset_eq:NN</code>	Sets the content of <i><muskip_{1 equal to that of <i><muskip_{2.}</i>}</i>
<code>\muskip_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

<code>\muskip_sub:Nn</code>	<code>\muskip_sub:Nn <muskip> {<muskip expression>}</code>
<code>\muskip_sub:cn</code>	
<code>\muskip_gsub:Nn</code>	Subtracts the result of the <i><muskip expression></i> from the current content of the <i><muskip></i> .
<code>\muskip_gsub:cn</code>	
Updated: 2011-10-22	

21 Using muskip expressions and variables

<code>\muskip_eval:n *</code>	<code>\muskip_eval:n {<muskip expression>}</code>
Updated: 2011-10-22	Evaluates the <i><muskip expression></i> , expanding any skips and token list variables within the <i><expression></i> to their content (without requiring <code>\muskip_use:N/\tl_use:N</code>) and applying the standard mathematical rules. The result of the calculation is left in the input stream as a <i><mu glue denotation></i> after two expansions. This is expressed in mu , and requires suitable termination if used in a T _E X-style assignment as it is <i>not</i> an <i><internal mu glue></i> .

<code>\muskip_use:N *</code>	<code>\muskip_use:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_use:c *</code>	Recovers the content of a <i><skip></i> and places it directly in the input stream. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. Can be omitted in places where a <i><dimension></i> is required (such as in the argument of <code>\muskip_eval:n</code>).

T_EXhackers note: `\muskip_use:N` is the T_EX primitive `\the`: this is one of several L^AT_EX3 names for this primitive.

22 Viewing muskip variables

<code>\muskip_show:N</code>	<code>\muskip_show:N <muskip></code>
<code>\muskip_show:c</code>	
Updated: 2015-08-03	Displays the value of the <i><muskip></i> on the terminal.

<hr/> <code>\muskip_show:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\muskip_show:n {⟨<i>muskip expression</i>⟩}</code>
New: 2011-11-22 Updated: 2015-08-07	Displays the result of evaluating the $\langle muskip expression \rangle$ on the terminal.
<hr/> <code>\muskip_log:N</code> <code>\muskip_log:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\muskip_log:N ⟨<i>muskip</i>⟩</code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-03	Writes the value of the $\langle muskip \rangle$ in the log file.
<hr/> <code>\muskip_log:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\muskip_log:n {⟨<i>muskip expression</i>⟩}</code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-07	Writes the result of evaluating the $\langle muskip expression \rangle$ in the log file.

23 Constant muskips

<hr/> <code>\c_max_muskip</code> <hr/>	The maximum value that can be stored as a muskip, with no stretch nor shrink component.
<hr/> <code>\c_zero_muskip</code> <hr/>	A zero length as a muskip, with no stretch nor shrink component.

24 Scratch muskips

<hr/> <code>\l_tmpa_muskip</code> <code>\l_tmpb_muskip</code> <hr/>	Scratch muskip for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.
<hr/> <code>\g_tmpa_muskip</code> <code>\g_tmpb_muskip</code> <hr/>	Scratch muskip for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L ^A T _E X3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

25 Primitive conditional

<hr/> <code>\if_dim:w ★</code> <hr/>	<code>\if_dim:w ⟨<i>dimen</i>₁⟩ ⟨<i>relation</i>⟩ ⟨<i>dimen</i>₂⟩</code> <code> ⟨<i>true code</i>⟩</code> <code> \else:</code> <code> ⟨<i>false</i>⟩</code> <code> \fi:</code>
	Compare two dimensions. The $\langle relation \rangle$ is one of $<$, $=$ or $>$ with category code 12.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\ifdim`.

Part XXI

The l3keys package

Key–value interfaces

The key–value method is a popular system for creating large numbers of settings for controlling function or package behaviour. The system normally results in input of the form

```
\MyModuleSetup{
  key-one = value one,
  key-two = value two
}
```

or

```
\MyModuleMacro[
  key-one = value one,
  key-two = value two
]{argument}
```

for the user.

The high level functions here are intended as a method to create key–value controls. Keys are themselves created using a key–value interface, minimising the number of functions and arguments required. Each key is created by setting one or more *properties* of the key:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key-one .code:n = code including parameter #1,
  key-two .tl_set:N = \l_mymodule_store_tl
}
```

These values can then be set as with other key–value approaches:

```
\keys_set:nn { mymodule }
{
  key-one = value one,
  key-two = value two
}
```

At a document level, `\keys_set:nn` is used within a document function, for example

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand \MyModuleSetup { m }
{ \keys_set:nn { mymodule } { #1 } }
\DeclareDocumentCommand \MyModuleMacro { o m }
{
  \group_begin:
    \keys_set:nn { mymodule } { #1 }
    % Main code for \MyModuleMacro
  \group_end:
}
```

Key names may contain any tokens, as they are handled internally using `\tl_to_str:n`. As discussed in section 2, it is suggested that the character `/` is reserved for sub-division of keys into logical groups. Functions and variables are *not* expanded when creating key names, and so

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_mymodule_tmp_tl { key }
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  \l_mymodule_tmp_tl .code:n = code
}
```

creates a key called `\l_mymodule_tmp_tl`, and not one called `key`.

1 Creating keys

`\keys_define:nn`

Updated: 2017-11-14

`\keys_define:nn {<module>} {<keyval list>}`

Parses the *<keyval list>* and defines the keys listed there for *<module>*. The *<module>* name is treated as a string. In practice the *<module>* should be chosen to be unique to the module in question (unless deliberately adding keys to an existing module).

The *<keyval list>* should consist of one or more key names along with an associated key *property*. The properties of a key determine how it acts. The individual properties are described in the following text; a typical use of `\keys_define:nn` might read

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  keyname .code:n = Some~code~using~#1,
  keyname .value_required:n = true
}
```

where the properties of the key begin from the `.` after the key name.

The various properties available take either no arguments at all, or require one or more arguments. This is indicated in the name of the property using an argument specification. In the following discussion, each property is illustrated attached to an arbitrary *<key>*, which when used may be supplied with a *<value>*. All key *definitions* are local.

Key properties are applied in the reading order and so the ordering is significant. Key properties which define “actions”, such as `.code:n`, `.tl_set:N`, *etc.*, override one another. Some other properties are mutually exclusive, notably `.value_required:n` and `.value_forbidden:n`, and so they replace one another. However, properties covering non-exclusive behaviours may be given in any order. Thus for example the following definitions are equivalent.

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  keyname .code:n          = Some~code~using~#1,
  keyname .value_required:n = true
}
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
```

```

    keyname .value_required:n = true,
    keyname .code:n           = Some~code~using~#1
}

```

Note that with the exception of the special `.undefine:` property, all key properties define the key within the current \TeX scope.

```

.bool_set:N
.bool_set:c
.bool_gset:N
.bool_gset:c

```

Updated: 2013-07-08

$\langle key \rangle$ `.bool_set:N` = $\langle boolean \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle boolean \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must be either `true` or `false`). If the variable does not exist, it will be created globally at the point that the key is set up.

```

.bool_set_inverse:N
.bool_set_inverse:c
.bool_gset_inverse:N
.bool_gset_inverse:c

```

New: 2011-08-28
Updated: 2013-07-08

$\langle key \rangle$ `.bool_set_inverse:N` = $\langle boolean \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle boolean \rangle$ to the logical inverse of $\langle value \rangle$ (which must be either `true` or `false`). If the $\langle boolean \rangle$ does not exist, it will be created globally at the point that the key is set up.

`.choice:`

$\langle key \rangle$ `.choice:`

Sets $\langle key \rangle$ to act as a choice key. Each valid choice for $\langle key \rangle$ must then be created, as discussed in section 3.

```

.choices:nn
.choices:(Vn|on|xn)

```

New: 2011-08-21
Updated: 2013-07-10

$\langle key \rangle$ `.choices:nn` = $\{\langle choices \rangle\} \{\langle code \rangle\}$

Sets $\langle key \rangle$ to act as a choice key, and defines a series $\langle choices \rangle$ which are implemented using the $\langle code \rangle$. Inside $\langle code \rangle$, `\l_keys_choice_tl` will be the name of the choice made, and `\l_keys_choice_int` will be the position of the choice in the list of $\langle choices \rangle$ (indexed from 1). Choices are discussed in detail in section 3.

```

.clist_set:N
.clist_set:c
.clist_gset:N
.clist_gset:c

```

New: 2011-09-11

$\langle key \rangle$ `.clist_set:N` = $\langle comma list variable \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle comma list variable \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$. Spaces around commas and empty items will be stripped. If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up.

```

.code:n

```

Updated: 2013-07-10

$\langle key \rangle$ `.code:n` = $\{\langle code \rangle\}$

Stores the $\langle code \rangle$ for execution when $\langle key \rangle$ is used. The $\langle code \rangle$ can include one parameter (`#1`), which will be the $\langle value \rangle$ given for the $\langle key \rangle$.

```

.cs_set:Np
.cs_set:cp
.cs_set_protected:Np
.cs_set_protected:cp
.cs_gset:Np
.cs_gset:cp
.cs_gset_protected:Np
.cs_gset_protected:cp

```

New: 2020-01-11

$\langle key \rangle$ `.cs_set:Np` = $\langle control sequence \rangle \langle arg. spec. \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle control sequence \rangle$ to have $\langle arg. spec. \rangle$ and replacement text $\langle value \rangle$.

```
.default:n
.default:(V|o|x)
Updated: 2013-07-09
```

$\langle key \rangle$.default:n = { $\langle default \rangle$ }

Creates a $\langle default \rangle$ value for $\langle key \rangle$, which is used if no value is given. This will be used if only the key name is given, but not if a blank $\langle value \rangle$ is given:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .code:n      = Hello~#1,
  key .default:n = World
}
\keys_set:nn { mymodule }
{
  key = Fred, % Prints 'Hello Fred'
  key,      % Prints 'Hello World'
  key = ,   % Prints 'Hello '
}
```

The default does not affect keys where values are required or forbidden. Thus a required value cannot be supplied by a default value, and giving a default value for a key which cannot take a value does not trigger an error.

```
.dim_set:N
.dim_set:c
.dim_gset:N
.dim_gset:c
Updated: 2020-01-17
```

$\langle key \rangle$.dim_set:N = $\langle dimension \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle dimension \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must a dimension expression). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up. The key will require a value at point-of-use unless a default is set.

```
.fp_set:N
.fp_set:c
.fp_gset:N
.fp_gset:c
Updated: 2020-01-17
```

$\langle key \rangle$.fp_set:N = $\langle floating point \rangle$

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle floating point \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must a floating point expression). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up. The key will require a value at point-of-use unless a default is set.

```
.groups:n
New: 2013-07-14
```

$\langle key \rangle$.groups:n = { $\langle groups \rangle$ }

Defines $\langle key \rangle$ as belonging to the $\langle groups \rangle$ declared. Groups provide a “secondary axis” for selectively setting keys, and are described in Section 6.

```
.inherit:n
New: 2016-11-22
```

$\langle key \rangle$.inherit:n = { $\langle parents \rangle$ }

Specifies that the $\langle key \rangle$ path should inherit the keys listed as $\langle parents \rangle$. For example, after setting

```
\keys_define:nn { foo } { test .code:n = \tl_show:n {#1} }
\keys_define:nn { } { bar .inherit:n = foo }
```

setting

```
\keys_set:nn { bar } { test = a }
```

will be equivalent to

```
\keys_set:nn { foo } { test = a }
```

<hr/> <code>.initial:n</code> <hr/> <code>.initial:(V|o|x)</code> <hr/> Updated: 2013-07-09 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.initial:n = {\langle value \rangle}</code> Initialises the $\langle key \rangle$ with the $\langle value \rangle$, equivalent to $\backslash keys_set:nn \{ \langle module \rangle \} \{ \langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle \}$
<hr/> <code>.int_set:N</code> <hr/> <code>.int_set:c</code> <hr/> <code>.int_gset:N</code> <hr/> <code>.int_gset:c</code> <hr/> Updated: 2020-01-17 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.int_set:N = \langle integer \rangle</code> Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle integer \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must be an integer expression). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up. The key will require a value at point-of-use unless a default is set.
<hr/> <code>.meta:n</code> <hr/> Updated: 2013-07-10 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.meta:n = {\langle keyval list \rangle}</code> Makes $\langle key \rangle$ a meta-key, which will set $\langle keyval list \rangle$ in one go. The $\langle keyval list \rangle$ can refer as #1 to the value given at the time the $\langle key \rangle$ is used (or, if no value is given, the $\langle key \rangle$'s default value).
<hr/> <code>.meta:nn</code> <hr/> New: 2013-07-10 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.meta:nn = {\langle path \rangle} {\langle keyval list \rangle}</code> Makes $\langle key \rangle$ a meta-key, which will set $\langle keyval list \rangle$ in one go using the $\langle path \rangle$ in place of the current one. The $\langle keyval list \rangle$ can refer as #1 to the value given at the time the $\langle key \rangle$ is used (or, if no value is given, the $\langle key \rangle$'s default value).
<hr/> <code>.multichoice:</code> <hr/> New: 2011-08-21 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.multichoice:</code> Sets $\langle key \rangle$ to act as a multiple choice key. Each valid choice for $\langle key \rangle$ must then be created, as discussed in section 3.
<hr/> <code>.multichoices:nn</code> <hr/> <code>.multichoices:(Vn|on|xn)</code> <hr/> New: 2011-08-21 Updated: 2013-07-10 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.multichoices:nn {\langle choices \rangle} {\langle code \rangle}</code> Sets $\langle key \rangle$ to act as a multiple choice key, and defines a series $\langle choices \rangle$ which are implemented using the $\langle code \rangle$. Inside $\langle code \rangle$, <code>\l_keys_choice_tl</code> will be the name of the choice made, and <code>\l_keys_choice_int</code> will be the position of the choice in the list of $\langle choices \rangle$ (indexed from 1). Choices are discussed in detail in section 3.
<hr/> <code>.muskip_set:N</code> <hr/> <code>.muskip_set:c</code> <hr/> <code>.muskip_gset:N</code> <hr/> <code>.muskip_gset:c</code> <hr/> New: 2019-05-05 Updated: 2020-01-17 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.muskip_set:N = \langle muskip \rangle</code> Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle muskip \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must be a muskip expression). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up. The key will require a value at point-of-use unless a default is set.
<hr/> <code>.prop_put:N</code> <hr/> <code>.prop_put:c</code> <hr/> <code>.prop_gput:N</code> <hr/> <code>.prop_gput:c</code> <hr/> New: 2019-01-31 <hr/>	$\langle key \rangle$ <code>.prop_put:N = \langle property list \rangle</code> Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to put the $\langle value \rangle$ onto the $\langle property list \rangle$ stored under the $\langle key \rangle$. If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up.

`.skip_set:N` $\langle key \rangle$ `.skip_set:N = $\langle skip \rangle$`

`.skip_set:c`
`.skip_gset:N`
`.skip_gset:c`
Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle skip \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$ (which must be a skip expression). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up. The key will require a value at point-of-use unless a default is set.

Updated: 2020-01-17

`.tl_set:N` $\langle key \rangle$ `.tl_set:N = $\langle token list variable \rangle$`

`.tl_set:c`
`.tl_gset:N`
`.tl_gset:c`
Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle token list variable \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$. If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up.

`.tl_set_x:N` $\langle key \rangle$ `.tl_set_x:N = $\langle token list variable \rangle$`

`.tl_set_x:c`
`.tl_gset_x:N`
`.tl_gset_x:c`
Defines $\langle key \rangle$ to set $\langle token list variable \rangle$ to $\langle value \rangle$, which will be subjected to an x-type expansion (*i.e.* using `\tl_set:Nx`). If the variable does not exist, it is created globally at the point that the key is set up.

`.undefine:` $\langle key \rangle$ `.undefine:`

New: 2015-07-14
Removes the definition of the $\langle key \rangle$ within the current scope.

`.value_forbidden:n` $\langle key \rangle$ `.value_forbidden:n = true|false`

New: 2015-07-14
Specifies that $\langle key \rangle$ cannot receive a $\langle value \rangle$ when used. If a $\langle value \rangle$ is given then an error will be issued. Setting the property `false` cancels the restriction.

`.value_required:n` $\langle key \rangle$ `.value_required:n = true|false`

New: 2015-07-14
Specifies that $\langle key \rangle$ must receive a $\langle value \rangle$ when used. If a $\langle value \rangle$ is not given then an error will be issued. Setting the property `false` cancels the restriction.

2 Sub-dividing keys

When creating large numbers of keys, it may be desirable to divide them into several sub-groups for a given module. This can be achieved either by adding a sub-division to the module name:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule / subgroup }
{ key .code:n = code }
```

or to the key name:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{ subgroup / key .code:n = code }
```

As illustrated, the best choice of token for sub-dividing keys in this way is `/`. This is because of the method that is used to represent keys internally. Both of the above code fragments set the same key, which has full name `mymodule/subgroup/key`.

As illustrated in the next section, this subdivision is particularly relevant to making multiple choices.

3 Choice and multiple choice keys

The `l3keys` system supports two types of choice key, in which a series of pre-defined input values are linked to varying implementations. Choice keys are usually created so that the various values are mutually-exclusive: only one can apply at any one time. “Multiple” choice keys are also supported: these allow a selection of values to be chosen at the same time.

Mutually-exclusive choices are created by setting the `.choice:` property:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
  { key .choice: }
```

For keys which are set up as choices, the valid choices are generated by creating sub-keys of the choice key. This can be carried out in two ways.

In many cases, choices execute similar code which is dependant only on the name of the choice or the position of the choice in the list of all possibilities. Here, the keys can share the same code, and can be rapidly created using the `.choices:nn` property.

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .choices:nn =
    { choice-a, choice-b, choice-c }
    {
      You~gave~choice~'\tl_use:N \l_keys_choice_tl',~
      which~is~in~position~\int_use:N \l_keys_choice_int \c_space_tl
      in~the~list.
    }
}
```

The index `\l_keys_choice_int` in the list of choices starts at 1.

`\l_keys_choice_int`
`\l_keys_choice_tl`

Inside the code block for a choice generated using `.choices:nn`, the variables `\l_keys_choice_tl` and `\l_keys_choice_int` are available to indicate the name of the current choice, and its position in the comma list. The position is indexed from 1. Note that, as with standard key code generated using `.code:n`, the value passed to the key (i.e. the choice name) is also available as `#1`.

On the other hand, it is sometimes useful to create choices which use entirely different code from one another. This can be achieved by setting the `.choice:` property of a key, then manually defining sub-keys.

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .choice:,
  key / choice-a .code:n = code-a,
  key / choice-b .code:n = code-b,
  key / choice-c .code:n = code-c,
}
```

It is possible to mix the two methods, but manually-created choices should *not* use `\l_keys_choice_tl` or `\l_keys_choice_int`. These variables do not have defined

behaviour when used outside of code created using `.choices:nn` (*i.e.* anything might happen).

It is possible to allow choice keys to take values which have not previously been defined by adding code for the special `unknown` choice. The general behavior of the `unknown` key is described in Section 5. A typical example in the case of a choice would be to issue a custom error message:

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .choice:,
  key / choice-a .code:n = code-a,
  key / choice-b .code:n = code-b,
  key / choice-c .code:n = code-c,
  key / unknown .code:n =
    \msg_error:nnxxx { mymodule } { unknown-choice }
    { key } % Name of choice key
    { choice-a , choice-b , choice-c } % Valid choices
    { \exp_not:n {#1} } % Invalid choice given
  %
  %
}
```

Multiple choices are created in a very similar manner to mutually-exclusive choices, using the properties `.multichoice:` and `.multichoices:nn`. As with mutually exclusive choices, multiple choices are define as sub-keys. Thus both

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .multichoices:nn =
    { choice-a, choice-b, choice-c }
    {
      You~gave~choice~'\tl_use:N \l_keys_choice_tl',~
      which~is~in~position~
      \int_use:N \l_keys_choice_int \c_space_tl
      in~the~list.
    }
}
```

and

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key .multichoice:,
  key / choice-a .code:n = code-a,
  key / choice-b .code:n = code-b,
  key / choice-c .code:n = code-c,
}
```

are valid.

When a multiple choice key is set

```
\keys_set:nn { mymodule }
{
  key = { a , b , c } % 'key' defined as a multiple choice
}
```

each choice is applied in turn, equivalent to a `clist` mapping or to applying each value individually:

```
\keys_set:nn { mymodule }
{
  key = a ,
  key = b ,
  key = c ,
}
```

Thus each separate choice will have passed to it the `\l_keys_choice_tl` and `\l_keys_choice_int` in exactly the same way as described for `.choices:nn`.

4 Setting keys

```
\keys_set:nn
\keys_set:(nV|nv|no)
```

Updated: 2017-11-14

```
\keys_set:nn {<module>} {<keyval list>}
```

Parses the `<keyval list>`, and sets those keys which are defined for `<module>`. The behaviour on finding an unknown key can be set by defining a special `unknown` key: this is illustrated later.

```
\l_keys_key_str
\l_keys_path_str
\l_keys_value_tl
```

Updated: 2020-02-08

For each key processed, information of the full *path* of the key, the *name* of the key and the *value* of the key is available within three token list variables. These may be used within the code of the key.

The *value* is everything after the `=`, which may be empty if no value was given. This is stored in `\l_keys_value_tl`, and is not processed in any way by `\keys_set:nn`.

The *path* of the key is a “full” description of the key, and is unique for each key. It consists of the module and full key name, thus for example

```
\keys_set:nn { mymodule } { key-a = some-value }
```

has path `mymodule/key-a` while

```
\keys_set:nn { mymodule } { subset / key-a = some-value }
```

has path `mymodule/subset/key-a`. This information is stored in `\l_keys_path_str`.

The *name* of the key is the part of the path after the last `/`, and thus is not unique. In the preceding examples, both keys have name `key-a` despite having different paths. This information is stored in `\l_keys_key_str`.

5 Handling of unknown keys

If a key has not previously been defined (is unknown), `\keys_set:nn` looks for a special `unknown` key for the same module, and if this is not defined raises an error indicating that

the key name was unknown. This mechanism can be used for example to issue custom error texts.

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  unknown .code:n =
    You~tried~to~set~key~'\l_keys_key_str'~to~'#1'.
}
```

<code>\keys_set_known:nn</code>	<code>\keys_set_known:nn {<module>} {<keyval list>}</code>
<code>\keys_set_known:(nV nv no)</code>	<code>\keys_set_known:nnN {<module>} {<keyval list>} <tl></code>
<code>\keys_set_known:nnN</code>	<code>\keys_set_known:nnnN {<module>} {<keyval list>} {<root>} <tl></code>
<code>\keys_set_known:(nVN|nvN|noN)</code>	
<code>\keys_set_known:nnnN</code>	
<code>\keys_set_known:(nVnN|nvN|nonN)</code>	

New: 2011-08-23

Updated: 2019-01-29

These functions set keys which are known for the $\langle module \rangle$, and simply ignore other keys. The `\keys_set_known:nn` function parses the $\langle keyval list \rangle$, and sets those keys which are defined for $\langle module \rangle$. Any keys which are unknown are not processed further by the parser. In addition, `\keys_set_known:nnN` stores the key–value pairs in the $\langle tl \rangle$ in comma-separated form (*i.e.* an edited version of the $\langle keyval list \rangle$). When a $\langle root \rangle$ is given (`\keys_set_known:nnnN`), the key–value entries are returned relative to this point in the key tree. When it is absent, only the key name and value are provided. The correct list is returned by nested calls.

6 Selective key setting

In some cases it may be useful to be able to select only some keys for setting, even though these keys have the same path. For example, with a set of keys defined using

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key-one .code:n = { \my_func:n {#1} } ,
  key-two .tl_set:N = \l_my_a_tl ,
  key-three .tl_set:N = \l_my_b_tl ,
  key-four .fp_set:N = \l_my_a_fp ,
}
```

the use of `\keys_set:nn` attempts to set all four keys. However, in some contexts it may only be sensible to set some keys, or to control the order of setting. To do this, keys may be assigned to *groups*: arbitrary sets which are independent of the key tree. Thus modifying the example to read

```
\keys_define:nn { mymodule }
{
  key-one .code:n = { \my_func:n {#1} } ,
  key-one .groups:n = { first } ,
  key-two .tl_set:N = \l_my_a_tl ,
}
```

```

key-two    .groups:n = { first }           ,
key-three  .tl_set:N = \l_my_b_tl          ,
key-three  .groups:n = { second }          ,
key-four   .fp_set:N = \l_my_a_fp          ,
}

```

assigns `key-one` and `key-two` to group `first`, `key-three` to group `second`, while `key-four` is not assigned to a group.

Selective key setting may be achieved either by selecting one or more groups to be made “active”, or by marking one or more groups to be ignored in key setting.

<code>\keys_set_filter:nnn</code>	<code>\keys_set_filter:nnn {<module>} {<groups>} {<keyval list>}</code>
<code>\keys_set_filter:(nnV nnv nno)</code>	<code>\keys_set_filter:nnnN {<module>} {<groups>} {<keyval list>} <tl></code>
<code>\keys_set_filter:nnnN</code>	<code>\keys_set_filter:nnnnN {<module>} {<groups>} {<keyval list>} <root></code>
<code>\keys_set_filter:(nnVN nnvN nnoN)</code>	<code><tl></code>
<code>\keys_set_filter:nnnnN</code>	
<code>\keys_set_filter:(nnVnN|nnvnN|nnonN)</code>	

New: 2013-07-14

Updated: 2019-01-29

Activates key filtering in an “opt-out” sense: keys assigned to any of the `<groups>` specified are ignored. The `<groups>` are given as a comma-separated list. Unknown keys are not assigned to any group and are thus always set. The key–value pairs for each key which is filtered out are stored in the `<tl>` in a comma-separated form (*i.e.* an edited version of the `<keyval list>`). The `\keys_set_filter:nnn` version skips this stage.

Use of `\keys_set_filter:nnnN` can be nested, with the correct residual `<keyval list>` returned at each stage. In the version which takes a `<root>` argument, the key list is returned relative to that point in the key tree. In the cases without a `<root>` argument, only the key names and values are returned.

<code>\keys_set_groups:nnn</code>	<code>\keys_set_groups:nnn {<module>} {<groups>} {<keyval list>}</code>
<code>\keys_set_groups:(nnV|nnv|nno)</code>	

New: 2013-07-14

Updated: 2017-05-27

Activates key filtering in an “opt-in” sense: only keys assigned to one or more of the `<groups>` specified are set. The `<groups>` are given as a comma-separated list. Unknown keys are not assigned to any group and are thus never set.

7 Utility functions for keys

<code>\keys_if_exist_p:nn *</code>	<code>\keys_if_exist_p:nn {<module>} {<key>}</code>
<code>\keys_if_exist:nnTF *</code>	<code>\keys_if_exist:nnTF {<module>} {<key>} {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>

Updated: 2017-11-14

Tests if the `<key>` exists for `<module>`, *i.e.* if any code has been defined for `<key>`.

<code>\keys_if_choice_exist_p:nnn</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\keys_if_choice_exist_p:nnn {<module>} {<key>} {<choice>}</code>
<code>\keys_if_choice_exist:nnnTF</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\keys_if_choice_exist:nnnTF {<module>} {<key>} {<choice>} {<true code>}</code>
		<code>{<false code>}</code>

New: 2011-08-21

Updated: 2017-11-14

Tests if the $\langle choice \rangle$ is defined for the $\langle key \rangle$ within the $\langle module \rangle$, *i.e.* if any code has been defined for $\langle key \rangle / \langle choice \rangle$. The test is **false** if the $\langle key \rangle$ itself is not defined.

<code>\keys_show:nn</code>	<code>\keys_show:nn {<module>} {<key>}</code>
----------------------------	---

Updated: 2015-08-09

Displays in the terminal the information associated to the $\langle key \rangle$ for a $\langle module \rangle$, including the function which is used to actually implement it.

<code>\keys_log:nn</code>	<code>\keys_log:nn {<module>} {<key>}</code>
---------------------------	--

New: 2014-08-22

Updated: 2015-08-09

Writes in the log file the information associated to the $\langle key \rangle$ for a $\langle module \rangle$. See also `\keys_show:nn` which displays the result in the terminal.

8 Low-level interface for parsing key–val lists

To re-cap from earlier, a key–value list is input of the form

```
KeyOne = ValueOne ,
KeyTwo = ValueTwo ,
KeyThree
```

where each key–value pair is separated by a comma from the rest of the list, and each key–value pair does not necessarily contain an equals sign or a value! Processing this type of input correctly requires a number of careful steps, to correctly account for braces, spaces and the category codes of separators.

While the functions described earlier are used as a high-level interface for processing such input, in special circumstances you may wish to use a lower-level approach. The low-level parsing system converts a $\langle key\text{--}value\text{ list} \rangle$ into $\langle keys \rangle$ and associated $\langle values \rangle$. After the parsing phase is completed, the resulting keys and values (or keys alone) are available for further processing. This processing is not carried out by the low-level parser itself, and so the parser requires the names of two functions along with the key–value list. One function is needed to process key–value pairs (it receives two arguments), and a second function is required for keys given without any value (it is called with a single argument).

The parser does not double `#` tokens or expand any input. Active tokens `=` and `,` appearing at the outer level of braces are converted to category “other” (12) so that the parser does not “miss” any due to category code changes. Spaces are removed from the ends of the keys and values. Keys and values which are given in braces have exactly one set removed (after space trimming), thus

```
key = {value here},
```

and

```
key = value here,
```

are treated identically.

`\keyval_parse:NNn` ★

Updated: 2020-02-20

`\keyval_parse:NNn` $\langle function_1 \rangle$ $\langle function_2 \rangle$ $\{ \langle key-value list \rangle \}$

Parses the $\langle key-value list \rangle$ into a series of $\langle keys \rangle$ and associated $\langle values \rangle$, or keys alone (if no $\langle value \rangle$ was given). $\langle function_1 \rangle$ should take one argument, while $\langle function_2 \rangle$ should absorb two arguments. After `\keyval_parse:NNn` has parsed the $\langle key-value list \rangle$, $\langle function_1 \rangle$ is used to process keys given with no value and $\langle function_2 \rangle$ is used to process keys given with a value. The order of the $\langle keys \rangle$ in the $\langle key-value list \rangle$ is preserved. Thus

```
\keyval_parse:NNn \function:n \function:nn
{ key1 = value1 , key2 = value2, key3 = , key4 }
```

is converted into an input stream

```
\function:nn { key1 } { value1 }
\function:nn { key2 } { value2 }
\function:nn { key3 } { }
\function:n { key4 }
```

Note that there is a difference between an empty value (an equals sign followed by nothing) and a missing value (no equals sign at all). Spaces are trimmed from the ends of the $\langle key \rangle$ and $\langle value \rangle$, then one *outer* set of braces is removed from the $\langle key \rangle$ and $\langle value \rangle$ as part of the processing.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within `\exp_not:n`, which means that the converted input stream does not expand further when appearing in an **x**-type or **e**-type argument expansion.

Part XXII

The l3intarray package: fast global integer arrays

1 l3intarray documentation

For applications requiring heavy use of integers, this module provides arrays which can be accessed in constant time (contrast l3seq, where access time is linear). These arrays have several important features

- The size of the array is fixed and must be given at point of initialisation
- The absolute value of each entry has maximum $2^{30} - 1$ (*i.e.* one power lower than the usual `\c_max_int` ceiling of $2^{31} - 1$)

The use of `intarray` data is therefore recommended for cases where the need for fast access is of paramount importance.

`\intarray_new:Nn`
`\intarray_new:cn`

New: 2018-03-29

`\intarray_new:Nn` $\langle\textit{intarray var}\rangle$ $\{\langle\textit{size}\rangle\}$

Evaluates the integer expression $\langle\textit{size}\rangle$ and allocates an $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$ with that number of (zero) entries. The variable name should start with `\g_` because assignments are always global.

`\intarray_count:N *`
`\intarray_count:c *`

New: 2018-03-29

`\intarray_count:N` $\langle\textit{intarray var}\rangle$

Expands to the number of entries in the $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$. Contrarily to `\seq-count:N` this is performed in constant time.

`\intarray_gset:Nnn`
`\intarray_gset:cnn`

New: 2018-03-29

`\intarray_gset:Nnn` $\langle\textit{intarray var}\rangle$ $\{\langle\textit{position}\rangle\}$ $\{\langle\textit{value}\rangle\}$

Stores the result of evaluating the integer expression $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$ into the $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$ at the (integer expression) $\langle\textit{position}\rangle$. If the $\langle\textit{position}\rangle$ is not between 1 and the `\intarray_count:N`, or the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$'s absolute value is bigger than $2^{30} - 1$, an error occurs. Assignments are always global.

`\intarray_const_from_clist:Nn`
`\intarray_const_from_clist:cn`

New: 2018-05-04

`\intarray_const_from_clist:Nn` $\langle\textit{intarray var}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{intexpr clist}\rangle$

Creates a new constant $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$ is set (globally) to contain as its items the results of evaluating each $\langle\textit{integer expression}\rangle$ in the $\langle\textit{comma list}\rangle$.

`\intarray_gzero:N`
`\intarray_gzero:c`

New: 2018-05-04

`\intarray_gzero:N` $\langle\textit{intarray var}\rangle$

Sets all entries of the $\langle\textit{integer array variable}\rangle$ to zero. Assignments are always global.

<hr/>	
<code>\intarray_item:Nn</code> *	<code>\intarray_item:Nn <intarray var> {<position>}</code>
<code>\intarray_item:cn</code> *	Expands to the integer entry stored at the (integer expression) <i><position></i> in the <i><integer array variable></i> . If the <i><position></i> is not between 1 and the <code>\intarray_count:N</code> , an error occurs.
<hr/>	
New: 2018-03-29	
<hr/>	
<code>\intarray_rand_item:N</code> *	<code>\intarray_rand_item:N <intarray var></code>
<code>\intarray_rand_item:c</code> *	Selects a pseudo-random item of the <i><integer array></i> . If the <i><integer array></i> is empty, produce an error.
<hr/>	
New: 2018-05-05	
<hr/>	
<code>\intarray_show:N</code>	<code>\intarray_show:N <intarray var></code>
<code>\intarray_show:c</code>	<code>\intarray_log:N <intarray var></code>
<code>\intarray_log:N</code>	Displays the items in the <i><integer array variable></i> in the terminal or writes them in the log file.
<code>\intarray_log:c</code>	
<hr/>	
New: 2018-05-04	
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1.1 Implementation notes

It is a wrapper around the `\fontdimen` primitive, used to store arrays of integers (with a restricted range: absolute value at most $2^{30} - 1$). In contrast to `l3seq` sequences the access to individual entries is done in constant time rather than linear time, but only integers can be stored. More precisely, the primitive `\fontdimen` stores dimensions but the `l3intarray` package transparently converts these from/to integers. Assignments are always global.

While LuaTeX’s memory is extensible, other engines can “only” deal with a bit less than 4×10^6 entries in all `\fontdimen` arrays combined (with default TeXLive settings).

Part XXIII

The l3fp package: Floating points

A decimal floating point number is one which is stored as a significand and a separate exponent. The module implements expandably a wide set of arithmetic, trigonometric, and other operations on decimal floating point numbers, to be used within floating point expressions. Floating point expressions support the following operations with their usual precedence.

- Basic arithmetic: addition $x + y$, subtraction $x - y$, multiplication $x * y$, division x / y , square root \sqrt{x} , and parentheses.
 - Comparison operators: $x < y$, $x \leq y$, $x > y$, $x \neq y$ etc.
 - Boolean logic: sign $\text{sign } x$, negation $!x$, conjunction $x \&\& y$, disjunction $x || y$, ternary operator $x ? y : z$.
 - Exponentials: $\exp x$, $\ln x$, x^y , $\log b x$.
 - Integer factorial: $\text{fact } x$.
 - Trigonometry: $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$, $\cot x$, $\sec x$, $\csc x$ expecting their arguments in radians, and $\text{sind } x$, $\text{cosd } x$, $\text{tand } x$, $\text{cotd } x$, $\text{secd } x$, $\text{cscd } x$ expecting their arguments in degrees.
 - Inverse trigonometric functions: $\text{asin } x$, $\text{acos } x$, $\text{atan } x$, $\text{acot } x$, $\text{asec } x$, $\text{acsc } x$ giving a result in radians, and $\text{asind } x$, $\text{acosd } x$, $\text{atand } x$, $\text{acotd } x$, $\text{asecd } x$, $\text{acscd } x$ giving a result in degrees.
- (not yet) Hyperbolic functions and their inverse functions: $\sinh x$, $\cosh x$, $\tanh x$, $\coth x$, $\text{sech } x$, $\text{csch } x$, and $\text{asinh } x$, $\text{acosh } x$, $\text{atanh } x$, $\text{acoth } x$, $\text{asech } x$, $\text{acsch } x$.
- Extrema: $\max(x_1, x_2, \dots)$, $\min(x_1, x_2, \dots)$, $\text{abs}(x)$.
 - Rounding functions, controlled by two optional values, n (number of places, 0 by default) and t (behavior on a tie, NaN by default):
 - $\text{trunc}(x, n)$ rounds towards zero,
 - $\text{floor}(x, n)$ rounds towards $-\infty$,
 - $\text{ceil}(x, n)$ rounds towards $+\infty$,
 - $\text{round}(x, n, t)$ rounds to the closest value, with ties rounded to an even value by default, towards zero if $t = 0$, towards $+\infty$ if $t > 0$ and towards $-\infty$ if $t < 0$.

And (not yet) modulo, and “quantize”.

- Random numbers: $\text{rand}()$, $\text{randint}(m, n)$.
- Constants: pi , deg (one degree in radians).
- Dimensions, automatically expressed in points, e.g., pc is 12.

- Automatic conversion (no need for `\langle type \rangle_use:N`) of integer, dimension, and skip variables to floating point numbers, expressing dimensions in points and ignoring the stretch and shrink components of skips.
- Tuples: (x_1, \dots, x_n) that can be stored in variables, added together, multiplied or divided by a floating point number, and nested.

Floating point numbers can be given either explicitly (in a form such as $1.234\text{e-}34$, or $-.0001$), or as a stored floating point variable, which is automatically replaced by its current value. A “floating point” is a floating point number or a tuple thereof. See section 9.1 for a description of what a floating point is, section 9.2 for details about how an expression is parsed, and section 9.3 to know what the various operations do. Some operations may raise exceptions (error messages), described in section 7.

An example of use could be the following.

```
\LaTeX{} can now compute: $ \frac{\sin (3.5)}{2} + 2\cdot 10^{-3}
= \ExplSyntaxOn \fp_to_decimal:n {\sin(3.5)/2 + 2e-3} $.
```

The operation `round` can be used to limit the result’s precision. Adding `+0` avoids the possibly undesirable output `-0`, replacing it by `+0`. However, the `l3fp` module is mostly meant as an underlying tool for higher-level commands. For example, one could provide a function to typeset nicely the result of floating point computations.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{xparse, siunitx}
\ExplSyntaxOn
\NewDocumentCommand { \calnum } { m }
{ \num { \fp_to_scientific:n {#1} } }
\ExplSyntaxOff
\begin{document}
\calnum { 2 pi * sin ( 2.3 ^ 5 ) }
\end{document}
```

See the documentation of `siunitx` for various options of `\num`.

1 Creating and initialising floating point variables

<hr/> <code>\fp_new:N</code> <hr/> <code>\fp_new:c</code> <hr/> <small>Updated: 2012-05-08</small>	<code>\fp_new:N <fp var></code> Creates a new <code><fp var></code> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The <code><fp var></code> is initially <code>+0</code> .
<hr/> <code>\fp_const:Nn</code> <hr/> <code>\fp_const:cn</code> <hr/> <small>Updated: 2012-05-08</small>	<code>\fp_const:Nn <fp var> {<floating point expression>}</code> Creates a new constant <code><fp var></code> or raises an error if the name is already taken. The <code><fp var></code> is set globally equal to the result of evaluating the <code><floating point expression></code> .
<hr/> <code>\fp_zero:N</code> <hr/> <code>\fp_zero:c</code> <hr/> <code>\fp_gzero:N</code> <hr/> <code>\fp_gzero:c</code> <hr/> <small>Updated: 2012-05-08</small>	<code>\fp_zero:N <fp var></code> Sets the <code><fp var></code> to <code>+0</code> .

```

\fp_zero_new:N
\fp_zero_new:c
\fp_gzero_new:N
\fp_gzero_new:c

```

Updated: 2012-05-08

```
\fp_zero_new:N <fp var>
```

Ensures that the $\langle fp\ var \rangle$ exists globally by applying $\backslash fp_new:N$ if necessary, then applies $\backslash fp_(\mathit{g})zero:N$ to leave the $\langle fp\ var \rangle$ set to +0.

2 Setting floating point variables

```

\fp_set:Nn
\fp_set:cn
\fp_gset:Nn
\fp_gset:cn

```

Updated: 2012-05-08

```
\fp_set:Nn <fp var> {(floating point expression)}
```

Sets $\langle fp\ var \rangle$ equal to the result of computing the $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$.

```

\fp_set_eq:Nn
\fp_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)
\fp_gset_eq:Nn
\fp_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)

```

Updated: 2012-05-08

```
\fp_set_eq:Nn <fp var1> <fp var2>
```

Sets the floating point variable $\langle fp\ var_1 \rangle$ equal to the current value of $\langle fp\ var_2 \rangle$.

```

\fp_add:Nn
\fp_add:cn
\fp_gadd:Nn
\fp_gadd:cn

```

Updated: 2012-05-08

```
\fp_add:Nn <fp var> {(floating point expression)}
```

Adds the result of computing the $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ to the $\langle fp\ var \rangle$. This also applies if $\langle fp\ var \rangle$ and $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ evaluate to tuples of the same size.

```

\fp_sub:Nn
\fp_sub:cn
\fp_gsub:Nn
\fp_gsub:cn

```

Updated: 2012-05-08

```
\fp_sub:Nn <fp var> {(floating point expression)}
```

Subtracts the result of computing the $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ from the $\langle fp\ var \rangle$. This also applies if $\langle fp\ var \rangle$ and $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ evaluate to tuples of the same size.

3 Using floating points

```

\fp_eval:n  ★

```

New: 2012-05-08
Updated: 2012-07-08

```
\fp_eval:n {(floating point expression)}
```

Evaluates the $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ and expresses the result as a decimal number with no exponent. Leading or trailing zeros may be inserted to compensate for the exponent. Non-significant trailing zeros are trimmed, and integers are expressed without a decimal separator. The values $\pm\infty$ and NaN trigger an “invalid operation” exception. For a tuple, each item is converted using $\backslash fp_eval:n$ and they are combined as $(\langle fp_1 \rangle, \sqcup \langle fp_2 \rangle, \sqcup \dots \langle fp_n \rangle)$ if $n > 1$ and $(\langle fp_1 \rangle,)$ or $()$ for fewer items. This function is identical to $\backslash fp_to_decimal:n$.

<code>\fp_sign:N</code> *	<code>\fp_sign:n {<fpexpr>}</code>
---------------------------	--

New: 2018-11-03

Evaluates the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and leaves its sign in the input stream using `\fp_eval:n {sign(<result>)}`: +1 for positive numbers and for $+\infty$, -1 for negative numbers and for $-\infty$, ± 0 for ± 0 . If the operand is a tuple or is NaN, then “invalid operation” occurs and the result is 0.

<code>\fp_to_decimal:N</code> *	<code>\fp_to_decimal:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_to_decimal:c</code> *	<code>\fp_to_decimal:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
<code>\fp_to_decimal:n</code> *	

New: 2012-05-08

Updated: 2012-07-08

Evaluates the $\langle floating point expression \rangle$ and expresses the result as a decimal number with no exponent. Leading or trailing zeros may be inserted to compensate for the exponent. Non-significant trailing zeros are trimmed, and integers are expressed without a decimal separator. The values $\pm\infty$ and NaN trigger an “invalid operation” exception. For a tuple, each item is converted using `\fp_to_decimal:n` and they are combined as $\langle fp_1 \rangle, \sqcup \langle fp_2 \rangle, \sqcup \dots \langle fp_n \rangle$ if $n > 1$ and $\langle fp_1 \rangle,)$ or $()$ for fewer items.

<code>\fp_to_dim:N</code> *	<code>\fp_to_dim:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_to_dim:c</code> *	<code>\fp_to_dim:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
<code>\fp_to_dim:n</code> *	

Updated: 2016-03-22

Evaluates the $\langle floating point expression \rangle$ and expresses the result as a dimension (in pt) suitable for use in dimension expressions. The output is identical to `\fp_to_decimal:n`, with an additional trailing pt (both letter tokens). In particular, the result may be outside the range $[-2^{14} + 2^{-17}, 2^{14} - 2^{-17}]$ of valid T_EX dimensions, leading to overflow errors if used as a dimension. Tuples, as well as the values $\pm\infty$ and NaN, trigger an “invalid operation” exception.

<code>\fp_to_int:N</code> *	<code>\fp_to_int:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_to_int:c</code> *	<code>\fp_to_int:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
<code>\fp_to_int:n</code> *	

Updated: 2012-07-08

Evaluates the $\langle floating point expression \rangle$, and rounds the result to the closest integer, rounding exact ties to an even integer. The result may be outside the range $[-2^{31} + 1, 2^{31} - 1]$ of valid T_EX integers, leading to overflow errors if used in an integer expression. Tuples, as well as the values $\pm\infty$ and NaN, trigger an “invalid operation” exception.

<code>\fp_to_scientific:N</code> *	<code>\fp_to_scientific:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_to_scientific:c</code> *	<code>\fp_to_scientific:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
<code>\fp_to_scientific:n</code> *	

New: 2012-05-08

Updated: 2016-03-22

Evaluates the $\langle floating point expression \rangle$ and expresses the result in scientific notation:

$\langle optional - \rangle \langle digit \rangle . \langle 15 digits \rangle e \langle optional sign \rangle \langle exponent \rangle$

The leading $\langle digit \rangle$ is non-zero except in the case of ± 0 . The values $\pm\infty$ and NaN trigger an “invalid operation” exception. Normal category codes apply: thus the `e` is category code 11 (a letter). For a tuple, each item is converted using `\fp_to_scientific:n` and they are combined as $\langle fp_1 \rangle, \sqcup \langle fp_2 \rangle, \sqcup \dots \langle fp_n \rangle$ if $n > 1$ and $\langle fp_1 \rangle,)$ or $()$ for fewer items.

<code>\fp_to_tl:N</code>	★	<code>\fp_to_tl:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_to_tl:c</code>	★	<code>\fp_to_tl:n {\floating point expression}</code>
<code>\fp_to_tl:n</code>	★	Evaluates the <i><floating point expression></i> and expresses the result in (almost) the shortest possible form. Numbers in the ranges $(0, 10^{-3})$ and $[10^{16}, \infty)$ are expressed in scientific notation with trailing zeros trimmed and no decimal separator when there is a single significant digit (this differs from <code>\fp_to_scientific:n</code>). Numbers in the range $[10^{-3}, 10^{16})$ are expressed in a decimal notation without exponent, with trailing zeros trimmed, and no decimal separator for integer values (see <code>\fp_to_decimal:n</code>). Negative numbers start with <code>-</code> . The special values ± 0 , $\pm\infty$ and NaN are rendered as <code>0</code> , <code>-0</code> , <code>inf</code> , <code>-inf</code> , and <code>nan</code> respectively. Normal category codes apply and thus <code>inf</code> or <code>nan</code> , if produced, are made up of letters. For a tuple, each item is converted using <code>\fp_to_tl:n</code> and they are combined as $(\langle fp_1 \rangle, \sqcup \langle fp_2 \rangle, \sqcup \dots \langle fp_n \rangle)$ if $n > 1$ and $(\langle fp_1 \rangle,)$ or $()$ for fewer items.

Updated: 2016-03-22

<code>\fp_use:N</code>	★	<code>\fp_use:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_use:c</code>	★	Inserts the value of the <i><fp var></i> into the input stream as a decimal number with no exponent. Leading or trailing zeros may be inserted to compensate for the exponent. Non-significant trailing zeros are trimmed. Integers are expressed without a decimal separator. The values $\pm\infty$ and NaN trigger an “invalid operation” exception. For a tuple, each item is converted using <code>\fp_to_decimal:n</code> and they are combined as $(\langle fp_1 \rangle, \sqcup \langle fp_2 \rangle, \sqcup \dots \langle fp_n \rangle)$ if $n > 1$ and $(\langle fp_1 \rangle,)$ or $()$ for fewer items. This function is identical to <code>\fp_to_decimal:N</code> .

Updated: 2012-07-08

4 Floating point conditionals

<code>\fp_if_exist_p:N</code>	★	<code>\fp_if_exist_p:N <fp var></code>
<code>\fp_if_exist_p:c</code>	★	<code>\fp_if_exist:NNTF <fp var> {\true code} {\false code}</code>
<code>\fp_if_exist:NTF</code>	★	Tests whether the <i><fp var></i> is currently defined. This does not check that the <i><fp var></i> really is a floating point variable.
<code>\fp_if_exist:cTF</code>	★	

Updated: 2012-05-08

<code>\fp_compare_p:nNn</code>	★	<code>\fp_compare_p:nNn {\fpexpr₁} <relation> {\fpexpr₂}</code>
<code>\fp_compare:nNnTF</code>	★	<code>\fp_compare:nNnTF {\fpexpr₁} <relation> {\fpexpr₂} {\true code} {\false code}</code>

Updated: 2012-05-08

Compares the *<fpexpr₁>* and the *<fpexpr₂>*, and returns `true` if the *<relation>* is obeyed. Two floating points x and y may obey four mutually exclusive relations: $x < y$, $x = y$, $x > y$, or $x?y$ (“not ordered”). The last case occurs exactly if one or both operands is NaN or is a tuple, unless they are equal tuples. Note that a NaN is distinct from any value, even another NaN, hence $x = x$ is not true for a NaN. To test if a value is NaN, compare it to an arbitrary number with the “not ordered” relation.

```

\fp_compare:nNnTF { <value> } ? { 0 }
{ } % <value> is nan
{ } % <value> is not nan

```

Tuples are equal if they have the same number of items and items compare equal (in particular there must be no NaN). At present any other comparison with tuples yields ? (not ordered). This is experimental.

This function is less flexible than `\fp_compare:nTF` but slightly faster. It is provided for consistency with `\int_compare:nNnTF` and `\dim_compare:nNnTF`.

<code>\fp_compare_p:n</code> ☆	<code>\fp_compare_p:n</code>
<code>\fp_compare:nTF</code> ☆	{
Updated: 2013-12-14	$\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ $\langle relation_1 \rangle$
	...
	$\langle fpexpr_N \rangle$ $\langle relation_N \rangle$
	$\langle fpexpr_{N+1} \rangle$
	}
	<code>\fp_compare:nTF</code>
	{
	$\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ $\langle relation_1 \rangle$
	...
	$\langle fpexpr_N \rangle$ $\langle relation_N \rangle$
	$\langle fpexpr_{N+1} \rangle$
	}
	{ $\langle true\ code \rangle$ } { $\langle false\ code \rangle$ }

Evaluates the $\langle floating\ point\ expressions \rangle$ as described for `\fp_eval:n` and compares consecutive result using the corresponding $\langle relation \rangle$, namely it compares $\langle intexpr_1 \rangle$ and $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$ using the $\langle relation_1 \rangle$, then $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$ and $\langle intexpr_3 \rangle$ using the $\langle relation_2 \rangle$, until finally comparing $\langle intexpr_N \rangle$ and $\langle intexpr_{N+1} \rangle$ using the $\langle relation_N \rangle$. The test yields **true** if all comparisons are **true**. Each $\langle floating\ point\ expression \rangle$ is evaluated only once. Contrarily to `\int_compare:nTF`, all $\langle floating\ point\ expressions \rangle$ are computed, even if one comparison is **false**. Two floating points x and y may obey four mutually exclusive relations: $x < y$, $x = y$, $x > y$, or $x?y$ (“not ordered”). The last case occurs exactly if one or both operands is NaN or is a tuple, unless they are equal tuples. Each $\langle relation \rangle$ can be any (non-empty) combination of $<$, $=$, $>$, and $?$, plus an optional leading $!$ (which negates the $\langle relation \rangle$), with the restriction that the $\langle relation \rangle$ may not start with $?$, as this symbol has a different meaning (in combination with $:$) within floating point expressions. The comparison $x \langle relation \rangle y$ is then **true** if the $\langle relation \rangle$ does not start with $!$ and the actual relation ($<$, $=$, $>$, or $?$) between x and y appears within the $\langle relation \rangle$, or on the contrary if the $\langle relation \rangle$ starts with $!$ and the relation between x and y does not appear within the $\langle relation \rangle$. Common choices of $\langle relation \rangle$ include \geq (greater or equal), \neq (not equal), $!?$ or $\leq\Rightarrow$ (comparable).

This function is more flexible than `\fp_compare:nNnTF` and only slightly slower.

5 Floating point expression loops

<code>\fp_do_until:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_do_until:nNnn {$\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$} $\langle relation \rangle$ {$\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$} {$\langle code \rangle$}</code>
New: 2012-08-16	Places the $\langle code \rangle$ in the input stream for \TeX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two $\langle floating\ point\ expressions \rangle$ as described for <code>\fp_compare:nNnTF</code> . If the test is false then the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the $\langle relation \rangle$ is true .
<code>\fp_do_while:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_do_while:nNnn {$\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$} $\langle relation \rangle$ {$\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$} {$\langle code \rangle$}</code>
New: 2012-08-16	Places the $\langle code \rangle$ in the input stream for \TeX to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two $\langle floating\ point\ expressions \rangle$ as described for <code>\fp_compare:nNnTF</code> . If the test is true then the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the $\langle relation \rangle$ is false .

<hr/>	
<code>\fp_until_do:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_until_do:nNnn {<fpexpr1>} <relation> {<fpexpr2>} {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16	Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nNnTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is false. After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is true .
<hr/>	
<code>\fp_while_do:nNnn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_while_do:nNnn {<fpexpr1>} <relation> {<fpexpr2>} {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16	Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nNnTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true. After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .
<hr/>	
<code>\fp_do_until:nn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_do_until:nn { <fpexpr1> <relation> <fpexpr2> } {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16 Updated: 2013-12-14	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is false then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is true .
<hr/>	
<code>\fp_do_while:nn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_do_while:nn { <fpexpr1> <relation> <fpexpr2> } {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16 Updated: 2013-12-14	Places the <i><code></i> in the input stream for T _E X to process, and then evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nTF</code> . If the test is true then the <i><code></i> is inserted into the input stream again and a loop occurs until the <i><relation></i> is false .
<hr/>	
<code>\fp_until_do:nn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_until_do:nn { <fpexpr1> <relation> <fpexpr2> } {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16 Updated: 2013-12-14	Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is false. After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is true .
<hr/>	
<code>\fp_while_do:nn</code> ☆	<code>\fp_while_do:nn { <fpexpr1> <relation> <fpexpr2> } {<code>}</code>
New: 2012-08-16 Updated: 2013-12-14	Evaluates the relationship between the two <i><floating point expressions></i> as described for <code>\fp_compare:nTF</code> , and then places the <i><code></i> in the input stream if the <i><relation></i> is true. After the <i><code></i> has been processed by T _E X the test is repeated, and a loop occurs until the test is false .

`\fp_step_function:nnnN` ☆
`\fp_step_function:nnnc` ☆

New: 2016-11-21
Updated: 2016-12-06

`\fp_step_function:nnnN` { $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ } { $\langle step \rangle$ } { $\langle final\ value \rangle$ } $\langle function \rangle$

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, each of which should be a floating point expression evaluating to a floating point number, not a tuple. The $\langle function \rangle$ is then placed in front of each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$). The $\langle step \rangle$ must be non-zero. If the $\langle step \rangle$ is positive, the loop stops when the $\langle value \rangle$ becomes larger than the $\langle final\ value \rangle$. If the $\langle step \rangle$ is negative, the loop stops when the $\langle value \rangle$ becomes smaller than the $\langle final\ value \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ should absorb one numerical argument. For example

```
\cs_set:Npn \my_func:n #1 { [I~saw~#1] \quad }
\fp_step_function:nnnN { 1.0 } { 0.1 } { 1.5 } \my_func:n
```

would print

```
[I saw 1.0]   [I saw 1.1]   [I saw 1.2]   [I saw 1.3]   [I saw 1.4]   [I saw 1.5]
```

TpXhackers note: Due to rounding, it may happen that adding the $\langle step \rangle$ to the $\langle value \rangle$ does not change the $\langle value \rangle$; such cases give an error, as they would otherwise lead to an infinite loop.

`\fp_step_inline:nnnn`

New: 2016-11-21
Updated: 2016-12-06

`\fp_step_inline:nnnn` { $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ } { $\langle step \rangle$ } { $\langle final\ value \rangle$ } { $\langle code \rangle$ }

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, all of which should be floating point expressions evaluating to a floating point number, not a tuple. Then for each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$), the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream with `#1` replaced by the current $\langle value \rangle$. Thus the $\langle code \rangle$ should define a function of one argument (`#1`).

`\fp_step_variable:nnnNn`

New: 2017-04-12

`\fp_step_variable:nnnNn`
{ $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ } { $\langle step \rangle$ } { $\langle final\ value \rangle$ } $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ { $\langle code \rangle$ }

This function first evaluates the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$, $\langle step \rangle$ and $\langle final\ value \rangle$, all of which should be floating point expressions evaluating to a floating point number, not a tuple. Then for each $\langle value \rangle$ from the $\langle initial\ value \rangle$ to the $\langle final\ value \rangle$ in turn (using $\langle step \rangle$ between each $\langle value \rangle$), the $\langle code \rangle$ is inserted into the input stream, with the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ defined as the current $\langle value \rangle$. Thus the $\langle code \rangle$ should make use of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$.

6 Some useful constants, and scratch variables

`\c_zero_fp`
`\c_minus_zero_fp`

New: 2012-05-08

Zero, with either sign.

`\c_one_fp`

New: 2012-05-08

One as an fp: useful for comparisons in some places.

<hr/> <code>\c_inf_fp</code> <code>\c_minus_inf_fp</code> <hr/> New: 2012-05-08 <hr/>	<p>Infinity, with either sign. These can be input directly in a floating point expression as <code>inf</code> and <code>-inf</code>.</p>
<hr/> <code>\c_e_fp</code> <hr/> Updated: 2012-05-08 <hr/>	<p>The value of the base of the natural logarithm, $e = \exp(1)$.</p>
<hr/> <code>\c_pi_fp</code> <hr/> Updated: 2013-11-17 <hr/>	<p>The value of π. This can be input directly in a floating point expression as <code>pi</code>.</p>
<hr/> <code>\c_one_degree_fp</code> <hr/> New: 2012-05-08 Updated: 2013-11-17 <hr/>	<p>The value of 1° in radians. Multiply an angle given in degrees by this value to obtain a result in radians. Note that trigonometric functions expecting an argument in radians or in degrees are both available. Within floating point expressions, this can be accessed as <code>deg</code>.</p>
<hr/> <code>\l_tmpa_fp</code> <code>\l_tmpb_fp</code> <hr/>	<p>Scratch floating points for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.</p>
<hr/> <code>\g_tmpa_fp</code> <code>\g_tmpb_fp</code> <hr/>	<p>Scratch floating points for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.</p>

7 Floating point exceptions

The functions defined in this section are experimental, and their functionality may be altered or removed altogether.

“Exceptions” may occur when performing some floating point operations, such as $0 / 0$, or $10 ** 1e9999$. The relevant IEEE standard defines 5 types of exceptions, of which we implement 4.

- *Overflow* occurs whenever the result of an operation is too large to be represented as a normal floating point number. This results in $\pm\infty$.
- *Underflow* occurs whenever the result of an operation is too close to 0 to be represented as a normal floating point number. This results in ± 0 .
- *Invalid operation* occurs for operations with no defined outcome, for instance $0/0$ or $\sin(\infty)$, and results in a NaN. It also occurs for conversion functions whose target type does not have the appropriate infinite or NaN value (e.g., `\fp_to_dim:n`).
- *Division by zero* occurs when dividing a non-zero number by 0, or when evaluating functions at poles, e.g., $\ln(0)$ or $\cot(0)$. This results in $\pm\infty$.

(*not yet*) *Inexact* occurs whenever the result of a computation is not exact, in other words, almost always. At the moment, this exception is entirely ignored in L^AT_EX3.

To each exception we associate a “flag”: `fp_overflow`, `fp_underflow`, `fp_invalid_operation` and `fp_division_by_zero`. The state of these flags can be tested and modified with commands from `l3flag`

By default, the “invalid operation” exception triggers an (expandable) error, and raises the corresponding flag. Other exceptions raise the corresponding flag but do not trigger an error. The behaviour when an exception occurs can be modified (using `\fp_trap:nn`) to either produce an error and raise the flag, or only raise the flag, or do nothing at all.

<code>\fp_trap:nn</code>	<code>\fp_trap:nn {<exception>} {<trap type>}</code>
New: 2012-07-19 Updated: 2017-02-13	All occurrences of the <code><exception></code> (<code>overflow</code> , <code>underflow</code> , <code>invalid_operation</code> or <code>division_by_zero</code>) within the current group are treated as <code><trap type></code> , which can be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none: the <code><exception></code> will be entirely ignored, and leave no trace; • flag: the <code><exception></code> will turn the corresponding flag on when it occurs; • error: additionally, the <code><exception></code> will halt the T_EX run and display some information about the current operation in the terminal.

This function is experimental, and may be altered or removed.

`flag_fp_overflow`
`flag_fp_underflow`
`flag_fp_invalid_operation`
`flag_fp_division_by_zero`

Flags denoting the occurrence of various floating-point exceptions.

8 Viewing floating points

<code>\fp_show:N</code> <code>\fp_show:c</code> <code>\fp_show:n</code>	<code>\fp_show:N <fp var></code> <code>\fp_show:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
New: 2012-05-08 Updated: 2015-08-07	Evaluates the <code><floating point expression></code> and displays the result in the terminal.

<code>\fp_log:N</code> <code>\fp_log:c</code> <code>\fp_log:n</code>	<code>\fp_log:N <fp var></code> <code>\fp_log:n {<floating point expression>}</code>
New: 2014-08-22 Updated: 2015-08-07	Evaluates the <code><floating point expression></code> and writes the result in the log file.

9 Floating point expressions

9.1 Input of floating point numbers

We support four types of floating point numbers:

- $\pm m \cdot 10^n$, a floating point number, with integer $1 \leq m \leq 10^{16}$, and $-10000 \leq n \leq 10000$;
- ± 0 , zero, with a given sign;
- $\pm \infty$, infinity, with a given sign;
- NaN, is “not a number”, and can be either quiet or signalling (*not yet*: this distinction is currently unsupported);

Normal floating point numbers are stored in base 10, with up to 16 significant figures.

On input, a normal floating point number consists of:

- $\langle sign \rangle$: a possibly empty string of + and - characters;
- $\langle significand \rangle$: a non-empty string of digits together with zero or one dot;
- $\langle exponent \rangle$ optionally: the character **e**, followed by a possibly empty string of + and - tokens, and a non-empty string of digits.

The sign of the resulting number is + if $\langle sign \rangle$ contains an even number of -, and - otherwise, hence, an empty $\langle sign \rangle$ denotes a non-negative input. The stored significand is obtained from $\langle significand \rangle$ by omitting the decimal separator and leading zeros, and rounding to 16 significant digits, filling with trailing zeros if necessary. In particular, the value stored is exact if the input $\langle significand \rangle$ has at most 16 digits. The stored $\langle exponent \rangle$ is obtained by combining the input $\langle exponent \rangle$ (0 if absent) with a shift depending on the position of the significand and the number of leading zeros.

A special case arises if the resulting $\langle exponent \rangle$ is either too large or too small for the floating point number to be represented. This results either in an overflow (the number is then replaced by $\pm \infty$), or an underflow (resulting in ± 0).

The result is thus ± 0 if and only if $\langle significand \rangle$ contains no non-zero digit (*i.e.*, consists only in characters 0, and an optional period), or if there is an underflow. Note that a single dot is currently a valid floating point number, equal to +0, but that is not guaranteed to remain true.

The $\langle significand \rangle$ must be non-empty, so **e1** and **e-1** are not valid floating point numbers. Note that the latter could be mistaken with the difference of “**e**” and 1. To avoid confusions, the base of natural logarithms cannot be input as **e** and should be input as **exp(1)** or **\c_e_fp**.

Special numbers are input as follows:

- **inf** represents $+\infty$, and can be preceded by any $\langle sign \rangle$, yielding $\pm \infty$ as appropriate.
- **nan** represents a (quiet) non-number. It can be preceded by any sign, but that sign is ignored.
- Any unrecognizable string triggers an error, and produces a NaN.
- Note that commands such as **\infy**, **\pi**, or **\sin** *do not* work in floating point expressions. They may silently be interpreted as completely unexpected numbers, because integer constants (allowed in expressions) are commonly stored as mathematical characters.

9.2 Precedence of operators

We list here all the operations supported in floating point expressions, in order of decreasing precedence: operations listed earlier bind more tightly than operations listed below them.

- Function calls (`sin`, `ln`, *etc*).
- Binary `**` and `^` (right associative).
- Unary `+`, `-`, `!`.
- Implicit multiplication by juxtaposition (`2pi`) when neither factor is in parentheses.
- Binary `*` and `/`, implicit multiplication by juxtaposition with parentheses (for instance `3(4+5)`).
- Binary `+` and `-`.
- Comparisons `>=`, `!=`, `<?`, *etc*.
- Logical `and`, denoted by `&&`.
- Logical `or`, denoted by `||`.
- Ternary operator `?:` (right associative).
- Comma (to build tuples).

The precedence of operations can be overridden using parentheses. In particular, the precedence of juxtaposition implies that

$$\begin{aligned}1/2\text{pi} &= 1/(2\pi), \\1/2\text{pi}(\text{pi} + \text{pi}) &= (2\pi)^{-1}(\pi + \pi) \simeq 1, \\ \text{sin}2\text{pi} &= \sin(2)\pi \neq 0, \\ 2^2\text{max}(3, 5) &= 2^2 \max(3, 5) = 20, \\ 1\text{in}/1\text{cm} &= (1\text{in})/(1\text{cm}) = 2.54.\end{aligned}$$

Functions are called on the value of their argument, contrarily to `TEX` macros.

9.3 Operations

We now present the various operations allowed in floating point expressions, from the lowest precedence to the highest. When used as a truth value, a floating point expression is `false` if it is ± 0 , and `true` otherwise, including when it is `NaN` or a tuple such as `(0, 0)`. Tuples are only supported to some extent by operations that work with truth values (`?:`, `||`, `&&`, `!`), by comparisons (`!<=>?`), and by `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`. Unless otherwise specified, providing a tuple as an argument of any other operation yields the “invalid operation” exception and a `NaN` result.

```
?: \fp_eval:n { <operand1> ? <operand2> : <operand3> }
```

The ternary operator `?:` results in $\langle operand_2 \rangle$ if $\langle operand_1 \rangle$ is true (not ± 0), and $\langle operand_3 \rangle$ if $\langle operand_1 \rangle$ is false (± 0). All three $\langle operands \rangle$ are evaluated in all cases; they may be tuples. The operator is right associative, hence

```
\fp_eval:n
{
  1 + 3 > 4 ? 1 :
  2 + 4 > 5 ? 2 :
  3 + 5 > 6 ? 3 : 4
}
```

first tests whether $1 + 3 > 4$; since this isn't true, the branch following `:` is taken, and $2 + 4 > 5$ is compared; since this is true, the branch before `:` is taken, and everything else is (evaluated then) ignored. That allows testing for various cases in a concise manner, with the drawback that all computations are made in all cases.

```
|| \fp_eval:n { <operand1> || <operand2> }
```

If $\langle operand_1 \rangle$ is true (not ± 0), use that value, otherwise the value of $\langle operand_2 \rangle$. Both $\langle operands \rangle$ are evaluated in all cases; they may be tuples. In $\langle operand_1 \rangle || \langle operand_2 \rangle || \dots || \langle operands_n \rangle$, the first true (nonzero) $\langle operand \rangle$ is used and if all are zero the last one (± 0) is used.

```
&& \fp_eval:n { <operand1> && <operand2> }
```

If $\langle operand_1 \rangle$ is false (equal to ± 0), use that value, otherwise the value of $\langle operand_2 \rangle$. Both $\langle operands \rangle$ are evaluated in all cases; they may be tuples. In $\langle operand_1 \rangle \&\& \langle operand_2 \rangle \&\& \dots \&\& \langle operands_n \rangle$, the first false (± 0) $\langle operand \rangle$ is used and if none is zero the last one is used.

```
< \fp_eval:n
= {
>   <operand1> <relation1>
?   ...
    <operand_N> <relation_N>
    <operand_{N+1}>
}
```

Updated: 2013-12-14

Each $\langle relation \rangle$ consists of a non-empty string of `<`, `=`, `>`, and `?`, optionally preceded by `!`, and may not start with `?`. This evaluates to $+1$ if all comparisons $\langle operand_i \rangle \langle relation_i \rangle \langle operand_{i+1} \rangle$ are true, and $+0$ otherwise. All $\langle operands \rangle$ are evaluated (once) in all cases. See `\fp_compare:nTF` for details.

```
+ \fp_eval:n { <operand1> + <operand2> }
- \fp_eval:n { <operand1> - <operand2> }
```

Computes the sum or the difference of its two $\langle operands \rangle$. The “invalid operation” exception occurs for $\infty - \infty$. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. These operations supports the itemwise addition or subtraction of two tuples, but if they have a different number of items the “invalid operation” exception occurs and the result is NaN.

```

* \fp_eval:n { <operand1> * <operand2> }
/ \fp_eval:n { <operand1> / <operand2> }

```

Computes the product or the ratio of its two $\langle \text{operands} \rangle$. The “invalid operation” exception occurs for ∞/∞ , $0/0$, or $0 * \infty$. “Division by zero” occurs when dividing a finite non-zero number by ± 0 . “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. When $\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle$ is a tuple and $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$ is a floating point number, each item of $\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle$ is multiplied or divided by $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$. Multiplication also supports the case where $\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle$ is a floating point number and $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$ a tuple. Other combinations yield an “invalid operation” exception and a NaN result.

```

+ \fp_eval:n { + <operand> }
- \fp_eval:n { - <operand> }
! \fp_eval:n { ! <operand> }

```

The unary $+$ does nothing, the unary $-$ changes the sign of the $\langle \text{operand} \rangle$ (for a tuple, of all its components), and $!$ $\langle \text{operand} \rangle$ evaluates to 1 if $\langle \text{operand} \rangle$ is false (is ± 0) and 0 otherwise (this is the **not** boolean function). Those operations never raise exceptions.

```

** \fp_eval:n { <operand1> ** <operand2> }
^ \fp_eval:n { <operand1> ^ <operand2> }

```

Raises $\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle$ to the power $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$. This operation is right associative, hence $2^{**} 2^{**} 3$ equals $2^{2^3} = 256$. If $\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle$ is negative or -0 then: the result’s sign is $+$ if the $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$ is infinite and $(-1)^p$ if the $\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle$ is $p/5^q$ with p, q integers; the result is $+0$ if $\text{abs}(\langle \text{operand}_1 \rangle)^{\langle \text{operand}_2 \rangle}$ evaluates to zero; in other cases the “invalid operation” exception occurs because the sign cannot be determined. “Division by zero” occurs when raising ± 0 to a finite strictly negative power. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If either operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

```

abs \fp_eval:n { abs( <fpexpr> ) }

```

Computes the absolute value of the $\langle \text{fpexpr} \rangle$. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs. This operation does not raise exceptions in other cases. See also `\fp_abs:n`.

```

exp \fp_eval:n { exp( <fpexpr> ) }

```

Computes the exponential of the $\langle \text{fpexpr} \rangle$. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

```

fact \fp_eval:n { fact( <fpexpr> ) }

```

Computes the factorial of the $\langle \text{fpexpr} \rangle$. If the $\langle \text{fpexpr} \rangle$ is an integer between -0 and 3248 included, the result is finite and correctly rounded. Larger positive integers give $+\infty$ with “overflow”, while $\text{fact}(+\infty) = +\infty$ and $\text{fact}(\text{nan}) = \text{nan}$ with no exception. All other inputs give NaN with the “invalid operation” exception.

```

ln \fp_eval:n { ln( <fpexpr> ) }

```

Computes the natural logarithm of the $\langle \text{fpexpr} \rangle$. Negative numbers have no (real) logarithm, hence the “invalid operation” is raised in that case, including for $\ln(-0)$. “Division by zero” occurs when evaluating $\ln(+0) = -\infty$. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

<hr/> logb <hr/>	★	<code>\fp_eval:n { logb(<fpexpr>) }</code>	
<hr/> New: 2018-11-03 <hr/>			Determines the exponent of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$, namely the floor of the base-10 logarithm of its absolute value. “Division by zero” occurs when evaluating $\text{logb}(\pm 0) = -\infty$. Other special values are $\text{logb}(\pm\infty) = +\infty$ and $\text{logb}(\text{NaN}) = \text{NaN}$. If the operand is a tuple or is NaN, then “invalid operation” occurs and the result is NaN.
<hr/> max <hr/>		<code>\fp_eval:n { max(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂> , ...) }</code>	
<hr/> min <hr/>		<code>\fp_eval:n { min(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂> , ...) }</code>	
			Evaluates each $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and computes the largest (smallest) of those. If any of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ is a NaN or tuple, the result is NaN. If any operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs; these operations do not raise exceptions in other cases.
<hr/> round <hr/>		<code>\fp_eval:n { round (<fpexpr>) }</code>	
trunc		<code>\fp_eval:n { round (<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code>	
ceil		<code>\fp_eval:n { round (<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂> , <fpexpr₃>) }</code>	
floor			
<hr/> New: 2013-12-14 <hr/> Updated: 2015-08-08 <hr/>			Only round accepts a third argument. Evaluates $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle = x$ and $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle = n$ and $\langle fpexpr_3 \rangle = t$ then rounds x to n places. If n is an integer, this rounds x to a multiple of 10^{-n} ; if $n = +\infty$, this always yields x ; if $n = -\infty$, this yields one of ± 0 , $\pm\infty$, or NaN; if $n = \text{NaN}$, this yields NaN; if n is neither $\pm\infty$ nor an integer, then an “invalid operation” exception is raised. When $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$ is omitted, $n = 0$, <i>i.e.</i> , $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ is rounded to an integer. The rounding direction depends on the function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • round yields the multiple of 10^{-n} closest to x, with ties (x half-way between two such multiples) rounded as follows. If t is nan (or not given) the even multiple is chosen (“ties to even”), if $t = \pm 0$ the multiple closest to 0 is chosen (“ties to zero”), if t is positive/negative the multiple closest to $\infty/-\infty$ is chosen (“ties towards positive/negative infinity”). • floor yields the largest multiple of 10^{-n} smaller or equal to x (“round towards negative infinity”); • ceil yields the smallest multiple of 10^{-n} greater or equal to x (“round towards positive infinity”); • trunc yields a multiple of 10^{-n} with the same sign as x and with the largest absolute value less than that of x (“round towards zero”). <p>“Overflow” occurs if x is finite and the result is infinite (this can only happen if $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle < -9984$). If any operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.</p>
<hr/> sign <hr/>		<code>\fp_eval:n { sign(<fpexpr>) }</code>	
			Evaluates the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and determines its sign: +1 for positive numbers and for $+\infty$, -1 for negative numbers and for $-\infty$, ± 0 for ± 0 , and NaN for NaN. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs. This operation does not raise exceptions in other cases.

<code>sin</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { sin(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>cos</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { cos(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>tan</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { tan(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>cot</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { cot(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>csc</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { csc(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>sec</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { sec(<fpexpr>) }</code>

Updated: 2013-11-17

Computes the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, cosecant, or secant of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ given in radians. For arguments given in degrees, see `sind`, `cosd`, *etc.* Note that since π is irrational, `sin(8pi)` is not quite zero, while its analogue `sind(8 × 180)` is exactly zero. The trigonometric functions are undefined for an argument of $\pm\infty$, leading to the “invalid operation” exception. Additionally, evaluating tangent, cotangent, cosecant, or secant at one of their poles leads to a “division by zero” exception. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

<code>sind</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { sind(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>cosd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { cosd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>tand</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { tand(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>cotd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { cotd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>cscd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { cscd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>secd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { secd(<fpexpr>) }</code>

New: 2013-11-02

Computes the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, cosecant, or secant of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ given in degrees. For arguments given in radians, see `sin`, `cos`, *etc.* Note that since π is irrational, `sin(8pi)` is not quite zero, while its analogue `sind(8 × 180)` is exactly zero. The trigonometric functions are undefined for an argument of $\pm\infty$, leading to the “invalid operation” exception. Additionally, evaluating tangent, cotangent, cosecant, or secant at one of their poles leads to a “division by zero” exception. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

<code>asin</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { asin(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>acos</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { acos(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>acsc</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { acsc(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>asec</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { asec(<fpexpr>) }</code>

New: 2013-11-02

Computes the arcsine, arccosine, arccosecant, or arcsecant of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and returns the result in radians, in the range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ for `asin` and `acsc` and $[0, \pi]$ for `acos` and `asec`. For a result in degrees, use `asind`, *etc.* If the argument of `asin` or `acos` lies outside the range $[-1, 1]$, or the argument of `acsc` or `asec` inside the range $(-1, 1)$, an “invalid operation” exception is raised. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

<code>asind</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { asind(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>acosd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { acosd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>acscd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { acscd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<code>asecd</code>	<code>\fp_eval:n { asecd(<fpexpr>) }</code>

New: 2013-11-02

Computes the arcsine, arccosine, arccosecant, or arcsecant of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and returns the result in degrees, in the range $[-90, 90]$ for `asin` and `acsc` and $[0, 180]$ for `acos` and `asec`. For a result in radians, use `asin`, *etc.* If the argument of `asin` or `acos` lies outside the range $[-1, 1]$, or the argument of `acsc` or `asec` inside the range $(-1, 1)$, an “invalid operation” exception is raised. “Underflow” and “overflow” occur when appropriate. If the operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

atan	<code>\fp_eval:n { atan(<fpexpr>) }</code>
acot	<code>\fp_eval:n { atan(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code>
<hr/>	
New: 2013-11-02	<code>\fp_eval:n { acot(<fpexpr>) }</code>
	<code>\fp_eval:n { acot(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code>

Those functions yield an angle in radians: **atand** and **acotd** are their analogs in degrees. The one-argument versions compute the arctangent or arccotangent of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$: arctangent takes values in the range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, and arccotangent in the range $[0, \pi]$. The two-argument arctangent computes the angle in polar coordinates of the point with Cartesian coordinates $(\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle, \langle fpexpr_1 \rangle)$: this is the arctangent of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$, possibly shifted by π depending on the signs of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ and $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$. The two-argument arccotangent computes the angle in polar coordinates of the point $(\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle, \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle)$, equal to the arccotangent of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$, possibly shifted by π . Both two-argument functions take values in the wider range $[-\pi, \pi]$. The ratio $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$ need not be defined for the two-argument arctangent: when both expressions yield ± 0 , or when both yield $\pm \infty$, the resulting angle is one of $\{\pm\pi/4, \pm 3\pi/4\}$ depending on signs. The “underflow” exception can occur. If any operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

atand	<code>\fp_eval:n { atand(<fpexpr>) }</code>
acotd	<code>\fp_eval:n { atand(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code>
<hr/>	
New: 2013-11-02	<code>\fp_eval:n { acotd(<fpexpr>) }</code>
	<code>\fp_eval:n { acotd(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code>

Those functions yield an angle in degrees: **atand** and **acotd** are their analogs in radians. The one-argument versions compute the arctangent or arccotangent of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$: arctangent takes values in the range $[-90, 90]$, and arccotangent in the range $[0, 180]$. The two-argument arctangent computes the angle in polar coordinates of the point with Cartesian coordinates $(\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle, \langle fpexpr_1 \rangle)$: this is the arctangent of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$, possibly shifted by 180 depending on the signs of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ and $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$. The two-argument arccotangent computes the angle in polar coordinates of the point $(\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle, \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle)$, equal to the arccotangent of $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$, possibly shifted by 180. Both two-argument functions take values in the wider range $[-180, 180]$. The ratio $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle / \langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$ need not be defined for the two-argument arctangent: when both expressions yield ± 0 , or when both yield $\pm \infty$, the resulting angle is one of $\{\pm 45, \pm 135\}$ depending on signs. The “underflow” exception can occur. If any operand is a tuple, “invalid operation” occurs.

sqrt	<code>\fp_eval:n { sqrt(<fpexpr>) }</code>
-------------	--

New: 2013-12-14 Computes the square root of the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$. The “invalid operation” is raised when the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ is negative or is a tuple; no other exception can occur. Special values yield $\sqrt{-0} = -0$, $\sqrt{+0} = +0$, $\sqrt{+\infty} = +\infty$ and $\sqrt{\text{NaN}} = \text{NaN}$.

<hr/> rand <hr/>	<code>\fp_eval:n { rand() }</code>
<hr/> New: 2016-12-05 <hr/>	<p>Produces a pseudo-random floating-point number (multiple of 10^{-16}) between 0 included and 1 excluded. This is not available in older versions of $\text{X}\text{\tiny{Y}}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$. The random seed can be queried using <code>\sys_rand_seed:</code> and set using <code>\sys_gset_rand_seed:n</code>.</p> <p>$\text{\text{T}}\text{\text{E}}\text{\text{X}}$hackers note: This is based on pseudo-random numbers provided by the engine’s primitive <code>\pdfuniformdeviate</code> in $\text{pdf}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$, $\text{p}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$, $\text{up}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$ and <code>\uniformdeviate</code> in $\text{Lua}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$ and $\text{X}\text{\tiny{Y}}\text{\tiny{L}}\text{\tiny{A}}\text{\tiny{T}}\text{\tiny{E}}\text{\tiny{X}}$. The underlying code is based on Metapost, which follows an additive scheme recommended in Section 3.6 of “The Art of Computer Programming, Volume 2”.</p> <p>While we are more careful than <code>\uniformdeviate</code> to preserve uniformity of the underlying stream of 28-bit pseudo-random integers, these pseudo-random numbers should of course not be relied upon for serious numerical computations nor cryptography.</p>
<hr/> randint <hr/>	<code>\fp_eval:n { randint(<fpexpr>) }</code>
<hr/> New: 2016-12-05 <hr/>	<code>\fp_eval:n { randint(<fpexpr₁> , <fpexpr₂>) }</code> <p>Produces a pseudo-random integer between 1 and $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ or between $\langle fpexpr_1 \rangle$ and $\langle fpexpr_2 \rangle$ inclusive. The bounds must be integers in the range $(-10^{16}, 10^{16})$ and the first must be smaller or equal to the second. See rand for important comments on how these pseudo-random numbers are generated.</p>
<hr/> inf nan <hr/>	The special values $+\infty$, $-\infty$, and NaN are represented as inf , -inf and nan (see <code>\c_minus_inf_fp</code> , <code>\c_minus_inf_fp</code> and <code>\c_nan_fp</code>).
<hr/> pi <hr/>	The value of π (see <code>\c_pi_fp</code>).
<hr/> deg <hr/>	The value of 1° in radians (see <code>\c_one_degree_fp</code>).

<hr/>	Those units of measurement are equal to their values in <code>pt</code> , namely
<code>em</code>	
<code>ex</code>	
<code>in</code>	$1\text{in} = 72.27\text{pt}$
<code>pt</code>	$1\text{pt} = 1\text{pt}$
<code>pc</code>	
<code>cm</code>	$1\text{pc} = 12\text{pt}$
<code>mm</code>	
<code>dd</code>	$1\text{cm} = \frac{1}{2.54}\text{in} = 28.45275590551181\text{pt}$
<code>cc</code>	
<code>nd</code>	$1\text{mm} = \frac{1}{25.4}\text{in} = 2.845275590551181\text{pt}$
<code>nc</code>	
<code>bp</code>	$1\text{dd} = 0.376065\text{mm} = 1.07000856496063\text{pt}$
<code>sp</code>	
<hr/>	
	$1\text{cc} = 12\text{dd} = 12.84010277952756\text{pt}$
	$1\text{nd} = 0.375\text{mm} = 1.066978346456693\text{pt}$
	$1\text{nc} = 12\text{nd} = 12.80374015748031\text{pt}$
	$1\text{bp} = \frac{1}{72}\text{in} = 1.00375\text{pt}$
	$1\text{sp} = 2^{-16}\text{pt} = 1.52587890625e - 5\text{pt}.$

The values of the (font-dependent) units `em` and `ex` are gathered from \TeX when the surrounding floating point expression is evaluated.

<hr/>	
<code>true</code>	Other names for 1 and +0.
<code>false</code>	
<hr/>	

<hr/>	
<code>\fp_abs:n</code> *	<code>\fp_abs:n {⟨floating point expression⟩}</code>
<hr/>	
New: 2012-05-14	Evaluates the <i>⟨floating point expression⟩</i> as described for <code>\fp_eval:n</code> and leaves the
Updated: 2012-07-08	absolute value of the result in the input stream. If the argument is $\pm\infty$, NaN or a tuple,
<hr/>	“invalid operation” occurs. Within floating point expressions, <code>abs()</code> can be used; it
	accepts $\pm\infty$ and NaN as arguments.

<hr/>	
<code>\fp_max:nn</code> *	<code>\fp_max:nn {⟨fp expression 1⟩} {⟨fp expression 2⟩}</code>
<code>\fp_min:nn</code> *	
<hr/>	
New: 2012-09-26	Evaluates the <i>⟨floating point expressions⟩</i> as described for <code>\fp_eval:n</code> and leaves the
	resulting larger (<code>max</code>) or smaller (<code>min</code>) value in the input stream. If the argument is a
	tuple, “invalid operation” occurs, but no other case raises exceptions. Within floating
	point expressions, <code>max()</code> and <code>min()</code> can be used.

10 Disclaimer and roadmap

The package may break down if the escape character is among `0123456789_+`, or if it receives a \TeX primitive conditional affected by `\exp_not:N`.

The following need to be done. I’ll try to time-order the items.

- Function to count items in a tuple (and to determine if something is a tuple).
- Decide what exponent range to consider.

- Support signalling `nan`.
- Modulo and remainder, and rounding function `quantize` (and its friends analogous to `trunc`, `ceil`, `floor`).
- `\fp_format:nn {<fpepr>} {<format>}`, but what should `<format>` be? More general pretty printing?
- Add `and`, `or`, `xor`? Perhaps under the names `all`, `any`, and `xor`?
- Add `log(x, b)` for logarithm of x in base b .
- `hypot` (Euclidean length). Cartesian-to-polar transform.
- Hyperbolic functions `cosh`, `sinh`, `tanh`.
- Inverse hyperbolics.
- Base conversion, input such as `0xAB.CDEF`.
- Factorial (not with `!`), gamma function.
- Improve coefficients of the `sin` and `tan` series.
- Treat upper and lower case letters identically in identifiers, and ignore underscores.
- Add an `array(1,2,3)` and `i=complex(0,1)`.
- Provide an experimental `map` function? Perhaps easier to implement if it is a single character, `@sin(1,2)`?
- Provide an `isnan` function analogue of `\fp_if_nan:nTF`?
- Support keyword arguments?

`Pgfmath` also provides box-measurements (depth, height, width), but boxes are not possible expandably.

Bugs, and tests to add.

- Check that functions are monotonic when they should.
- Add exceptions to `?:`, `!<=>?`, `&&`, `||`, and `!`.
- Logarithms of numbers very close to 1 are inaccurate.
- When rounding towards $-\infty$, `\dim_to_fp:n {Opt}` should return -0 , not $+0$.
- The result of $(\pm 0) + (\pm 0)$, of $x + (-x)$, and of $(-x) + x$ should depend on the rounding mode.
- `0e9999999999` gives a `TEX` “number too large” error.
- Subnormals are not implemented.

Possible optimizations/improvements.

- Document that `l3trial/l3fp-types` introduces tools for adding new types.
- In subsection 9.1, write a grammar.

- It would be nice if the `parse` auxiliaries for each operation were set up in the corresponding module, rather than centralizing in `l3fp-parse`.
- Some functions should get an `_o` ending to indicate that they expand after their result.
- More care should be given to distinguish expandable/restricted expandable (auxiliary and internal) functions.
- The code for the `ternary` set of functions is ugly.
- There are many `~` missing in the doc to avoid bad line-breaks.
- The algorithm for computing the logarithm of the significand could be made to use a 5 terms Taylor series instead of 10 terms by taking $c = 2000/([200x]+1) \in [10, 95]$ instead of $c \in [1, 10]$. Also, it would then be possible to simplify the computation of t . However, we would then have to hard-code the logarithms of 44 small integers instead of 9.
- Improve notations in the explanations of the division algorithm (`l3fp-basics`).
- Understand and document `_fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw` and `_fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNNw` better. Move the other `basics_pack` auxiliaries to `l3fp-aux` under a better name.
- Find out if underflow can really occur for trigonometric functions, and redoc as appropriate.
- Add bibliography. Some of Kahan’s articles, some previous T_EX fp packages, the international standards,...
- Also take into account the “inexact” exception?
- Support multi-character prefix operators (*e.g.*, `@/` or whatever)?

Part XXIV

The l3fpararray package: fast global floating point arrays

1 l3fpararray documentation

For applications requiring heavy use of floating points, this module provides arrays which can be accessed in constant time (contrast l3seq, where access time is linear). The interface is very close to that of l3intarray. The size of the array is fixed and must be given at point of initialisation

<code>\fpararray_new:Nn</code>	<code>\fpararray_new:Nn <fpararray var> {<size>}</code>
--------------------------------	---

New: 2018-05-05

Evaluates the integer expression *<size>* and allocates an *<floating point array variable>* with that number of (zero) entries. The variable name should start with `\g_` because assignments are always global.

<code>\fpararray_count:N</code> ★	<code>\fpararray_count:N <fpararray var></code>
-----------------------------------	---

New: 2018-05-05

Expands to the number of entries in the *<floating point array variable>*. This is performed in constant time.

<code>\fpararray_gset:Nnn</code>	<code>\fpararray_gset:Nnn <fpararray var> {<position>} {<value>}</code>
----------------------------------	---

New: 2018-05-05

Stores the result of evaluating the floating point expression *<value>* into the *<floating point array variable>* at the (integer expression) *<position>*. If the *<position>* is not between 1 and the `\fpararray_count:N`, an error occurs. Assignments are always global.

<code>\fpararray_gzero:N</code>	<code>\fpararray_gzero:N <fpararray var></code>
---------------------------------	---

New: 2018-05-05

Sets all entries of the *<floating point array variable>* to +0. Assignments are always global.

<code>\fpararray_item:Nn</code> ★	<code>\fpararray_item:Nn <fpararray var> {<position>}</code>
-----------------------------------	--

`\fpararray_item_to_tl:Nn` ★

New: 2018-05-05

Applies `\fp_use:N` or `\fp_to_tl:N` (respectively) to the floating point entry stored at the (integer expression) *<position>* in the *<floating point array variable>*. If the *<position>* is not between 1 and the `\fpararray_count:N`, an error occurs.

Part XXV

The l3sort package

Sorting functions

1 Controlling sorting

L^AT_EX3 comes with a facility to sort list variables (sequences, token lists, or comma-lists) according to some user-defined comparison. For instance,

```
\clist_set:Nn \l_foo_clist { 3 , 01 , -2 , 5 , +1 }
\clist_sort:Nn \l_foo_clist
{
  \int_compare:nNnTF { #1 } > { #2 }
  { \sort_return_swapped: }
  { \sort_return_same: }
}
```

results in `\l_foo_clist` holding the values `{ -2 , 01 , +1 , 3 , 5 }` sorted in non-decreasing order.

The code defining the comparison should call `\sort_return_swapped:` if the two items given as `#1` and `#2` are not in the correct order, and otherwise it should call `\sort_return_same:` to indicate that the order of this pair of items should not be changed.

For instance, a *comparison code* consisting only of `\sort_return_same:` with no test yields a trivial sort: the final order is identical to the original order. Conversely, using a *comparison code* consisting only of `\sort_return_swapped:` reverses the list (in a fairly inefficient way).

T_EXhackers note: The current implementation is limited to sorting approximately 20000 items (40000 in LuaT_EX), depending on what other packages are loaded.

Internally, the code from l3sort stores items in `\toks` registers allocated locally. Thus, the *comparison code* should not call `\newtoks` or other commands that allocate new `\toks` registers. On the other hand, altering the value of a previously allocated `\toks` register is not a problem.

```
\sort_return_same:
\sort_return_swapped:
```

New: 2017-02-06

```
\seq_sort:Nn <seq var>
{ ... \sort_return_same: or \sort_return_swapped: ... }
```

Indicates whether to keep the order or swap the order of two items that are compared in the sorting code. Only one of the `\sort_return_...` functions should be used by the code, according to the results of some tests on the items `#1` and `#2` to be compared.

Part XXVI

The l3tl-analysis package: Analysing token lists

1 l3tl-analysis documentation

This module mostly provides internal functions for use in the l3regex module. However, it provides as a side-effect a user debugging function, very similar to the \ShowTokens macro from the ted package.

```
\tl_analysis_show:N
\tl_analysis_show:n
```

New: 2018-04-09

```
\tl_analysis_show:n {<token list>}
```

Displays to the terminal the detailed decomposition of the *<token list>* into tokens, showing the category code of each character token, the meaning of control sequences and active characters, and the value of registers.

```
\tl_analysis_map_inline:nn
\tl_analysis_map_inline:Nn
```

New: 2018-04-09

```
\tl_analysis_map_inline:nn {<token list>} {<inline function>}
```

Applies the *<inline function>* to each individual *<token>* in the *<token list>*. The *<inline function>* receives three arguments:

- *<tokens>*, which both o-expand and x-expand to the *<token>*. The detailed form of *<token>* may change in later releases.
- *<char code>*, a decimal representation of the character code of the token, -1 if it is a control sequence (with *<catcode>* 0).
- *<catcode>*, a capital hexadecimal digit which denotes the category code of the *<token>* (0: control sequence, 1: begin-group, 2: end-group, 3: math shift, 4: alignment tab, 6: parameter, 7: superscript, 8: subscript, A: space, B: letter, C:other, D:active).

As all other mappings the mapping is done at the current group level, *i.e.* any local assignments made by the *<inline function>* remain in effect after the loop.

Part XXVII

The `l3regex` package: Regular expressions in `TEX`

The `l3regex` package provides regular expression testing, extraction of submatches, splitting, and replacement, all acting on token lists. The syntax of regular expressions is mostly a subset of the PCRE syntax (and very close to POSIX), with some additions due to the fact that `TEX` manipulates tokens rather than characters. For performance reasons, only a limited set of features are implemented. Notably, back-references are not supported.

Let us give a few examples. After

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { That~cat. }
\regex_replace_once:nnN { at } { is } \l_my_tl
```

the token list variable `\l_my_tl` holds the text “`This cat.`”, where the first occurrence of “`at`” was replaced by “`is`”. A more complicated example is a pattern to emphasize each word and add a comma after it:

```
\regex_replace_all:nnN { \w+ } { \c{emph}\cB\{ \0 \cE\} , } \l_my_tl
```

The `\w` sequence represents any “word” character, and `+` indicates that the `\w` sequence should be repeated as many times as possible (at least once), hence matching a word in the input token list. In the replacement text, `\0` denotes the full match (here, a word). The command `\emph` is inserted using `\c{emph}`, and its argument `\0` is put between braces `\cB\{` and `\cE\}`.

If a regular expression is to be used several times, it can be compiled once, and stored in a regex variable using `\regex_const:Nn`. For example,

```
\regex_const:Nn \c_foo_regex { \c{begin} \cB. (\c[~BE].*) \cE. }
```

stores in `\c_foo_regex` a regular expression which matches the starting marker for an environment: `\begin`, followed by a begin-group token (`\cB.`), then any number of tokens which are neither begin-group nor end-group character tokens (`\c[~BE].*`), ending with an end-group token (`\cE.`). As explained in the next section, the parentheses “capture” the result of `\c[~BE].*`, giving us access to the name of the environment when doing replacements.

1 Syntax of regular expressions

We start with a few examples, and encourage the reader to apply `\regex_show:n` to these regular expressions.

- `Cat` matches the word “Cat” capitalized in this way, but also matches the beginning of the word “Cattle”: use `\bCat\b` to match a complete word only.
- `[abc]` matches one letter among “a”, “b”, “c”; the pattern `(a|b|c)` matches the same three possible letters (but see the discussion of submatches below).
- `[A-Za-z]*` matches any number (due to the quantifier `*`) of Latin letters (not accented).

- `\c{[A-Za-z]*}` matches a control sequence made of Latin letters.
- `_[^_]*_` matches an underscore, any number of characters other than underscore, and another underscore; it is equivalent to `_.*?_` where `.` matches arbitrary characters and the lazy quantifier `*?` means to match as few characters as possible, thus avoiding matching underscores.
- `[\+|-]?[d+]` matches an explicit integer with at most one sign.
- `[\+|-_]*[d+_]*` matches an explicit integer with any number of `+` and `-` signs, with spaces allowed except within the mantissa, and surrounded by spaces.
- `[\+|-_]*(\d+|\d*\.\d+)_*` matches an explicit integer or decimal number; using `[.,]` instead of `\.` would allow the comma as a decimal marker.
- `[\+|-_]*(\d+|\d*\.\d+)_*((?i)pt|in|[cem]m|ex|[bs]p|[dn]d|[pcn]c)_*` matches an explicit dimension with any unit that T_EX knows, where `(?i)` means to treat lowercase and uppercase letters identically.
- `[\+|-_]*((?i)nan|inf|(\d+|\d*\.\d+)_*e[\+|-_] *[d+]?)_*` matches an explicit floating point number or the special values `nan` and `inf` (with signs and spaces allowed).
- `[\+|-_]*(\d+|\dC.)_*` matches an explicit integer or control sequence (without checking whether it is an integer variable).
- `\G.*?\K` at the beginning of a regular expression matches and discards (due to `\K`) everything between the end of the previous match (`\G`) and what is matched by the rest of the regular expression; this is useful in `\regex_replace_all:nnN` when the goal is to extract matches or submatches in a finer way than with `\regex_extract_all:nnN`.

While it is impossible for a regular expression to match only integer expressions, `[\+|-\(\)*\d+\)\(\[\+|-* / \] \+|- \(\)*\d+\)\(\)*` matches among other things all valid integer expressions (made only with explicit integers). One should follow it with further testing.

Most characters match exactly themselves, with an arbitrary category code. Some characters are special and must be escaped with a backslash (*e.g.*, `*` matches a star character). Some escape sequences of the form backslash-letter also have a special meaning (for instance `\d` matches any digit). As a rule,

- every alphanumeric character (`A-Z`, `a-z`, `0-9`) matches exactly itself, and should not be escaped, because `\A`, `\B`, ... have special meanings;
- non-alphanumeric printable ascii characters can (and should) always be escaped: many of them have special meanings (*e.g.*, use `\(`, `\)`, `\?`, `\.`);
- spaces should always be escaped (even in character classes);
- any other character may be escaped or not, without any effect: both versions match exactly that character.

Note that these rules play nicely with the fact that many non-alphanumeric characters are difficult to input into T_EX under normal category codes. For instance, `\abc%` matches the characters `\abc%` (with arbitrary category codes), but does not match the control sequence `\abc` followed by a percent character. Matching control sequences can be done using the `\c{<regex>}` syntax (see below).

Any special character which appears at a place where its special behaviour cannot apply matches itself instead (for instance, a quantifier appearing at the beginning of a string), after raising a warning.

Characters.

`\x{hh...}` Character with hex code `hh...`

`\xhh` Character with hex code `hh`.

`\a` Alarm (hex 07).

`\e` Escape (hex 1B).

`\f` Form-feed (hex 0C).

`\n` New line (hex 0A).

`\r` Carriage return (hex 0D).

`\t` Horizontal tab (hex 09).

Character types.

`.` A single period matches any token.

`\d` Any decimal digit.

`\h` Any horizontal space character, equivalent to `[\ \^^I]`: space and tab.

`\s` Any space character, equivalent to `[\ \^^I\^^J\^^L\^^M]`.

`\v` Any vertical space character, equivalent to `[\^^J\^^K\^^L\^^M]`. Note that `\^^K` is a vertical space, but not a space, for compatibility with Perl.

`\w` Any word character, *i.e.*, alphanumerics and underscore, equivalent to the explicit class `[A-Za-z0-9_]`.

`\D` Any token not matched by `\d`.

`\H` Any token not matched by `\h`.

`\N` Any token other than the `\n` character (hex 0A).

`\S` Any token not matched by `\s`.

`\V` Any token not matched by `\v`.

`\W` Any token not matched by `\w`.

Of those, `.`, `\D`, `\H`, `\N`, `\S`, `\V`, and `\W` match arbitrary control sequences.

Character classes match exactly one token in the subject.

`[...]` Positive character class. Matches any of the specified tokens.

[**^...**] Negative character class. Matches any token other than the specified characters.

x-y Within a character class, this denotes a range (can be used with escaped characters).

[:**<name>**:] Within a character class (one more set of brackets), this denotes the POSIX character class **<name>**, which can be **alnum**, **alpha**, **ascii**, **blank**, **cntrl**, **digit**, **graph**, **lower**, **print**, **punct**, **space**, **upper**, **word**, or **xdigit**.

[:**~<name>**:] Negative POSIX character class.

For instance, [**a-oq-z\cC.**] matches any lowercase latin letter except **p**, as well as control sequences (see below for a description of **\c**).

Quantifiers (repetition).

? 0 or 1, greedy.

?? 0 or 1, lazy.

***** 0 or more, greedy.

***?** 0 or more, lazy.

+ 1 or more, greedy.

+? 1 or more, lazy.

{n} Exactly *n*.

{n,} *n* or more, greedy.

{n,}? *n* or more, lazy.

{n,m} At least *n*, no more than *m*, greedy.

{n,m}? At least *n*, no more than *m*, lazy.

Anchors and simple assertions.

\b Word boundary: either the previous token is matched by **\w** and the next by **\W**, or the opposite. For this purpose, the ends of the token list are considered as **\W**.

\B Not a word boundary: between two **\w** tokens or two **\W** tokens (including the boundary).

^ or **\A** Start of the subject token list.

\$, **\Z** or **\z** End of the subject token list.

\G Start of the current match. This is only different from **^** in the case of multiple matches: for instance **\regex_count:nnN { \G a } { aaba } \l_tmpa_int** yields 2, but replacing **\G** by **^** would result in **\l_tmpa_int** holding the value 1.

Alternation and capturing groups.

A|B|C Either one of **A**, **B**, or **C**.

(...) Capturing group.

(?:...) Non-capturing group.

(?<|...) Non-capturing group which resets the group number for capturing groups in each alternative. The following group is numbered with the first unused group number.

The `\c` escape sequence allows to test the category code of tokens, and match control sequences. Each character category is represented by a single uppercase letter:

- C for control sequences;
- B for begin-group tokens;
- E for end-group tokens;
- M for math shift;
- T for alignment tab tokens;
- P for macro parameter tokens;
- U for superscript tokens (up);
- D for subscript tokens (down);
- S for spaces;
- L for letters;
- O for others; and
- A for active characters.

The `\c` escape sequence is used as follows.

`\c{<regex>}` A control sequence whose *cname* matches the *<regex>*, anchored at the beginning and end, so that `\c{begin}` matches exactly `\begin`, and nothing else.

`\cX` Applies to the next object, which can be a character, character property, class, or group, and forces this object to only match tokens with category **X** (any of CBEMTPUDSLOA). For instance, `\cL[A-Z\d]` matches uppercase letters and digits of category code letter, `\cC.` matches any control sequence, and `\cO(abc)` matches `abc` where each character has category other.

`\c[XYZ]` Applies to the next object, and forces it to only match tokens with category **X**, **Y**, or **Z** (each being any of CBEMTPUDSLOA). For instance, `\c[LSO](..)` matches two tokens of category letter, space, or other.

`\c[^XYZ]` Applies to the next object and prevents it from matching any token with category **X**, **Y**, or **Z** (each being any of CBEMTPUDSLOA). For instance, `\c[^O]\d` matches digits which have any category different from other.

The category code tests can be used inside classes; for instance, `[\cO\d \c[LO][A-F]]` matches what TeX considers as hexadecimal digits, namely digits with category other, or uppercase letters from **A** to **F** with category either letter or other. Within a group affected by a category code test, the outer test can be overridden by a nested test: for instance, `\cL(ab\cO*cd)` matches `ab*cd` where all characters are of category letter, except `*` which has category other.

The `\u` escape sequence allows to insert the contents of a token list directly into a regular expression or a replacement, avoiding the need to escape special characters.

Namely, `\u{<tl var name>}` matches the exact contents of the token list `<tl var>`. Within a `\c{...}` control sequence matching, the `\u` escape sequence only expands its argument once, in effect performing `\tl_to_str:v`. Quantifiers are not supported directly: use a group.

The option `(?i)` makes the match case insensitive (identifying A–Z with a–z; no Unicode support yet). This applies until the end of the group in which it appears, and can be reverted using `(?-i)`. For instance, in `(?i)(a(?-i)b|c)d`, the letters `a` and `d` are affected by the `i` option. Characters within ranges and classes are affected individually: `(?i)[Y-\]` is equivalent to `[YZ\[\]yz]`, and `(?i)[^aeiou]` matches any character which is not a vowel. Neither character properties, nor `\c{...}` nor `\u{...}` are affected by the `i` option.

In character classes, only `[`, `^`, `-`, `]`, `\` and spaces are special, and should be escaped. Other non-alphanumeric characters can still be escaped without harm. Any escape sequence which matches a single character (`\d`, `\D`, *etc.*) is supported in character classes. If the first character is `^`, then the meaning of the character class is inverted; `^` appearing anywhere else in the range is not special. If the first character (possibly following a leading `^`) is `]` then it does not need to be escaped since ending the range there would make it empty. Ranges of characters can be expressed using `-`, for instance, `[\D 0–5]` and `[^6–9]` are equivalent.

Capturing groups are a means of extracting information about the match. Parenthesized groups are labelled in the order of their opening parenthesis, starting at 1. The contents of those groups corresponding to the “best” match (leftmost longest) can be extracted and stored in a sequence of token lists using for instance `\regex_extract_once:nnTF`.

The `\K` escape sequence resets the beginning of the match to the current position in the token list. This only affects what is reported as the full match. For instance,

```
\regex_extract_all:nnN { a \K . } { a123aaxyz } \l_foo_seq
```

results in `\l_foo_seq` containing the items `{1}` and `{a}`: the true matches are `{a1}` and `{aa}`, but they are trimmed by the use of `\K`. The `\K` command does not affect capturing groups: for instance,

```
\regex_extract_once:nnN { (. \K c)+ \d } { acbc3 } \l_foo_seq
```

results in `\l_foo_seq` containing the items `{c3}` and `{bc}`: the true match is `{acbc3}`, with first submatch `{bc}`, but `\K` resets the beginning of the match to the last position where it appears.

2 Syntax of the replacement text

Most of the features described in regular expressions do not make sense within the replacement text. Backslash introduces various special constructions, described further below:

- `\0` is the whole match;
- `\1` is the submatch that was matched by the first (capturing) group `(...)`; similarly for `\2`, ..., `\9` and `\g{<number>}`;
- `_` inserts a space (spaces are ignored when not escaped);

- `\a, \e, \f, \n, \r, \t, \xhh, \x{hhh}` correspond to single characters as in regular expressions;
- `\c{<cs name>}` inserts a control sequence;
- `\c{<category>}<character>` (see below);
- `\u{<tl var name>}` inserts the contents of the `<tl var>` (see below).

Characters other than backslash and space are simply inserted in the result (but since the replacement text is first converted to a string, one should also escape characters that are special for $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, for instance use `\#`). Non-alphanumeric characters can always be safely escaped with a backslash.

For instance,

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { Hello,~world! }
\regex_replace_all:nnN { ([er]?l|o) . } { (\0--\1) } \l_my_tl
```

results in `\l_my_tl` holding `H(e1l--e1)(o,--o) w(or--o)(ld--l)!`

The submatches are numbered according to the order in which the opening parenthesis of capturing groups appear in the regular expression to match. The n -th submatch is empty if there are fewer than n capturing groups or for capturing groups that appear in alternatives that were not used for the match. In case a capturing group matches several times during a match (due to quantifiers) only the last match is used in the replacement text. Submatches always keep the same category codes as in the original token list.

The characters inserted by the replacement have category code 12 (other) by default, with the exception of space characters. Spaces inserted through `_` have category code 10, while spaces inserted through `\x20` or `\x{20}` have category code 12. The escape sequence `\c` allows to insert characters with arbitrary category codes, as well as control sequences.

`\cX(...)` Produces the characters “...” with category `X`, which must be one of `CBEMTPUDSLOA` as in regular expressions. Parentheses are optional for a single character (which can be an escape sequence). When nested, the innermost category code applies, for instance `\cL(Hello\cS\ world)!` gives this text with standard category codes.

`\c{<text>}` Produces the control sequence with csname `<text>`. The `<text>` may contain references to the submatches `\0`, `\1`, and so on, as in the example for `\u` below.

The escape sequence `\u{<tl var name>}` allows to insert the contents of the token list with name `<tl var name>` directly into the replacement, giving an easier control of category codes. When nested in `\c{...}` and `\u{...}` constructions, the `\u` and `\c` escape sequences perform `\tl_to_str:v`, namely extract the value of the control sequence and turn it into a string. Matches can also be used within the arguments of `\c` and `\u`. For instance,

```
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_one_tl { first }
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_two_tl { \emph{second} }
\tl_set:Nn \l_my_tl { one , two , one , one }
\regex_replace_all:nnN { [^,]+ } { \u{1_my_\0_tl} } \l_my_tl
```

results in `\l_my_tl` holding `first,\emph{second},first,first`.

3 Pre-compiling regular expressions

If a regular expression is to be used several times, it is better to compile it once rather than doing it each time the regular expression is used. The compiled regular expression is stored in a variable. All of the `l3regex` module's functions can be given their regular expression argument either as an explicit string or as a compiled regular expression.

`\regex_new:N`

New: 2017-05-26

`\regex_new:N` $\langle regex\ var \rangle$

Creates a new $\langle regex\ var \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle regex\ var \rangle$ is initially such that it never matches.

`\regex_set:Nn`
`\regex_gset:Nn`
`\regex_const:Nn`

New: 2017-05-26

`\regex_set:Nn` $\langle regex\ var \rangle$ $\{ \langle regex \rangle \}$

Stores a compiled version of the $\langle regular\ expression \rangle$ in the $\langle regex\ var \rangle$. For instance, this function can be used as

```
\regex_new:N \l_my_regex
\regex_set:Nn \l_my_regex { my\ (simple\ )? reg(ex|ular\ expression) }
```

The assignment is local for `\regex_set:Nn` and global for `\regex_gset:Nn`. Use `\regex_const:Nn` for compiled expressions which never change.

`\regex_show:n`
`\regex_show:N`

New: 2017-05-26

`\regex_show:n` $\{ \langle regex \rangle \}$

Shows how `l3regex` interprets the $\langle regex \rangle$. For instance, `\regex_show:n { \A X|Y }` shows

```
+--branch
  anchor at start (\A)
  char code 88
+--branch
  char code 89
```

indicating that the anchor `\A` only applies to the first branch: the second branch is not anchored to the beginning of the match.

4 Matching

All regular expression functions are available in both `:n` and `:N` variants. The former require a “standard” regular expression, while the later require a compiled expression as generated by `\regex_(g)set:Nn`.

`\regex_match:nnTF`
`\regex_match:NnTF`

New: 2017-05-26

`\regex_match:nnTF` $\{ \langle regex \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle true\ code \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle false\ code \rangle \}$

Tests whether the $\langle regular\ expression \rangle$ matches any part of the $\langle token\ list \rangle$. For instance,

```
\regex_match:nnTF { b [cde]* } { abecdxcx } { TRUE } { FALSE }
\regex_match:nnTF { [b-dq-w] } { example } { TRUE } { FALSE }
```

leaves TRUE then FALSE in the input stream.

```
\regex_count:nnN
\regex_count:NnN
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_count:nnN {<regex>} {<token list>} {<int var>}
```

Sets *<int var>* within the current T_EX group level equal to the number of times *<regular expression>* appears in *<token list>*. The search starts by finding the left-most longest match, respecting greedy and lazy (non-greedy) operators. Then the search starts again from the character following the last character of the previous match, until reaching the end of the token list. Infinite loops are prevented in the case where the regular expression can match an empty token list: then we count one match between each pair of characters. For instance,

```
\int_new:N \l_foo_int
\regex_count:nnN { (b+|c) } { abbababcb } \l_foo_int
```

results in `\l_foo_int` taking the value 5.

5 Submatch extraction

```
\regex_extract_once:nnN
\regex_extract_once:nnNTF
\regex_extract_once:NnN
\regex_extract_once:NnNTF
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_extract_once:nnN {<regex>} {<token list>} {<seq var>}
\regex_extract_once:nnNTF {<regex>} {<token list>} {<seq var>} {<true code>} {<false code>}
```

Finds the first match of the *<regular expression>* in the *<token list>*. If it exists, the match is stored as the first item of the *<seq var>*, and further items are the contents of capturing groups, in the order of their opening parenthesis. The *<seq var>* is assigned locally. If there is no match, the *<seq var>* is cleared. The testing versions insert the *<true code>* into the input stream if a match was found, and the *<false code>* otherwise.

For instance, assume that you type

```
\regex_extract_once:nnNTF { \A(La)?TeX(!*)\Z } { LaTeX!!! } \l_foo_seq
{ true } { false }
```

Then the regular expression (anchored at the start with `\A` and at the end with `\Z`) must match the whole token list. The first capturing group, `(La)?`, matches `La`, and the second capturing group, `(!*)`, matches `!!!`. Thus, `\l_foo_seq` contains as a result the items `{LaTeX!!!}`, `{La}`, and `{!!!}`, and the `true` branch is left in the input stream. Note that the *n*-th item of `\l_foo_seq`, as obtained using `\seq_item:Nn`, correspond to the submatch numbered (*n* − 1) in functions such as `\regex_replace_once:nnN`.

```
\regex_extract_all:nnN
\regex_extract_all:nnNTF
\regex_extract_all:NnN
\regex_extract_all:NnNTF
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_extract_all:nnN {<regex>} {<token list>} {<seq var>}
\regex_extract_all:nnNTF {<regex>} {<token list>} {<seq var>} {<true code>} {<false code>}
```

Finds all matches of the *<regular expression>* in the *<token list>*, and stores all the submatch information in a single sequence (concatenating the results of multiple `\regex_extract_once:nnN` calls). The *<seq var>* is assigned locally. If there is no match, the *<seq var>* is cleared. The testing versions insert the *<true code>* into the input stream if a match was found, and the *<false code>* otherwise. For instance, assume that you type

```
\regex_extract_all:nnNTF { \w+ } { Hello,~world! } \l_foo_seq
{ true } { false }
```

Then the regular expression matches twice, the resulting sequence contains the two items `{Hello}` and `{world}`, and the `true` branch is left in the input stream.

```
\regex_split:nnN
\regex_split:nnNTF
\regex_split:NnN
\regex_split:NnNTF
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_split:nnN {<regular expression>} {<token list>} <seq var>
\regex_split:nnNTF {<regular expression>} {<token list>} <seq var> {<true code>}
{<false code>}
```

Splits the *<token list>* into a sequence of parts, delimited by matches of the *<regular expression>*. If the *<regular expression>* has capturing groups, then the token lists that they match are stored as items of the sequence as well. The assignment to *<seq var>* is local. If no match is found the resulting *<seq var>* has the *<token list>* as its sole item. If the *<regular expression>* matches the empty token list, then the *<token list>* is split into single tokens. The testing versions insert the *<true code>* into the input stream if a match was found, and the *<false code>* otherwise. For example, after

```
\seq_new:N \l_path_seq
\regex_split:nnNTF { / } { the/path/for/this/file.tex } \l_path_seq
{ true } { false }
```

the sequence `\l_path_seq` contains the items `{the}`, `{path}`, `{for}`, `{this}`, and `{file.tex}`, and the `true` branch is left in the input stream.

6 Replacement

```
\regex_replace_once:nnN
\regex_replace_once:nnNTF
\regex_replace_once:NnN
\regex_replace_once:NnNTF
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_replace_once:nnN {<regular expression>} {<replacement>} <tl var>
\regex_replace_once:nnNTF {<regular expression>} {<replacement>} <tl var> {<true
code>} {<false code>}
```

Searches for the *<regular expression>* in the *<token list>* and replaces the first match with the *<replacement>*. The result is assigned locally to *<tl var>*. In the *<replacement>*, `\0` represents the full match, `\1` represent the contents of the first capturing group, `\2` of the second, *etc.*

```
\regex_replace_all:nnN
\regex_replace_all:nnNTF
\regex_replace_all:NnN
\regex_replace_all:NnNTF
```

New: 2017-05-26

```
\regex_replace_all:nnN {<regular expression>} {<replacement>} <tl var>
\regex_replace_all:nnNTF {<regular expression>} {<replacement>} <tl var> {<true
code>} {<false code>}
```

Replaces all occurrences of the *<regular expression>* in the *<token list>* by the *<replacement>*, where `\0` represents the full match, `\1` represent the contents of the first capturing group, `\2` of the second, *etc.* Every match is treated independently, and matches cannot overlap. The result is assigned locally to *<tl var>*.

7 Constants and variables

```
\l_tmpa_regex
\l_tmpb_regex
```

New: 2017-12-11

Scratch regex for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

```
\g_tmpa_regex
\g_tmpb_regex
```

New: 2017-12-11

Scratch regex for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

8 Bugs, misfeatures, future work, and other possibilities

The following need to be done now.

- Rewrite the documentation in a more ordered way, perhaps add a BNF?

Additional error-checking to come.

- Clean up the use of messages.
- Cleaner error reporting in the replacement phase.
- Add tracing information.
- Detect attempts to use back-references and other non-implemented syntax.
- Test for the maximum register `\c_max_register_int`.
- Find out whether the fact that `\W` and friends match the end-marker leads to bugs. Possibly update `__regex_item_reverse:n`.
- The empty `cs` should be matched by `\c{}`, not by `\c{csname.?endcsname\s?}`.

Code improvements to come.

- Shift arrays so that the useful information starts at position 1.
- Only build `\c{...}` once.
- Use arrays for the left and right state stacks when compiling a regex.
- Should `__regex_action_free_group:n` only be used for greedy `{n,}` quantifier? (I think not.)
- Quantifiers for `\u` and assertions.
- When matching, keep track of an explicit stack of `current_state` and `current_submatches`.
- If possible, when a state is reused by the same thread, kill other subthreads.
- Use an array rather than `\l__regex_balance_tl` to build the function `__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n`.
- Reduce the number of epsilon-transitions in alternatives.
- Optimize simple strings: use less states (`abcade` should give two states, for `abc` and `ade`). [Does that really make sense?]
- Optimize groups with no alternative.
- Optimize states with a single `__regex_action_free:n`.
- Optimize the use of `__regex_action_success:` by inserting it in state 2 directly instead of having an extra transition.
- Optimize the use of `\int_step_...` functions.

- Groups don't capture within regexes for csnames; optimize and document.
- Better “show” for anchors, properties, and catcode tests.
- Does \K really need a new state for itself?
- When compiling, use a boolean `in_cs` and less magic numbers.
- Instead of checking whether the character is special or alphanumeric using its character code, check if it is special in regexes with `\cs_if_exist` tests.

The following features are likely to be implemented at some point in the future.

- General look-ahead/behind assertions.
- Regex matching on external files.
- Conditional subpatterns with look ahead/behind: “if what follows is [...], then [...]”.
- `(*..)` and `(?..)` sequences to set some options.
- UTF-8 mode for pdfTeX.
- Newline conventions are not done. In particular, we should have an option for `.` not to match newlines. Also, `\A` should differ from `^`, and `\Z`, `\z` and `$` should differ.
- Unicode properties: `\p{..}` and `\P{..}`; `\X` which should match any “extended” Unicode sequence. This requires to manipulate a lot of data, probably using tree-boxes.
- Provide a syntax such as `\ur{1_my_regex}` to use an already-compiled regex in a more complicated regex. This makes regexes more easily composable.
- Allowing `\u{1_my_t1}` in more places, for instance as the number of repetitions in a quantifier.

The following features of PCRE or Perl may or may not be implemented.

- Callout with `(?C...)` or other syntax: some internal code changes make that possible, and it can be useful for instance in the replacement code to stop a regex replacement when some marker has been found; this raises the question of a potential `\regex_break`: and then of playing well with `\t1_map_break`: called from within the code in a regex. It also raises the question of nested calls to the regex machinery, which is a problem since `\fontdimen` are global.
- Conditional subpatterns (other than with a look-ahead or look-behind condition): this is non-regular, isn't it?
- Named subpatterns: TeX programmers have lived so far without any need for named macro parameters.

The following features of PCRE or Perl will definitely not be implemented.

- Back-references: non-regular feature, this requires backtracking, which is prohibitively slow.

- Recursion: this is a non-regular feature.
- Atomic grouping, possessive quantifiers: those tools, mostly meant to fix catastrophic backtracking, are unnecessary in a non-backtracking algorithm, and difficult to implement.
- Subroutine calls: this syntactic sugar is difficult to include in a non-backtracking algorithm, in particular because the corresponding group should be treated as atomic.
- Backtracking control verbs: intrinsically tied to backtracking.
- `\ddd`, matching the character with octal code `ddd`: we already have `\x{...}` and the syntax is confusingly close to what we could have used for backreferences (`\1`, `\2`, ...), making it harder to produce useful error message.
- `\cx`, similar to \TeX 's own `\^x`.
- Comments: \TeX already has its own system for comments.
- `\Q...\E` escaping: this would require to read the argument verbatim, which is not in the scope of this module.
- `\C` single byte in UTF-8 mode: \XeTeX and \LuaTeX serve us characters directly, and splitting those into bytes is tricky, encoding dependent, and most likely not useful anyways.

Part XXVIII

The l3box package

Boxes

There are three kinds of box operations: horizontal mode denoted with prefix `\hbox_`, vertical mode with prefix `\vbox_`, and the generic operations working in both modes with prefix `\box_`.

1 Creating and initialising boxes

<code>\box_new:N</code>	<code>\box_new:N</code> $\langle box \rangle$
<code>\box_new:c</code>	Creates a new $\langle box \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle box \rangle$ is initially void.

<code>\box_clear:N</code>	<code>\box_clear:N</code> $\langle box \rangle$
<code>\box_clear:c</code>	Clears the content of the $\langle box \rangle$ by setting the box equal to <code>\c_empty_box</code> .
<code>\box_gclear:N</code>	
<code>\box_gclear:c</code>	

<code>\box_clear_new:N</code>	<code>\box_clear_new:N</code> $\langle box \rangle$
<code>\box_clear_new:c</code>	Ensures that the $\langle box \rangle$ exists globally by applying <code>\box_new:N</code> if necessary, then applies <code>\box_(g)clear:N</code> to leave the $\langle box \rangle$ empty.
<code>\box_gclear_new:N</code>	
<code>\box_gclear_new:c</code>	

<code>\box_set_eq:NN</code>	<code>\box_set_eq:NN</code> $\langle box_1 \rangle$ $\langle box_2 \rangle$
<code>\box_set_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	Sets the content of $\langle box_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle box_2 \rangle$.
<code>\box_gset_eq:NN</code>	
<code>\box_gset_eq:(cN|Nc|cc)</code>	

<code>\box_if_exist_p:N</code> *	<code>\box_if_exist_p:N</code> $\langle box \rangle$
<code>\box_if_exist_p:c</code> *	<code>\box_if_exist:NTF</code> $\langle box \rangle$ $\{ \langle true\ code \rangle \} \{ \langle false\ code \rangle \}$
<code>\box_if_exist:NTF</code> *	Tests whether the $\langle box \rangle$ is currently defined. This does not check that the $\langle box \rangle$ really is a box.
<code>\box_if_exist:cTF</code> *	

New: 2012-03-03

2 Using boxes

<code>\box_use:N</code>	<code>\box_use:N</code> $\langle box \rangle$
<code>\box_use:c</code>	Inserts the current content of the $\langle box \rangle$ onto the current list for typesetting. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\copy`.

<hr/> <code>\box_move_right:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_move_right:nn {<dimexpr>} {<box function>}</code>
<code>\box_move_left:nn</code> <hr/>	This function operates in vertical mode, and inserts the material specified by the $\langle box \text{ function} \rangle$ such that its reference point is displaced horizontally by the given $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ from the reference point for typesetting, to the right or left as appropriate. The $\langle box \text{ function} \rangle$ should be a box operation such as <code>\box_use:N \<box></code> or a “raw” box specification such as <code>\vbox:n { xyz }</code> .

<hr/> <code>\box_move_up:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_move_up:nn {<dimexpr>} {<box function>}</code>
<code>\box_move_down:nn</code> <hr/>	This function operates in horizontal mode, and inserts the material specified by the $\langle box \text{ function} \rangle$ such that its reference point is displaced vertically by the given $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ from the reference point for typesetting, up or down as appropriate. The $\langle box \text{ function} \rangle$ should be a box operation such as <code>\box_use:N \<box></code> or a “raw” box specification such as <code>\vbox:n { xyz }</code> .

3 Measuring and setting box dimensions

<hr/> <code>\box_dp:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_dp:N <box></code>
<code>\box_dp:c</code> <hr/>	Calculates the depth (below the baseline) of the $\langle box \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension \text{ expression} \rangle$.

TeXhackers note: This is the TeX primitive `\dp`.

<hr/> <code>\box_ht:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_ht:N <box></code>
<code>\box_ht:c</code> <hr/>	Calculates the height (above the baseline) of the $\langle box \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension \text{ expression} \rangle$.

TeXhackers note: This is the TeX primitive `\ht`.

<hr/> <code>\box_wd:N</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_wd:N <box></code>
<code>\box_wd:c</code> <hr/>	Calculates the width of the $\langle box \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension \text{ expression} \rangle$.

TeXhackers note: This is the TeX primitive `\wd`.

<hr/> <code>\box_set_dp:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_set_dp:Nn <box> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\box_set_dp:cn</code> <hr/>	Set the depth (below the baseline) of the $\langle box \rangle$ to the value of the $\{<dimension \text{ expression}>\}$.
<code>\box_gset_dp:Nn</code> <hr/>	
<code>\box_gset_dp:cn</code> <hr/>	

Updated: 2019-01-22

<hr/> <code>\box_set_ht:Nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\box_set_ht:Nn <box> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\box_set_ht:cn</code> <hr/>	Set the height (above the baseline) of the $\langle box \rangle$ to the value of the $\{<dimension \text{ expression}>\}$.
<code>\box_gset_ht:Nn</code> <hr/>	
<code>\box_gset_ht:cn</code> <hr/>	

Updated: 2019-01-22

<hr/>	
<code>\box_set_wd:Nn</code>	<code>\box_set_wd:Nn <box> {<dimension expression>}</code>
<code>\box_set_wd:cn</code>	Set the width of the <code><box></code> to the value of the <code>{<dimension expression>}</code> .
<code>\box_gset_wd:Nn</code>	
<code>\box_gset_wd:cn</code>	
<hr/>	
Updated: 2019-01-22	
<hr/>	

4 Box conditionals

<hr/>	
<code>\box_if_empty_p:N</code> *	<code>\box_if_empty_p:N <box></code>
<code>\box_if_empty_p:c</code> *	<code>\box_if_empty:NTF <box> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\box_if_empty:NTF</code> *	Tests if <code><box></code> is a empty (equal to <code>\c_empty_box</code>).
<code>\box_if_empty:cTF</code> *	
<hr/>	

<hr/>	
<code>\box_if_horizontal_p:N</code> *	<code>\box_if_horizontal_p:N <box></code>
<code>\box_if_horizontal_p:c</code> *	<code>\box_if_horizontal:NTF <box> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\box_if_horizontal:NTF</code> *	Tests if <code><box></code> is a horizontal box.
<code>\box_if_horizontal:cTF</code> *	
<hr/>	

<hr/>	
<code>\box_if_vertical_p:N</code> *	<code>\box_if_vertical_p:N <box></code>
<code>\box_if_vertical_p:c</code> *	<code>\box_if_vertical:NTF <box> {<true code>} {<false code>}</code>
<code>\box_if_vertical:NTF</code> *	Tests if <code><box></code> is a vertical box.
<code>\box_if_vertical:cTF</code> *	
<hr/>	

5 The last box inserted

<hr/>	
<code>\box_set_to_last:N</code>	<code>\box_set_to_last:N <box></code>
<code>\box_set_to_last:c</code>	Sets the <code><box></code> equal to the last item (box) added to the current partial list, removing the item from the list at the same time. When applied to the main vertical list, the <code><box></code> is always void as it is not possible to recover the last added item.
<code>\box_gset_to_last:N</code>	
<code>\box_gset_to_last:c</code>	
<hr/>	

6 Constant boxes

<hr/>	
<code>\c_empty_box</code>	This is a permanently empty box, which is neither set as horizontal nor vertical.
<hr/>	
Updated: 2012-11-04	
<hr/>	
TeXhackers note: At the TeX level this is a void box.	

7 Scratch boxes

`\l_tmpa_box`
`\l_tmpb_box`

Updated: 2012-11-04

Scratch boxes for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_box`
`\g_tmpb_box`

Scratch boxes for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any L^AT_EX3-defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

8 Viewing box contents

`\box_show:N`
`\box_show:c`

Updated: 2012-05-11

`\box_show:N` $\langle box \rangle$

Shows full details of the content of the $\langle box \rangle$ in the terminal.

`\box_show:Nnn`
`\box_show:cnn`

New: 2012-05-11

`\box_show:Nnn` $\langle box \rangle$ $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$

Display the contents of $\langle box \rangle$ in the terminal, showing the first $\langle intexpr_1 \rangle$ items of the box, and descending into $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$ group levels.

`\box_log:N`
`\box_log:c`

New: 2012-05-11

`\box_log:N` $\langle box \rangle$

Writes full details of the content of the $\langle box \rangle$ to the log.

`\box_log:Nnn`
`\box_log:cnn`

New: 2012-05-11

`\box_log:Nnn` $\langle box \rangle$ $\{\langle intexpr_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle intexpr_2 \rangle\}$

Writes the contents of $\langle box \rangle$ to the log, showing the first $\langle intexpr_1 \rangle$ items of the box, and descending into $\langle intexpr_2 \rangle$ group levels.

9 Boxes and color

All L^AT_EX3 boxes are “color safe”: a color set inside the box stops applying after the end of the box has occurred.

10 Horizontal mode boxes

`\hbox:n`

Updated: 2017-04-05

`\hbox:n` $\{\langle contents \rangle\}$

Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ into a horizontal box of natural width and then includes this box in the current list for typesetting.

<hr/> <code>\hbox_to_wd:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_to_wd:nn {<dimexpr>} {<contents>}</code>
Updated: 2017-04-05	Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ into a horizontal box of width $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ and then includes this box in the current list for typesetting.
<hr/> <code>\hbox_to_zero:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_to_zero:n {<contents>}</code>
Updated: 2017-04-05	Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ into a horizontal box of zero width and then includes this box in the current list for typesetting.
<hr/> <code>\hbox_set:Nn</code> <code>\hbox_set:cn</code> <code>\hbox_gset:Nn</code> <code>\hbox_gset:cn</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_set:Nn <box> {<contents>}</code> Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ at natural width and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$.
Updated: 2017-04-05	
<hr/> <code>\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn</code> <code>\hbox_set_to_wd:cnn</code> <code>\hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn</code> <code>\hbox_gset_to_wd:cnn</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn <box> {<dimexpr>} {<contents>}</code> Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ to the width given by the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$.
Updated: 2017-04-05	
<hr/> <code>\hbox_overlap_right:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_overlap_right:n {<contents>}</code>
Updated: 2017-04-05	Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ into a horizontal box of zero width such that material protrudes to the right of the insertion point.
<hr/> <code>\hbox_overlap_left:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_overlap_left:n {<contents>}</code>
Updated: 2017-04-05	Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ into a horizontal box of zero width such that material protrudes to the left of the insertion point.
<hr/> <code>\hbox_set:Nw</code> <code>\hbox_set:cw</code> <code>\hbox_set_end:</code> <code>\hbox_gset:Nw</code> <code>\hbox_gset:cw</code> <code>\hbox_gset_end:</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_set:Nw <box> <contents> \hbox_set_end:</code> Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ at natural width and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$. In contrast to <code>\hbox_set:Nn</code> this function does not absorb the argument when finding the $\langle content \rangle$, and so can be used in circumstances where the $\langle content \rangle$ may not be a simple argument.
Updated: 2017-04-05	
<hr/> <code>\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw</code> <code>\hbox_set_to_wd:cnw</code> <code>\hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw</code> <code>\hbox_gset_to_wd:cnw</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw <box> {<dimexpr>} <contents> \hbox_set_end:</code> Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ to the width given by the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$. In contrast to <code>\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn</code> this function does not absorb the argument when finding the $\langle content \rangle$, and so can be used in circumstances where the $\langle content \rangle$ may not be a simple argument
New: 2017-06-08	
<hr/> <code>\hbox_unpack:N</code> <code>\hbox_unpack:c</code> <hr/>	<code>\hbox_unpack:N <box></code> Unpacks the content of the horizontal $\langle box \rangle$, retaining any stretching or shrinking applied when the $\langle box \rangle$ was set.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\unhcopy`.

11 Vertical mode boxes

Vertical boxes inherit their baseline from their contents. The standard case is that the baseline of the box is at the same position as that of the last item added to the box. This means that the box has no depth unless the last item added to it had depth. As a result most vertical boxes have a large height value and small or zero depth. The exception are `_top` boxes, where the reference point is that of the first item added. These tend to have a large depth and small height, although the latter is typically non-zero.

<hr/> <code>\vbox:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox:n {⟨contents⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> into a vertical box of natural height and includes this box in the current list for typesetting.
<hr/> <code>\vbox_top:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_top:n {⟨contents⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> into a vertical box of natural height and includes this box in the current list for typesetting. The baseline of the box is equal to that of the <i>first</i> item added to the box.
<hr/> <code>\vbox_to_ht:nn</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_to_ht:nn {⟨dimexpr⟩} {⟨contents⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> into a vertical box of height <code>⟨dimexpr⟩</code> and then includes this box in the current list for typesetting.
<hr/> <code>\vbox_to_zero:n</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_to_zero:n {⟨contents⟩}</code>
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> into a vertical box of zero height and then includes this box in the current list for typesetting.
<hr/> <code>\vbox_set:Nn</code> <code>\vbox_set:cn</code> <code>\vbox_gset:Nn</code> <code>\vbox_gset:cn</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_set:Nn ⟨box⟩ {⟨contents⟩}</code> Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> at natural height and then stores the result inside the <code>⟨box⟩</code> .
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	
<hr/> <code>\vbox_set_top:Nn</code> <code>\vbox_set_top:cn</code> <code>\vbox_gset_top:Nn</code> <code>\vbox_gset_top:cn</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_set_top:Nn ⟨box⟩ {⟨contents⟩}</code> Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> at natural height and then stores the result inside the <code>⟨box⟩</code> . The baseline of the box is equal to that of the <i>first</i> item added to the box.
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	
<hr/> <code>\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn</code> <code>\vbox_set_to_ht:cnn</code> <code>\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn</code> <code>\vbox_gset_to_ht:cnn</code> <hr/>	<code>\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn ⟨box⟩ {⟨dimexpr⟩} {⟨contents⟩}</code> Typesets the <code>⟨contents⟩</code> to the height given by the <code>⟨dimexpr⟩</code> and then stores the result inside the <code>⟨box⟩</code> .
<hr/> Updated: 2017-04-05 <hr/>	

```

\ vbox_set:Nw
\ vbox_set:cw
\ vbox_set:end:
\ vbox_gset:Nw
\ vbox_gset:cw
\ vbox_gset:end:

```

Updated: 2017-04-05

```

\ vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw
\ vbox_set_to_ht:cnw
\ vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw
\ vbox_gset_to_ht:cnw

```

New: 2017-06-08

```
\ vbox_set:Nw <box> <contents> \ vbox_set:end:
```

Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ at natural height and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$. In contrast to $\backslash vbox_set:Nn$ this function does not absorb the argument when finding the $\langle content \rangle$, and so can be used in circumstances where the $\langle content \rangle$ may not be a simple argument.

```
\ vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw <box> {<dimexpr>} <contents> \ vbox_set:end:
```

Typesets the $\langle contents \rangle$ to the height given by the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ and then stores the result inside the $\langle box \rangle$. In contrast to $\backslash vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn$ this function does not absorb the argument when finding the $\langle content \rangle$, and so can be used in circumstances where the $\langle content \rangle$ may not be a simple argument

```

\ vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn
\ vbox_set_split_to_ht:(cNn|Ncn|ccn)
\ vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn
\ vbox_gset_split_to_ht:(cNn|Ncn|ccn)

```

Updated: 2018-12-29

```
\ vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn <box1> <box2> {<dimexpr>}
```

Sets $\langle box_1 \rangle$ to contain material to the height given by the $\langle dimexpr \rangle$ by removing content from the top of $\langle box_2 \rangle$ (which must be a vertical box).

```

\ vbox_unpack:N
\ vbox_unpack:c

```

```
\ vbox_unpack:N <box>
```

Unpacks the content of the vertical $\langle box \rangle$, retaining any stretching or shrinking applied when the $\langle box \rangle$ was set.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive $\backslash unvcopy$.

12 Using boxes efficiently

The functions above for using box contents work in exactly the same way as for any other expl3 variable. However, for efficiency reasons, it is also useful to have functions which *drop* box contents on use. When a box is dropped, the box becomes empty at the group level *where the box was originally set* rather than necessarily *at the current group level*. For example, with

```

\ hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box { A }
\ group_begin:
  \ hbox_set:Nn \l_tmpa_box { B }
  \ group_begin:
    \ box_use_drop:N \l_tmpa_box
  \ group_end:
  \ box_show:N \l_tmpa_box
\ group_end:
\ box_show:N \l_tmpa_box

```

the first use of `\box_show:N` will show an entirely cleared (void) box, and the second will show the letter **A** in the box.

These functions should be preferred when the content of the box is no longer required after use. Note that due to the unusual scoping behaviour of `drop` functions they may be applied to both local and global boxes: the latter will naturally be set and thus cleared at a global level.

`\box_use_drop:N`
`\box_use_drop:c`

`\box_use_drop:N` $\langle box \rangle$

Inserts the current content of the $\langle box \rangle$ onto the current list for typesetting then drops the box content. An error is raised if the variable does not exist or if it is invalid. This function may be applied to local or global boxes.

T_EXhackers note: This is the `\box` primitive.

`\box_set_eq_drop:NN`
`\box_set_eq_drop:(cN|Nc|cc)`

New: 2019-01-17

`\box_set_eq_drop:NN` $\langle box_1 \rangle$ $\langle box_2 \rangle$

Sets the content of $\langle box_1 \rangle$ equal to that of $\langle box_2 \rangle$, then drops $\langle box_2 \rangle$.

`\box_gset_eq_drop:NN`
`\box_gset_eq_drop:(cN|Nc|cc)`

New: 2019-01-17

`\box_gset_eq_drop:NN` $\langle box_1 \rangle$ $\langle box_2 \rangle$

Sets the content of $\langle box_1 \rangle$ globally equal to that of $\langle box_2 \rangle$, then drops $\langle box_2 \rangle$.

`\hbox_unpack_drop:N`
`\hbox_unpack_drop:c`

New: 2019-01-17

`\hbox_unpack_drop:N` $\langle box \rangle$

Unpacks the content of the horizontal $\langle box \rangle$, retaining any stretching or shrinking applied when the $\langle box \rangle$ was set. The original $\langle box \rangle$ is then dropped.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\unhbox`.

`\vbox_unpack_drop:N`
`\vbox_unpack_drop:c`

New: 2019-01-17

`\vbox_unpack_drop:N` $\langle box \rangle$

Unpacks the content of the vertical $\langle box \rangle$, retaining any stretching or shrinking applied when the $\langle box \rangle$ was set. The original $\langle box \rangle$ is then dropped.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\unvbox`.

13 Affine transformations

Affine transformations are changes which (informally) preserve straight lines. Simple translations are affine transformations, but are better handled in T_EX by doing the translation first, then inserting an unmodified box. On the other hand, rotation and resizing of boxed material can best be handled by modifying boxes. These transformations are described here.

<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn</code>	<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn <box> {<x-size>} {<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn</code>	
<code>\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn</code>	
<code>\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn</code>	

New: 2017-04-04

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to fit within the given $\langle x-size \rangle$ (horizontally) and $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically); both of the sizes are dimension expressions. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the height only: it does not include any depth. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. The final size of the $\langle box \rangle$ is the smaller of $\{ \langle x-size \rangle \}$ and $\{ \langle y-size \rangle \}$, *i.e.* the result fits within the dimensions specified. Negative sizes cause the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn</code>	<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn <box> {<x-size>}</code>
<code>\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn</code>	<code>{<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn</code>	
<code>\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn</code>	

New: 2017-04-04

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to fit within the given $\langle x-size \rangle$ (horizontally) and $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically); both of the sizes are dimension expressions. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the total vertical size (height plus depth). The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. The final size of the $\langle box \rangle$ is the smaller of $\{ \langle x-size \rangle \}$ and $\{ \langle y-size \rangle \}$, *i.e.* the result fits within the dimensions specified. Negative sizes cause the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_resize_to_ht:Nn</code>	<code>\box_resize_to_ht:Nn <box> {<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_resize_to_ht:cn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_ht:Nn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_ht:cn</code>	

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically), scaling the horizontal size by the same amount; $\langle y-size \rangle$ is a dimension expression. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the height only: it does not include any depth. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. A negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ causes the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn</code>	<code>\box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn <box> {<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:cn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:cn</code>	

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically), scaling the horizontal size by the same amount; $\langle y-size \rangle$ is a dimension expression. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the total vertical size (height plus depth). The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. A negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ causes the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_resize_to_wd:Nn</code>	<code>\box_resize_to_wd:Nn <box> {<x-size>}</code>
<code>\box_resize_to_wd:cn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd:Nn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd:cn</code>	

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to $\langle x-size \rangle$ (horizontally), scaling the vertical size by the same amount; $\langle x-size \rangle$ is a dimension expression. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. A negative $\langle x-size \rangle$ causes the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle x-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn</code>	<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn <box> {<x-size>} {<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn</code>	

New: 2014-07-03

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to $\langle x-size \rangle$ (horizontally) and $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically): both of the sizes are dimension expressions. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the height only and does not include any depth. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. Negative sizes cause the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn</code>	<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn <box> {<x-size>} {<y-size>}</code>
<code>\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn</code>	
<code>\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn</code>	

New: 2017-04-06

Updated: 2019-01-22

Resizes the $\langle box \rangle$ to $\langle x-size \rangle$ (horizontally) and $\langle y-size \rangle$ (vertically): both of the sizes are dimension expressions. The $\langle y-size \rangle$ is the total vertical size (height plus depth). The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an `hbox`, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the resizing is applied. Negative sizes cause the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-size \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and *vice versa*.

<code>\box_rotate:Nn</code>	<code>\box_rotate:Nn <box> {<angle>}</code>
<code>\box_rotate:cn</code>	
<code>\box_grotate:Nn</code>	Rotates the $\langle box \rangle$ by $\langle angle \rangle$ (in degrees) anti-clockwise about its reference point. The reference point of the updated box is moved horizontally such that it is at the left side of the smallest rectangle enclosing the rotated material. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an hbox , irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the rotation is applied.
<code>\box_grotate:cn</code>	
<hr/> Updated: 2019-01-22 <hr/>	

<code>\box_scale:Nnn</code>	<code>\box_scale:Nnn <box> {<x-scale>} {<y-scale>}</code>
<code>\box_scale:cnn</code>	
<code>\box_gscale:Nnn</code>	Scales the $\langle box \rangle$ by factors $\langle x-scale \rangle$ and $\langle y-scale \rangle$ in the horizontal and vertical directions, respectively (both scales are integer expressions). The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an hbox , irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the scaling is applied. Negative scalings cause the material in the $\langle box \rangle$ to be reversed in direction, but the reference point of the $\langle box \rangle$ is unchanged. Thus a negative $\langle y-scale \rangle$ results in the $\langle box \rangle$ having a depth dependent on the height of the original and <i>vice versa</i> .
<code>\box_gscale:cnn</code>	
<hr/> Updated: 2019-01-22 <hr/>	

14 Primitive box conditionals

<code>\if_hbox:N *</code>	<code>\if_hbox:N <box></code> <code> <true code></code> <code>\else:</code> <code> <false code></code> <code>\fi:</code>
	Tests is $\langle box \rangle$ is a horizontal box.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\ifhbox`.

<code>\if_vbox:N *</code>	<code>\if_vbox:N <box></code> <code> <true code></code> <code>\else:</code> <code> <false code></code> <code>\fi:</code>
	Tests is $\langle box \rangle$ is a vertical box.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\ifvbox`.

<code>\if_box_empty:N *</code>	<code>\if_box_empty:N <box></code> <code> <true code></code> <code>\else:</code> <code> <false code></code> <code>\fi:</code>
	Tests is $\langle box \rangle$ is an empty (void) box.

T_EXhackers note: This is the T_EX primitive `\ifvoid`.

Part XXIX

The l3coffins package

Coffin code layer

The material in this module provides the low-level support system for coffins. For details about the design concept of a coffin, see the xcoffins module (in the l3experimental bundle).

1 Creating and initialising coffins

`\coffin_new:N`
`\coffin_new:c`

New: 2011-08-17

`\coffin_new:N` $\langle coffin \rangle$

Creates a new $\langle coffin \rangle$ or raises an error if the name is already taken. The declaration is global. The $\langle coffin \rangle$ is initially empty.

`\coffin_clear:N`
`\coffin_clear:c`
`\coffin_gclear:N`
`\coffin_gclear:c`

New: 2011-08-17
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\coffin_clear:N` $\langle coffin \rangle$

Clears the content of the $\langle coffin \rangle$.

`\coffin_set_eq:NN`
`\coffin_set_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)`
`\coffin_gset_eq:NN`
`\coffin_gset_eq:(Nc|cN|cc)`

New: 2011-08-17
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\coffin_set_eq:NN` $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$

Sets both the content and poles of $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ equal to those of $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$.

`\coffin_if_exist_p:N` \star
`\coffin_if_exist_p:c` \star
`\coffin_if_exist:N \overline{TF}` \star
`\coffin_if_exist:c \overline{TF}` \star

New: 2012-06-20

`\coffin_if_exist_p:N` $\langle box \rangle$

`\coffin_if_exist:NTF` $\langle box \rangle$ $\{\langle true\ code \rangle\}$ $\{\langle false\ code \rangle\}$

Tests whether the $\langle coffin \rangle$ is currently defined.

2 Setting coffin content and poles

`\hcoffin_set:Nn`
`\hcoffin_set:cn`
`\hcoffin_gset:Nn`
`\hcoffin_gset:cn`

New: 2011-08-17
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\hcoffin_set:Nn` $\langle coffin \rangle$ $\{\langle material \rangle\}$

Typesets the $\langle material \rangle$ in horizontal mode, storing the result in the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The standard poles for the $\langle coffin \rangle$ are then set up based on the size of the typeset material.

```

\hcoffin_set:Nw
\hcoffin_set:cw
\hcoffin_set_end:
\hcoffin_gset:Nw
\hcoffin_gset:cw
\hcoffin_gset_end:

```

New: 2011-09-10
Updated: 2019-01-21

```

\vcoffin_set:Nnn
\vcoffin_set:cnn
\vcoffin_gset:Nnn
\vcoffin_gset:cnn

```

New: 2011-08-17
Updated: 2019-01-21

```

\vcoffin_set:Nnw
\vcoffin_set:cnw
\vcoffin_set_end:
\vcoffin_gset:Nnw
\vcoffin_gset:cnw
\vcoffin_gset_end:

```

New: 2011-09-10
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\hcoffin_set:Nw <coffin> <material> \hcoffin_set_end:`

Typesets the $\langle material \rangle$ in horizontal mode, storing the result in the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The standard poles for the $\langle coffin \rangle$ are then set up based on the size of the typeset material. These functions are useful for setting the entire contents of an environment in a coffin.

`\vcoffin_set:Nnn <coffin> {\<width>} {\<material>}`

Typesets the $\langle material \rangle$ in vertical mode constrained to the given $\langle width \rangle$ and stores the result in the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The standard poles for the $\langle coffin \rangle$ are then set up based on the size of the typeset material.

`\vcoffin_set:Nnw <coffin> {\<width>} <material> \vcoffin_set_end:`

Typesets the $\langle material \rangle$ in vertical mode constrained to the given $\langle width \rangle$ and stores the result in the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The standard poles for the $\langle coffin \rangle$ are then set up based on the size of the typeset material. These functions are useful for setting the entire contents of an environment in a coffin.

```

\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn
\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:cnn
\coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:Nnn
\coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:cnn

```

New: 2012-07-20
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn <coffin> {\<pole>} {\<offset>}`

Sets the $\langle pole \rangle$ to run horizontally through the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The $\langle pole \rangle$ is placed at the $\langle offset \rangle$ from the bottom edge of the bounding box of the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The $\langle offset \rangle$ should be given as a dimension expression.

```

\coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn
\coffin_set_vertical_pole:cnn
\coffin_gset_vertical_pole:Nnn
\coffin_gset_vertical_pole:cnn

```

New: 2012-07-20
Updated: 2019-01-21

`\coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn <coffin> {\<pole>} {\<offset>}`

Sets the $\langle pole \rangle$ to run vertically through the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The $\langle pole \rangle$ is placed at the $\langle offset \rangle$ from the left-hand edge of the bounding box of the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The $\langle offset \rangle$ should be given as a dimension expression.

3 Coffin affine transformations

<code>\coffin_resize:Nnn</code>	<code>\coffin_resize:Nnn <coffin> {\width} {\total-height}</code>
<code>\coffin_resize:cnn</code>	
<code>\coffin_gresize:Nnn</code>	Resized the $\langle coffin \rangle$ to $\langle width \rangle$ and $\langle total-height \rangle$, both of which should be given as dimension expressions.
<code>\coffin_gresize:cnn</code>	
Updated: 2019-01-23	
<code>\coffin_rotate:Nn</code>	<code>\coffin_rotate:Nn <coffin> {\angle}</code>
<code>\coffin_rotate:cn</code>	
<code>\coffin_grotate:Nn</code>	Rotates the $\langle coffin \rangle$ by the given $\langle angle \rangle$ (given in degrees counter-clockwise). This process rotates both the coffin content and poles. Multiple rotations do not result in the bounding box of the coffin growing unnecessarily.
<code>\coffin_grotate:cn</code>	
<code>\coffin_scale:Nnn</code>	<code>\coffin_scale:Nnn <coffin> {\x-scale} {\y-scale}</code>
<code>\coffin_scale:cnn</code>	
<code>\coffin_gscale:Nnn</code>	Scales the $\langle coffin \rangle$ by a factors $\langle x-scale \rangle$ and $\langle y-scale \rangle$ in the horizontal and vertical directions, respectively. The two scale factors should be given as real numbers.
<code>\coffin_gscale:cnn</code>	
Updated: 2019-01-23	

4 Joining and using coffins

<code>\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn</code>	<code>\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn</code>
<code>\coffin_attach:(cnnNnnnn|Nnnncnnnn|cnnncnnnn)</code>	$\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ $\{\langle coffin_1-pole_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle coffin_1-pole_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn</code>	$\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ $\{\langle coffin_2-pole_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle coffin_2-pole_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\coffin_gattach:(cnnNnnnn|Nnnncnnnn|cnnncnnnn)</code>	$\{\langle x-offset \rangle\}$ $\{\langle y-offset \rangle\}$
Updated: 2019-01-22	
<p>This function attaches $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ to $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ such that the bounding box of $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ is not altered, <i>i.e.</i> $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ can protrude outside of the bounding box of the coffin. The alignment is carried out by first calculating $\langle handle_1 \rangle$, the point of intersection of $\langle coffin_1-pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle coffin_1-pole_2 \rangle$, and $\langle handle_2 \rangle$, the point of intersection of $\langle coffin_2-pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle coffin_2-pole_2 \rangle$. $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ is then attached to $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ such that the relationship between $\langle handle_1 \rangle$ and $\langle handle_2 \rangle$ is described by the $\langle x-offset \rangle$ and $\langle y-offset \rangle$. The two offsets should be given as dimension expressions.</p>	

<code>\coffin_join:NnnNnnnn</code>	<code>\coffin_join:NnnNnnnn</code>
<code>\coffin_join:(cnnNnnnn|Nnnncnnnn|cnnncnnnn)</code>	$\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ $\{\langle coffin_1-pole_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle coffin_1-pole_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn</code>	$\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ $\{\langle coffin_2-pole_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle coffin_2-pole_2 \rangle\}$
<code>\coffin_gjoin:(cnnNnnnn|Nnnncnnnn|cnnncnnnn)</code>	$\{\langle x-offset \rangle\}$ $\{\langle y-offset \rangle\}$
Updated: 2019-01-22	

This function joins $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ to $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ such that the bounding box of $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ may expand. The new bounding box covers the area containing the bounding boxes of the two original coffins. The alignment is carried out by first calculating $\langle handle_1 \rangle$, the point of intersection of $\langle coffin_1-pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle coffin_1-pole_2 \rangle$, and $\langle handle_2 \rangle$, the point of intersection of $\langle coffin_2-pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle coffin_2-pole_2 \rangle$. $\langle coffin_2 \rangle$ is then attached to $\langle coffin_1 \rangle$ such that the relationship between $\langle handle_1 \rangle$ and $\langle handle_2 \rangle$ is described by the $\langle x-offset \rangle$ and $\langle y-offset \rangle$. The two offsets should be given as dimension expressions.

```
\coffin_typeset:Nnnnn
\coffin_typeset:cnnnn
```

Updated: 2012-07-20

```
\coffin_typeset:Nnnnn <coffin> {\pole_1} {\pole_2}
{\<x-offset>} {\<y-offset>}
```

Typesetting is carried out by first calculating $\langle handle \rangle$, the point of intersection of $\langle pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle pole_2 \rangle$. The coffin is then typeset in horizontal mode such that the relationship between the current reference point in the document and the $\langle handle \rangle$ is described by the $\langle x-offset \rangle$ and $\langle y-offset \rangle$. The two offsets should be given as dimension expressions. Typesetting a coffin is therefore analogous to carrying out an alignment where the “parent” coffin is the current insertion point.

5 Measuring coffins

```
\coffin_dp:N
\coffin_dp:c
```

```
\coffin_dp:N <coffin>
```

Calculates the depth (below the baseline) of the $\langle coffin \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension expression \rangle$.

```
\coffin_ht:N
\coffin_ht:c
```

```
\coffin_ht:N <coffin>
```

Calculates the height (above the baseline) of the $\langle coffin \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension expression \rangle$.

```
\coffin_wd:N
\coffin_wd:c
```

```
\coffin_wd:N <coffin>
```

Calculates the width of the $\langle coffin \rangle$ in a form suitable for use in a $\langle dimension expression \rangle$.

6 Coffin diagnostics

```
\coffin_display_handles:Nn
\coffin_display_handles:cn
```

Updated: 2011-09-02

```
\coffin_display_handles:Nn <coffin> {\color}
```

This function first calculates the intersections between all of the $\langle poles \rangle$ of the $\langle coffin \rangle$ to give a set of $\langle handles \rangle$. It then prints the $\langle coffin \rangle$ at the current location in the source, with the position of the $\langle handles \rangle$ marked on the coffin. The $\langle handles \rangle$ are labelled as part of this process: the locations of the $\langle handles \rangle$ and the labels are both printed in the $\langle color \rangle$ specified.

```
\coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn
\coffin_mark_handle:cnnn
```

Updated: 2011-09-02

```
\coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn <coffin> {\pole_1} {\pole_2} {\color}
```

This function first calculates the $\langle handle \rangle$ for the $\langle coffin \rangle$ as defined by the intersection of $\langle pole_1 \rangle$ and $\langle pole_2 \rangle$. It then marks the position of the $\langle handle \rangle$ on the $\langle coffin \rangle$. The $\langle handle \rangle$ are labelled as part of this process: the location of the $\langle handle \rangle$ and the label are both printed in the $\langle color \rangle$ specified.

```
\coffin_show_structure:N
\coffin_show_structure:c
```

Updated: 2015-08-01

```
\coffin_show_structure:N <coffin>
```

This function shows the structural information about the $\langle coffin \rangle$ in the terminal. The width, height and depth of the typeset material are given, along with the location of all of the poles of the coffin.

Notice that the poles of a coffin are defined by four values: the x and y co-ordinates of a point that the pole passes through and the x - and y -components of a vector denoting the direction of the pole. It is the ratio between the later, rather than the absolute values, which determines the direction of the pole.

`\coffin_log_structure:N`
`\coffin_log_structure:c`

New: 2014-08-22
Updated: 2015-08-01

`\coffin_log_structure:N` $\langle coffin \rangle$

This function writes the structural information about the $\langle coffin \rangle$ in the log file. See also

`\coffin_show_structure:N` which displays the result in the terminal.

7 Constants and variables

`\c_empty_coffin`

A permanently empty coffin.

`\l_tmpa_coffin`
`\l_tmpb_coffin`

New: 2012-06-19

Scratch coffins for local assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any $\text{\LaTeX}3$ -defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

`\g_tmpa_coffin`
`\g_tmpb_coffin`

New: 2019-01-24

Scratch coffins for global assignment. These are never used by the kernel code, and so are safe for use with any $\text{\LaTeX}3$ -defined function. However, they may be overwritten by other non-kernel code and so should only be used for short-term storage.

Part XXX

The l3color-base package

Color support

This module provides support for color in L^AT_EX3. At present, the material here is mainly intended to support a small number of low-level requirements in other l3kernel modules.

1 Color in boxes

Controlling the color of text in boxes requires a small number of control functions, so that the boxed material uses the color at the point where it is set, rather than where it is used.

```
\color_group_begin:
\color_group_end:
```

New: 2011-09-03

```
\color_group_begin:
...
\color_group_end:
```

Creates a color group: one used to “trap” color settings.

```
\color_ensure_current:
```

New: 2011-09-03

```
\color_ensure_current:
```

Ensures that material inside a box uses the foreground color at the point where the box is set, rather than that in force when the box is used. This function should usually be used within a `\color_group_begin: ... \color_group_end:` group.

Part XXXI

The l3luatex package: LuaTeX-specific functions

The LuaTeX engine provides access to the Lua programming language, and with it access to the “internals” of TeX. In order to use this within the framework provided here, a family of functions is available. When used with pdfTeX, pTeX, upTeX or XeTeX these raise an error: use `\sys_if_engine_luatex:T` to avoid this. Details on using Lua with the LuaTeX engine are given in the LuaTeX manual.

1 Breaking out to Lua

<code>\lua_now:n</code> ★	<code>\lua_now:n</code> $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$
---------------------------	---

<code>\lua_now:e</code> ★	
---------------------------	--

New: 2018-06-18	
-----------------	--

The $\langle token\ list \rangle$ is first tokenized by TeX, which includes converting line ends to spaces in the usual TeX manner and which respects currently-applicable TeX category codes. The resulting $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ is passed to the Lua interpreter for processing. Each `\lua_now:n` block is treated by Lua as a separate chunk. The Lua interpreter executes the $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ immediately, and in an expandable manner.

TeXhackers note: `\lua_now:e` is a macro wrapper around `\directlua:` when LuaTeX is in use two expansions are required to yield the result of the Lua code.

<code>\lua_shipout_e:n</code>	<code>\lua_shipout:n</code> $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$
-------------------------------	---

<code>\lua_shipout:n</code>	
-----------------------------	--

New: 2018-06-18	
-----------------	--

The $\langle token\ list \rangle$ is first tokenized by TeX, which includes converting line ends to spaces in the usual TeX manner and which respects currently-applicable TeX category codes. The resulting $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ is passed to the Lua interpreter when the current page is finalised (*i.e.* at shipout). Each `\lua_shipout:n` block is treated by Lua as a separate chunk. The Lua interpreter will execute the $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ during the page-building routine: no TeX expansion of the $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ will occur at this stage.

In the case of the `\lua_shipout_e:n` version the input is fully expanded by TeX in an e-type manner during the shipout operation.

TeXhackers note: At a TeX level, the $\langle Lua\ input \rangle$ is stored as a “whatsit”.

<code>\lua_escape:n</code> ★	<code>\lua_escape:n</code> $\{ \langle token\ list \rangle \}$
------------------------------	--

<code>\lua_escape:e</code> ★	
------------------------------	--

New: 2015-06-29	
-----------------	--

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ such that it can safely be passed to Lua: embedded backslashes, double and single quotes, and newlines and carriage returns are escaped. This is done by prepending an extra token consisting of a backslash with category code 12, and for the line endings, converting them to `\n` and `\r`, respectively.

TeXhackers note: `\lua_escape:e` is a macro wrapper around `\luaescapestring:` when LuaTeX is in use two expansions are required to yield the result of the Lua code.

2 Lua interfaces

As well as interfaces for T_EX, there are a small number of Lua functions provided here.

<u>13kernel</u>	All public interfaces provided by the module are stored within the <code>13kernel</code> table.
<u>13kernel.charcat</u>	<p><code>13kernel.charcat(<i><charcode></i>, <i><catcode></i>)</code></p> <p>Constructs a character of <i><charcode></i> and <i><catcode></i> and returns the result to T_EX.</p>
<u>13kernel.elapsedtime</u>	<p><code>13kernel.elapsedtime()</code></p> <p>Returns the CPU time in <i><scaled seconds></i> since the start of the T_EX run or since <code>13kernel.resettimer</code> was issued. This only measures the time used by the CPU, not the real time, e.g., waiting for user input.</p>
<u>13kernel.filedump</u>	<p><code>13kernel.filedump(<i><file></i>, <i><offset></i>, <i><length></i>)</code></p> <p>Returns the uppercase hexadecimal representation of the content of the <i><file></i> read as bytes. If the <i><length></i> is given, only this part of the file is returned; similarly, one may specify the <i><offset></i> from the start of the file. If the <i><length></i> is not given, the entire file is read starting at the <i><offset></i>.</p>
<u>13kernel.filemdfivesum</u>	<p><code>13kernel.filemdfivesum(<i><file></i>)</code></p> <p>Returns the MD5 sum of the file contents read as bytes; note that the result will depend on the nature of the line endings used in the file, in contrast to normal T_EX behaviour. If the <i><file></i> is not found, nothing is returned with <i>no error raised</i>.</p>
<u>13kernel.filemoddate</u>	<p><code>13kernel.filemoddate(<i><file></i>)</code></p> <p>Returns the date/time of last modification of the <i><file></i> in the format</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D:<i><year><month><day><hour><minute><second><offset></i></p> <p>where the latter may be Z (UTC) or <i><plus-minus><hours>'<minutes>'</i>. If the <i><file></i> is not found, nothing is returned with <i>no error raised</i>.</p>
<u>13kernel.filesize</u>	<p><code>13kernel.filesize(<i><file></i>)</code></p> <p>Returns the size of the <i><file></i> in bytes. If the <i><file></i> is not found, nothing is returned with <i>no error raised</i>.</p>
<u>13kernel.resettimer</u>	<p><code>13kernel.resettimer()</code></p> <p>Resets the timer used by <code>13kernel.elapsedtime</code>.</p>
<u>13kernel.shellescape</u>	<p><code>13kernel.shellescape(<i><cmd></i>)</code></p> <p>Executes the <i><cmd></i> and prints to the log as for pdfT_EX.</p>
<u>13kernel.strcmp</u>	<p><code>13kernel.strcmp(<i><str one></i>, <i><str two></i>)</code></p> <p>Compares the two strings and returns 0 to T_EX if the two are identical.</p>

Part XXXII

The l3unicode package: Unicode support functions

This module provides Unicode-specific functions along with loading data from a range of Unicode Consortium files. At present, it provides no public functions.

Part XXXIII

The l3text package: text processing

1 l3text documentation

This module deals with manipulation of (formatted) text; such material is comprised of a restricted set of token list content. The functions provided here concern conversion of textual content for example in case changing, generation of bookmarks and extraction to tags. All of the major functions operate by expansion. Begin-group and end-group tokens in the $\langle text \rangle$ are normalized and become { and }, respectively.

1.1 Expanding text

<code>\text_expand:n</code> *	<code>\text_expand:n {$\langle text \rangle$}</code>
-------------------------------	---

New: 2020-01-02

Takes user input $\langle text \rangle$ and expands the content. Protected commands (typically formatting) are left in place, and no processing takes place of math mode material (as delimited by pairs given in `\l_text_math_delims_tl` or as the argument to commands listed in `\l_text_math_arg_tl`). Commands which are neither engine- nor L^AT_EX protected are expanded exhaustively. Any commands listed in `\l_text_expand_exclude_tl`, `\l_text_accents_tl` and `\l_text_letterlike_tl` are excluded from expansion.

<code>\text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn</code>	<code>\text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn $\langle cmd \rangle$ {$\langle replacement \rangle$}</code>
<code>\text_declare_expand_equivalent:cn</code>	

New: 2020-01-22

Declares that the $\langle replacement \rangle$ tokens should be used whenever the $\langle cmd \rangle$ (a single token) is encountered. The $\langle replacement \rangle$ tokens should be expandable.

1.2 Case changing

<code>\text_lowercase:n</code>	*
<code>\text_uppercase:n</code>	*
<code>\text_titlecase:n</code>	*
<code>\text_titlecase_first:n</code>	*
<code>\text_lowercase:nn</code>	*
<code>\text_uppercase:nn</code>	*
<code>\text_titlecase:nn</code>	*
<code>\text_titlecase_first:nn</code>	*

New: 2019-11-20
Updated: 2020-02-24

`\text_uppercase:n` $\{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
`\text_uppercase:nn` $\{\langle language \rangle\} \{\langle tokens \rangle\}$
Takes user input $\langle text \rangle$ first applies `\text_expand`, then transforms the case of character tokens as specified by the function name. The category code of letters are not changed by this process (at least where they can be represented by the engine as a single token: 8-bit engines may require active characters).

Upper- and lowercase have the obvious meanings. Titlecasing may be regarded informally as converting the first character of the $\langle tokens \rangle$ to uppercase and the rest to lowercase. However, the process is more complex than this as there are some situations where a single lowercase character maps to a special form, for example *ij* in Dutch which becomes *IJ*. The `titlecase_first` variant does not attempt any case changing at all after the first letter has been processed.

Importantly, notice that these functions are intended for working with user *text for typesetting*. For case changing programmatic data see the `l3str` module and discussion there of `\str_lowercase:n`, `\str_uppercase:n` and `\str_foldcase:n`.

Case changing does not take place within math mode material so for example

`\text_uppercase:n { Some~text~$y = mx + c$~with~{Braces} }`

becomes

SOME TEXT \$y = mx + c\$ WITH {BRACES}

The arguments of commands listed in `\l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl` are excluded from case changing; the latter are entirely non-textual content (such as labels).

As is generally true for `expl3`, these functions are designed to work with Unicode input only. As such, UTF-8 input is assumed for *all* engines. When used with Xe_{La}TeX or Lua_{La}TeX a full range of Unicode transformations are enabled. Specifically, the standard mappings here follow those defined by the [Unicode Consortium](#) in `UnicodeData.txt` and `SpecialCasing.txt`. In the case of 8-bit engines, mappings are provided for characters which can be represented in output typeset using the T1, T2 and LGR font encodings. Thus for example *ä* can be case-changed using pdf_{La}TeX. For p_{La}TeX only the ASCII range is covered as the engine treats input outside of this range as east Asian.

Language-sensitive conversions are enabled using the $\langle language \rangle$ argument, and follow Unicode Consortium guidelines. Currently, the languages recognised for special handling are as follows.

- Azeri and Turkish (`az` and `tr`). The case pairs I/i-dotless and I-dot/i are activated for these languages. The combining dot mark is removed when lowercasing I-dot and introduced when upper casing i-dotless.
- German (`de-alt`). An alternative mapping for German in which the lowercase *Eszett* maps to a *großes Eszett*. Since there is a T1 slot for the *großes Eszett* in T1, this tailoring *is* available with pdf_{La}TeX as well as in the Unicode ₂₅₇TeX engines.
- Greek (`el`). Removes accents from Greek letters when uppercasing; titlecasing leaves accents in place.
- Lithuanian (`lt`). The lowercase letters i and j should retain a dot above when the accents grave, acute or tilde are present. This is implemented for lowercasing of the relevant uppercase letters both when input as single Unicode codepoints and when using combining accents. The combining dot is removed when uppercasing in these cases. Note that *only* the accents used in Lithuanian are covered: the behaviour of other accents are not modified.
- Dutch (`nl`). Capitalisation of *ij* at the beginning of titlecased input produces *IJ* rather than *Ij*. The output retains two separate letters, thus this transformation *is* available using pdf_{La}TeX.

For titlecasing, note that there are two functions available. The function `\text_`
`titlecase:n` applies (broadly) uppercasing to the first letter of the input, then lower-

1.3 Removing formatting from text

`\text_purify:n` ☆ `\text_purify:n {<text>}`

New: 2020-03-05

Takes user input $\langle text \rangle$ and expands as described for `\text_expand:n`, then removes all functions from the resulting text. Math mode material (as delimited by pairs given in `\l_text_math_delims_tl` or as the argument to commands listed in `\l_text_math_arg_tl`) is left contained in a pair of \$ delimiters. Non-expandable functions present in the $\langle text \rangle$ must either have a defined equivalent (see `\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn`) or will be removed from the result. Implicit tokens are converted to their explicit equivalent.

`\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn` `\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn <cmd> {<replacement>}`
`\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx`

New: 2020-03-05

Declares that the $\langle replacement \rangle$ tokens should be used whenever the $\langle cmd \rangle$ (a single token) is encountered. The $\langle replacement \rangle$ tokens should be expandable.

1.4 Control variables

`\l_text_accents_tl`

Lists commands which represent accents, and which are left unchanged by expansion. (Defined only for the L^AT_EX 2_ε package.)

`\l_text_letterlike_tl`

Lists commands which represent letters; these are left unchanged by expansion. (Defined only for the L^AT_EX 2_ε package.)

`\l_text_math_arg_tl`

Lists commands present in the $\langle text \rangle$ where the argument of the command should be treated as math mode material. The treatment here is similar to `\l_text_math_delims_tl` but for a command rather than paired delimiters.

`\l_text_math_delims_tl`

Lists pairs of tokens which delimit (in-line) math mode content; such content *may* be excluded from processing.

`\l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl`

Lists commands which are excluded from case changing.

`\l_text_expand_exclude_tl`

Lists commands which are excluded from expansion.

`\l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool`

Controls how the start of titlecasing is handled: when **true**, the first *letter* in text is considered. The standard setting is **true**.

Part XXXIV

The l3legacy package

Interfaces to legacy concepts

There are a small number of T_EX or L^AT_EX 2_ε concepts which are not used in `expl3` code but which need to be manipulated when working as a L^AT_EX 2_ε package. To allow these to be integrated cleanly into `expl3` code, a set of legacy interfaces are provided here.

<code>\legacy_if_p:n</code> *	<code>\legacy_if:nTF</code> { <i><name></i> } { <i><true code></i> } { <i><false code></i> }
<code>\legacy_if:nTF</code> *	Tests if the L ^A T _E X 2 _ε /plain T _E X conditional (generated by <code>\newif</code>) if <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> and branches accordingly. The <i><name></i> of the conditional should <i>omit</i> the leading <code>if</code> .

Part XXXV

The l3candidates package

Experimental additions to l3kernel

1 Important notice

This module provides a space in which functions can be added to l3kernel (expl3) while still being experimental.

As such, the functions here may not remain in their current form, or indeed at all, in l3kernel in the future.

In contrast to the material in l3experimental, the functions here are all *small* additions to the kernel. We encourage programmers to test them out and report back on the LaTeX-L mailing list.

Thus, if you intend to use any of these functions from the candidate module in a public package offered to others for productive use (e.g., being placed on CTAN) please consider the following points carefully:

- Be prepared that your public packages might require updating when such functions are being finalized.
- Consider informing us that you use a particular function in your public package, e.g., by discussing this on the LaTeX-L mailing list. This way it becomes easier to coordinate any updates necessary without issues for the users of your package.
- Discussing and understanding use cases for a particular addition or concept also helps to ensure that we provide the right interfaces in the final version so please give us feedback if you consider a certain candidate function useful (or not).

We only add functions in this space if we consider them being serious candidates for a final inclusion into the kernel. However, real use sometimes leads to better ideas, so functions from this module are **not necessarily stable** and we may have to adjust them!

2 Additions to l3box

2.1 Viewing part of a box

```
\box_clip:N  
\box_clip:c  
\box_gclip:N  
\box_gclip:c
```

Updated: 2019-01-23

```
\box_clip:N <box>
```

Clips the $\langle box \rangle$ in the output so that only material inside the bounding box is displayed in the output. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an hbox, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the clipping is applied.

These functions require the L^AT_EX3 native drivers: they do not work with the L^AT_EX 2_ε graphics drivers!

T_EXhackers note: Clipping is implemented by the driver, and as such the full content of the box is placed in the output file. Thus clipping does not remove any information from the raw output, and hidden material can therefore be viewed by direct examination of the file.

```
\box_set_trim:Nnnnn
\box_set_trim:cnnnn
\box_gset_trim:Nnnnn
\box_gset_trim:cnnnn
```

New: 2019-01-23

```
\box_set_trim:Nnnnn <box> {\left} {\bottom} {\right} {\top}
```

Adjusts the bounding box of the $\langle box \rangle$ $\langle left \rangle$ is removed from the left-hand edge of the bounding box, $\langle right \rangle$ from the right-hand edge and so fourth. All adjustments are *$\langle dimension expressions \rangle$* . Material outside of the bounding box is still displayed in the output unless `\box_clip:N` is subsequently applied. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an hbox, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the trim operation is applied. The behavior of the operation where the trims requested is greater than the size of the box is undefined.

```
\box_set_viewport:Nnnnn
\box_set_viewport:cnnnn
\box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn
\box_gset_viewport:cnnnn
```

New: 2019-01-23

```
\box_set_viewport:Nnnnn <box> {\llx} {\lly} {\urx} {\ury}
```

Adjusts the bounding box of the $\langle box \rangle$ such that it has lower-left co-ordinates ($\langle llx \rangle$, $\langle lly \rangle$) and upper-right co-ordinates ($\langle urx \rangle$, $\langle ury \rangle$). All four co-ordinate positions are *$\langle dimension expressions \rangle$* . Material outside of the bounding box is still displayed in the output unless `\box_clip:N` is subsequently applied. The updated $\langle box \rangle$ is an hbox, irrespective of the nature of the $\langle box \rangle$ before the viewport operation is applied.

3 Additions to l3expan

```
\exp_args_generate:n
```

New: 2018-04-04
Updated: 2019-02-08

```
\exp_args_generate:n {\variant argument specifiers}
```

Defines `\exp_args:N<variant>` functions for each $\langle variant \rangle$ given in the comma list $\{\langle variant argument specifiers \rangle\}$. Each $\langle variant \rangle$ should consist of the letters N, c, n, V, v, o, f, e, x, p and the resulting function is protected if the letter x appears in the $\langle variant \rangle$. This is only useful for cases where `\cs_generate_variant:Nn` is not applicable.

4 Additions to l3fp

```
\fp_if_nan_p:n ★
\fp_if_nan:nTF ★
```

New: 2019-08-25

```
\fp_if_nan:n {\fpexpr}
```

Evaluates the $\langle fpexpr \rangle$ and tests whether the result is exactly NaN. The test returns **false** for any other result, even a tuple containing NaN.

5 Additions to l3file

```
\iow_allow_break:
```

New: 2018-12-29

```
\iow_allow_break:
```

In the first argument of `\iow_wrap:nnnn` (for instance in messages), inserts a break-point that allows a line break. In other words this is a zero-width breaking space.

<code>\ior_get_term:nN</code>
<code>\ior_str_get_term:nN</code>
New: 2019-03-23

`\ior_get_term:nN` $\langle prompt \rangle$ $\langle token list variable \rangle$

Function that reads one or more lines (until an equal number of left and right braces are found) from the terminal and stores the result locally in the $\langle token list \rangle$ variable. Tokenization occurs as described for `\ior_get:NN` or `\ior_str_get:NN`, respectively. When the $\langle prompt \rangle$ is empty, \TeX will wait for input without any other indication: typically the programmer will have provided a suitable text using e.g. `\iow_term:n`. Where the $\langle prompt \rangle$ is given, it will appear in the terminal followed by an =, e.g.

prompt=

<code>\ior_shell_open:Nn</code>
New: 2019-05-08

`\ior_shell_open:nN` $\langle stream \rangle$ $\{ \langle shell command \rangle \}$

Opens the *pseudo*-file created by the output of the $\langle shell command \rangle$ for reading using $\langle stream \rangle$ as the control sequence for access. If the $\langle stream \rangle$ was already open it is closed before the new operation begins. The $\langle stream \rangle$ is available for access immediately and will remain allocated to $\langle shell command \rangle$ until a `\ior_close:N` instruction is given or the \TeX run ends. If piped system calls are disabled an error is raised.

For details of handling of the $\langle shell command \rangle$, see `\sys_get_shell:nn(TF)`.

6 Additions to `\l3flag`

<code>\flag_raise_if_clear:n</code> ☆
New: 2018-04-02

`\flag_raise_if_clear:n` $\{ \langle flag name \rangle \}$

Ensures the $\langle flag \rangle$ is raised by making its height at least 1, locally.

7 Additions to `\l3intarray`

<code>\intarray_gset_rand:Nnn</code>
<code>\intarray_gset_rand:cnn</code>
<code>\intarray_gset_rand:Nn</code>
<code>\intarray_gset_rand:cn</code>
New: 2018-05-05

`\intarray_gset_rand:Nnn` $\langle intarray var \rangle$ $\{ \langle minimum \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle maximum \rangle \}$
`\intarray_gset_rand:Nn` $\langle intarray var \rangle$ $\{ \langle maximum \rangle \}$

Evaluates the integer expressions $\langle minimum \rangle$ and $\langle maximum \rangle$ then sets each entry (independently) of the $\langle integer array variable \rangle$ to a pseudo-random number between the two (with bounds included). If the absolute value of either bound is bigger than $2^{30} - 1$, an error occurs. Entries are generated in the same way as repeated calls to `\int_rand:nn` or `\int_rand:n` respectively, in particular for the second function the $\langle minimum \rangle$ is 1. Assignments are always global. This is not available in older versions of \TeX .

7.1 Working with contents of integer arrays

<code>\intarray_to_clist:N</code> ☆
New: 2018-05-04

`\intarray_to_clist:N` $\langle intarray var \rangle$

Converts the $\langle intarray \rangle$ to integer denotations separated by commas. All tokens have category code other. If the $\langle intarray \rangle$ has no entry the result is empty; otherwise the result has one fewer comma than the number of items.

8 Additions to l3msg

In very rare cases it may be necessary to produce errors in an expansion-only context. The functions in this section should only be used if there is no alternative approach using `\msg_error:nnnnnn` or other non-expandable commands from the previous section. Despite having a similar interface as non-expandable messages, expandable errors must be handled internally very differently from normal error messages, as none of the tools to print to the terminal or the log file are expandable. As a result, short-hands such as `\{` or `\` do not work, and messages must be very short (with default settings, they are truncated after approximately 50 characters). It is advisable to ensure that the message is understandable even when truncated, by putting the most important information up front. Another particularity of expandable messages is that they cannot be redirected or turned off by the user.

<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn</code>	★	<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code>
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnffff</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnnnn</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnfff</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnnn</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnff</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnn</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nnf</code>	★	
<code>\msg_expandable_error:nn</code>	★	

New: 2015-08-06

Updated: 2019-02-28

Issues an “Undefined error” message from T_EX itself using the undefined control sequence `\::error` then prints “! *<module>*: ”*<error message>*”, which should be short. With default settings, anything beyond approximately 60 characters long (or bytes in some engines) is cropped. A leading space might be removed as well.

<code>\msg_show_eval:Nn</code>	<code>\msg_show_eval:Nn {<function>} {<expression>}</code>
<code>\msg_log_eval:Nn</code>	

New: 2017-12-04

Shows or logs the *<expression>* (turned into a string), an equal sign, and the result of applying the *<function>* to the *{<expression>}* (with *f*-expansion). For instance, if the *<function>* is `\int_eval:n` and the *<expression>* is `1+2` then this logs `> 1+2=3`.

<code>\msg_show:nnnnnn</code>	<code>\msg_show:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code>
<code>\msg_show:nnxxxx</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnnnn</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnxxx</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnnn</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnxx</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnn</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nnx</code>	
<code>\msg_show:nn</code>	

New: 2017-12-04

Issues *<module>* information *<message>*, passing *<arg one>* to *<arg four>* to the text-creating functions. The information text is shown on the terminal and the T_EX run is interrupted in a manner similar to `\tl_show:n`. This is used in conjunction with `\msg_show_item:n` and similar functions to print complex variable contents completely. If the formatted text does not contain `>~` at the start of a line, an additional line `>~`. will be put at the end. In addition, a final period is added if not present.

```

\msg_show_item:n      * \seq_map_function:NN <seq> \msg_show_item:n
\msg_show_item_unbraced:n * \prop_map_function:NN <prop> \msg_show_item:nn
\msg_show_item:nn      *
\msg_show_item_unbraced:nn *

```

New: 2017-12-04

Used in the text of messages for `\msg_show:nnxxxx` to show or log a list of items or key-value pairs. The one-argument functions are used for sequences, clist or token lists and the others for property lists. These functions turn their arguments to strings.

9 Additions to l3prg

```

\bool_set_inverse:N    \bool_set_inverse:N <boolean>
\bool_set_inverse:c    \bool_set_inverse:c
\bool_gset_inverse:N   \bool_gset_inverse:N
\bool_gset_inverse:c   \bool_gset_inverse:c

```

New: 2018-05-10

`\bool_set_inverse:N <boolean>`

Toggles the `<boolean>` from `true` to `false` and conversely: sets it to the inverse of its current value.

```

\bool_case_true:n      * \bool_case_true:nTF
\bool_case_true:nTF    * {
\bool_case_false:n     *   {<boolexpr case1>} {<code case1>}
\bool_case_false:nTF  *   {<boolexpr case2>} {<code case2>}
\bool_case_false:nTF  *   ...
\bool_case_false:nTF  *   {<boolexpr casen>} {<code casen>}
\bool_case_false:nTF  * }
\bool_case_false:nTF  * {<true code>}
\bool_case_false:nTF  * {<false code>}

```

New: 2019-02-10

Evaluates in turn each of the `<boolean expression cases>` until the first one that evaluates to `true` or to `false`, for `\bool_case_true:n` and `\bool_case_false:n`, respectively. The `<code>` associated to this first case is left in the input stream, followed by the `<true code>`, and other cases are discarded. If none of the cases match then only the `<false code>` is inserted. The functions `\bool_case_true:n` and `\bool_case_false:n`, which do nothing if there is no match, are also available. For example

```

\bool_case_true:nF
{
  { \dim_compare_p:n { \l__mypkg_wd_dim <= 10pt } }
    { Fits }
  { \int_compare_p:n { \l__mypkg_total_int >= 10 } }
    { Many }
  { \l__mypkg_special_bool }
    { Special }
}
{ No idea! }

```

leaves “Fits” or “Many” or “Special” or “No idea!” in the input stream, in a way similar to some other language’s “if ... elseif ... elseif ... else ...”.

10 Additions to l3prop

`\prop_rand_key_value:N` ☆
`\prop_rand_key_value:c` ☆

New: 2016-12-06

`\prop_rand_key_value:N` $\langle prop\ var \rangle$

Selects a pseudo-random key–value pair from the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ and returns $\{\langle key \rangle\}$ and $\{\langle value \rangle\}$. If the $\langle property\ list \rangle$ is empty the result is empty. This is not available in older versions of Xe_{La}TeX.

TeXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the $\langle value \rangle$ does not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

11 Additions to l3seq

`\seq_mapthread_function:NNN` ☆
`\seq_mapthread_function:(NcN|cNN|ccN)` ☆

`\seq_mapthread_function:NNN` $\langle seq_1 \rangle$ $\langle seq_2 \rangle$ $\langle function \rangle$

Applies $\langle function \rangle$ to every pair of items $\langle seq_1\text{-}item \rangle$ – $\langle seq_2\text{-}item \rangle$ from the two sequences, returning items from both sequences from left to right. The $\langle function \rangle$ receives two n-type arguments for each iteration. The mapping terminates when the end of either sequence is reached (*i.e.* whichever sequence has fewer items determines how many iterations occur).

`\seq_set_filter:NNn`
`\seq_gset_filter:NNn`

`\seq_set_filter:NNn` $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$ $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$ $\{\langle inline\ boolexpr \rangle\}$

Evaluates the $\langle inline\ boolexpr \rangle$ for every $\langle item \rangle$ stored within the $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$. The $\langle inline\ boolexpr \rangle$ receives the $\langle item \rangle$ as #1. The sequence of all $\langle items \rangle$ for which the $\langle inline\ boolexpr \rangle$ evaluated to `true` is assigned to $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$.

TeXhackers note: Contrarily to other mapping functions, `\seq_map_break:` cannot be used in this function, and would lead to low-level TeX errors.

`\seq_set_map:NNn`
`\seq_gset_map:NNn`

New: 2011-12-22

`\seq_set_map:NNn` $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$ $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$ $\{\langle inline\ function \rangle\}$

Applies $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ to every $\langle item \rangle$ stored within the $\langle sequence_2 \rangle$. The $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ should consist of code which will receive the $\langle item \rangle$ as #1. The sequence resulting from x-expanding $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ applied to each $\langle item \rangle$ is assigned to $\langle sequence_1 \rangle$. As such, the code in $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ should be expandable.

TeXhackers note: Contrarily to other mapping functions, `\seq_map_break:` cannot be used in this function, and would lead to low-level TeX errors.

<code>\seq_set_from_function:NnN</code>	<code>\seq_set_from_function:NnN <seq var> {(loop code)} <function></code>
<code>\seq_gset_from_function:NnN</code>	

New: 2018-04-06

Sets the $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ equal to a sequence whose items are obtained by **x**-expanding $\langle loop\ code \rangle$ $\langle function \rangle$. This expansion must result in successive calls to the $\langle function \rangle$ with no nonexpandable tokens in between. More precisely the $\langle function \rangle$ is replaced by a wrapper function that inserts the appropriate separators between items in the sequence. The $\langle loop\ code \rangle$ must be expandable; it can be for example `\tl_map_function:NN <tl var>` or `\clist_map_function:nN {(clist)}` or `\int_step_function:nnnN {(initial value)} {(step)} {(final value)}`.

<code>\seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn</code>	<code>\seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn <seq var> {(loop code)} {(inline code)}</code>
<code>\seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn</code>	

New: 2018-04-06

Sets the $\langle seq\ var \rangle$ equal to a sequence whose items are obtained by **x**-expanding $\langle loop\ code \rangle$ applied to a $\langle function \rangle$ derived from the $\langle inline\ code \rangle$. A $\langle function \rangle$ is defined, that takes one argument, **x**-expands the $\langle inline\ code \rangle$ with that argument as #1, then adds appropriate separators to turn the result into an item of the sequence. The **x**-expansion of $\langle loop\ code \rangle$ $\langle function \rangle$ must result in successive calls to the $\langle function \rangle$ with no nonexpandable tokens in between. The $\langle loop\ code \rangle$ must be expandable; it can be for example `\tl_map_function:NN <tl var>` or `\clist_map_function:nN {(clist)}` or `\int_step_function:nnnN {(initial value)} {(step)} {(final value)}`, but not the analogous “inline” mappings.

<code>\seq_indexed_map_function:NN ☆</code>	<code>\seq_indexed_map_function:NN <seq var> <function></code>
---	--

New: 2018-05-03

Applies $\langle function \rangle$ to every entry in the $\langle sequence\ variable \rangle$. The $\langle function \rangle$ should have signature `:nn`. It receives two arguments for each iteration: the $\langle index \rangle$ (namely 1 for the first entry, then 2 and so on) and the $\langle item \rangle$.

<code>\seq_indexed_map_inline:Nn</code>	<code>\seq_indexed_map_inline:Nn <seq var> {(inline function)}</code>
---	---

New: 2018-05-03

Applies $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ to every entry in the $\langle sequence\ variable \rangle$. The $\langle inline\ function \rangle$ should consist of code which receives the $\langle index \rangle$ (namely 1 for the first entry, then 2 and so on) as #1 and the $\langle item \rangle$ as #2.

12 Additions to l3sys

`\c_sys_engine_version_str`

New: 2018-05-02

The version string of the current engine, in the same form as given in the banner issued when running a job. For pdfTeX and LuaTeX this is of the form

$$\langle major \rangle . \langle minor \rangle . \langle revision \rangle$$

For XeTeX, the form is

$$\langle major \rangle . \langle minor \rangle$$

For pTeX and upTeX, only releases since TeX Live 2018 make the data available, and the form is more complex, as it comprises the pTeX version, the upTeX version and the e-pTeX version.

$$p \langle major \rangle . \langle minor \rangle . \langle revision \rangle - u \langle major \rangle . \langle minor \rangle - \langle epTeX \rangle$$

where the u part is only present for upTeX.

`\sys_if_rand_exist_p: *`
`\sys_if_rand_exist:TF *`

New: 2017-05-27

`\sys_if_rand_exist_p:`
`\sys_if_rand_exist:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}`

Tests if the engine has a pseudo-random number generator. Currently this is the case in pdfTeX, LuaTeX, pTeX, upTeX and recent releases of XeTeX.

13 Additions to l3tl

<code>\tl_range_braced:Nnn</code>	*	<code>\tl_range_braced:Nnn <tl var> {<start index>} {<end index>}</code>
<code>\tl_range_braced:cnn</code>	*	<code>\tl_range_braced:nnn {<token list>} {<start index>} {<end index>}</code>
<code>\tl_range_braced:nnn</code>	*	<code>\tl_range_unbraced:Nnn <tl var> {<start index>} {<end index>}</code>
<code>\tl_range_unbraced:Nnn</code>	*	<code>\tl_range_unbraced:nnn {<token list>} {<start index>} {<end index>}</code>
<code>\tl_range_unbraced:cnn</code>	*	Leaves in the input stream the items from the <i><start index></i> to the <i><end index></i> inclusive, using the same indexing as <code>\tl_range:nnn</code> . Spaces are ignored. Regardless of whether items appear with or without braces in the <i><token list></i> , the <code>\tl_range_braced:nnn</code> function wraps each item in braces, while <code>\tl_range_unbraced:nnn</code> does not (overall it removes an outer set of braces). For instance,
<code>\tl_range_unbraced:nnn</code>	*	

New: 2017-07-15

```
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_braced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_braced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { -4 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_braced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { -2 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_braced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { 0 } { -1 } }
```

prints `{b}{c}{d}{e}}`, `{c}{d}{e}}{f}`, `{e}}{f}`, and an empty line to the terminal, while

```
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_unbraced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { 2 } { 5 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_unbraced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { -4 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_unbraced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { -2 } { -1 } }
\iow_term:x { \tl_range_unbraced:nnn { abcd~{e}}f } { 0 } { -1 } }
```

prints `bcde{}`, `cde{f}`, `e{f}`, and an empty line to the terminal. Because braces are removed, the result of `\tl_range_unbraced:nnn` may have a different number of items as for `\tl_range:nnn` or `\tl_range_braced:nnn`. In cases where preserving spaces is important, consider the slower function `\tl_range:nnn`.

T_EXhackers note: The result is returned within the `\unexpanded` primitive (`\exp_not:n`), which means that the *<item>* does not expand further when appearing in an x-type argument expansion.

<code>\tl_build_begin:N</code>	<code>\tl_build_begin:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_build_gbegin:N</code>	Clears the <i><tl var></i> and sets it up to support other <code>\tl_build_...</code> functions, which allow accumulating large numbers of tokens piece by piece much more efficiently than standard l3tl functions. Until <code>\tl_build_end:N <tl var></code> is called, applying any function from l3tl other than <code>\tl_build_...</code> will lead to incorrect results. The <code>begin</code> and <code>gbegin</code> functions must be used for local and global <i><tl var></i> respectively.

New: 2018-04-01

<code>\tl_build_clear:N</code>	<code>\tl_build_clear:N <tl var></code>
<code>\tl_build_gclear:N</code>	Clears the <i><tl var></i> and sets it up to support other <code>\tl_build_...</code> functions. The <code>clear</code> and <code>gclear</code> functions must be used for local and global <i><tl var></i> respectively.

New: 2018-04-01

```

\tl_build_put_left:Nn
\tl_build_put_left:Nx
\tl_build_gput_left:Nn
\tl_build_gput_left:Nx
\tl_build_put_right:Nn
\tl_build_put_right:Nx
\tl_build_gput_right:Nn
\tl_build_gput_right:Nx

```

New: 2018-04-01

```

\tl_build_get:NN

```

New: 2018-04-01

```

\tl_build_end:N
\tl_build_gend:N

```

New: 2018-04-01

```

\tl_build_put_left:Nn <tl var> {<tokens>}
\tl_build_put_right:Nn <tl var> {<tokens>}

```

Adds *<tokens>* to the left or right side of the current contents of *<tl var>*. The *<tl var>* must have been set up with `\tl_build_begin:N` or `\tl_build_gbegin:N`. The `put` and `gput` functions must be used for local and global *<tl var>* respectively. The `right` functions are about twice faster than the `left` functions.

```

\tl_build_get:N <tl var1> <tl var2>

```

Stores the contents of the *<tl var₁>* in the *<tl var₂>*. The *<tl var₁>* must have been set up with `\tl_build_begin:N` or `\tl_build_gbegin:N`. The *<tl var₂>* is a “normal” token list variable, assigned locally using `\tl_set:Nn`.

```

\tl_build_end:N <tl var>

```

Gets the contents of *<tl var>* and stores that into the *<tl var>* using `\tl_set:Nn`. The *<tl var>* must have been set up with `\tl_build_begin:N` or `\tl_build_gbegin:N`. The `end` and `gend` functions must be used for local and global *<tl var>* respectively. These functions completely remove the setup code that enabled *<tl var>* to be used for other `\tl_build_...` functions.

14 Additions to l3token

```

\c_catcode_active_space_tl

```

New: 2017-08-07

```

\char_to_utfviii_bytes:n ★

```

New: 2020-01-09

Token list containing one character with category code 13, (“active”), and character code 32 (space).

```

\char_to_utfviii_bytes:n {<codepoint>}

```

Converts the (Unicode) *<codepoint>* to UTF-8 bytes. The expansion of this function comprises four brace groups, each of which will contain a hexadecimal value: the appropriate byte. As UTF-8 is a variable-length, one or more of the groups may be empty: the bytes read in the logical order, such that a two-byte codepoint will have groups **#1** and **#2** filled and **#3** and **#4** empty.

```

\char_to_nfd:N ☆

```

New: 2020-01-02

```

\char_to_nfd:N <char>

```

Converts the *<char>* to the Unicode Normalization Form Canonical Decomposition. The category code of the generated character is the same as the *<char>*. With 8-bit engines, no change is made to the character.

<code>\peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn</code>	<code>\peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn <test token> {<inline code>}</code>
<code>\peek_charcode_collect_inline:Nn</code>	<code>\peek_charcode_collect_inline:Nn <test token> {<inline code>}</code>
<code>\peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn</code>	<code>\peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn <test token> {<inline code>}</code>

New: 2018-09-23

Collects and removes tokens from the input stream until finding a token that does not match the `<test token>` (as defined by the test `\token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF` or `\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF` or `\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF`). The collected tokens are passed to the `<inline code>` as #1. When begin-group or end-group tokens (usually { or }) are collected they are replaced by implicit `\c_group_begin_token` and `\c_group_end_token`, and when spaces (including `\c_space_token`) are collected they are replaced by explicit spaces.

For example the following code prints “Hello” to the terminal and leave “, world!” in the input stream.

```
\peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn A { \iow_term:n {#1} } Hello,~world!
```

Another example is that the following code tests if the next token is *, ignoring intervening spaces, but putting them back using #1 if there is no *.

```
\peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn \c_space_token
{ \peek_charcode:NNTF * { star } { no~star #1 } }
```

<code>\peek_remove_spaces:n</code>	<code>\peek_remove_spaces:n {<code>}</code>
------------------------------------	---

New: 2018-10-01

Removes explicit and implicit space tokens (category code 10 and character code 32) from the input stream, then inserts `<code>`.

Part XXXVI

Implementation

1 l3bootstrap implementation

```
1 <*initex | package>
2 <@@=kernel>
```

1.1 Format-specific code

The very first thing to do is to bootstrap the \TeX system so that everything else will actually work. \TeX does not start with some pretty basic character codes set up.

```
3 <*initex>
4 \catcode '\{ = 1 %
5 \catcode '\} = 2 %
6 \catcode '\# = 6 %
7 \catcode '\^ = 7 %
8 </initex>
```

Tab characters should not show up in the code, but to be on the safe side.

```
9 <*initex>
10 \catcode '\^^I = 10 %
```

```
11 </initex>
```

For LuaTeX, the extra primitives need to be enabled. This is not needed in package mode: common formats have the primitives enabled.

```
12 <*initex>
13 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
14 \expandafter\ifx\csname directlua\endcsname\relax
15 \else
16 \directlua{tex.enableprimitives("", tex.extraprimitives())}%
17 \fi
18 </initex>
```

Depending on the versions available, the L^AT_EX format may not have the raw `\Umath` primitive names available. We fix that globally: it should cause no issues. Older LuaTeX versions do not have a pre-built table of the primitive names here so sort one out ourselves. These end up globally-defined but at that is true with a newer format anyway and as they all start `\U` this should be reasonably safe.

```
19 <*package>
20 \begingroup
21 \expandafter\ifx\csname directlua\endcsname\relax
22 \else
23 \directlua{%
24     local i
25     local t = { }
26     for _,i in pairs(tex.extraprimitives("luatex")) do
27         if string.match(i,"^U") then
28             if not string.match(i,"^Uchar$") then %$
29                 table.insert(t,i)
30             end
31         end
32     end
33     tex.enableprimitives("", t)
34 }%
35 \fi
36 \endgroup
37 </package>
```

1.2 The `\pdfstrcmp` primitive in X_YTeX

Only pdfTeX has a primitive called `\pdfstrcmp`. The X_YTeX version is just `\strcmp`, so there is some shuffling to do. As this is still a real primitive, using the pdfTeX name is “safe”.

```
38 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
39 \expandafter\ifx\csname pdfstrcmp\endcsname\relax
40 \let\pdfstrcmp\strcmp
41 \fi
```

1.3 Loading support Lua code

When LuaTeX is used there are various pieces of Lua code which need to be loaded. The code itself is defined in `l3luatex` and is extracted into a separate file. Thus here the task is to load the Lua code both now and (if required) at the start of each job.

```
42 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
```

```

43 \expandafter\ifx\csname directlua\endcsname\relax
44 \else
45 \ifnum\luatexversion<95 %
46 \else

```

In package mode for LuaTeX we make sure the basic support is loaded: this is only necessary in plain.

```

47 (*package)
48 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
49 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcatcodetable\endcsname\relax
50 \input{ltluatex}%
51 \fi
52 \endpackage
53 \directlua{require("expl3")}%

```

As the user might be making a custom format, no assumption is made about matching package mode with only loading the Lua code once. Instead, a query to Lua reveals what mode is in operation.

```

54 \ifnum 0%
55 \directlua{
56   if status.ini_version then
57     tex.write("1")
58   end
59 }>0 %
60 \everyjob\expandafter{%
61   \the\expandafter\everyjob
62   \csname\detokenize{lua_now:n}\endcsname{require("expl3")}%
63 }%
64 \fi
65 \fi
66 \fi

```

1.4 Engine requirements

The code currently requires ϵ -TeX and functionality equivalent to `\pdfstrcmp`, and also driver and Unicode character support. This is available in a reasonably-wide range of engines.

```

67 \begingroup
68 \def\next{\endgroup}%
69 \def\ShortText{Required primitives not found}%
70 \def\LongText%
71 {%
72   LaTeX3 requires the e-TeX primitives and additional functionality as
73   described in the README file.
74   \LineBreak
75   These are available in the engines\LineBreak
76   - pdfTeX v1.40\LineBreak
77   - XeTeX v0.99992\LineBreak
78   - LuaTeX v0.95\LineBreak
79   - e-(u)pTeX mid-2012\LineBreak
80   or later.\LineBreak
81   \LineBreak
82 }%
83 \ifnum0%

```

```

84 \expandafter\ifx\csname pdfstrcmp\endcsname\relax
85 \else
86 \expandafter\ifx\csname pdftexversion\endcsname\relax
87 \expandafter\ifx\csname Ucharcat\endcsname\relax
88 \expandafter\ifx\csname kanjiskip\endcsname\relax
89 \else
90 1%
91 \fi
92 \else
93 1%
94 \fi
95 \else
96 \ifnum\pdftexversion<140 \else 1\fi
97 \fi
98 \fi
99 \expandafter\ifx\csname directlua\endcsname\relax
100 \else
101 \ifnum\luatexversion<76 \else 1\fi
102 \fi
103 =0 %
104 \newlinechar'\^^J %
105 <*initex>
106 \def\LineBreak{^^J}%
107 \edef\next
108 {%
109 \errhelp
110 {%
111 \LongText
112 For pdfTeX and XeTeX the '-etex' command-line switch is also
113 needed.\LineBreak
114 \LineBreak
115 Format building will abort!\LineBreak
116 }%
117 \errmessage{\ShortText}%
118 \endgroup
119 \noexpand\end
120 }%
121 </initex>
122 <*package>
123 \def\LineBreak{\noexpand\MessageBreak}%
124 \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageError\endcsname\relax
125 \def\LineBreak{^^J}%
126 \def\PackageError#1#2#3%
127 {%
128 \errhelp{#3}%
129 \errmessage{#1 Error: #2}%
130 }%
131 \fi
132 \edef\next
133 {%
134 \noexpand\PackageError{expl3}{\ShortText}
135 {\LongText Loading of expl3 will abort!}%
136 \endgroup
137 \noexpand\endinput

```

```

138         }%
139     </package>
140     \fi
141 \next

```

1.5 Extending allocators

In format mode, allocating registers is handled by `l3alloc`. However, in package mode it’s much safer to rely on more general code. For example, the ability to extend $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ ’s allocation routine to allow for $\varepsilon\text{-T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ has been around since 1997 in the `etex` package.

Loading this support is delayed until here as we are now sure that the $\varepsilon\text{-T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ extensions and `\pdfstrcmp` or equivalent are available. Thus there is no danger of an “uncontrolled” error if the engine requirements are not met.

For $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}_{2\varepsilon}$ we need to make sure that the extended pool is being used: `expl3` uses a lot of registers. For formats from 2015 onward there is nothing to do as this is automatic. For older formats, the `etex` package needs to be loaded to do the job. In that case, some inserts are reserved also as these have to be from the standard pool. Note that `\reserveinserts` is `\outer` and so is accessed here by `csname`. In earlier versions, loading `etex` was done directly and so `\reserveinserts` appeared in the code: this then required a `\relax` after `\RequirePackage` to prevent an error with “unsafe” definitions as seen for example with `capoptions`. The optional loading here is done using a group and `\ifx` test as we are not quite in the position to have a single name for `\pdfstrcmp` just yet.

```

142 <*package>
143 \begingroup
144   \def\@tempa{LaTeX2e}%
145   \def\next{}%
146   \ifx\fmtname\@tempa
147     \expandafter\ifx\csname extrafloats\endcsname\relax
148       \def\next
149         {%
150           \RequirePackage{etex}%
151           \csname reserveinserts\endcsname{32}%
152         }%
153     \fi
154   \fi
155 \expandafter\endgroup
156 \next
157 </package>

```

1.6 Character data

$\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ needs various pieces of data to be set about characters, in particular which ones to treat as letters and which `\lccode` values apply as these affect hyphenation. It makes most sense to set this and related information up in one place. Whilst for $\text{LuaT}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ hyphenation patterns can be read anywhere, other engines have to build them into the format and so we *must* do this set up before reading the patterns. For the Unicode engines, there are shared loaders available to obtain the relevant information directly from the Unicode Consortium data files. These need standard (Ini) $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ category codes and primitive availability and must therefore be loaded *very* early. This has a knock-on

effect on the 8-bit set up: it makes sense to do the definitions for those here as well so it is all in one place.

For Xe_LTeX and Lua_TEX, which are natively Unicode engines, simply load the Unicode data.

```

158 <*initex>
159 \ifdefined\Umathcode
160   \input load-unicode-data %
161   \input load-unicode-math-classes %
162 \else

```

For the 8-bit engines a font encoding scheme must be chosen. At present, this is the EC (T1) scheme, with the assumption that languages for which this is not appropriate will be used with one of the Unicode engines.

```

163   \begingroup

```

Lower case chars: map to themselves when lower casing and down by "20 when upper casing. (The characters a–z are set up correctly by ini_TEX.)

```

164   \def\temp{%
165     \ifnum\count0>\count2 %
166     \else
167       \global\lccode\count0 = \count0 %
168       \global\uccode\count0 = \numexpr\count0 - "20\relax
169       \advance\count0 by 1 %
170       \expandafter\temp
171     \fi
172   }
173   \count0 = "A0 %
174   \count2 = "BC %
175   \temp
176   \count0 = "E0 %
177   \count2 = "FF %
178   \temp

```

Upper case chars: map up by "20 when lower casing, to themselves when upper casing and require an \sfcode of 999. (The characters A–Z are set up correctly by ini_TEX.)

```

179   \def\temp{%
180     \ifnum\count0>\count2 %
181     \else
182       \global\lccode\count0 = \numexpr\count0 + "20\relax
183       \global\uccode\count0 = \count0 %
184       \global\sfcode\count0 = 999 %
185       \advance\count0 by 1 %
186       \expandafter\temp
187     \fi
188   }
189   \count0 = "80 %
190   \count2 = "9C %
191   \temp
192   \count0 = "C0 %
193   \count2 = "DF %
194   \temp

```

A few special cases where things are not as one might expect using the above pattern: dotless-I, dotless-J, dotted-I and d-bar.

```

195   \global\lccode'\^^Y = '\^^Y %

```

```

196 \global\uccode'\^^Y = '\I %
197 \global\lccode'\^^Z = '\^^Z %
198 \global\uccode'\^^Y = '\J %
199 \global\lccode"9D = '\i %
200 \global\uccode"9D = "9D %
201 \global\lccode"9E = "9E %
202 \global\uccode"9E = "D0 %

```

Allow hyphenation at a zero-width glyph (used to break up ligatures or to place accents between characters).

```

203 \global\lccode23 = 23 %
204 \endgroup
205 \fi
206 \</initex>

```

1.7 The L^AT_EX3 code environment

The code environment is now set up.

\ExplSyntaxOff Before changing any category codes, in package mode we need to save the situation before loading. Note the set up here means that once applied `\ExplSyntaxOff` becomes a “do nothing” command until `\ExplSyntaxOn` is used. For format mode, there is no need to save category codes so that step is skipped.

```

207 \protected\def\ExplSyntaxOff{}%
208 \*package)
209 \protected\edef\ExplSyntaxOff
210 {%
211 \protected\def\ExplSyntaxOff{}%
212 \catcode 9 = \the\catcode 9\relax
213 \catcode 32 = \the\catcode 32\relax
214 \catcode 34 = \the\catcode 34\relax
215 \catcode 38 = \the\catcode 38\relax
216 \catcode 58 = \the\catcode 58\relax
217 \catcode 94 = \the\catcode 94\relax
218 \catcode 95 = \the\catcode 95\relax
219 \catcode 124 = \the\catcode 124\relax
220 \catcode 126 = \the\catcode 126\relax
221 \endlinechar = \the\endlinechar\relax
222 \chardef\csname\detokenize{l__kernel_expl_bool}\endcsname = 0\relax
223 }%
224 \</package>

```

(End definition for `\ExplSyntaxOff`. This function is documented on page 7.)

The code environment is now set up.

```

225 \catcode 9 = 9\relax
226 \catcode 32 = 9\relax
227 \catcode 34 = 12\relax
228 \catcode 38 = 4\relax
229 \catcode 58 = 11\relax
230 \catcode 94 = 7\relax
231 \catcode 95 = 11\relax
232 \catcode 124 = 12\relax
233 \catcode 126 = 10\relax
234 \endlinechar = 32\relax

```

`\l__kernel_expl_bool` The status for experimental code syntax: this is on at present.

```
235 \chardef\l__kernel_expl_bool = 1\relax
```

(End definition for `\l__kernel_expl_bool`.)

\ExplSyntaxOn The idea here is that multiple `\ExplSyntaxOn` calls are not going to mess up category codes, and that multiple calls to `\ExplSyntaxOff` are also not wasting time. Applying `\ExplSyntaxOn` alters the definition of `\ExplSyntaxOff` and so in package mode this function should not be used until after the end of the loading process!

```
236 \protected \def \ExplSyntaxOn
237 {
238   \bool_if:NF \l__kernel_expl_bool
239   {
240     \cs_set_protected:Npx \ExplSyntaxOff
241     {
242       \char_set_catcode:nn { 9 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 9 } }
243       \char_set_catcode:nn { 32 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 32 } }
244       \char_set_catcode:nn { 34 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 34 } }
245       \char_set_catcode:nn { 38 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 38 } }
246       \char_set_catcode:nn { 58 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 58 } }
247       \char_set_catcode:nn { 94 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 94 } }
248       \char_set_catcode:nn { 95 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 95 } }
249       \char_set_catcode:nn { 124 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 124 } }
250       \char_set_catcode:nn { 126 } { \char_value_catcode:n { 126 } }
251       \tex_endlinechar:D =
252       \tex_the:D \tex_endlinechar:D \scan_stop:
253       \bool_set_false:N \l__kernel_expl_bool
254       \cs_set_protected:Npn \ExplSyntaxOff { }
255     }
256   }
257   \char_set_catcode_ignore:n { 9 } % tab
258   \char_set_catcode_ignore:n { 32 } % space
259   \char_set_catcode_other:n { 34 } % double quote
260   \char_set_catcode_alignment:n { 38 } % ampersand
261   \char_set_catcode_letter:n { 58 } % colon
262   \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n { 94 } % circumflex
263   \char_set_catcode_letter:n { 95 } % underscore
264   \char_set_catcode_other:n { 124 } % pipe
265   \char_set_catcode_space:n { 126 } % tilde
266   \tex_endlinechar:D = 32 \scan_stop:
267   \bool_set_true:N \l__kernel_expl_bool
268 }
```

(End definition for `\ExplSyntaxOn`. This function is documented on page 7.)

```
269 \</initex | package>
```

2 l3names implementation

```
270 \<*initex | package>
```

The prefix here is `kernel`. A few places need `@@` to be left as is; this is obtained as `@@@`.

```
271 \<@@=kernel>
```

The code here simply renames all of the primitives to new, internal, names. In format mode, it also deletes all of the existing names (although some do come back later).

The `\let` primitive is renamed by hand first as it is essential for the entire process to follow. This also uses `\global`, as that way we avoid leaving an unneeded csname in the hash table.

```
272 \let \tex_global:D \global
273 \let \tex_let:D \let
```

Everything is inside a (rather long) group, which keeps `_kernel_primitive:NN` trapped.

```
274 \begingroup
```

`_kernel_primitive:NN` A temporary function to actually do the renaming. This also allows the original names to be removed in format mode.

```
275 \long \def \_kernel\_primitive:NN #1#2
276 {
277   \tex_global:D \tex_let:D #2 #1
278   \*initex
279   \tex_global:D \tex_let:D #1 \tex_undefined:D
280   \*initex
281 }
```

(End definition for `_kernel_primitive:NN`.)

To allow extracting “just the names”, a bit of DocStrip fiddling.

```
282 \*initex | package)
283 \*initex | names | package)
```

In the current incarnation of this package, all T_EX primitives are given a new name of the form `\tex_oldname:D`. But first three special cases which have symbolic original names. These are given modified new names, so that they may be entered without catcode tricks.

```
284 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \ \tex_space:D
285 \_kernel\_primitive:NN /\ \tex_italiccorrection:D
286 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \- \tex_hyphen:D
```

Now all the other primitives.

```
287 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \above \tex_above:D
288 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \abovedisplayshortskip \tex_abovedisplayshortskip:D
289 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \abovedisplayskip \tex_abovedisplayskip:D
290 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \abovewithdelims \tex_abovewithdelims:D
291 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \accent \tex_accent:D
292 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \adjdemerits \tex_adjdemerits:D
293 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \advance \tex_advance:D
294 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \afterassignment \tex_afterassignment:D
295 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \aftergroup \tex_aftergroup:D
296 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \atop \tex_atop:D
297 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \atopwithdelims \tex_atopwithdelims:D
298 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \badness \tex_badness:D
299 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \baselineskip \tex_baselineskip:D
300 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \batchmode \tex_batchmode:D
301 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \begingroup \tex_begingroup:D
302 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \belowdisplayshortskip \tex_belowdisplayshortskip:D
303 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \belowdisplayskip \tex_belowdisplayskip:D
304 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \binoppenalty \tex_binoppenalty:D
305 \_kernel\_primitive:NN \botmark \tex_botmark:D
```

306	_kernel_primitive:NN	\box	\tex_box:D
307	_kernel_primitive:NN	\boxmaxdepth	\tex_boxmaxdepth:D
308	_kernel_primitive:NN	\brokenpenalty	\tex_brokenpenalty:D
309	_kernel_primitive:NN	\catcode	\tex_catcode:D
310	_kernel_primitive:NN	\char	\tex_char:D
311	_kernel_primitive:NN	\chardef	\tex_chardef:D
312	_kernel_primitive:NN	\cleaders	\tex_cleaders:D
313	_kernel_primitive:NN	\closein	\tex_closein:D
314	_kernel_primitive:NN	\closeout	\tex_closeout:D
315	_kernel_primitive:NN	\clubpenalty	\tex_clubpenalty:D
316	_kernel_primitive:NN	\copy	\tex_copy:D
317	_kernel_primitive:NN	\count	\tex_count:D
318	_kernel_primitive:NN	\countdef	\tex_countdef:D
319	_kernel_primitive:NN	\cr	\tex_cr:D
320	_kernel_primitive:NN	\crrcr	\tex_crrcr:D
321	_kernel_primitive:NN	\csname	\tex_csname:D
322	_kernel_primitive:NN	\day	\tex_day:D
323	_kernel_primitive:NN	\deadcycles	\tex_deadcycles:D
324	_kernel_primitive:NN	\def	\tex_def:D
325	_kernel_primitive:NN	\defaultthyphenchar	\tex_defaultthyphenchar:D
326	_kernel_primitive:NN	\defaultskewchar	\tex_defaultskewchar:D
327	_kernel_primitive:NN	\delcode	\tex_delcode:D
328	_kernel_primitive:NN	\delimiter	\tex_delimiter:D
329	_kernel_primitive:NN	\delimiterfactor	\tex_delimiterfactor:D
330	_kernel_primitive:NN	\delimitershortfall	\tex_delimitershortfall:D
331	_kernel_primitive:NN	\dimen	\tex_dimen:D
332	_kernel_primitive:NN	\dimendef	\tex_dimendef:D
333	_kernel_primitive:NN	\discretionary	\tex_discretionary:D
334	_kernel_primitive:NN	\displayindent	\tex_displayindent:D
335	_kernel_primitive:NN	\displaylimits	\tex_displaylimits:D
336	_kernel_primitive:NN	\displaystyle	\tex_displaystyle:D
337	_kernel_primitive:NN	\displaywidowpenalty	\tex_displaywidowpenalty:D
338	_kernel_primitive:NN	\displaywidth	\tex_displaywidth:D
339	_kernel_primitive:NN	\divide	\tex_divide:D
340	_kernel_primitive:NN	\doublehyphendemerits	\tex_doublehyphendemerits:D
341	_kernel_primitive:NN	\dp	\tex_dp:D
342	_kernel_primitive:NN	\dump	\tex_dump:D
343	_kernel_primitive:NN	\edef	\tex_edef:D
344	_kernel_primitive:NN	\else	\tex_else:D
345	_kernel_primitive:NN	\emergencystretch	\tex_emergencystretch:D
346	_kernel_primitive:NN	\end	\tex_end:D
347	_kernel_primitive:NN	\endcsname	\tex_endcsname:D
348	_kernel_primitive:NN	\endgroup	\tex_endgroup:D
349	_kernel_primitive:NN	\endinput	\tex_endinput:D
350	_kernel_primitive:NN	\endlinechar	\tex_endlinechar:D
351	_kernel_primitive:NN	\eqno	\tex_eqno:D
352	_kernel_primitive:NN	\errhelp	\tex_errhelp:D
353	_kernel_primitive:NN	\errmessage	\tex_errmessage:D
354	_kernel_primitive:NN	\errorcontextlines	\tex_errorcontextlines:D
355	_kernel_primitive:NN	\errorstopmode	\tex_errorstopmode:D
356	_kernel_primitive:NN	\escapechar	\tex_escapechar:D
357	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everycr	\tex_everycr:D
358	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everydisplay	\tex_everydisplay:D
359	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everyhbox	\tex_everyhbox:D

360	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everyjob	\tex_everyjob:D
361	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everymath	\tex_everymath:D
362	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everypar	\tex_everypar:D
363	_kernel_primitive:NN	\everyvbox	\tex_everyvbox:D
364	_kernel_primitive:NN	\exhyphenpenalty	\tex_exhyphenpenalty:D
365	_kernel_primitive:NN	\expandafter	\tex_expandafter:D
366	_kernel_primitive:NN	\fam	\tex_fam:D
367	_kernel_primitive:NN	\fi	\tex_fi:D
368	_kernel_primitive:NN	\finalhyphendemerits	\tex_finalhyphendemerits:D
369	_kernel_primitive:NN	\firstmark	\tex_firstmark:D
370	_kernel_primitive:NN	\floatingpenalty	\tex_floatingpenalty:D
371	_kernel_primitive:NN	\font	\tex_font:D
372	_kernel_primitive:NN	\fontdimen	\tex_fontdimen:D
373	_kernel_primitive:NN	\fontname	\tex_fontname:D
374	_kernel_primitive:NN	\futurelet	\tex_futurelet:D
375	_kernel_primitive:NN	\gdef	\tex_gdef:D
376	_kernel_primitive:NN	\global	\tex_global:D
377	_kernel_primitive:NN	\globaldefs	\tex_globaldefs:D
378	_kernel_primitive:NN	\halign	\tex_halign:D
379	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hangafter	\tex_hangafter:D
380	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hangindent	\tex_hangindent:D
381	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hbadness	\tex_hbadness:D
382	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hbox	\tex_hbox:D
383	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hfil	\tex_hfil:D
384	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hfill	\tex_hfill:D
385	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hfilneg	\tex_hfilneg:D
386	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hfuzz	\tex_hfuzz:D
387	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hoffset	\tex_hoffset:D
388	_kernel_primitive:NN	\holdinginserts	\tex_holdinginserts:D
389	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hrule	\tex_hrule:D
390	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hsize	\tex_hsize:D
391	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hskip	\tex_hskip:D
392	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hss	\tex_hss:D
393	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ht	\tex_ht:D
394	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenation	\tex_hyphenation:D
395	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenchar	\tex_hyphenchar:D
396	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenpenalty	\tex_hyphenpenalty:D
397	_kernel_primitive:NN	\if	\tex_if:D
398	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifcase	\tex_ifcase:D
399	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifcat	\tex_ifcat:D
400	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifdim	\tex_ifdim:D
401	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifeof	\tex_ifeof:D
402	_kernel_primitive:NN	\iffalse	\tex_iffalse:D
403	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifhbox	\tex_ifhbox:D
404	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifhmode	\tex_ifhmode:D
405	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifinner	\tex_ifinner:D
406	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifmmode	\tex_ifmmode:D
407	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifnum	\tex_ifnum:D
408	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifodd	\tex_ifodd:D
409	_kernel_primitive:NN	\iftrue	\tex_iftrue:D
410	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifvbox	\tex_ifvbox:D
411	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifvmode	\tex_ifvmode:D
412	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifvoid	\tex_ifvoid:D
413	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifx	\tex_ifx:D

414	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \ignorespaces</code>	<code>\tex_ignorespaces:D</code>
415	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \immediate</code>	<code>\tex_immediate:D</code>
416	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \indent</code>	<code>\tex_indent:D</code>
417	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \input</code>	<code>\tex_input:D</code>
418	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \inputlineno</code>	<code>\tex_inputlineno:D</code>
419	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \insert</code>	<code>\tex_insert:D</code>
420	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \insertpenalties</code>	<code>\tex_insertpenalties:D</code>
421	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \interlinepenalty</code>	<code>\tex_interlinepenalty:D</code>
422	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \jobname</code>	<code>\tex_jobname:D</code>
423	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \kern</code>	<code>\tex_kern:D</code>
424	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \language</code>	<code>\tex_language:D</code>
425	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lastbox</code>	<code>\tex_lastbox:D</code>
426	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lastkern</code>	<code>\tex_lastkern:D</code>
427	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lastpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_lastpenalty:D</code>
428	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lastskip</code>	<code>\tex_lastskip:D</code>
429	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lccode</code>	<code>\tex_lccode:D</code>
430	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \leaders</code>	<code>\tex_leaders:D</code>
431	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \left</code>	<code>\tex_left:D</code>
432	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lefthyphenmin</code>	<code>\tex_lefthyphenmin:D</code>
433	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \leftskip</code>	<code>\tex_leftskip:D</code>
434	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \leqno</code>	<code>\tex_leqno:D</code>
435	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \let</code>	<code>\tex_let:D</code>
436	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \limits</code>	<code>\tex_limits:D</code>
437	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \linepenalty</code>	<code>\tex_linepenalty:D</code>
438	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lineskip</code>	<code>\tex_lineskip:D</code>
439	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lineskiplimit</code>	<code>\tex_lineskiplimit:D</code>
440	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \long</code>	<code>\tex_long:D</code>
441	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \looseness</code>	<code>\tex_looseness:D</code>
442	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lower</code>	<code>\tex_lower:D</code>
443	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \lowercase</code>	<code>\tex_lowercase:D</code>
444	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mag</code>	<code>\tex_mag:D</code>
445	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mark</code>	<code>\tex_mark:D</code>
446	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathaccent</code>	<code>\tex_mathaccent:D</code>
447	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathbin</code>	<code>\tex_mathbin:D</code>
448	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathchar</code>	<code>\tex_mathchar:D</code>
449	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathchardef</code>	<code>\tex_mathchardef:D</code>
450	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathchoice</code>	<code>\tex_mathchoice:D</code>
451	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathclose</code>	<code>\tex_mathclose:D</code>
452	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathcode</code>	<code>\tex_mathcode:D</code>
453	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathinner</code>	<code>\tex_mathinner:D</code>
454	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathop</code>	<code>\tex_mathop:D</code>
455	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathopen</code>	<code>\tex_mathopen:D</code>
456	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathord</code>	<code>\tex_mathord:D</code>
457	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathpunct</code>	<code>\tex_mathpunct:D</code>
458	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathrel</code>	<code>\tex_mathrel:D</code>
459	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mathsurround</code>	<code>\tex_mathsurround:D</code>
460	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \maxdeadcycles</code>	<code>\tex_maxdeadcycles:D</code>
461	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \maxdepth</code>	<code>\tex_maxdepth:D</code>
462	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \meaning</code>	<code>\tex_meaning:D</code>
463	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \medmuskip</code>	<code>\tex_medmuskip:D</code>
464	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \message</code>	<code>\tex_message:D</code>
465	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \mkern</code>	<code>\tex_mkern:D</code>
466	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \month</code>	<code>\tex_month:D</code>
467	<code>_kernel_primitive:NN \moveleft</code>	<code>\tex_moveleft:D</code>

468	_kernel_primitive:NN	\moveright	\tex_moveright:D
469	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mskip	\tex_mskip:D
470	_kernel_primitive:NN	\multiply	\tex_multiply:D
471	_kernel_primitive:NN	\muskip	\tex_muskip:D
472	_kernel_primitive:NN	\muskipdef	\tex_muskipdef:D
473	_kernel_primitive:NN	\newlinechar	\tex_newlinechar:D
474	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noalign	\tex_noalign:D
475	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noboundary	\tex_noboundary:D
476	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noexpand	\tex_noexpand:D
477	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noindent	\tex_noindent:D
478	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nolimits	\tex_nolimits:D
479	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nonscript	\tex_nonscript:D
480	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nonstopmode	\tex_nonstopmode:D
481	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nulldelimiterspace	\tex_nulldelimiterspace:D
482	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nullfont	\tex_nullfont:D
483	_kernel_primitive:NN	\number	\tex_number:D
484	_kernel_primitive:NN	\omit	\tex_omit:D
485	_kernel_primitive:NN	\openin	\tex_openin:D
486	_kernel_primitive:NN	\openout	\tex_openout:D
487	_kernel_primitive:NN	\or	\tex_or:D
488	_kernel_primitive:NN	\outer	\tex_outer:D
489	_kernel_primitive:NN	\output	\tex_output:D
490	_kernel_primitive:NN	\outputpenalty	\tex_outputpenalty:D
491	_kernel_primitive:NN	\over	\tex_over:D
492	_kernel_primitive:NN	\overfullrule	\tex_overfullrule:D
493	_kernel_primitive:NN	\overline	\tex_overline:D
494	_kernel_primitive:NN	\overwithdelims	\tex_overwithdelims:D
495	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagedepth	\tex_pagedepth:D
496	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagefilllstretch	\tex_pagefilllstretch:D
497	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagefillstretch	\tex_pagefillstretch:D
498	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagefilstretch	\tex_pagefilstretch:D
499	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagegoal	\tex_pagegoal:D
500	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pageshrink	\tex_pageshrink:D
501	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagestretch	\tex_pagestretch:D
502	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagetotal	\tex_pagetotal:D
503	_kernel_primitive:NN	\par	\tex_par:D
504	_kernel_primitive:NN	\parfillskip	\tex_parfillskip:D
505	_kernel_primitive:NN	\parindent	\tex_parindent:D
506	_kernel_primitive:NN	\parshape	\tex_parshape:D
507	_kernel_primitive:NN	\parskip	\tex_parskip:D
508	_kernel_primitive:NN	\patterns	\tex_patterns:D
509	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pausing	\tex_pausing:D
510	_kernel_primitive:NN	\penalty	\tex_penalty:D
511	_kernel_primitive:NN	\postdisplaypenalty	\tex_postdisplaypenalty:D
512	_kernel_primitive:NN	\predisdisplaypenalty	\tex_predisdisplaypenalty:D
513	_kernel_primitive:NN	\predisplaysize	\tex_predisplaysize:D
514	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pretolerance	\tex_pretolerance:D
515	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prevdepth	\tex_prevdepth:D
516	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prevgraf	\tex_prevgraf:D
517	_kernel_primitive:NN	\radical	\tex_radical:D
518	_kernel_primitive:NN	\raise	\tex_raise:D
519	_kernel_primitive:NN	\read	\tex_read:D
520	_kernel_primitive:NN	\relax	\tex_relax:D
521	_kernel_primitive:NN	\relpenalty	\tex_relpenalty:D

522	_kernel_primitive:NN	\right	\tex_right:D
523	_kernel_primitive:NN	\righthyphenmin	\tex_righthyphenmin:D
524	_kernel_primitive:NN	\rightskip	\tex_rightskip:D
525	_kernel_primitive:NN	\romannumeral	\tex_romannumeral:D
526	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scriptfont	\tex_scriptfont:D
527	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scriptscriptfont	\tex_scriptscriptfont:D
528	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scriptscriptstyle	\tex_scriptscriptstyle:D
529	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scriptspace	\tex_scriptspace:D
530	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scriptstyle	\tex_scriptstyle:D
531	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scrollmode	\tex_scrollmode:D
532	_kernel_primitive:NN	\setbox	\tex_setbox:D
533	_kernel_primitive:NN	\setlanguage	\tex_setlanguage:D
534	_kernel_primitive:NN	\sfcode	\tex_sfcode:D
535	_kernel_primitive:NN	\shipout	\tex_shipout:D
536	_kernel_primitive:NN	\show	\tex_show:D
537	_kernel_primitive:NN	\showbox	\tex_showbox:D
538	_kernel_primitive:NN	\showboxbreadth	\tex_showboxbreadth:D
539	_kernel_primitive:NN	\showboxdepth	\tex_showboxdepth:D
540	_kernel_primitive:NN	\showlists	\tex_showlists:D
541	_kernel_primitive:NN	\showthe	\tex_showthe:D
542	_kernel_primitive:NN	\skewchar	\tex_skewchar:D
543	_kernel_primitive:NN	\skip	\tex_skip:D
544	_kernel_primitive:NN	\skipdef	\tex_skipdef:D
545	_kernel_primitive:NN	\spacefactor	\tex_spacefactor:D
546	_kernel_primitive:NN	\spaceskip	\tex_spaceskip:D
547	_kernel_primitive:NN	\span	\tex_span:D
548	_kernel_primitive:NN	\special	\tex_special:D
549	_kernel_primitive:NN	\splitbotmark	\tex_splitbotmark:D
550	_kernel_primitive:NN	\splitfirstmark	\tex_splitfirstmark:D
551	_kernel_primitive:NN	\splitmaxdepth	\tex_splitmaxdepth:D
552	_kernel_primitive:NN	\splittopskip	\tex_splittopskip:D
553	_kernel_primitive:NN	\string	\tex_string:D
554	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tabskip	\tex_tabskip:D
555	_kernel_primitive:NN	\textfont	\tex_textfont:D
556	_kernel_primitive:NN	\textstyle	\tex_textstyle:D
557	_kernel_primitive:NN	\the	\tex_the:D
558	_kernel_primitive:NN	\thickmuskip	\tex_thickmuskip:D
559	_kernel_primitive:NN	\thinmuskip	\tex_thinmuskip:D
560	_kernel_primitive:NN	\time	\tex_time:D
561	_kernel_primitive:NN	\toks	\tex_toks:D
562	_kernel_primitive:NN	\toksdef	\tex_toksdef:D
563	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tolerance	\tex_tolerance:D
564	_kernel_primitive:NN	\topmark	\tex_topmark:D
565	_kernel_primitive:NN	\topskip	\tex_topskip:D
566	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingcommands	\tex_tracingcommands:D
567	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracinglostchars	\tex_tracinglostchars:D
568	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingmacros	\tex_tracingmacros:D
569	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingonline	\tex_tracingonline:D
570	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingoutput	\tex_tracingoutput:D
571	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingpages	\tex_tracingpages:D
572	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingparagraphs	\tex_tracingparagraphs:D
573	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingrestores	\tex_tracingrestores:D
574	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tracingstats	\tex_tracingstats:D
575	_kernel_primitive:NN	\uccode	\tex_uccode:D

576	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \uchyph</code>	<code>\tex_uchyph:D</code>
577	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \underline</code>	<code>\tex_underline:D</code>
578	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unhbox</code>	<code>\tex_unhbox:D</code>
579	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unhcopy</code>	<code>\tex_unhcopy:D</code>
580	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unkern</code>	<code>\tex_unkern:D</code>
581	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_unpenalty:D</code>
582	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unskip</code>	<code>\tex_unskip:D</code>
583	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unvbox</code>	<code>\tex_unvbox:D</code>
584	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unvcopy</code>	<code>\tex_unvcopy:D</code>
585	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \uppercase</code>	<code>\tex_uppercase:D</code>
586	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vadjust</code>	<code>\tex_vadjust:D</code>
587	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \valign</code>	<code>\tex_valign:D</code>
588	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vbadness</code>	<code>\tex_vbadness:D</code>
589	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vbox</code>	<code>\tex_vbox:D</code>
590	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vcenter</code>	<code>\tex_vcenter:D</code>
591	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vfil</code>	<code>\tex_vfil:D</code>
592	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vfill</code>	<code>\tex_vfill:D</code>
593	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vfilneg</code>	<code>\tex_vfilneg:D</code>
594	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vfuzz</code>	<code>\tex_vfuzz:D</code>
595	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \voffset</code>	<code>\tex_voffset:D</code>
596	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vrule</code>	<code>\tex_vrule:D</code>
597	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vsize</code>	<code>\tex_vsize:D</code>
598	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vskip</code>	<code>\tex_vskip:D</code>
599	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vsplit</code>	<code>\tex_vsplit:D</code>
600	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vss</code>	<code>\tex_vss:D</code>
601	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vtop</code>	<code>\tex_vtop:D</code>
602	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \wd</code>	<code>\tex_wd:D</code>
603	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \widowpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_widowpenalty:D</code>
604	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \write</code>	<code>\tex_write:D</code>
605	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \xdef</code>	<code>\tex_xdef:D</code>
606	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \xleaders</code>	<code>\tex_xleaders:D</code>
607	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \xspaceskip</code>	<code>\tex_xspaceskip:D</code>
608	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \year</code>	<code>\tex_year:D</code>

Primitives introduced by ε -TeX.

609	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \beginL</code>	<code>\tex_beginL:D</code>
610	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \beginR</code>	<code>\tex_beginR:D</code>
611	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \botmarks</code>	<code>\tex_botmarks:D</code>
612	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \clubpenalties</code>	<code>\tex_clubpenalties:D</code>
613	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentgrouplevel</code>	<code>\tex_currentgrouplevel:D</code>
614	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentgrouptype</code>	<code>\tex_currentgrouptype:D</code>
615	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentifbranch</code>	<code>\tex_currentifbranch:D</code>
616	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentiflevel</code>	<code>\tex_currentiflevel:D</code>
617	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentifttype</code>	<code>\tex_currentifttype:D</code>
618	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \detokenize</code>	<code>\tex_detokenize:D</code>
619	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dimexpr</code>	<code>\tex_dimexpr:D</code>
620	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \displaywidowpenalties</code>	<code>\tex_displaywidowpenalties:D</code>
621	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \endL</code>	<code>\tex_endL:D</code>
622	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \endR</code>	<code>\tex_endR:D</code>
623	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \eTeXrevision</code>	<code>\tex_eTeXrevision:D</code>
624	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \eTeXversion</code>	<code>\tex_eTeXversion:D</code>
625	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \everyeof</code>	<code>\tex_everyeof:D</code>
626	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \firstmarks</code>	<code>\tex_firstmarks:D</code>
627	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \fontchardp</code>	<code>\tex_fontchardp:D</code>
628	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \fontcharht</code>	<code>\tex_fontcharht:D</code>

629	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \fontcharic</code>	<code>\tex_fontcharic:D</code>
630	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \fontcharwd</code>	<code>\tex_fontcharwd:D</code>
631	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \glueexpr</code>	<code>\tex_glueexpr:D</code>
632	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \glueshrink</code>	<code>\tex_glueshrink:D</code>
633	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \glueshrinkorder</code>	<code>\tex_glueshrinkorder:D</code>
634	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \gluestretch</code>	<code>\tex_gluestretch:D</code>
635	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \gluestretchorder</code>	<code>\tex_gluestretchorder:D</code>
636	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \gluetomu</code>	<code>\tex_gluetomu:D</code>
637	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifcsname</code>	<code>\tex_ifcsname:D</code>
638	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifdefined</code>	<code>\tex_ifdefined:D</code>
639	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iffontchar</code>	<code>\tex_iffontchar:D</code>
640	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \interactionmode</code>	<code>\tex_interactionmode:D</code>
641	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \interlinepenalties</code>	<code>\tex_interlinepenalties:D</code>
642	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \lastlinefit</code>	<code>\tex_lastlinefit:D</code>
643	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \lastnodetype</code>	<code>\tex_lastnodetype:D</code>
644	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \marks</code>	<code>\tex_marks:D</code>
645	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \middle</code>	<code>\tex_middle:D</code>
646	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \muexpr</code>	<code>\tex_muexpr:D</code>
647	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \mutoglu</code>	<code>\tex_mutoglu:D</code>
648	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \numexpr</code>	<code>\tex_numexpr:D</code>
649	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \pagediscards</code>	<code>\tex_pagediscards:D</code>
650	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \parshapedimen</code>	<code>\tex_parshapedimen:D</code>
651	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \parshapeindent</code>	<code>\tex_parshapeindent:D</code>
652	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \parshapelength</code>	<code>\tex_parshapelength:D</code>
653	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \predisplaydirection</code>	<code>\tex_predisplaydirection:D</code>
654	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \protected</code>	<code>\tex_protected:D</code>
655	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \readline</code>	<code>\tex_readline:D</code>
656	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \savinghyphcodes</code>	<code>\tex_savinghyphcodes:D</code>
657	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \savingvdiscards</code>	<code>\tex_savingvdiscards:D</code>
658	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \scantokens</code>	<code>\tex_scantokens:D</code>
659	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \showgroups</code>	<code>\tex_showgroups:D</code>
660	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \showifs</code>	<code>\tex_showifs:D</code>
661	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \showtokens</code>	<code>\tex_showtokens:D</code>
662	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \splitbotmarks</code>	<code>\tex_splitbotmarks:D</code>
663	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \splitdiscards</code>	<code>\tex_splitdiscards:D</code>
664	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \splitfirstmarks</code>	<code>\tex_splitfirstmarks:D</code>
665	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \TeXXeTstate</code>	<code>\tex_TeXeTstate:D</code>
666	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \topmarks</code>	<code>\tex_topmarks:D</code>
667	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tracingassigns</code>	<code>\tex_tracingassigns:D</code>
668	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tracinggroups</code>	<code>\tex_tracinggroups:D</code>
669	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tracingifs</code>	<code>\tex_tracingifs:D</code>
670	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tracingnesting</code>	<code>\tex_tracingnesting:D</code>
671	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tracingscantokens</code>	<code>\tex_tracingscantokens:D</code>
672	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unexpanded</code>	<code>\tex_unexpanded:D</code>
673	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \unless</code>	<code>\tex_unless:D</code>
674	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \widowpenalties</code>	<code>\tex_widowpenalties:D</code>

Post- ϵ - \TeX primitives do not always end up with the same name in all engines, if indeed they are available cross-engine anyway. We therefore take the approach of preferring the shortest name that makes sense. First, we deal with the primitives introduced by pdf \TeX which directly relate to PDF output: these are copied with the names unchanged.

675	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfannot</code>	<code>\tex_pdfannot:D</code>
676	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfcatalog</code>	<code>\tex_pdfcatalog:D</code>
677	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfcompresslevel</code>	<code>\tex_pdfcompresslevel:D</code>

678	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfcolorstack	\tex_pdfcolorstack:D
679	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfcolorstackinit	\tex_pdfcolorstackinit:D
680	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfcreationdate	\tex_pdfcreationdate:D
681	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfdecimaldigits	\tex_pdfdecimaldigits:D
682	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfdest	\tex_pdfdest:D
683	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfdestmargin	\tex_pdfdestmargin:D
684	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfendlink	\tex_pdfendlink:D
685	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfendthread	\tex_pdfendthread:D
686	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffontattr	\tex_pdffontattr:D
687	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffontname	\tex_pdffontname:D
688	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffontobjnum	\tex_pdffontobjnum:D
689	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfgamma	\tex_pdfgamma:D
690	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfimageapplygamma	\tex_pdfimageapplygamma:D
691	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfimagegamma	\tex_pdfimagegamma:D
692	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfgentounicode	\tex_pdfgentounicode:D
693	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfglyptounicode	\tex_pdfglyptounicode:D
694	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfhorigin	\tex_pdfhorigin:D
695	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfimagehicolor	\tex_pdfimagehicolor:D
696	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfimageresolution	\tex_pdfimageresolution:D
697	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfincludechars	\tex_pdfincludechars:D
698	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfinclusioncopyfonts	\tex_pdfinclusioncopyfonts:D
699	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfinclusionerrorlevel	
700		\tex_pdfinclusionerrorlevel:D	
701	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfinfo	\tex_pdfinfo:D
702	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastannot	\tex_pdflastannot:D
703	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastlink	\tex_pdflastlink:D
704	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastobj	\tex_pdflastobj:D
705	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastxform	\tex_pdflastxform:D
706	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastximage	\tex_pdflastximage:D
707	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastximagecolordepth	
708		\tex_pdflastximagecolordepth:D	
709	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastximagepages	\tex_pdflastximagepages:D
710	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflinkmargin	\tex_pdflinkmargin:D
711	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfliteral	\tex_pdfliteral:D
712	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfmajorversion	\tex_pdfmajorversion:D
713	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfminorversion	\tex_pdfminorversion:D
714	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfnames	\tex_pdfnames:D
715	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfobj	\tex_pdfobj:D
716	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfobjcompresslevel	\tex_pdfobjcompresslevel:D
717	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfoutline	\tex_pdfoutline:D
718	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfoutput	\tex_pdfoutput:D
719	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpageattr	\tex_pdfpageattr:D
720	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpagesattr	\tex_pdfpagesattr:D
721	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpagebox	\tex_pdfpagebox:D
722	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpageref	\tex_pdfpageref:D
723	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpageresources	\tex_pdfpageresources:D
724	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpagesattr	\tex_pdfpagesattr:D
725	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfrefobj	\tex_pdfrefobj:D
726	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfrefxform	\tex_pdfrefxform:D
727	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfrefximage	\tex_pdfrefximage:D
728	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfrestore	\tex_pdfrestore:D
729	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfretval	\tex_pdfretval:D
730	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfsave	\tex_pdfsave:D
731	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfsetmatrix	\tex_pdfsetmatrix:D

732	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfstartlink	\tex_pdfstartlink:D
733	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfstartthread	\tex_pdfstartthread:D
734	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfsuppressptexinfo	\tex_pdfsuppressptexinfo:D
735	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfthread	\tex_pdfthread:D
736	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfthreadmargin	\tex_pdfthreadmargin:D
737	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdftrailer	\tex_pdftrailer:D
738	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfuniqueresname	\tex_pdfuniqueresname:D
739	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfvorigin	\tex_pdfvorigin:D
740	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfxform	\tex_pdfxform:D
741	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfxformattr	\tex_pdfxformattr:D
742	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfxformname	\tex_pdfxformname:D
743	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfxformresources	\tex_pdfxformresources:D
744	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfximage	\tex_pdfximage:D
745	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfximagebbox	\tex_pdfximagebbox:D

These are not related to PDF output and either already appear in other engines without the \pdf prefix, or might reasonably do so at some future stage. We therefore drop the leading pdf here.

746	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifpdfabsdim	\tex_ifabsdim:D
747	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifpdfabsnum	\tex_ifabsnum:D
748	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifpdfprimitive	\tex_ifprimitive:D
749	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfadjustspacing	\tex_adjustspacing:D
750	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfcopyfont	\tex_copyfont:D
751	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfdraftmode	\tex_draftmode:D
752	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfeachlinedepth	\tex_eachlinedepth:D
753	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfeachlineheight	\tex_eachlineheight:D
754	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfelapsedtime	\tex_elapsedtime:D
755	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffiledump	\tex_filedump:D
756	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffilemoddate	\tex_filemoddate:D
757	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffilesize	\tex_filesize:D
758	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffirstlineheight	\tex_firstlineheight:D
759	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffontexpand	\tex_fontexpand:D
760	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffontsize	\tex_fontsize:D
761	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfignoreddimen	\tex_ignoreddimen:D
762	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfinsertht	\tex_insertht:D
763	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastlinedepth	\tex_lastlinedepth:D
764	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastxpos	\tex_lastxpos:D
765	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdflastypos	\tex_lastypos:D
766	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfmapfile	\tex_mapfile:D
767	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfmapline	\tex_mapline:D
768	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfmdfivesum	\tex_mdfivesum:D
769	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfnoligatures	\tex_noligatures:D
770	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfnormaldeviate	\tex_normaldeviate:D
771	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpageheight	\tex_pageheight:D
772	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpagewidth	\tex_pagewidth:D
773	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpkmode	\tex_pkmode:D
774	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpkresolution	\tex_pkresolution:D
775	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfprimitive	\tex_primitive:D
776	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfprotrudechars	\tex_protrudechars:D
777	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfpxdimen	\tex_pxdimen:D
778	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfrandomseed	\tex_randomseed:D
779	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfresettimer	\tex_resettimer:D
780	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfsavepos	\tex_savepos:D
781	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfstrcmp	\tex_strcmp:D

```

782 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfsetrandomseed \tex_setrandomseed:D
783 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfshellescape \tex_shellescape:D
784 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdftracingfonts \tex_tracingfonts:D
785 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfuniformdeviate \tex_uniformdeviate:D

```

The version primitives are not related to PDF mode but are pdfTeX-specific, so again are carried forward unchanged.

```

786 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfTeXbanner \tex_pdfTeXbanner:D
787 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfTeXrevision \tex_pdfTeXrevision:D
788 \__kernel_primitive:NN \pdfTeXversion \tex_pdfTeXversion:D

```

These ones appear in pdfTeX but don't have pdf in the name at all: no decisions to make.

```

789 \__kernel_primitive:NN \efcode \tex_efcode:D
790 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ifincsname \tex_ifincsname:D
791 \__kernel_primitive:NN \leftmarginkern \tex_leftmarginkern:D
792 \__kernel_primitive:NN \letterspacefont \tex_letterspacefont:D
793 \__kernel_primitive:NN \lpcode \tex_lpcode:D
794 \__kernel_primitive:NN \quitvmode \tex_quitvmode:D
795 \__kernel_primitive:NN \rightmarginkern \tex_rightmarginkern:D
796 \__kernel_primitive:NN \rptide \tex_rptide:D
797 \__kernel_primitive:NN \synctex \tex_synctex:D
798 \__kernel_primitive:NN \tagcode \tex_tagcode:D

```

Post pdfTeX primitive availability gets more complex. Both XeTeX and LuaTeX have varying names for some primitives from pdfTeX. Particularly for LuaTeX tracking all of that would be hard. Instead, we now check that we only save primitives if they actually exist.

```

799 </initex | names | package>
800 <*initex | package>
801 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \use_ii:nn #1#2 {#2}
802 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \use_none:n #1 { }
803 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \__kernel_primitive:NN #1#2
804 {
805   \tex_ifdefined:D #1
806   \tex_expandafter:D \use_ii:nn
807   \tex_fi:D
808   \use_none:n { \tex_global:D \tex_let:D #2 #1 }
809 <*initex>
810   \tex_global:D \tex_let:D #1 \tex_undefined:D
811 </initex>
812 }
813 </initex | package>
814 <*initex | names | package>

```

XeTeX-specific primitives. Note that XeTeX's `\strcmp` is handled earlier and is “rolled up” into `\pdfstrcmp`. A few cross-compatibility names which lack the pdf of the original are handled later.

```

815 \__kernel_primitive:NN \suppressfontnotfounderror
816 \tex_suppressfontnotfounderror:D
817 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcharclass \tex_XeTeXcharclass:D
818 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcharglyph \tex_XeTeXcharglyph:D
819 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcountfeatures \tex_XeTeXcountfeatures:D
820 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcountglyphs \tex_XeTeXcountglyphs:D
821 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcountselectors \tex_XeTeXcountselectors:D

```

```

822 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXcountvariations \tex_XeTeXcountvariations:D
823 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXdefaultencoding \tex_XeTeXdefaultencoding:D
824 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXdashbreakstate \tex_XeTeXdashbreakstate:D
825 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfeaturecode \tex_XeTeXfeaturecode:D
826 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfeaturename \tex_XeTeXfeaturename:D
827 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfindfeaturebyname
828 \tex_XeTeXfindfeaturebyname:D
829 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfindselectorbyname
830 \tex_XeTeXfindselectorbyname:D
831 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfindvariationbyname
832 \tex_XeTeXfindvariationbyname:D
833 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfirstfontchar \tex_XeTeXfirstfontchar:D
834 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXfonttype \tex_XeTeXfonttype:D
835 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXgenerateactualtext
836 \tex_XeTeXgenerateactualtext:D
837 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXglyph \tex_XeTeXglyph:D
838 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXglyphbounds \tex_XeTeXglyphbounds:D
839 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXglyphindex \tex_XeTeXglyphindex:D
840 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXglyphname \tex_XeTeXglyphname:D
841 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXinputencoding \tex_XeTeXinputencoding:D
842 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXinputnormalization
843 \tex_XeTeXinputnormalization:D
844 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXinterchartokenstate
845 \tex_XeTeXinterchartokenstate:D
846 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXinterchartoks \tex_XeTeXinterchartoks:D
847 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXisdefaultselector
848 \tex_XeTeXisdefaultselector:D
849 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXisexclusivefeature
850 \tex_XeTeXisexclusivefeature:D
851 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXlastfontchar \tex_XeTeXlastfontchar:D
852 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXlinebreakskip \tex_XeTeXlinebreakskip:D
853 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXlinebreaklocale \tex_XeTeXlinebreaklocale:D
854 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXlinebreakpenalty \tex_XeTeXlinebreakpenalty:D
855 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTcountfeatures \tex_XeTeXOTcountfeatures:D
856 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTcountlanguages \tex_XeTeXOTcountlanguages:D
857 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTcountscripts \tex_XeTeXOTcountscripts:D
858 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTfeaturetag \tex_XeTeXOTfeaturetag:D
859 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTlanguagetag \tex_XeTeXOTlanguagetag:D
860 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXOTscripttag \tex_XeTeXOTscripttag:D
861 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXpdffile \tex_XeTeXpdffile:D
862 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXpdfpagecount \tex_XeTeXpdfpagecount:D
863 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXpicfile \tex_XeTeXpicfile:D
864 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXrevision \tex_XeTeXrevision:D
865 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXselectorname \tex_XeTeXselectorname:D
866 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXtracingfonts \tex_XeTeXtracingfonts:D
867 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXupwardsmode \tex_XeTeXupwardsmode:D
868 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXuseglyphmetrics \tex_XeTeXuseglyphmetrics:D
869 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXvariation \tex_XeTeXvariation:D
870 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXvariationdefault \tex_XeTeXvariationdefault:D
871 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXvariationmax \tex_XeTeXvariationmax:D
872 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXvariationmin \tex_XeTeXvariationmin:D
873 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXvariationname \tex_XeTeXvariationname:D
874 \__kernel_primitive:NN \XeTeXversion \tex_XeTeXversion:D

```

Primitives from pdfTeX that XeTeX renames: also helps with LuaTeX.

875	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \creationdate</code>	<code>\tex_creationdate:D</code>
876	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \elapsedtime</code>	<code>\tex_elapsedtime:D</code>
877	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \filedump</code>	<code>\tex_filedump:D</code>
878	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \filemoddate</code>	<code>\tex_filemoddate:D</code>
879	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \filesize</code>	<code>\tex_filesize:D</code>
880	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \mdfivesum</code>	<code>\tex_mdfivesum:D</code>
881	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifprimitive</code>	<code>\tex_ifprimitive:D</code>
882	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \primitive</code>	<code>\tex_primitive:D</code>
883	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \resettimer</code>	<code>\tex_resettimer:D</code>
884	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \shellescape</code>	<code>\tex_shellescape:D</code>

Primitives from LuaTeX, some of which have been ported back to XeTeX.

885	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \alignmark</code>	<code>\tex_alignmark:D</code>
886	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \aligntab</code>	<code>\tex_aligntab:D</code>
887	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \attribute</code>	<code>\tex_attribute:D</code>
888	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \attributedef</code>	<code>\tex_attributedef:D</code>
889	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \automaticdiscretionary</code>	
890	<code>\tex_automaticdiscretionary:D</code>	
891	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \automatichyphenmode</code>	<code>\tex_automatichyphenmode:D</code>
892	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \automatichyphenpenalty</code>	
893	<code>\tex_automatichyphenpenalty:D</code>	
894	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \beginscename</code>	<code>\tex_beginscename:D</code>
895	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \bodydir</code>	<code>\tex_bodydir:D</code>
896	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \bodydirection</code>	<code>\tex_bodydirection:D</code>
897	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \boxdir</code>	<code>\tex_boxdir:D</code>
898	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \boxdirection</code>	<code>\tex_boxdirection:D</code>
899	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \breakafterdirmode</code>	<code>\tex_breakafterdirmode:D</code>
900	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \catcodetable</code>	<code>\tex_catcodetable:D</code>
901	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \clearmarks</code>	<code>\tex_clearmarks:D</code>
902	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \crampeddisplaystyle</code>	<code>\tex_crampeddisplaystyle:D</code>
903	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \crampedscriptscriptstyle</code>	
904	<code>\tex_crampedscriptscriptstyle:D</code>	
905	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \crampedscriptstyle</code>	<code>\tex_crampedscriptstyle:D</code>
906	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \crampedtextstyle</code>	<code>\tex_crampedtextstyle:D</code>
907	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \csstring</code>	<code>\tex_csstring:D</code>
908	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \directlua</code>	<code>\tex_directlua:D</code>
909	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dviextension</code>	<code>\tex_dviextension:D</code>
910	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dvifedback</code>	<code>\tex_dvifedback:D</code>
911	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dvivariable</code>	<code>\tex_dvivariable:D</code>
912	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \eTeXglueshrinkorder</code>	<code>\tex_eTeXglueshrinkorder:D</code>
913	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \eTeXgluestretchorder</code>	<code>\tex_eTeXgluestretchorder:D</code>
914	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \etoksapp</code>	<code>\tex_etoksapp:D</code>
915	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \etokspre</code>	<code>\tex_etokspre:D</code>
916	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \exceptionpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_exceptionpenalty:D</code>
917	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \explicthyphenpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_explicthyphenpenalty:D</code>
918	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \expanded</code>	<code>\tex_expanded:D</code>
919	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \explicitdiscretionary</code>	<code>\tex_explicitdiscretionary:D</code>
920	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \firstvalidlanguage</code>	<code>\tex_firstvalidlanguage:D</code>
921	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \fontid</code>	<code>\tex_fontid:D</code>
922	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \formatname</code>	<code>\tex_formatname:D</code>
923	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \hjcode</code>	<code>\tex_hjcode:D</code>
924	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \hpack</code>	<code>\tex_hpack:D</code>
925	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \hyphenationbounds</code>	<code>\tex_hyphenationbounds:D</code>

926	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenationmin	\tex_hyphenationmin:D
927	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenpenaltymode	\tex_hyphenpenaltymode:D
928	_kernel_primitive:NN	\gleaders	\tex_gleaders:D
929	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifcondition	\tex_ifcondition:D
930	_kernel_primitive:NN	\immediateassigned	\tex_immediateassigned:D
931	_kernel_primitive:NN	\immediateassignment	\tex_immediateassignment:D
932	_kernel_primitive:NN	\initcatcodetable	\tex_initcatcodetable:D
933	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastnamedcs	\tex_lastnamedcs:D
934	_kernel_primitive:NN	\latelua	\tex_latelua:D
935	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lateluafunction	\tex_lateluafunction:D
936	_kernel_primitive:NN	\leftghost	\tex_leftghost:D
937	_kernel_primitive:NN	\letcharcode	\tex_letcharcode:D
938	_kernel_primitive:NN	\linedir	\tex_linedir:D
939	_kernel_primitive:NN	\linedirection	\tex_linedirection:D
940	_kernel_primitive:NN	\localbrokenpenalty	\tex_localbrokenpenalty:D
941	_kernel_primitive:NN	\localinterlinepenalty	\tex_localinterlinepenalty:D
942	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luabytecode	\tex_luabytecode:D
943	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luabytecodecall	\tex_luabytecodecall:D
944	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luacopyinputnodes	\tex_luacopyinputnodes:D
945	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luadef	\tex_luadef:D
946	_kernel_primitive:NN	\localleftbox	\tex_localleftbox:D
947	_kernel_primitive:NN	\localrightbox	\tex_localrightbox:D
948	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luaescapestring	\tex_luaescapestring:D
949	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luafunction	\tex_luafunction:D
950	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luafunctioncall	\tex_luafunctioncall:D
951	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexbanner	\tex_luatexbanner:D
952	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexrevision	\tex_luatexrevision:D
953	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexversion	\tex_luatexversion:D
954	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdelimitersmode	\tex_mathdelimitersmode:D
955	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdir	\tex_mathdir:D
956	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdirection	\tex_mathdirection:D
957	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdisplayskipmode	\tex_mathdisplayskipmode:D
958	_kernel_primitive:NN	\matheqnogapstep	\tex_matheqnogapstep:D
959	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathnolimitsmode	\tex_mathnolimitsmode:D
960	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathoption	\tex_mathoption:D
961	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathpenaltiesmode	\tex_mathpenaltiesmode:D
962	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathrulesfam	\tex_mathrulesfam:D
963	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathscriptsmode	\tex_mathscriptsmode:D
964	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathscriptboxmode	\tex_mathscriptboxmode:D
965	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathscriptcharmode	\tex_mathscriptcharmode:D
966	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathstyle	\tex_mathstyle:D
967	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathsurroundmode	\tex_mathsurroundmode:D
968	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathsurroundskip	\tex_mathsurroundskip:D
969	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nohrule	\tex_nohrule:D
970	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nokerns	\tex_nokerns:D
971	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noligs	\tex_noligs:D
972	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nospaces	\tex_nospaces:D
973	_kernel_primitive:NN	\novrule	\tex_novrule:D
974	_kernel_primitive:NN	\outputbox	\tex_outputbox:D
975	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagebottomoffset	\tex_pagebottomoffset:D
976	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagedir	\tex_pagedir:D
977	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagedirection	\tex_pagedirection:D
978	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pageleftoffset	\tex_pageleftoffset:D
979	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagerightoffset	\tex_pagerightoffset:D

980	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagetopoffset	\tex_pagetopoffset:D
981	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pardir	\tex_pardir:D
982	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pardirection	\tex_pardirection:D
983	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfextension	\tex_pdfextension:D
984	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffeedback	\tex_pdffeedback:D
985	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfvariable	\tex_pdfvariable:D
986	_kernel_primitive:NN	\postexhyphenchar	\tex_postexhyphenchar:D
987	_kernel_primitive:NN	\posthyphenchar	\tex_posthyphenchar:D
988	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prebinoppenalty	\tex_prebinoppenalty:D
989	_kernel_primitive:NN	\predisplaygapfactor	\tex_predisplaygapfactor:D
990	_kernel_primitive:NN	\preexhyphenchar	\tex_preexhyphenchar:D
991	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prehyphenchar	\tex_prehyphenchar:D
992	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prerelpenalty	\tex_prerelpenalty:D
993	_kernel_primitive:NN	\rightghost	\tex_rightghost:D
994	_kernel_primitive:NN	\savecatcodetable	\tex_savecatcodetable:D
995	_kernel_primitive:NN	\scantextokens	\tex_scantextokens:D
996	_kernel_primitive:NN	\setfontid	\tex_setfontid:D
997	_kernel_primitive:NN	\shapemode	\tex_shapemode:D
998	_kernel_primitive:NN	\suppressifcsnameerror	\tex_suppressifcsnameerror:D
999	_kernel_primitive:NN	\suppresslongerror	\tex_suppresslongerror:D
1000	_kernel_primitive:NN	\suppressmathparerror	\tex_suppressmathparerror:D
1001	_kernel_primitive:NN	\suppressoutererror	\tex_suppressoutererror:D
1002	_kernel_primitive:NN	\suppressprimitiveerror	
1003		\tex_suppressprimitiveerror:D	
1004	_kernel_primitive:NN	\texdir	\tex_texdir:D
1005	_kernel_primitive:NN	\texdirection	\tex_texdirection:D
1006	_kernel_primitive:NN	\toksapp	\tex_toksapp:D
1007	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tokspre	\tex_tokspre:D
1008	_kernel_primitive:NN	\tpack	\tex_tpack:D
1009	_kernel_primitive:NN	\vpack	\tex_vpack:D

Primitives from pdfTeX that LuaTeX renames.

1010	_kernel_primitive:NN	\adjustspacing	\tex_adjustspacing:D
1011	_kernel_primitive:NN	\copyfont	\tex_copyfont:D
1012	_kernel_primitive:NN	\draftmode	\tex_draftmode:D
1013	_kernel_primitive:NN	\expandglyphsinfont	\tex_fontexpand:D
1014	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifabsdim	\tex_ifabsdim:D
1015	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ifabsnum	\tex_ifabsnum:D
1016	_kernel_primitive:NN	\ignoreligaturesinfont	\tex_ignoreligaturesinfont:D
1017	_kernel_primitive:NN	\insertht	\tex_insertht:D
1018	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastsavedboxresourceindex	
1019		\tex_pdflastxform:D	
1020	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastsavedimageresourceindex	
1021		\tex_pdflastximage:D	
1022	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastsavedimageresourcepages	
1023		\tex_pdflastximagepages:D	
1024	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastxpos	\tex_lastxpos:D
1025	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastypos	\tex_lastypos:D
1026	_kernel_primitive:NN	\normaldeviate	\tex_normaldeviate:D
1027	_kernel_primitive:NN	\outputmode	\tex_pdfoutput:D
1028	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pageheight	\tex_pageheight:D
1029	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagewidth	\tex_pagewidth:D
1030	_kernel_primitive:NN	\protrudechars	\tex_protrudechars:D
1031	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pxdimen	\tex_pxdimen:D
1032	_kernel_primitive:NN	\randomseed	\tex_randomseed:D

1033	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\useboxresource</code>	<code>\tex_pdfrefxform:D</code>
1034	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\useimageresource</code>	<code>\tex_pdfrefximage:D</code>
1035	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\savepos</code>	<code>\tex_savepos:D</code>
1036	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\saveboxresource</code>	<code>\tex_pdfxform:D</code>
1037	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\saveimageresource</code>	<code>\tex_pdfximage:D</code>
1038	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\setrandomseed</code>	<code>\tex_setrandomseed:D</code>
1039	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\tracingfonts</code>	<code>\tex_tracingfonts:D</code>
1040	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\uniformdeviate</code>	<code>\tex_uniformdeviate:D</code>

The set of Unicode math primitives were introduced by \XeTeX and \LuaTeX in a somewhat complex fashion: a few first as \XeTeX ... which were then renamed with \LuaTeX having a lot more. These names now all start \U... and mainly \Umath... .

1041	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Uchar</code>	<code>\tex_Uchar:D</code>
1042	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Ucharcat</code>	<code>\tex_Ucharcat:D</code>
1043	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Udelcode</code>	<code>\tex_Udelcode:D</code>
1044	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Udelcodenum</code>	<code>\tex_Udelcodenum:D</code>
1045	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Udelimiter</code>	<code>\tex_Udelimiter:D</code>
1046	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Udelimiterover</code>	<code>\tex_Udelimiterover:D</code>
1047	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Udelimiterunder</code>	<code>\tex_Udelimiterunder:D</code>
1048	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Uhextensible</code>	<code>\tex_Uhextensible:D</code>
1049	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathaccent</code>	<code>\tex_Umathaccent:D</code>
1050	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathaxis</code>	<code>\tex_Umathaxis:D</code>
1051	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinbinspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinbinspacing:D</code>
1052	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinclosespacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinclosespacing:D</code>
1053	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbininnerspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbininnerspacing:D</code>
1054	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinopenspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinopenspacing:D</code>
1055	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinopspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinopspacing:D</code>
1056	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinordspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinordspacing:D</code>
1057	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinpunctspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinpunctspacing:D</code>
1058	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathbinrelspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathbinrelspacing:D</code>
1059	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathchar</code>	<code>\tex_Umathchar:D</code>
1060	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcharclass</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcharclass:D</code>
1061	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathchardef</code>	<code>\tex_Umathchardef:D</code>
1062	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcharfam</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcharfam:D</code>
1063	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcharnum</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcharnum:D</code>
1064	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcharnumdef</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcharnumdef:D</code>
1065	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcharslot</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcharslot:D</code>
1066	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathclosebinspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathclosebinspacing:D</code>
1067	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloseclosespacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloseclosespacing:D</code>
1068	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloseinnerspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloseinnerspacing:D</code>
1069	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloseopenspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloseopenspacing:D</code>
1070	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloseopspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloseopspacing:D</code>
1071	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloseordspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloseordspacing:D</code>
1072	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathclosepunctspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathclosepunctspacing:D</code>
1073	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcloserelspacing</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcloserelspacing:D</code>
1074	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcode</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcode:D</code>
1075	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathcodenum</code>	<code>\tex_Umathcodenum:D</code>
1076	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathconnectoroverlapmin</code>	<code>\tex_Umathconnectoroverlapmin:D</code>
1077	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathfractiondelsize</code>	<code>\tex_Umathfractiondelsize:D</code>
1078	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN</code>	<code>\Umathfractiondenomdown</code>	

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1083 \tex_Umathfractiondenomdown:D
1084 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractiondenomvgap
1085 \tex_Umathfractiondenomvgap:D
1086 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionnumup \tex_Umathfractionnumup:D
1087 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionnumvgap \tex_Umathfractionnumvgap:D
1088 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionrule \tex_Umathfractionrule:D
1089 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerbinspacing \tex_Umathinnerbinspacing:D
1090 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerclosespacing
1091 \tex_Umathinnerclosespacing:D
1092 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerinnerspacing
1093 \tex_Umathinnerinnerspacing:D
1094 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinneropenspacing \tex_Umathinneropenspacing:D
1095 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinneropspacing \tex_Umathinneropspacing:D
1096 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerordspacing \tex_Umathinnerordspacing:D
1097 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerpunctspacing
1098 \tex_Umathinnerpunctspacing:D
1099 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerrelspacing \tex_Umathinnerrelspacing:D
1100 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovebgap \tex_Umathlimitabovebgap:D
1101 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovekern \tex_Umathlimitabovekern:D
1102 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovevgap \tex_Umathlimitabovevgap:D
1103 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowbgap \tex_Umathlimitbelowbgap:D
1104 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowkern \tex_Umathlimitbelowkern:D
1105 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowvgap \tex_Umathlimitbelowvgap:D
1106 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathnolimitsubfactor \tex_Umathnolimitsubfactor:D
1107 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathnolimitsupfactor \tex_Umathnolimitsupfactor:D
1108 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopbinspacing \tex_Umathopbinspacing:D
1109 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopclosespacing \tex_Umathopclosespacing:D
1110 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenbinspacing \tex_Umathopenbinspacing:D
1111 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenclosespacing \tex_Umathopenclosespacing:D
1112 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopeninnerspacing \tex_Umathopeninnerspacing:D
1113 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenopenspacing \tex_Umathopenopenspacing:D
1114 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenopspacing \tex_Umathopenopspacing:D
1115 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenordspacing \tex_Umathopenordspacing:D
1116 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenpunctspacing \tex_Umathopenpunctspacing:D
1117 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenrelspacing \tex_Umathopenrelspacing:D
1118 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoperatorsize \tex_Umathoperatorsize:D
1119 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopinnerspacing \tex_Umathopinnerspacing:D
1120 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopopenspacing \tex_Umathopopenspacing:D
1121 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopopspacing \tex_Umathopopspacing:D
1122 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopordspacing \tex_Umathopordspacing:D
1123 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoppunctspacing \tex_Umathoppunctspacing:D
1124 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoprelspacing \tex_Umathoprelspacing:D
1125 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordbinspacing \tex_Umathordbinspacing:D
1126 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordclosespacing \tex_Umathordclosespacing:D
1127 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordinnerspacing \tex_Umathordinnerspacing:D
1128 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordopenspacing \tex_Umathordopenspacing:D
1129 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordopspacing \tex_Umathordopspacing:D
1130 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordordspacing \tex_Umathordordspacing:D
1131 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordpunctspacing \tex_Umathordpunctspacing:D
1132 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordrelspacing \tex_Umathordrelspacing:D
1133 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarkern \tex_Umathoverbarkern:D
1134 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarrule \tex_Umathoverbarrule:D
1135 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarvgap \tex_Umathoverbarvgap:D
1136 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverdelimeterbgap

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1137 \tex_Umathoverdelimiterbgap:D
1138 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverdelimitervgap
1139 \tex_Umathoverdelimitervgap:D
1140 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctbinspacing \tex_Umathpunctbinspacing:D
1141 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctclosespacing
1142 \tex_Umathpunctclosespacing:D
1143 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctinnerspacing
1144 \tex_Umathpunctinnerspacing:D
1145 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctopenspacing \tex_Umathpunctopenspacing:D
1146 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpuncttopspacing \tex_Umathpuncttopspacing:D
1147 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctordspacing \tex_Umathpunctordspacing:D
1148 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctpunctspacing
1149 \tex_Umathpunctpunctspacing:D
1150 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctrelspacing \tex_Umathpunctrelspacing:D
1151 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathquad \tex_Umathquad:D
1152 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreeafter
1153 \tex_Umathradicaldegreeafter:D
1154 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreebefore
1155 \tex_Umathradicaldegreebefore:D
1156 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreeraise
1157 \tex_Umathradicaldegreeraise:D
1158 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalkern \tex_Umathradicalkern:D
1159 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalrule \tex_Umathradicalrule:D
1160 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalvgap \tex_Umathradicalvgap:D
1161 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelbinspacing \tex_Umathrelbinspacing:D
1162 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelclosespacing \tex_Umathrelclosespacing:D
1163 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelinnerspacing \tex_Umathrelinnerspacing:D
1164 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelopenspacing \tex_Umathrelopenspacing:D
1165 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathreltopspacing \tex_Umathreltopspacing:D
1166 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelordspacing \tex_Umathrelordspacing:D
1167 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelpunctspacing \tex_Umathrelpunctspacing:D
1168 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelrelspacing \tex_Umathrelrelspacing:D
1169 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathskewedfractionhgap
1170 \tex_Umathskewedfractionhgap:D
1171 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathskewedfractionvgap
1172 \tex_Umathskewedfractionvgap:D
1173 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathspaceafterscript \tex_Umathspaceafterscript:D
1174 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstackdenomdown \tex_Umathstackdenomdown:D
1175 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstacknumup \tex_Umathstacknumup:D
1176 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstackvgap \tex_Umathstackvgap:D
1177 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubshiftdown \tex_Umathsubshiftdown:D
1178 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubshiftdrop \tex_Umathsubshiftdrop:D
1179 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubsupshiftdown \tex_Umathsubsupshiftdown:D
1180 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubsupvgap \tex_Umathsubsupvgap:D
1181 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubtopmax \tex_Umathsubtopmax:D
1182 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupbottommin \tex_Umathsupbottommin:D
1183 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupshiftdrop \tex_Umathsupshiftdrop:D
1184 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupshiftup \tex_Umathsupshiftup:D
1185 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupsubbottommax \tex_Umathsupsubbottommax:D
1186 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarkern \tex_Umathunderbarkern:D
1187 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarrule \tex_Umathunderbarrule:D
1188 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarvgap \tex_Umathunderbarvgap:D
1189 \__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderdelimiterbgap
1190 \tex_Umathunderdelimiterbgap:D

```

1191	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderdelimitervgap</code>	
1192	<code>\tex_Umathunderdelimitervgap:D</code>	
1193	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Unosubscript</code>	<code>\tex_Unosubscript:D</code>
1194	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Unosuperscript</code>	<code>\tex_Unosuperscript:D</code>
1195	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uoverdelimitor</code>	<code>\tex_Uoverdelimitor:D</code>
1196	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uradical</code>	<code>\tex_Uradical:D</code>
1197	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uroot</code>	<code>\tex_Uroot:D</code>
1198	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uskewed</code>	<code>\tex_Uskewed:D</code>
1199	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uskewedwithdelims</code>	<code>\tex_Uskewedwithdelims:D</code>
1200	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustack</code>	<code>\tex_Ustack:D</code>
1201	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustartdisplaymath</code>	<code>\tex_Ustartdisplaymath:D</code>
1202	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustartmath</code>	<code>\tex_Ustartmath:D</code>
1203	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustopdisplaymath</code>	<code>\tex_Ustopdisplaymath:D</code>
1204	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustopmath</code>	<code>\tex_Ustopmath:D</code>
1205	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Usubscript</code>	<code>\tex_Usubscript:D</code>
1206	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Usuperscript</code>	<code>\tex_Usuperscript:D</code>
1207	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uunderdelimitor</code>	<code>\tex_Uunderdelimitor:D</code>
1208	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uvextensible</code>	<code>\tex_Uvextensible:D</code>

Primitives from pTeX.

1209	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \autospaceing</code>	<code>\tex_autospaceing:D</code>
1210	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \autoxspaceing</code>	<code>\tex_autoxspaceing:D</code>
1211	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentcjktoken</code>	<code>\tex_currentcjktoken:D</code>
1212	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentspacingmode</code>	<code>\tex_currentspacingmode:D</code>
1213	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentxspacingmode</code>	<code>\tex_currentxspacingmode:D</code>
1214	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \disinhibitglue</code>	<code>\tex_disinhibitglue:D</code>
1215	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dtou</code>	<code>\tex_dtou:D</code>
1216	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \epTeXinputencoding</code>	<code>\tex_epTeXinputencoding:D</code>
1217	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \epTeXversion</code>	<code>\tex_epTeXversion:D</code>
1218	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \euc</code>	<code>\tex_euc:D</code>
1219	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \hfi</code>	<code>\tex_hfi:D</code>
1220	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifdbbox</code>	<code>\tex_ifdbbox:D</code>
1221	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifddir</code>	<code>\tex_ifddir:D</code>
1222	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifjfont</code>	<code>\tex_ifjfont:D</code>
1223	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifmbox</code>	<code>\tex_ifmbox:D</code>
1224	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifmdir</code>	<code>\tex_ifmdir:D</code>
1225	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iftbox</code>	<code>\tex_iftbox:D</code>
1226	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iftfont</code>	<code>\tex_iftfont:D</code>
1227	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iftdir</code>	<code>\tex_iftdir:D</code>
1228	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifybox</code>	<code>\tex_ifybox:D</code>
1229	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifydir</code>	<code>\tex_ifydir:D</code>
1230	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \inhibitglue</code>	<code>\tex_inhibitglue:D</code>
1231	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \inhibitxspcode</code>	<code>\tex_inhibitxspcode:D</code>
1232	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \jcharwidowpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_jcharwidowpenalty:D</code>
1233	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \jfam</code>	<code>\tex_jfam:D</code>
1234	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \jfont</code>	<code>\tex_jfont:D</code>
1235	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \jis</code>	<code>\tex_jis:D</code>
1236	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kanjiskip</code>	<code>\tex_kanjiskip:D</code>
1237	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kansuji</code>	<code>\tex_kansuji:D</code>
1238	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kansujichar</code>	<code>\tex_kansujichar:D</code>
1239	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kcatcode</code>	<code>\tex_kcatcode:D</code>
1240	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kuten</code>	<code>\tex_kuten:D</code>
1241	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \lastnodechar</code>	<code>\tex_lastnodechar:D</code>
1242	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \lastnodesubtype</code>	<code>\tex_lastnodesubtype:D</code>
1243	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \noautospaceing</code>	<code>\tex_noautospaceing:D</code>

1244	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \noautoxspacing</code>	<code>\tex_noautoxspacing:D</code>
1245	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \pagefistretch</code>	<code>\tex_pagefistretch:D</code>
1246	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \postbreakpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_postbreakpenalty:D</code>
1247	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \prebreakpenalty</code>	<code>\tex_prebreakpenalty:D</code>
1248	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexminorversion</code>	<code>\tex_ptexminorversion:D</code>
1249	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexrevision</code>	<code>\tex_ptexrevision:D</code>
1250	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexversion</code>	<code>\tex_ptexversion:D</code>
1251	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \readpapersizespecial</code>	<code>\tex_readpapersizespecial:D</code>
1252	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \scriptbaselineshiftfactor</code>	
1253	<code>\tex_scriptbaselineshiftfactor:D</code>	
1254	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \scriptscriptbaselineshiftfactor</code>	
1255	<code>\tex_scriptscriptbaselineshiftfactor:D</code>	
1256	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \showmode</code>	<code>\tex_showmode:D</code>
1257	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \sjis</code>	<code>\tex_sjis:D</code>
1258	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tate</code>	<code>\tex_tate:D</code>
1259	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tbaselineshift</code>	<code>\tex_tbaselineshift:D</code>
1260	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \textbaselineshiftfactor</code>	
1261	<code>\tex_textbaselineshiftfactor:D</code>	
1262	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \tfont</code>	<code>\tex_tfont:D</code>
1263	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \xkanjiskip</code>	<code>\tex_xkanjiskip:D</code>
1264	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \xspcode</code>	<code>\tex_xspcode:D</code>
1265	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ybaselineshift</code>	<code>\tex_ybaselineshift:D</code>
1266	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \yoko</code>	<code>\tex_yoko:D</code>
1267	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \vfi</code>	<code>\tex_vfi:D</code>

Primitives from up \TeX .

1268	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \currentcjktoken</code>	<code>\tex_currentcjktoken:D</code>
1269	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \disablecjktoken</code>	<code>\tex_disablecjktoken:D</code>
1270	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \enablecjktoken</code>	<code>\tex_enablecjktoken:D</code>
1271	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \forcecjktoken</code>	<code>\tex_forcecjktoken:D</code>
1272	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kchar</code>	<code>\tex_kchar:D</code>
1273	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kchardef</code>	<code>\tex_kchardef:D</code>
1274	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \kuten</code>	<code>\tex_kuten:D</code>
1275	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ucs</code>	<code>\tex_ucs:D</code>
1276	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \uptexrevision</code>	<code>\tex_uptexrevision:D</code>
1277	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \uptexversion</code>	<code>\tex_uptexversion:D</code>

Omega primitives provided by p \TeX (listed separately mainly to allow understanding of their source).

1278	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \odelcode</code>	<code>\tex_odelcode:D</code>
1279	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \odelimiter</code>	<code>\tex_odelimiter:D</code>
1280	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \omathaccent</code>	<code>\tex_omathaccent:D</code>
1281	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \omathchar</code>	<code>\tex_omathchar:D</code>
1282	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \omathchardef</code>	<code>\tex_omathchardef:D</code>
1283	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \omathcode</code>	<code>\tex_omathcode:D</code>
1284	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \oradical</code>	<code>\tex_oradical:D</code>

End of the “just the names” part of the source.

```

1285 </initex | names | package>
1286 <*initex | package>

```

The job is done: close the group (using the primitive renamed!).

```

1287 \tex_endgroup:D

```

L \TeX 2 ϵ moves a few primitives, so these are sorted out. A convenient test for L \TeX 2 ϵ is the `\@@end` saved primitive.

```

1288 \*package\
1289 \tex_ifdefined:D \@@end
1290 \tex_let:D \tex_end:D \@@end
1291 \tex_let:D \tex_everydisplay:D \frozen@everydisplay
1292 \tex_let:D \tex_everymath:D \frozen@everymath
1293 \tex_let:D \tex_hyphen:D \@@hyph
1294 \tex_let:D \tex_input:D \@@input
1295 \tex_let:D \tex_italiccorrection:D \@@italiccorr
1296 \tex_let:D \tex_underline:D \@@underline

```

The `\shipout` primitive is particularly tricky as a number of packages want to hook in here. First, we see if a sufficiently-new kernel has saved a copy: if it has, just use that. Otherwise, we need to check each of the possible packages/classes that might move it: here, we are looking for those which do *not* delay action to the `\AtBeginDocument` hook. (We cannot use `\primitive` as that doesn't allow us to make a direct copy of the primitive *itself*.) As we know that L^AT_EX 2_ε is in use, we use its `\@tfor` loop here.

```

1297 \tex_ifdefined:D \@@shipout
1298 \tex_let:D \tex_shipout:D \@@shipout
1299 \tex_fi:D
1300 \tex_begingroup:D
1301 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpa_tl { \tex_string:D \shipout }
1302 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl { \tex_meaning:D \shipout }
1303 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1304 \tex_else:D
1305 \tex_expandafter:D \@tfor \tex_expandafter:D \@tempa \tex_string:D :=
1306 \CROP@shipout
1307 \dup@shipout
1308 \GPTorg@shipout
1309 \LL@shipout
1310 \mem@oldshipout
1311 \opem@shipout
1312 \pgfpages@originalshipout
1313 \pr@shipout
1314 \Shipout
1315 \verso@orig@shipout
1316 \do
1317 {
1318 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl
1319 { \tex_expandafter:D \tex_meaning:D \@tempa }
1320 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1321 \tex_global:D \tex_expandafter:D \tex_let:D
1322 \tex_expandafter:D \tex_shipout:D \@tempa
1323 \tex_fi:D
1324 }
1325 \tex_fi:D
1326 \tex_endgroup:D

```

Some tidying up is needed for `\(pdf)tracingfonts`. Newer LuaT_EX has this simply as `\tracingfonts`, but that is overwritten by the L^AT_EX 2_ε kernel. So any spurious definition has to be removed, then the real version saved either from the pdfT_EX name or from LuaT_EX. In the latter case, we leave `\@@tracingfonts` available: this might be useful and almost all L^AT_EX 2_ε users will have `expl3` loaded by `fontspec`. (We follow the usual kernel convention that `@@` is used for saved primitives.)

```

1327 \tex_let:D \tex_tracingfonts:D \tex_undefined:D

```

```

1328 \tex_ifdefined:D \pdftracingfonts
1329 \tex_let:D \tex_tracingfonts:D \pdftracingfonts
1330 \tex_else:D
1331 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_directlua:D
1332 \tex_directlua:D { tex.enableprimitives("@@", {"tracingfonts"}) }
1333 \tex_let:D \tex_tracingfonts:D \@@tracingfonts
1334 \tex_fi:D
1335 \tex_fi:D
1336 \tex_fi:D

```

That is also true for the LuaTeX primitives under L^AT_EX 2_ε (depending on the format-building date). There are a few primitives that get the right names anyway so are missing here!

```

1337 \tex_ifdefined:D \luatexsuppressfontnotfounderror
1338 \tex_let:D \tex_alignmark:D \luatexalignmark
1339 \tex_let:D \tex_aligntab:D \luatexaligntab
1340 \tex_let:D \tex_attribute:D \luatexattribute
1341 \tex_let:D \tex_attributedef:D \luatexattributedef
1342 \tex_let:D \tex_catcodetable:D \luatexcatcodetable
1343 \tex_let:D \tex_clearmarks:D \luatexclearmarks
1344 \tex_let:D \tex_crampeddisplaystyle:D \luatexcrampeddisplaystyle
1345 \tex_let:D \tex_crampedscriptscriptstyle:D
1346 \luatexcrampedscriptscriptstyle
1347 \tex_let:D \tex_crampedscriptstyle:D \luatexcrampedscriptstyle
1348 \tex_let:D \tex_crampedtextstyle:D \luatexcrampedtextstyle
1349 \tex_let:D \tex_fontid:D \luatexfontid
1350 \tex_let:D \tex_formatname:D \luatexformatname
1351 \tex_let:D \tex_gleaders:D \luatexgleaders
1352 \tex_let:D \tex_initcatcodetable:D \luatexinitcatcodetable
1353 \tex_let:D \tex_latelua:D \luatexlatelua
1354 \tex_let:D \tex_luaescapestring:D \luatexluaescapestring
1355 \tex_let:D \tex_luafunction:D \luatexluafunction
1356 \tex_let:D \tex_mathstyle:D \luatexmathstyle
1357 \tex_let:D \tex_nokerns:D \luatexnokerns
1358 \tex_let:D \tex_noligs:D \luatexnoligs
1359 \tex_let:D \tex_outputbox:D \luatexoutputbox
1360 \tex_let:D \tex_pageleftoffset:D \luatexpageleftoffset
1361 \tex_let:D \tex_pagetopoffset:D \luatexpagetopoffset
1362 \tex_let:D \tex_postexhyphenchar:D \luatexpostexhyphenchar
1363 \tex_let:D \tex_posthyphenchar:D \luatexposthyphenchar
1364 \tex_let:D \tex_preexhyphenchar:D \luatexpreexhyphenchar
1365 \tex_let:D \tex_prehyphenchar:D \luatexprehyphenchar
1366 \tex_let:D \tex_savecatcodetable:D \luatexsavecatcodetable
1367 \tex_let:D \tex_scantextokens:D \luatexscantextokens
1368 \tex_let:D \tex_suppressifcsnameerror:D
1369 \luatexsuppressifcsnameerror
1370 \tex_let:D \tex_suppresslongerror:D \luatexsuppresslongerror
1371 \tex_let:D \tex_suppressmathparerror:D
1372 \luatexsuppressmathparerror
1373 \tex_let:D \tex_suppressoutererror:D \luatexsuppressoutererror
1374 \tex_let:D \tex_Uchar:D \luatexUchar
1375 \tex_let:D \tex_suppressfontnotfounderror:D
1376 \luatexsuppressfontnotfounderror

```

Which also covers those slightly odd ones.

```

1377 \tex_let:D \tex_bodydir:D \luatexbodydir
1378 \tex_let:D \tex_boxdir:D \luatexboxdir
1379 \tex_let:D \tex_leftghost:D \luatexleftghost
1380 \tex_let:D \tex_localbrokenpenalty:D \luatexlocalbrokenpenalty
1381 \tex_let:D \tex_localinterlinepenalty:D
1382 \luatexlocalinterlinepenalty
1383 \tex_let:D \tex_localleftbox:D \luatexlocalleftbox
1384 \tex_let:D \tex_localrightbox:D \luatexlocalrightbox
1385 \tex_let:D \tex_mathdir:D \luatexmathdir
1386 \tex_let:D \tex_pagebottomoffset:D \luatexpagebottomoffset
1387 \tex_let:D \tex_pagedir:D \luatexpagedir
1388 \tex_let:D \tex_pageheight:D \luatexpageheight
1389 \tex_let:D \tex_pagerightoffset:D \luatexpagerightoffset
1390 \tex_let:D \tex_pagewidth:D \luatexpagewidth
1391 \tex_let:D \tex_pardir:D \luatexpardir
1392 \tex_let:D \tex_rightghost:D \luatexrightghost
1393 \tex_let:D \tex_textdir:D \luatextextdir
1394 \tex_fi:D

```

Only pdfTeX and LuaTeX define \pdfmapfile and \pdfmapline: Tidy up the fact that some format-building processes leave a couple of questionable decisions about that!

```

1395 \tex_ifnum:D 0
1396 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_pdftexversion:D 1 \tex_fi:D
1397 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_luatexversion:D 1 \tex_fi:D
1398 = 0 %
1399 \tex_let:D \tex_mapfile:D \tex_undefined:D
1400 \tex_let:D \tex_mapline:D \tex_undefined:D
1401 \tex_fi:D
1402 </package>

```

A few packages do unfortunate things to date-related primitives.

```

1403 \tex_begingroup:D
1404 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpa_tl { \tex_meaning:D \tex_time:D }
1405 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl { \tex_string:D \time }
1406 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1407 \tex_else:D
1408 \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \tex_time:D \tex_undefined:D
1409 \tex_fi:D
1410 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpa_tl { \tex_meaning:D \tex_day:D }
1411 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl { \tex_string:D \day }
1412 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1413 \tex_else:D
1414 \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \tex_day:D \tex_undefined:D
1415 \tex_fi:D
1416 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpa_tl { \tex_meaning:D \tex_month:D }
1417 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl { \tex_string:D \month }
1418 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1419 \tex_else:D
1420 \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \tex_month:D \tex_undefined:D
1421 \tex_fi:D
1422 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpa_tl { \tex_meaning:D \tex_year:D }
1423 \tex_edef:D \l_tmpb_tl { \tex_string:D \year }
1424 \tex_ifx:D \l_tmpa_tl \l_tmpb_tl
1425 \tex_else:D
1426 \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \tex_year:D \tex_undefined:D

```

```

1427 \tex_fi:D
1428 \tex_endgroup:D

```

Up to v0.80, LuaTeX defines the pdfTeX version data: rather confusing. Removing them means that `\tex_pdftexversion:D` is a marker for pdfTeX alone: useful in engine-dependent code later.

```

1429 (*initex | package)
1430 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex luatexversion:D
1431 \tex_let:D \tex_pdftexbanner:D \tex_undefined:D
1432 \tex_let:D \tex_pdftexrevision:D \tex_undefined:D
1433 \tex_let:D \tex_pdftexversion:D \tex_undefined:D
1434 \tex_fi:D
1435 </initex | package>

```

For ConTeXt, two tests are needed. Both Mark II and Mark IV move several primitives: these are all covered by the first test, again using `\end` as a marker. For Mark IV, a few more primitives are moved: they are implemented using some Lua code in the current ConTeXt.

```

1436 <*package>
1437 \tex_ifdefined:D \normalend
1438 \tex_let:D \tex_end:D \normalend
1439 \tex_let:D \tex_everyjob:D \normaleveryjob
1440 \tex_let:D \tex_input:D \normalinput
1441 \tex_let:D \tex_language:D \normallanguage
1442 \tex_let:D \tex_mathop:D \normalmathop
1443 \tex_let:D \tex_month:D \normalmonth
1444 \tex_let:D \tex_outer:D \normalouter
1445 \tex_let:D \tex_over:D \normalover
1446 \tex_let:D \tex_vcenter:D \normalvcenter
1447 \tex_let:D \tex_unexpanded:D \normalunexpanded
1448 \tex_let:D \tex_expanded:D \normalexpanded
1449 \tex_fi:D
1450 \tex_ifdefined:D \normalitaliccorrection
1451 \tex_let:D \tex_hoffset:D \normalhoffset
1452 \tex_let:D \tex_italiccorrection:D \normalitaliccorrection
1453 \tex_let:D \tex_voffset:D \normalvoffset
1454 \tex_let:D \tex_showtokens:D \normalshowtokens
1455 \tex_let:D \tex_bodydir:D \spac_directions_normal_body_dir
1456 \tex_let:D \tex_pagedir:D \spac_directions_normal_page_dir
1457 \tex_fi:D
1458 \tex_ifdefined:D \normalleft
1459 \tex_let:D \tex_left:D \normalleft
1460 \tex_let:D \tex_middle:D \normalmiddle
1461 \tex_let:D \tex_right:D \normalright
1462 \tex_fi:D
1463 </package>

```

2.1 Deprecated functions

Older versions of expl3 divided up primitives by “source”: that becomes very tricky with multiple parallel engine developments, so has been dropped. To cover the transition, we provide the older names here for a limited period (until the end of 2019).

To allow `\debug_on:n {<deprecation>}` to work we save the list of primitives into `__kernel_primitives:`

```

1464 \*package\
1465 \tex_begingroup:D
1466 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \use_ii:nn #1#2 {#2}
1467 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \use_none:n #1 { }
1468 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \__kernel_primitive:NN #1#2
1469 {
1470 \tex_ifdefined:D #1
1471 \tex_expandafter:D \use_ii:nn
1472 \tex_fi:D
1473 \use_none:n { \tex_global:D \tex_let:D #2 #1 }
1474 }
1475 \tex_xdef:D \__kernel_primitives:
1476 {
1477 \tex_unexpanded:D
1478 {
1479 \__kernel_primitive:NN \beginL \etex_beginL:D
1480 \__kernel_primitive:NN \beginR \etex_beginR:D
1481 \__kernel_primitive:NN \botmarks \etex_botmarks:D
1482 \__kernel_primitive:NN \clubpenalties \etex_clubpenalties:D
1483 \__kernel_primitive:NN \currentgrouplevel \etex_currentgrouplevel:D
1484 \__kernel_primitive:NN \currentgrouptype \etex_currentgrouptype:D
1485 \__kernel_primitive:NN \currentifbranch \etex_currentifbranch:D
1486 \__kernel_primitive:NN \currentiflevel \etex_currentiflevel:D
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1800	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenationbounds	\luatex_hyphenationbounds:D
1801	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenationmin	\luatex_hyphenationmin:D
1802	_kernel_primitive:NN	\hyphenpenaltymode	\luatex_hyphenpenaltymode:D
1803	_kernel_primitive:NN	\gleaders	\luatex_gleaders:D
1804	_kernel_primitive:NN	\initcatcodetable	\luatex_initcatcodetable:D
1805	_kernel_primitive:NN	\lastnamedcs	\luatex_lastnamedcs:D
1806	_kernel_primitive:NN	\latelua	\luatex_latelua:D
1807	_kernel_primitive:NN	\letcharcode	\luatex_letcharcode:D
1808	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luaescapestring	\luatex_luaescapestring:D
1809	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luafunction	\luatex_luafunction:D
1810	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexbanner	\luatex_luatexbanner:D
1811	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexrevision	\luatex_luatexrevision:D
1812	_kernel_primitive:NN	\luatexversion	\luatex_luatexversion:D
1813	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdelimitersmode	\luatex_mathdelimitersmode:D
1814	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathdisplayskipmode	
1815		\luatex_mathdisplayskipmode:D	
1816	_kernel_primitive:NN	\matheqnogapstep	\luatex_matheqnogapstep:D
1817	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathnolimitsmode	\luatex_mathnolimitsmode:D
1818	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathoption	\luatex_mathoption:D
1819	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathpenaltiesmode	\luatex_mathpenaltiesmode:D
1820	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathrulesfam	\luatex_mathrulesfam:D
1821	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathscriptsmode	\luatex_mathscriptsmode:D
1822	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathscriptboxmode	\luatex_mathscriptboxmode:D
1823	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathstyle	\luatex_mathstyle:D
1824	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathsurroundmode	\luatex_mathsurroundmode:D
1825	_kernel_primitive:NN	\mathsurroundskip	\luatex_mathsurroundskip:D
1826	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nohrule	\luatex_nohrule:D
1827	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nokerns	\luatex_nokerns:D
1828	_kernel_primitive:NN	\noligs	\luatex_noligs:D
1829	_kernel_primitive:NN	\nospaces	\luatex_nospaces:D
1830	_kernel_primitive:NN	\novrule	\luatex_novrule:D
1831	_kernel_primitive:NN	\outputbox	\luatex_outputbox:D
1832	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagebottomoffset	\luatex_pagebottomoffset:D
1833	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pageleftoffset	\luatex_pageleftoffset:D
1834	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagerightoffset	\luatex_pagerightoffset:D
1835	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pagetopoffset	\luatex_pagetopoffset:D
1836	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfextension	\luatex_pdfextension:D
1837	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdffeedback	\luatex_pdffeedback:D
1838	_kernel_primitive:NN	\pdfvariable	\luatex_pdfvariable:D
1839	_kernel_primitive:NN	\postexhyphenchar	\luatex_postexhyphenchar:D
1840	_kernel_primitive:NN	\posthyphenchar	\luatex_posthyphenchar:D
1841	_kernel_primitive:NN	\prebinoppenalty	\luatex_prebinoppenalty:D

1842	_kernel_primitive:NN \predisplaygapfactor	
1843	_luatex_predisplaygapfactor:D	
1844	_kernel_primitive:NN \preexhyphenchar	_luatex_preexhyphenchar:D
1845	_kernel_primitive:NN \prehyphenchar	_luatex_prehyphenchar:D
1846	_kernel_primitive:NN \prerelpenalty	_luatex_prerelpenalty:D
1847	_kernel_primitive:NN \savecatcodetable	_luatex_savecatcodetable:D
1848	_kernel_primitive:NN \scantextokens	_luatex_scantextokens:D
1849	_kernel_primitive:NN \setfontid	_luatex_setfontid:D
1850	_kernel_primitive:NN \shapemode	_luatex_shapemode:D
1851	_kernel_primitive:NN \suppressifcsnameerror	
1852	_luatex_suppressifcsnameerror:D	
1853	_kernel_primitive:NN \suppresslongerror	_luatex_suppresslongerror:D
1854	_kernel_primitive:NN \suppressmathparerror	
1855	_luatex_suppressmathparerror:D	
1856	_kernel_primitive:NN \suppressoutererror	_luatex_suppressoutererror:D
1857	_kernel_primitive:NN \suppressprimitiveerror	
1858	_luatex_suppressprimitiveerror:D	
1859	_kernel_primitive:NN \toksapp	_luatex_toksapp:D
1860	_kernel_primitive:NN \tokspre	_luatex_tokspre:D
1861	_kernel_primitive:NN \tpack	_luatex_tpack:D
1862	_kernel_primitive:NN \vpack	_luatex_vpack:D
1863	_kernel_primitive:NN \bodydir	_luatex_bodydir:D
1864	_kernel_primitive:NN \boxdir	_luatex_boxdir:D
1865	_kernel_primitive:NN \leftghost	_luatex_leftghost:D
1866	_kernel_primitive:NN \linedir	_luatex_linedir:D
1867	_kernel_primitive:NN \localbrokenpenalty	_luatex_localbrokenpenalty:D
1868	_kernel_primitive:NN \localinterlinepenalty	
1869	_luatex_localinterlinepenalty:D	
1870	_kernel_primitive:NN \localleftbox	_luatex_localleftbox:D
1871	_kernel_primitive:NN \localrightbox	_luatex_localrightbox:D
1872	_kernel_primitive:NN \mathdir	_luatex_mathdir:D
1873	_kernel_primitive:NN \pagedir	_luatex_pagedir:D
1874	_kernel_primitive:NN \pardir	_luatex_pardir:D
1875	_kernel_primitive:NN \rightghost	_luatex_rightghost:D
1876	_kernel_primitive:NN \textdir	_luatex_textdir:D
1877	_kernel_primitive:NN \Uchar	_utex_char:D
1878	_kernel_primitive:NN \Ucharcat	_utex_charcat:D
1879	_kernel_primitive:NN \Udelcode	_utex_delcode:D
1880	_kernel_primitive:NN \Udelcodenum	_utex_delcodenum:D
1881	_kernel_primitive:NN \Udelimiter	_utex_delimiter:D
1882	_kernel_primitive:NN \Udelimiterover	_utex_delimiterover:D
1883	_kernel_primitive:NN \Udelimiterunder	_utex_delimiterunder:D
1884	_kernel_primitive:NN \Uhextensible	_utex_hextensible:D
1885	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathaccent	_utex_mathaccent:D
1886	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathaxis	_utex_mathaxis:D
1887	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinbinspacing	_utex_binbinspacing:D
1888	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinclosespacing	_utex_binclosespacing:D
1889	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbininnerspacing	_utex_bininnerspacing:D
1890	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinopenspacing	_utex_binopenspacing:D
1891	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinopspacing	_utex_binopspacing:D
1892	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinordspacing	_utex_binordspacing:D
1893	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinpunctspacing	_utex_binpunctspacing:D
1894	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathbinrelspacing	_utex_binrelspacing:D
1895	_kernel_primitive:NN \Umathchar	_utex_mathchar:D

1896 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcharclass \utex_mathcharclass:D
1897 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathchardef \utex_mathchardef:D
1898 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcharfam \utex_mathcharfam:D
1899 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcharnum \utex_mathcharnum:D
1900 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcharnumdef \utex_mathcharnumdef:D
1901 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcharslot \utex_mathcharslot:D
1902 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathclosebinspacing \utex_closebinspacing:D
1903 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloseclosespacing
1904 \utex_closeclosespacing:D
1905 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloseinnerspacing
1906 \utex_closeinnerspacing:D
1907 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloseopenspacing \utex_closeopenspacing:D
1908 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloseopspacing \utex_closeopspacing:D
1909 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloseordspacing \utex_closeordspacing:D
1910 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathclosepunctspacing
1911 \utex_closepunctspacing:D
1912 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcloserelspacing \utex_closerelspacing:D
1913 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcode \utex_mathcode:D
1914 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathcodenum \utex_mathcodenum:D
1915 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathconnectoroverlapmin
1916 \utex_connectoroverlapmin:D
1917 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractiondelsize \utex_fractiondelsize:D
1918 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractiondenomdown
1919 \utex_fractiondenomdown:D
1920 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractiondenomvgap
1921 \utex_fractiondenomvgap:D
1922 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionnumup \utex_fractionnumup:D
1923 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionnumvgap \utex_fractionnumvgap:D
1924 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathfractionrule \utex_fractionrule:D
1925 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerbinspacing \utex_innerbinspacing:D
1926 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerclosespacing
1927 \utex_innerclosespacing:D
1928 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerinnerspacing
1929 \utex_innerinnerspacing:D
1930 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinneropenspacing \utex_inneropenspacing:D
1931 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinneropspacing \utex_inneropspacing:D
1932 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerordspacing \utex_innerordspacing:D
1933 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerpunctspacing
1934 \utex_innerpunctspacing:D
1935 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathinnerrelspacing \utex_innerrelspacing:D
1936 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovebgap \utex_limitabovebgap:D
1937 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovekern \utex_limitabovekern:D
1938 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitabovevgap \utex_limitabovevgap:D
1939 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowbgap \utex_limitbelowbgap:D
1940 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowkern \utex_limitbelowkern:D
1941 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathlimitbelowvgap \utex_limitbelowvgap:D
1942 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathnolimitsubfactor \utex_nolimitsubfactor:D
1943 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathnolimitsupfactor \utex_nolimitsupfactor:D
1944 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopbinspacing \utex_opbinspacing:D
1945 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopclosespacing \utex_opclosespacing:D
1946 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenbinspacing \utex_openbinspacing:D
1947 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenclosespacing \utex_openclosespacing:D
1948 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopeninnerspacing \utex_openinnerspacing:D
1949 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenopenspacing \utex_openopenspacing:D

1950 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenopspacing \utex_openopspacing:D
1951 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenordspacing \utex_openordspacing:D
1952 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenpunctspacing \utex_openpunctspacing:D
1953 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopenrelspacing \utex_openrelspacing:D
1954 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoperatorsize \utex_operatorsize:D
1955 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopinnerspacing \utex_opinnerspacing:D
1956 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopopenspacing \utex_opopenspacing:D
1957 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopopspacing \utex_opopspacing:D
1958 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathopordspacing \utex_opordspacing:D
1959 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoppunctspacing \utex_oppunctspacing:D
1960 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoprelspacing \utex_oprelspacing:D
1961 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordbinspacing \utex_ordbinspacing:D
1962 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordclosespacing \utex_ordclosespacing:D
1963 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordinnerspacing \utex_ordinnerspacing:D
1964 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordopenspacing \utex_ordopenspacing:D
1965 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordopspacing \utex_ordopspacing:D
1966 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordordspacing \utex_ordordspacing:D
1967 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordpunctspacing \utex_ordpunctspacing:D
1968 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathordreldspacing \utex_ordreldspacing:D
1969 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarkern \utex_overbarkern:D
1970 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarrule \utex_overbarrule:D
1971 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverbarvgap \utex_overbarvgap:D
1972 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverdelimeterbgap
1973 \utex_overdelimeterbgap:D
1974 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathoverdelimitervgap
1975 \utex_overdelimitervgap:D
1976 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctbinspacing \utex_punctbinspacing:D
1977 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctclosespacing
1978 \utex_punctclosespacing:D
1979 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctinnerspacing
1980 \utex_punctinnerspacing:D
1981 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctopenspacing \utex_punctopenspacing:D
1982 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctopspacing \utex_punctopspacing:D
1983 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctordspacing \utex_punctordspacing:D
1984 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctpunctspacing \utex_punctpunctspacing:D
1985 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathpunctrelspacing \utex_punctrelspacing:D
1986 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathquad \utex_quad:D
1987 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreeafter
1988 \utex_radicaldegreeafter:D
1989 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreebefore
1990 \utex_radicaldegreebefore:D
1991 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicaldegreeraise
1992 \utex_radicaldegreeraise:D
1993 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalkern \utex_radicalkern:D
1994 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalrule \utex_radicalrule:D
1995 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathradicalvgap \utex_radicalvgap:D
1996 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelbinspacing \utex_relbinspacing:D
1997 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelclosespacing \utex_relclosespacing:D
1998 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelinnerspacing \utex_relinnerspacing:D
1999 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelopenspacing \utex_reloppenspacing:D
2000 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelopspacing \utex_reloppspacing:D
2001 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelordspacing \utex_relordspacing:D
2002 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelpunctspacing \utex_relpunctspacing:D
2003 __kernel_primitive:NN \Umathrelrelspacing \utex_relrelspacing:D

2004	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathskewedfractionhgap</code>	
2005	<code>\utex_skewedfractionhgap:D</code>	
2006	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathskewedfractionvgap</code>	
2007	<code>\utex_skewedfractionvgap:D</code>	
2008	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathspaceafterscript</code>	<code>\utex_spaceafterscript:D</code>
2009	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstackdenomdown</code>	<code>\utex_stackdenomdown:D</code>
2010	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstacknumup</code>	<code>\utex_stacknumup:D</code>
2011	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathstackvgap</code>	<code>\utex_stackvgap:D</code>
2012	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubshiftdown</code>	<code>\utex_subshiftdown:D</code>
2013	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubshiftdrop</code>	<code>\utex_subshiftdrop:D</code>
2014	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubsupshiftdown</code>	<code>\utex_subsupshiftdown:D</code>
2015	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubsupvgap</code>	<code>\utex_subsupvgap:D</code>
2016	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsubtopmax</code>	<code>\utex_subtopmax:D</code>
2017	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupbottommin</code>	<code>\utex_supbottommin:D</code>
2018	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupshiftdrop</code>	<code>\utex_supshiftdrop:D</code>
2019	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupshiftdown</code>	<code>\utex_supshiftdown:D</code>
2020	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathsupsubbottommax</code>	<code>\utex_supsubbottommax:D</code>
2021	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarkern</code>	<code>\utex_underbarkern:D</code>
2022	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarrule</code>	<code>\utex_underbarrule:D</code>
2023	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderbarvgap</code>	<code>\utex_underbarvgap:D</code>
2024	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderdelimiterbgap</code>	
2025	<code>\utex_underdelimiterbgap:D</code>	
2026	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Umathunderdelimitervgap</code>	
2027	<code>\utex_underdelimitervgap:D</code>	
2028	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Unosubscript</code>	<code>\utex_nosubscript:D</code>
2029	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Unosuperscript</code>	<code>\utex_nosuperscript:D</code>
2030	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uoverdelimiter</code>	<code>\utex_overdelimiter:D</code>
2031	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uradical</code>	<code>\utex_radical:D</code>
2032	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uroot</code>	<code>\utex_root:D</code>
2033	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uskewed</code>	<code>\utex_skewed:D</code>
2034	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uskewedwithdelims</code>	<code>\utex_skewedwithdelims:D</code>
2035	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustack</code>	<code>\utex_stack:D</code>
2036	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustartdisplaymath</code>	<code>\utex_startdisplaymath:D</code>
2037	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustartmath</code>	<code>\utex_startmath:D</code>
2038	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustopdisplaymath</code>	<code>\utex_stopdisplaymath:D</code>
2039	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Ustopmath</code>	<code>\utex_stopmath:D</code>
2040	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Usubscript</code>	<code>\utex_subscript:D</code>
2041	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Usuperscript</code>	<code>\utex_superscript:D</code>
2042	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uunderdelimiter</code>	<code>\utex_underdelimiter:D</code>
2043	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \Uvextensible</code>	<code>\utex_vextensible:D</code>
2044	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \autospacing</code>	<code>\ptex_autospacing:D</code>
2045	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \autoxspacing</code>	<code>\ptex_autoxspacing:D</code>
2046	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \dtou</code>	<code>\ptex_dtou:D</code>
2047	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \epTeXinputencoding</code>	<code>\ptex_inputencoding:D</code>
2048	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \epTeXversion</code>	<code>\ptex_epTeXversion:D</code>
2049	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \euc</code>	<code>\ptex_euc:D</code>
2050	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifdbbox</code>	<code>\ptex_ifdbbox:D</code>
2051	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifddir</code>	<code>\ptex_ifddir:D</code>
2052	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifmdir</code>	<code>\ptex_ifmdir:D</code>
2053	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iftbox</code>	<code>\ptex_iftbox:D</code>
2054	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \iftdir</code>	<code>\ptex_iftdir:D</code>
2055	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifybox</code>	<code>\ptex_ifybox:D</code>
2056	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \ifydir</code>	<code>\ptex_ifydir:D</code>
2057	<code>__kernel_primitive:NN \inhibitglue</code>	<code>\ptex_inhibitglue:D</code>

```

2058 \__kernel_primitive:NN \inhibitxspcode \ptex_inhibitxspcode:D
2059 \__kernel_primitive:NN \jcharwidowpenalty \ptex_jcharwidowpenalty:D
2060 \__kernel_primitive:NN \jfam \ptex_jfam:D
2061 \__kernel_primitive:NN \jfont \ptex_jfont:D
2062 \__kernel_primitive:NN \jis \ptex_jis:D
2063 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kanjiskip \ptex_kanjiskip:D
2064 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kansuji \ptex_kansuji:D
2065 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kansujichar \ptex_kansujichar:D
2066 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kcatcode \ptex_kcatcode:D
2067 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kuten \ptex_kuten:D
2068 \__kernel_primitive:NN \noautospadding \ptex_noautospadding:D
2069 \__kernel_primitive:NN \noautoxspacing \ptex_noautoxspacing:D
2070 \__kernel_primitive:NN \postbreakpenalty \ptex_postbreakpenalty:D
2071 \__kernel_primitive:NN \prebreakpenalty \ptex_prebreakpenalty:D
2072 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexminorversion \ptex_ptexminorversion:D
2073 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexrevision \ptex_ptexrevision:D
2074 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ptexversion \ptex_ptexversion:D
2075 \__kernel_primitive:NN \showmode \ptex_showmode:D
2076 \__kernel_primitive:NN \sjis \ptex_sjis:D
2077 \__kernel_primitive:NN \tate \ptex_tate:D
2078 \__kernel_primitive:NN \tbaselineshift \ptex_tbaselineshift:D
2079 \__kernel_primitive:NN \tfont \ptex_tfont:D
2080 \__kernel_primitive:NN \xkanjiskip \ptex_xkanjiskip:D
2081 \__kernel_primitive:NN \xspcode \ptex_xspcode:D
2082 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ybaselineshift \ptex_ybaselineshift:D
2083 \__kernel_primitive:NN \yoko \ptex_yoko:D
2084 \__kernel_primitive:NN \disablecjktoken \uptex_disablecjktoken:D
2085 \__kernel_primitive:NN \enablecjktoken \uptex_enablecjktoken:D
2086 \__kernel_primitive:NN \forcecjktoken \uptex_forcecjktoken:D
2087 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kchar \uptex_kchar:D
2088 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kchardef \uptex_kchardef:D
2089 \__kernel_primitive:NN \kuten \uptex_kuten:D
2090 \__kernel_primitive:NN \ucs \uptex_ucs:D
2091 \__kernel_primitive:NN \uptexrevision \uptex_uptexrevision:D
2092 \__kernel_primitive:NN \uptexversion \uptex_uptexversion:D
2093 }
2094 }
2095 \__kernel_primitives:
2096 \tex_endgroup:D
2097 </package>
2098 </initex | package>

```

3 Internal kernel functions

```

\__kernel_chk_cs_exist:N
\__kernel_chk_cs_exist:c

```

```
\__kernel_chk_cs_exist:N <cs>
```

This function is only created if debugging is enabled. It checks that $\langle cs \rangle$ exists according to the criteria for $\backslash cs_if_exist_p:N$, and if not raises a kernel-level error.

```
\__kernel_chk_defined:NT
```

```
\__kernel_chk_defined:NT <variable> {<true code>}
```

If $\langle variable \rangle$ is not defined (according to $\backslash cs_if_exist:NTF$), this triggers an error, otherwise the $\langle true code \rangle$ is run.

<u><code>__kernel_chk_expr:nNnN</code></u>	<code>__kernel_chk_expr:nNnN {<expr>} {<eval>} {<convert>} {<caller>}</code>	This function is only created if debugging is enabled. By default it is equivalent to <code>\use_i:nnnn</code> . When expression checking is enabled, it leaves in the input stream the result of <code>\tex_the:D {<eval>} {<expr>} \tex_relax:D</code> after checking that no token was left over. If any token was not taken as part of the expression, there is an error message displaying the result of the evaluation as well as the <code><caller></code> . For instance <code><eval></code> can be <code>__int_eval:w</code> and <code><caller></code> can be <code>\int_eval:n</code> or <code>\int_set:Nn</code> . The argument <code><convert></code> is empty except for mu expressions where it is <code>\tex_mutoglu:D</code> , used for internal purposes.
<u><code>__kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF</code></u>	<code>__kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF {<follow-on>} {<args>} {<false code>}</code>	Evaluates the number of <code><args></code> and leaves the <code><follow-on></code> code followed by a brace group containing the required number of primitive parameter markers (<code>#1</code> , <i>etc.</i>). If the number of <code><args></code> is outside the range $[0, 9]$, the <code><false code></code> is inserted <i>instead</i> of the <code><follow-on></code> .
<u><code>__kernel_deprecation_code:nn</code></u>	<code>__kernel_deprecation_code:nn {<error code>} {<working code>}</code>	Stores both an <code><error></code> and <code><working></code> definition for given material such that they can be exchanged by <code>\debug_on:</code> and <code>\debug_off:</code> .
<u><code>__kernel_exp_not:w *</code></u>	<code>__kernel_exp_not:w {<expandable tokens>} {<content>}</code>	Carries out expansion on the <code><expandable tokens></code> before preventing further expansion of the <code><content></code> as for <code>\exp_not:n</code> . Typically, the <code><expandable tokens></code> will alter the nature of the <code><content></code> , <i>i.e.</i> allow it to be generated in some way.
<code>\l__kernel_expl_bool</code>		A boolean which records the current code syntax status: true if currently inside a code environment. This variable should only be set by <code>\ExplSyntaxOn/\ExplSyntaxOff</code> . (End definition for <code>\l__kernel_expl_bool</code> .)
<u><code>__kernel_file_missing:n</code></u>	<code>__kernel_file_missing:n {<name>}</code>	Expands the <code><name></code> as per <code>__kernel_file_name_sanitize:nN</code> then produces an error message indicating that this file was not found.
<u><code>__kernel_file_name_sanitize:nN</code></u>	<code>__kernel_file_name_sanitize:nN {<name>} {<str var>}</code>	For converting a <code><name></code> to a string where active characters are treated as strings.
<u><code>__kernel_file_input_push:n</code></u> <u><code>__kernel_file_input_pop:</code></u>	<code>__kernel_file_input_push:n {<name>}</code> <code>__kernel_file_input_pop:</code>	Used to push and pop data from the internal file stack: needed only in package mode, where interfacing with the L ^A T _E X 2 _ε kernel is necessary.
<u><code>__kernel_int_add:nnn *</code></u>	<code>__kernel_int_add:nnn {<integer₁₂₃</code>	Expands to the result of adding the three <code><integers></code> (which must be suitable input for <code>\int_eval:w</code>), avoiding intermediate overflow. Overflow occurs only if the overall result is outside $[-2^{31}+1, 2^{31}-1]$. The <code><integers></code> may be of the form <code>\int_eval:w ... \scan_stop:</code> but may be evaluated more than once.

<code>_kernel_ior_open:Nn</code>	<code>_kernel_ior_open:Nn <stream> {<file name>}</code>
<code>_kernel_ior_open:No</code>	

This function has identical syntax to the public version. However, it does not take precautions against active characters in the *<file name>*, and it does not attempt to add a *<path>* to the *<file name>*: it is therefore intended to be used by higher-level functions which have already fully expanded the *<file name>* and which need to perform multiple open or close operations. See for example the implementation of `\file_get_full_name:nN`,

<code>_kernel_iow_with:Nnn</code>	<code>_kernel_iow_with:Nnn <integer> {<value>} {<code>}</code>
--------------------------------------	---

If the *<integer>* is equal to the *<value>* then this function simply runs the *<code>*. Otherwise it saves the current value of the *<integer>*, sets it to the *<value>*, runs the *<code>*, and restores the *<integer>* to its former value. This is used to ensure that the `\newlinechar` is 10 when writing to a stream, which lets `\iow_newline:` work, and that `\errorcontextlines` is -1 when displaying a message.

<code>_kernel_msg_new:nnnn</code>	<code>_kernel_msg_new:nnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<text>} {<more text>}</code>
<code>_kernel_msg_new:nnn</code>	

Creates a kernel *<message>* for a given *<module>*. The message is defined to first give *<text>* and then *<more text>* if the user requests it. If no *<more text>* is available then a standard text is given instead. Within *<text>* and *<more text>* four parameters (#1 to #4) can be used: these will be supplied and expanded at the time the message is used. An error is raised if the *<message>* already exists.

<code>_kernel_msg_set:nnnn</code>	<code>_kernel_msg_set:nnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<text>} {<more text>}</code>
<code>_kernel_msg_set:nnn</code>	

Sets up the text for a kernel *<message>* for a given *<module>*. The message is defined to first give *<text>* and then *<more text>* if the user requests it. If no *<more text>* is available then a standard text is given instead. Within *<text>* and *<more text>* four parameters (#1 to #4) can be used: these will be supplied and expanded at the time the message is used.

<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn</code>	<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code>
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnxxxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnxxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnn</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnn</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nnx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_fatal:nn</code>	

Issues kernel *<module>* error *<message>*, passing *<arg one>* to *<arg four>* to the text-creating functions. After issuing a fatal error the T_EX run halts. Cannot be redirected.

<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnnnnn</code>	<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnnnnn {<module>} {<message>} {<arg one>} {<arg two>} {<arg three>} {<arg four>}</code>
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnxxxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnnnnn</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnxxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnxx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnn</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nnx</code>	
<code>_kernel_msg_error:nn</code>	

Issues kernel *<module>* error *<message>*, passing *<arg one>* to *<arg four>* to the text-creating functions. The error stops processing and issues the text at the terminal. After user input, the run continues. Cannot be redirected.

```

\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnnn \__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnnn {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxxx two} {\arg three} {\arg four}
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nn

```

Issues kernel $\langle module \rangle$ warning $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. The warning text is added to the log file, but the T_EX run is not interrupted.

```

\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnnn \__kernel_msg_info:nnnnnn {\module} {\message} {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxxxx three} {\arg four}
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxxx
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxx
\__kernel_msg_info:nnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnx
\__kernel_msg_info:nn

```

Issues kernel $\langle module \rangle$ information $\langle message \rangle$, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. The information text is added to the log file.

```

\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn * \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {\module} {\message}
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnffff * {\arg one} {\arg two} {\arg three} {\arg four}
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnfff *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnff *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnf *
\__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn *

```

Issues an error, passing $\langle arg one \rangle$ to $\langle arg four \rangle$ to the text-creating functions. The resulting string must be much shorter than a line, otherwise it is cropped.

$\backslash g_kernel_prg_map_int$ This integer is used by non-expandable mapping functions to track the level of nesting in force. The functions $\backslash \langle type \rangle_map_1:w$, $\backslash \langle type \rangle_map_2:w$, *etc.*, labelled by $\backslash g_kernel_prg_map_int$ hold functions to be mapped over various list datatypes in inline and variable mappings.

(End definition for $\backslash g_kernel_prg_map_int$.)

$\backslash c_kernel_randint_max_int$ Maximal allowed argument to $\backslash_kernel_randint:n$. Equal to $2^{17} - 1$.

(End definition for $\backslash c_kernel_randint_max_int$.)

```

\__kernel_randint:n \__kernel_randint:n {\max}

```

Used in an integer expression this gives a pseudo-random number between 1 and $\langle max \rangle$ included. One must have $\langle max \rangle \leq 2^{17} - 1$. The $\langle max \rangle$ must be suitable for $\backslash int_value:w$ (and any $\backslash int_eval:w$ must be terminated by $\backslash scan_stop$: or equivalent).

<code>_kernel_randint:nn</code>	<code>_kernel_randint:nn {⟨min⟩} {⟨max⟩}</code>
----------------------------------	--

Used in an integer expression this gives a pseudo-random number between $\langle min \rangle$ and $\langle max \rangle$ included. The $\langle min \rangle$ and $\langle max \rangle$ must be suitable for `\int_value:w` (and any `\int_eval:w` must be terminated by `\scan_stop:` or equivalent). For small ranges $R = \langle max \rangle - \langle min \rangle + 1 \leq 2^{17} - 1$, $\langle min \rangle - 1 + _kernel_randint:n\{R\}$ is faster.

<code>_kernel_register_show:N</code>	<code>_kernel_register_show:N ⟨register⟩</code>
<code>_kernel_register_show:c</code>	

Used to show the contents of a T_EX register at the terminal, formatted such that internal parts of the mechanism are not visible.

<code>_kernel_register_log:N</code>	<code>_kernel_register_log:N ⟨register⟩</code>
<code>_kernel_register_log:c</code>	

Used to write the contents of a T_EX register to the log file in a form similar to `_kernel_register_show:N`.

<code>_kernel_str_to_other:n</code> ★	<code>_kernel_str_to_other:n {⟨token list⟩}</code>
--	---

Converts the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ to a $\langle other\ string \rangle$, where spaces have category code “other”. This function can be f-expanded without fear of losing a leading space, since spaces do not have category code 10 in its result. It takes a time quadratic in the character count of the string.

<code>_kernel_str_to_other_fast:n</code> ☆	<code>_kernel_str_to_other_fast:n {⟨token list⟩}</code>
---	--

Same behaviour `_kernel_str_to_other:n` but only restricted-expandable. It takes a time linear in the character count of the string.

<code>_kernel_tl_to_str:w</code> ★	<code>_kernel_tl_to_str:w ⟨expandable tokens⟩ {⟨tokens⟩}</code>
-------------------------------------	--

Carries out expansion on the $\langle expandable\ tokens \rangle$ before conversion of the $\langle tokens \rangle$ to a string as describe for `\tl_to_str:n`. Typically, the $\langle expandable\ tokens \rangle$ will alter the nature of the $\langle tokens \rangle$, *i.e.* allow it to be generated in some way. This function requires only a single expansion.

4 Kernel backend functions

These functions are required to pass information to the backend. The nature of these means that they are defined only when the relevant backend is in use.

<code>_kernel_backend_literal:n</code>	<code>_kernel_backend_literal:n {⟨content⟩}</code>
<code>_kernel_backend_literal:(e|x)</code>	

Adds the $\langle content \rangle$ literally to the current vertical list as a whatsit. The nature of the $\langle content \rangle$ will depend on the backend in use.

<code>_kernel_backend_literal_postscript:n</code>	<code>_kernel_backend_literal_postscript:n {⟨PostScript⟩}</code>
<code>_kernel_backend_literal_postscript:x</code>	

Adds the $\langle PostScript \rangle$ literally to the current vertical list as a whatsit. No positioning is applied.

<code>__kernel_backend_literal_pdf:n</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_literal_pdf:n {⟨<i>PDF instructions</i>⟩}</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_literal_pdf:x</code>	

Adds the $\langle \textit{PDF instructions} \rangle$ literally to the current vertical list as a whatsit. No positioning is applied.

<code>__kernel_backend_literal_svg:n</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_literal_svg:n {⟨<i>SVG instructions</i>⟩}</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_literal_svg:x</code>	

Adds the $\langle \textit{SVG instructions} \rangle$ literally to the current vertical list as a whatsit. No positioning is applied.

<code>__kernel_backend_postscript:n</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_postscript:n {⟨<i>PostScript</i>⟩}</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_postscript:x</code>	

Adds the $\langle \textit{PostScript} \rangle$ to the current vertical list as a whatsit. The PostScript reference point is adjusted to match the current position. The PostScript is inserted inside a `SDict begin/end` pair.

<code>__kernel_backend_align_begin:</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_align_begin:</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_align_end:</code>	<code>⟨<i>PostScript literals</i>⟩</code>
	<code>__kernel_backend_align_end:</code>

Arranges to align the PostScript and DVI current positions and scales.

<code>__kernel_backend_scope_begin:</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_scope_begin:</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_scope_end:</code>	<code>⟨<i>content</i>⟩</code>
	<code>__kernel_backend_scope_end:</code>

Creates a scope for instructions at the backend level.

<code>__kernel_backend_matrix:n</code>	<code>__kernel_backend_matrix:n {⟨<i>matrix</i>⟩}</code>
<code>__kernel_backend_matrix:x</code>	

Applies the $\langle \textit{matrix} \rangle$ to the current transformation matrix.

<code>\g__kernel_backend_header_bool</code>

Specifies whether to write headers for the backend.

<code>\l__kernel_color_stack_int</code>	The color stack used in pdfTeX and LuaTeX for the main color.
---	---

5 l3basics implementation

2099 $\langle \textit{*initex} \mid \textit{package} \rangle$

5.1 Renaming some TeX primitives (again)

Having given all the TeX primitives a consistent name, we need to give sensible names to the ones we actually want to use. These will be defined as needed in the appropriate modules, but we do a few now, just to get started.⁷

⁷This renaming gets expensive in terms of csname usage, an alternative scheme would be to just use the `\tex...:D` name in the cases where no good alternative exists.

<code>\if_true:</code>	Then some conditionals.	
<code>\if_false:</code>	2100 <code>\tex_let:D \if_true:</code>	<code>\tex_iftrue:D</code>
<code>\or:</code>	2101 <code>\tex_let:D \if_false:</code>	<code>\tex_iffalse:D</code>
<code>\else:</code>	2102 <code>\tex_let:D \or:</code>	<code>\tex_or:D</code>
<code>\fi:</code>	2103 <code>\tex_let:D \else:</code>	<code>\tex_else:D</code>
<code>\reverse_if:N</code>	2104 <code>\tex_let:D \fi:</code>	<code>\tex_fi:D</code>
<code>\if:w</code>	2105 <code>\tex_let:D \reverse_if:N</code>	<code>\tex_unless:D</code>
<code>\if_charcode:w</code>	2106 <code>\tex_let:D \if:w</code>	<code>\tex_if:D</code>
<code>\if_catcode:w</code>	2107 <code>\tex_let:D \if_charcode:w</code>	<code>\tex_if:D</code>
<code>\if_meaning:w</code>	2108 <code>\tex_let:D \if_catcode:w</code>	<code>\tex_ifcat:D</code>
	2109 <code>\tex_let:D \if_meaning:w</code>	<code>\tex_ifx:D</code>

(End definition for `\if_true:` and others. These functions are documented on page 23.)

<code>\if_mode_math:</code>	TeX lets us detect some if its modes.	
<code>\if_mode_horizontal:</code>	2110 <code>\tex_let:D \if_mode_math:</code>	<code>\tex_ifmmode:D</code>
<code>\if_mode_vertical:</code>	2111 <code>\tex_let:D \if_mode_horizontal:</code>	<code>\tex_ifhmode:D</code>
<code>\if_mode_inner:</code>	2112 <code>\tex_let:D \if_mode_vertical:</code>	<code>\tex_ifvmode:D</code>
	2113 <code>\tex_let:D \if_mode_inner:</code>	<code>\tex_ifinner:D</code>

(End definition for `\if_mode_math:` and others. These functions are documented on page 23.)

<code>\if_cs_exist:N</code>	Building csnames and testing if control sequences exist.	
<code>\if_cs_exist:w</code>	2114 <code>\tex_let:D \if_cs_exist:N</code>	<code>\tex_ifdefined:D</code>
<code>\cs:w</code>	2115 <code>\tex_let:D \if_cs_exist:w</code>	<code>\tex_ifcsname:D</code>
<code>\cs_end:</code>	2116 <code>\tex_let:D \cs:w</code>	<code>\tex_csname:D</code>
	2117 <code>\tex_let:D \cs_end:</code>	<code>\tex_endcsname:D</code>

(End definition for `\if_cs_exist:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 23.)

<code>\exp_after:wN</code>	The five <code>\exp_</code> functions are used in the <code>l3expan</code> module where they are described.	
<code>\exp_not:N</code>	2118 <code>\tex_let:D \exp_after:wN</code>	<code>\tex_expandafter:D</code>
<code>\exp_not:n</code>	2119 <code>\tex_let:D \exp_not:N</code>	<code>\tex_noexpand:D</code>
	2120 <code>\tex_let:D \exp_not:n</code>	<code>\tex_unexpanded:D</code>
	2121 <code>\tex_let:D \exp:w</code>	<code>\tex_romannumeral:D</code>
	2122 <code>\tex_chardef:D \exp_end: = 0 ~</code>	

(End definition for `\exp_after:wN`, `\exp_not:N`, and `\exp_not:n`. These functions are documented on page 33.)

<code>\token_to_meaning:N</code>	Examining a control sequence or token.	
<code>\cs_meaning:N</code>	2123 <code>\tex_let:D \token_to_meaning:N</code>	<code>\tex_meaning:D</code>
	2124 <code>\tex_let:D \cs_meaning:N</code>	<code>\tex_meaning:D</code>

(End definition for `\token_to_meaning:N` and `\cs_meaning:N`. These functions are documented on page 133.)

<code>\tl_to_str:n</code>	Making strings.	
<code>\token_to_str:N</code>	2125 <code>\tex_let:D \tl_to_str:n</code>	<code>\tex_detokenize:D</code>
<code>__kernel_tl_to_str:w</code>	2126 <code>\tex_let:D \token_to_str:N</code>	<code>\tex_string:D</code>
	2127 <code>\tex_let:D __kernel_tl_to_str:w</code>	<code>\tex_detokenize:D</code>

(End definition for `\tl_to_str:n`, `\token_to_str:N`, and `__kernel_tl_to_str:w`. These functions are documented on page 46.)

\scan_stop: The next three are basic functions for which there also exist versions that are safe inside alignments. These safe versions are defined in the `l3prg` module.

\group_begin:

\group_end:

```

2128 \tex_let:D \scan_stop:      \tex_relax:D
2129 \tex_let:D \group_begin:    \tex_begingroup:D
2130 \tex_let:D \group_end:      \tex_endgroup:D

```

(End definition for \scan_stop:, \group_begin:, and \group_end:.. These functions are documented on page 9.)

```

2131 <@@=int>

```

\if_int_compare:w For integers.

__int_to_roman:w

```

2132 \tex_let:D \if_int_compare:w \tex_ifnum:D
2133 \tex_let:D \__int_to_roman:w \tex_romannumeral:D

```

(End definition for \if_int_compare:w and __int_to_roman:w. This function is documented on page 100.)

\group_insert_after:N Adding material after the end of a group.

```

2134 \tex_let:D \group_insert_after:N \tex_aftergroup:D

```

(End definition for \group_insert_after:N. This function is documented on page 9.)

\exp_args:Nc Discussed in `l3expan`, but needed much earlier.

\exp_args:cc

```

2135 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \exp_args:Nc #1#2
2136 { \exp_after:wN #1 \cs:w #2 \cs_end: }
2137 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \exp_args:cc #1#2
2138 { \cs:w #1 \exp_after:wN \cs_end: \cs:w #2 \cs_end: }

```

(End definition for \exp_args:Nc and \exp_args:cc. These functions are documented on page 29.)

\token_to_meaning:c A small number of variants defined by hand. Some of the necessary functions (`\use_i:nn`, `\use_ii:nn`, and `\exp_args:NNc`) are not defined at that point yet, but will be defined before those variants are used. The `\cs_meaning:c` command must check for an undefined control sequence to avoid defining it mistakenly.

\token_to_str:c

\cs_meaning:c

```

2139 \tex_def:D \token_to_str:c { \exp_args:Nc \token_to_str:N }
2140 \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_meaning:c #1
2141 {
2142   \if_cs_exist:w #1 \cs_end:
2143   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
2144   \else:
2145     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
2146   \fi:
2147   { \exp_args:Nc \cs_meaning:N {#1} }
2148   { \tl_to_str:n {undefined} }
2149 }
2150 \tex_let:D \token_to_meaning:c = \cs_meaning:c

```

(End definition for \token_to_meaning:N. This function is documented on page 133.)

5.2 Defining some constants

`\c_zero_int` We need the constant `\c_zero_int` which is used by some functions in the `l3alloc` module. The rest are defined in the `l3int` module – at least for the ones that can be defined with `\tex_chardef:D` or `\tex_mathchardef:D`. For other constants the `l3int` module is required but it can't be used until the allocation has been set up properly!

```
2151 \tex_chardef:D \c_zero_int = 0 ~
```

(End definition for `\c_zero_int`. This variable is documented on page 99.)

`\c_max_register_int` This is here as this particular integer is needed both in package mode and to bootstrap `l3alloc`, and is documented in `l3int`. LuaTeX and those which contain parts of the Omega extensions have more registers available than ϵ -TeX.

```
2152 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_luatexversion:D
2153 \tex_chardef:D \c_max_register_int = 65 535 ~
2154 \tex_else:D
2155 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_omathchardef:D
2156 \tex_omathchardef:D \c_max_register_int = 65535 ~
2157 \tex_else:D
2158 \tex_mathchardef:D \c_max_register_int = 32767 ~
2159 \tex_fi:D
2160 \tex_fi:D
```

(End definition for `\c_max_register_int`. This variable is documented on page 99.)

5.3 Defining functions

We start by providing functions for the typical definition functions. First the local ones.

`\cs_set_nopar:Npn` All assignment functions in L^AT_EX3 should be naturally protected; after all, the T_EX primitives for assignments are and it can be a cause of problems if others aren't.

```
\cs_set_nopar:Npx
\cs_set:Npn
\cs_set:Npx
\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn
\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx
\cs_set_protected:Npn
\cs_set_protected:Npx
2161 \tex_let:D \cs_set_nopar:Npn \tex_def:D
2162 \tex_let:D \cs_set_nopar:Npx \tex_edef:D
2163 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set:Npn
2164 { \tex_long:D \tex_def:D }
2165 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set:Npx
2166 { \tex_long:D \tex_edef:D }
2167 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn
2168 { \tex_protected:D \tex_def:D }
2169 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx
2170 { \tex_protected:D \tex_edef:D }
2171 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set_protected:Npn
2172 { \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D }
2173 \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_def:D \cs_set_protected:Npx
2174 { \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_edef:D }
```

(End definition for `\cs_set_nopar:Npn` and others. These functions are documented on page 11.)

`\cs_gset_nopar:Npn` Global versions of the above functions.

```
\cs_gset_nopar:Npx
\cs_gset:Npn
\cs_gset:Npx
\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn
\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx
\cs_gset_protected:Npn
\cs_gset_protected:Npx
2175 \tex_let:D \cs_gset_nopar:Npn \tex_gdef:D
2176 \tex_let:D \cs_gset_nopar:Npx \tex_xdef:D
2177 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset:Npn
2178 { \tex_long:D \tex_gdef:D }
2179 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset:Npx
```

```

2180 { \tex_long:D \tex_xdef:D }
2181 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn
2182 { \tex_protected:D \tex_gdef:D }
2183 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx
2184 { \tex_protected:D \tex_xdef:D }
2185 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset_protected:Npn
2186 { \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_gdef:D }
2187 \cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_gset_protected:Npx
2188 { \tex_protected:D \tex_long:D \tex_xdef:D }

```

(End definition for `\cs_gset_nopar:Npn` and others. These functions are documented on page 12.)

5.4 Selecting tokens

```

2189 <@@=exp>

```

`\l__exp_internal_tl` Scratch token list variable for `l3expan`, used by `\use:x`, used in defining conditionals. We don't use `tl` methods because `l3basics` is loaded earlier.

```

2190 \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l__exp_internal_tl { }

```

(End definition for `\l__exp_internal_tl`.)

`\use:c` This macro grabs its argument and returns a csname from it.

```

2191 \cs_set:Npn \use:c #1 { \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }

```

(End definition for `\use:c`. This function is documented on page 16.)

`\use:x` Fully expands its argument and passes it to the input stream. Uses the reserved `\l__exp_internal_tl` which we've set up above.

```

2192 \cs_set_protected:Npn \use:x #1
2193 {
2194   \cs_set_nopar:Npx \l__exp_internal_tl {#1}
2195   \l__exp_internal_tl
2196 }

```

(End definition for `\use:x`. This function is documented on page 20.)

```

2197 <@@=use>

```

`\use:e` In non-LuaTeX engines older than 2019, `\expanded` is emulated.

```

2198 \cs_set:Npn \use:e #1 { \tex_expanded:D {#1} }
2199 \tex_ifdefined:D \tex_expanded:D \tex_else:D
2200   \cs_set:Npn \use:e #1 { \exp_args:Ne \use:n {#1} }
2201 \tex_fi:D

```

(End definition for `\use:e`. This function is documented on page 20.)

```

2202 <@@=exp>

```

`\use:n` These macros grab their arguments and return them back to the input (with outer braces removed).

```

\use:nn 2203 \cs_set:Npn \use:n #1 {#1}
\use:nnn 2204 \cs_set:Npn \use:nn #1#2 {#1#2}
\use:nnnn 2205 \cs_set:Npn \use:nnn #1#2#3 {#1#2#3}
2206 \cs_set:Npn \use:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {#1#2#3#4}

```

(End definition for `\use:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 19.)

`\use_i:nn` The equivalent to L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\@firstoftwo` and `\@secondoftwo`.

`\use_ii:nn` 2207 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i:nn #1#2 {#1}`
 2208 `\cs_set:Npn \use_ii:nn #1#2 {#2}`

(End definition for `\use_i:nn` and `\use_ii:nn`. These functions are documented on page 19.)

`\use_i:nnn` We also need something for picking up arguments from a longer list.

`\use_ii:nnn` 2209 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i:nnn #1#2#3 {#1}`
`\use_iii:nnn` 2210 `\cs_set:Npn \use_ii:nnn #1#2#3 {#2}`
`\use_i_ii:nnn` 2211 `\cs_set:Npn \use_iii:nnn #1#2#3 {#3}`
`\use_i:nnnn` 2212 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i_ii:nnn #1#2#3 {#1#2}`
`\use_ii:nnnn` 2213 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {#1}`
`\use_iii:nnnn` 2214 `\cs_set:Npn \use_ii:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {#2}`
`\use_iv:nnnn` 2215 `\cs_set:Npn \use_iii:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {#3}`
 2216 `\cs_set:Npn \use_iv:nnnn #1#2#3#4 {#4}`

(End definition for `\use_i:nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 19.)

`\use_ii_i:nn`

2217 `\cs_set:Npn \use_ii_i:nn #1#2 { #2 #1 }`

(End definition for `\use_ii_i:nn`. This function is documented on page 20.)

`\use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w` Functions that gobble everything until they see either `\q_nil`, `\q_stop`, or `\q_recursion_stop`, respectively.

`\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w`
`\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w` 2218 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w #1 \q_nil { }`
 2219 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w #1 \q_stop { }`
 2220 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w #1 \q_recursion_stop { }`

(End definition for `\use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w`, `\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w`, and `\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w`. These functions are documented on page 21.)

`\use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw` Same as above but execute first argument after gobbling. Very useful when you need to skip the rest of a mapping sequence but want an easy way to control what should be expanded next.

`\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw`
`\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw` 2221 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw #1#2 \q_nil {#1}`
 2222 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw #1#2 \q_stop {#1}`
 2223 `\cs_set:Npn \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw`
 2224 `#1#2 \q_recursion_stop {#1}`

(End definition for `\use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw`, `\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw`, and `\use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw`. These functions are documented on page 21.)

5.5 Gobbling tokens from input

`\use_none:n` To gobble tokens from the input we use a standard naming convention: the number of tokens gobbled is given by the number of n's following the : in the name. Although we could define functions to remove ten arguments or more using separate calls of `\use_none:nnnnn`, this is very non-intuitive to the programmer who will assume that expanding such a function once takes care of gobbling all the tokens in one go.

`\use_none:nnnnn` 2225 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none:n #1 { }`
`\use_none:nnnnnn` 2226 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none:nn #1#2 { }`
`\use_none:nnnnnnnn` 2227 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnn #1#2#3 { }`
`\use_none:nnnnnnnnn` 2228 `\cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnn #1#2#3#4 { }`

```

2229 \cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5 { }
2230 \cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6 { }
2231 \cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7 { }
2232 \cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 { }
2233 \cs_set:Npn \use_none:nnnnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9 { }

```

(End definition for `\use_none:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 20.)

5.6 Debugging and patching later definitions

```

2234 <@@=debug>

```

`__kernel_if_debug:TF` A more meaningful test of whether debugging is enabled than messing up with guards. We can also more easily change the logic in one place then. This is needed primarily for deprecations.

```

2235 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_if_debug:TF #1#2 {#2}

```

(End definition for `__kernel_if_debug:TF`.)

`\debug_on:n` Stubs.

```

\debug_off:n
2236 \cs_set_protected:Npn \debug_on:n #1
2237 {
2238   \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { enable-debug }
2239   { \tl_to_str:n { \debug_on:n {#1} } }
2240 }
2241 \cs_set_protected:Npn \debug_off:n #1
2242 {
2243   \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { enable-debug }
2244   { \tl_to_str:n { \debug_off:n {#1} } }
2245 }

```

(End definition for `\debug_on:n` and `\debug_off:n`. These functions are documented on page 24.)

`\debug_suspend:`

```

\debug_resume:
2246 \cs_set_protected:Npn \debug_suspend: { }
2247 \cs_set_protected:Npn \debug_resume: { }

```

(End definition for `\debug_suspend:` and `\debug_resume:`. These functions are documented on page 24.)

`__kernel_deprecation_code:nn`

Some commands were more recently deprecated and not yet removed; only make these into errors if the user requests it. This relies on two token lists, filled up in `l3deprecation`.

```

\g__debug_deprecation_on_tl
\g__debug_deprecation_off_tl
2248 \cs_set_nopar:Npn \g__debug_deprecation_on_tl { }
2249 \cs_set_nopar:Npn \g__debug_deprecation_off_tl { }
2250 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn #1#2
2251 {
2252   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__debug_deprecation_on_tl {#1}
2253   \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__debug_deprecation_off_tl {#2}
2254 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_deprecation_code:nn`, `\g__debug_deprecation_on_tl`, and `\g__debug_deprecation_off_tl`.)

5.7 Conditional processing and definitions

2255 `<@@=prg>`

Underneath any predicate function (`_p`) or other conditional forms (`TF`, etc.) is a built-in logic saying that it after all of the testing and processing must return the *<state>* this leaves `TeX` in. Therefore, a simple user interface could be something like

```
\if_meaning:w #1#2
  \prg_return_true:
\else:
  \if_meaning:w #1#3
  \prg_return_true:
\else:
  \prg_return_false:
\fi:
\fi:
```

Usually, a `TeX` programmer would have to insert a number of `\exp_after:wN`s to ensure the state value is returned at exactly the point where the last conditional is finished. However, that obscures the code and forces the `TeX` programmer to prove that he/she knows the $2^n - 1$ table. We therefore provide the simpler interface.

`\prg_return_true:` The idea here is that `\exp:w` expands fully any `\else:` and `\fi:` that are waiting to be discarded, before reaching the `\exp_end:` which leaves an empty expansion. The code can then leave either the first or second argument in the input stream. This means that all of the branching code has to contain at least two tokens: see how the logical tests are actually implemented to see this.

```
2256 \cs_set:Npn \prg_return_true:
2257 { \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn \exp:w }
2258 \cs_set:Npn \prg_return_false:
2259 { \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn \exp:w }
```

An extended state space could be implemented by including a more elaborate function in place of `\use_i:nn/\use_ii:nn`. Provided two arguments are absorbed then the code would work.

(End definition for `\prg_return_true:` and `\prg_return_false:`. These functions are documented on page 106.)

`\prg_set_conditional:Npnn` The user functions for the types using parameter text from the programmer. The various functions only differ by which function is used for the assignment. For those `Npnn` type functions, we must grab the parameter text, reading everything up to a left brace before continuing. Then split the base function into name and signature, and feed *<{<name>}<{<signature>}<{<boolean>}<{<set or new>}<{<maybe protected>}<{<parameters>}<{<TF,...>}<{<code>}<* to the auxiliary function responsible for defining all conditionals. Note that `e` stands for expandable and `p` for protected.

```
2260 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_set_conditional:Npnn
2261 { \prg_generate_conditional_parm:NNNpnn \cs_set:Npn e }
2262 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_new_conditional:Npnn
2263 { \prg_generate_conditional_parm:NNNpnn \cs_new:Npn e }
2264 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_set_protected_conditional:Npnn
2265 { \prg_generate_conditional_parm:NNNpnn \cs_set_protected:Npn p }
2266 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn
2267 { \prg_generate_conditional_parm:NNNpnn \cs_new_protected:Npn p }
```

```

2268 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional_parm:NNNpnn #1#2#3#4#
2269 {
2270   \use:x
2271   {
2272     \__prg_generate_conditional:nnNNNnnn
2273     \cs_split_function:N #3
2274   }
2275   #1 #2 {#4}
2276 }

```

(End definition for \prg_set_conditional:Npnn and others. These functions are documented on page 104.)

\prg_set_conditional:Nnn

\prg_new_conditional:Nnn

\prg_set_protected_conditional:Nnn

\prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn

__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn

__prg_generate_conditional_count:nnNNNnn

The user functions for the types automatically inserting the correct parameter text based on the signature. The various functions only differ by which function is used for the assignment. Split the base function into name and signature. The second auxiliary generates the parameter text from the number of letters in the signature. Then feed $\{\langle name \rangle\} \{\langle signature \rangle\} \langle boolean \rangle \{\langle set \text{ or } new \rangle\} \{\langle maybe \text{ protected} \rangle\} \{\langle parameters \rangle\} \{\text{TF}, \dots\} \{\langle code \rangle\}$ to the auxiliary function responsible for defining all conditionals. If the $\langle signature \rangle$ has more than 9 letters, the definition is aborted since T_EX macros have at most 9 arguments. The erroneous case where the function name contains no colon is captured later.

```

2277 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_set_conditional:Nnn
2278 { \__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn \cs_set:Npn e }
2279 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_new_conditional:Nnn
2280 { \__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn \cs_new:Npn e }
2281 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_set_protected_conditional:Nnn
2282 { \__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn \cs_set_protected:Npn p }
2283 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn
2284 { \__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn \cs_new_protected:Npn p }
2285 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional_count:NNNnn #1#2#3
2286 {
2287   \use:x
2288   {
2289     \__prg_generate_conditional_count:nnNNNnn
2290     \cs_split_function:N #3
2291   }
2292   #1 #2
2293 }
2294 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional_count:nnNNNnn #1#2#3#4#5
2295 {
2296   \__kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF
2297   { \__prg_generate_conditional:nnNNNnnn {#1} {#2} #3 #4 #5 }
2298   { \tl_count:n {#2} }
2299   {
2300     \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { bad-number-of-arguments }
2301     { \token_to_str:c { #1 : #2 } }
2302     { \tl_count:n {#2} }
2303   }
2304   \use_none:nn
2305 }

```

(End definition for \prg_set_conditional:Nnn and others. These functions are documented on page 104.)

```

\__prg_generate_conditional:nnNNNnnn
\__prg_generate_conditional:NNnnnnNw
\__prg_generate_conditional_test:w
\__prg_generate_conditional_fast:nw

```

The workhorse here is going through a list of desired forms, *i.e.*, p, TF, T and F. The first three arguments come from splitting up the base form of the conditional, which gives the name, signature and a boolean to signal whether or not there was a colon in the name. In the absence of a colon, we throw an error and don't define any conditional. The fourth and fifth arguments build up the defining function. The sixth is the parameters to use (possibly empty), the seventh is the list of forms to define, the eighth is the replacement text which we will augment when defining the forms. The use of `\tl_to_str:n` makes the later loop more robust.

A large number of our low-level conditionals look like `<code> \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:` so we optimize this special case by calling `__prg_generate_conditional_fast:nw {<code>}`. This passes `\use_i:nn` instead of `\use_i_ii:nnn` to functions such as `__prg_generate_p_form:wNNnnnnN`.

```

2306 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional:nnNNNnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
2307 {
2308   \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #3
2309     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { missing-colon }
2310     { \token_to_str:c {#1} }
2311     \exp_after:wN \use_none:nn
2312   \fi:
2313   \use:x
2314   {
2315     \exp_not:N \__prg_generate_conditional:NNnnnnNw
2316     \exp_not:n { #4 #5 {#1} {#2} {#6} }
2317     \__prg_generate_conditional_test:w
2318     #8 \q_mark
2319     \__prg_generate_conditional_fast:nw
2320     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: \q_mark
2321     \use_none:n
2322     \exp_not:n { {#8} \use_i_ii:nnn }
2323     \tl_to_str:n {#7}
2324     \exp_not:n { , \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop }
2325   }
2326 }
2327 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional_test:w
2328   #1 \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: \q_mark #2
2329   { #2 {#1} }
2330 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional_fast:nw #1#2 \exp_not:n #3
2331   { \exp_not:n { {#1} \use_i:nn } }

```

Looping through the list of desired forms. First are six arguments and seventh is the form. Use the form to call the correct type. If the form does not exist, the `\use:c` construction results in `\relax`, and the error message is displayed (unless the form is empty, to allow for {T, , F}), then `\use_none:nnnnnnnn` cleans up. Otherwise, the error message is removed by the variant form.

```

2332 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_conditional:NNnnnnNw #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 ,
2333 {
2334   \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #8
2335     \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
2336   \fi:
2337   \use:c { __prg_generate_ #8 _form:wNNnnnnN }
2338   \tl_if_empty:nF {#8}
2339   {
2340     \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx

```

```

2341         { kernel } { conditional-form-unknown }
2342         {#8} { \token_to_str:c { #3 : #4 } }
2343     }
2344     \use_none:nnnnnnnn
2345     \q_stop
2346     #1 #2 {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} #7
2347     \__prg_generate_conditional:NNnnnnNw #1 #2 {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} #7
2348 }

```

(End definition for __prg_generate_conditional:nnNNnnnn and others.)

```

\__prg_generate_p_form:wNNnnnnN
\__prg_generate_TF_form:wNNnnnnN
\__prg_generate_T_form:wNNnnnnN
\__prg_generate_F_form:wNNnnnnN
\__prg_p_true:w

```

How to generate the various forms. Those functions take the following arguments: 1: junk, 2: \cs_set:Npn or similar, 3: p (for protected conditionals) or e, 4: function name, 5: signature, 6: parameter text, 7: replacement (possibly trimmed by __prg_generate_conditional_fast:nw), 8: \use_i_ii:nnn or \use_i:nn (for “fast” conditionals). Remember that the logic-returning functions expect two arguments to be present after \exp_end:: notice the construction of the different variants relies on this, and that the TF and F variants will be slightly faster than the T version. The p form is only valid for expandable tests, we check for that by making sure that the second argument is empty. For “fast” conditionals, #7 has an extra \if_.... To optimize a bit further we could replace \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nnn and similar by a single macro similar to __prg_p_true:w. The drawback is that if the T or F arguments are actually missing, the recovery from the runaway argument would not insert \fi: back, messing up nesting of conditionals.

```

2349 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_p_form:wNNnnnnN
2350     #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6#7#8
2351 {
2352     \if_meaning:w e #3
2353     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
2354     \else:
2355     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
2356     \fi:
2357     {
2358         #8
2359         { \exp_args:Nc #2 { #4 _p: #5 } #6 }
2360         { { #7 \exp_end: \c_true_bool \c_false_bool } }
2361         { #7 \__prg_p_true:w \fi: \c_false_bool }
2362     }
2363     {
2364         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { protected-predicate }
2365         { \token_to_str:c { #4 _p: #5 } }
2366     }
2367 }
2368 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_T_form:wNNnnnnN
2369     #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6#7#8
2370 {
2371     #8
2372     { \exp_args:Nc #2 { #4 : #5 T } #6 }
2373     { { #7 \exp_end: \use:n \use_none:n } }
2374     { #7 \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn \fi: \use_none:n }
2375 }
2376 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_F_form:wNNnnnnN
2377     #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6#7#8

```

```

2378 {
2379   #8
2380   { \exp_args:Nc #2 { #4 : #5 F } #6 }
2381   { { #7 \exp_end: { } } }
2382   { #7 \exp_after:wN \use_none:nn \fi: \use:n }
2383 }
2384 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_generate_TF_form:wNNnnnnN
2385   #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6#7#8
2386 {
2387   #8
2388   { \exp_args:Nc #2 { #4 : #5 TF } #6 }
2389   { { #7 \exp_end: } }
2390   { #7 \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nnn \fi: \use_ii:nn }
2391 }
2392 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_p_true:w \fi: \c_false_bool { \fi: \c_true_bool }

```

(End definition for `__prg_generate_p_form:wNNnnnnN` and others.)

`\prg_set_eq_conditional:NNn` The setting-equal functions. Split both functions and feed $\{\langle name_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle signature_1 \rangle\}$ $\langle boolean_1 \rangle$ $\{\langle name_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle signature_2 \rangle\}$ $\langle boolean_2 \rangle$ $\langle copying\ function \rangle$ $\langle conditions \rangle$, `\q-recursion_tail`, `\q-recursion_stop` to a first auxiliary.

```

2393 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_set_eq_conditional:NNn
2394 { \__prg_set_eq_conditional:NNNn \cs_set_eq:cc }
2395 \cs_set_protected:Npn \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn
2396 { \__prg_set_eq_conditional:NNNn \cs_new_eq:cc }
2397 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional:NNNn #1#2#3#4
2398 {
2399   \use:x
2400   {
2401     \exp_not:N \__prg_set_eq_conditional:nnNnnNNw
2402     \cs_split_function:N #2
2403     \cs_split_function:N #3
2404     \exp_not:N #1
2405     \tl_to_str:n {#4}
2406     \exp_not:n { , \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop }
2407   }
2408 }

```

(End definition for `\prg_set_eq_conditional:NNn`, `\prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn`, and `__prg_set_eq_conditional:NNNn`. These functions are documented on page 105.)

`__prg_set_eq_conditional:nnNnnNWw` Split the function to be defined, and setup a manual clist loop over argument #6 of the first auxiliary. The second auxiliary receives twice three arguments coming from splitting the function to be defined and the function to copy. Make sure that both functions contained a colon, otherwise we don't know how to build conditionals, hence abort. Call the looping macro, with arguments $\{\langle name_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle signature_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle name_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle signature_2 \rangle\}$ $\langle copying\ function \rangle$ and followed by the comma list. At each step in the loop, make sure that the conditional form we copy is defined, and copy it, otherwise abort.

```

2409 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional:nnNnnNWw #1#2#3#4#5#6
2410 {
2411   \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #3
2412     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { missing-colon }
2413     { \token_to_str:c {#1} }
2414   \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w

```

```

2415 \fi:
2416 \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #6
2417 \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { missing-colon }
2418 { \token_to_str:c {#4} }
2419 \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
2420 \fi:
2421 \__prg_set_eq_conditional_loop:nnnnNw {#1} {#2} {#4} {#5}
2422 }
2423 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional_loop:nnnnNw #1#2#3#4#5#6 ,
2424 {
2425 \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #6
2426 \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
2427 \fi:
2428 \use:c { __prg_set_eq_conditional_ #6 _form:wNnnnn }
2429 \tl_if_empty:nF {#6}
2430 {
2431 \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx
2432 { kernel } { conditional-form-unknown }
2433 {#6} { \token_to_str:c { #1 : #2 } }
2434 }
2435 \use_none:nnnnnn
2436 \q_stop
2437 #5 {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4}
2438 \__prg_set_eq_conditional_loop:nnnnNw {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} #5
2439 }
2440 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional_p_form:wNnnnn #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6
2441 { #2 { #3 _p : #4 } { #5 _p : #6 } }
2442 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional_TF_form:wNnnnn #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6
2443 { #2 { #3 : #4 TF } { #5 : #6 TF } }
2444 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional_T_form:wNnnnn #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6
2445 { #2 { #3 : #4 T } { #5 : #6 T } }
2446 \cs_set:Npn \__prg_set_eq_conditional_F_form:wNnnnn #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5#6
2447 { #2 { #3 : #4 F } { #5 : #6 F } }

```

(End definition for `__prg_set_eq_conditional:nnNnnNNw` and others.)

All that is left is to define the canonical boolean true and false. I think Michael originated the idea of expandable boolean tests. At first these were supposed to expand into either TT or TF to be tested using `\if:w` but this was later changed to 00 and 01, so they could be used in logical operations. Later again they were changed to being numerical constants with values of 1 for true and 0 for false. We need this from the get-go.

```

\c_true_bool Here are the canonical boolean values.
\c_false_bool
2448 \tex_chardef:D \c_true_bool = 1 ~
2449 \tex_chardef:D \c_false_bool = 0 ~

```

(End definition for `\c_true_bool` and `\c_false_bool`. These variables are documented on page 22.)

5.8 Dissecting a control sequence

```

2450 <@@=cs>

```

`__cs_count_signature:N` `__cs_count_signature:N` $\langle function \rangle$

Splits the $\langle function \rangle$ into the $\langle name \rangle$ (*i.e.* the part before the colon) and the $\langle signature \rangle$ (*i.e.* after the colon). The $\langle number \rangle$ of tokens in the $\langle signature \rangle$ is then left in the input stream. If there was no $\langle signature \rangle$ then the result is the marker value -1 .

`__cs_get_function_name:N` \star `__cs_get_function_name:N` $\langle function \rangle$

Splits the $\langle function \rangle$ into the $\langle name \rangle$ (*i.e.* the part before the colon) and the $\langle signature \rangle$ (*i.e.* after the colon). The $\langle name \rangle$ is then left in the input stream without the escape character present made up of tokens with category code 12 (other).

`__cs_get_function_signature:N` \star `__cs_get_function_signature:N` $\langle function \rangle$

Splits the $\langle function \rangle$ into the $\langle name \rangle$ (*i.e.* the part before the colon) and the $\langle signature \rangle$ (*i.e.* after the colon). The $\langle signature \rangle$ is then left in the input stream made up of tokens with category code 12 (other).

`__cs_tmp:w` Function used for various short-term usages, for instance defining functions whose definition involves tokens which are hard to insert normally (spaces, characters with category other).

`\cs_to_str:N` This converts a control sequence into the character string of its name, removing the leading escape character. This turns out to be a non-trivial matter as there are different cases:

`__cs_to_str:N`

`__cs_to_str:w`

- The usual case of a printable escape character;
- the case of a non-printable escape characters, e.g., when the value of the `\escapechar` is negative;
- when the escape character is a space.

One approach to solve this is to test how many tokens result from `\token_to_str:N \a`. If there are two tokens, then the escape character is printable, while if it is non-printable then only one is present.

However, there is an additional complication: the control sequence itself may start with a space. Clearly that should *not* be lost in the process of converting to a string. So the approach adopted is a little more intricate still. When the escape character is printable, `\token_to_str:N _` yields the escape character itself and a space. The character codes are different, thus the `\if:w` test is false, and $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$ reads `__cs_to_str:N` after turning the following control sequence into a string; this auxiliary removes the escape character, and stops the expansion of the initial `\tex_romannumeral:D`. The second case is that the escape character is not printable. Then the `\if:w` test is unfinished after reading a the space from `\token_to_str:N _`, and the auxiliary `__cs_to_str:w` is expanded, feeding `-` as a second character for the test; the test is false, and $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$ skips to `\fi:`, then performs `\token_to_str:N`, and stops the `\tex_romannumeral:D` with `\c_zero_int`. The last case is that the escape character is itself a space. In this case, the `\if:w` test is true, and the auxiliary `__cs_to_str:w` comes into play, inserting `-\int_value:w`, which expands `\c_zero_int` to the character 0. The initial `\tex_romannumeral:D` then sees 0, which is not a terminated number, followed by the escape character, a space,

which is removed, terminating the expansion of `\tex_roman numeral:D`. In all three cases, `\cs_to_str:N` takes two expansion steps to be fully expanded.

```
2451 \cs_set:Npn \cs_to_str:N
2452 {
```

We implement the expansion scheme using `\tex_roman numeral:D` terminating it with `\c_zero_int` rather than using `\exp:w` and `\exp_end:` as we normally do. The reason is that the code heavily depends on terminating the expansion with `\c_zero_int` so we make this dependency explicit.

```
2453 \tex_roman numeral:D
2454 \if:w \token_to_str:N \__cs_to_str:w \fi:
2455 \exp_after:wN \__cs_to_str:N \token_to_str:N
2456 }
2457 \cs_set:Npn \__cs_to_str:N #1 { \c_zero_int }
2458 \cs_set:Npn \__cs_to_str:w #1 \__cs_to_str:N
2459 { - \int_value:w \fi: \exp_after:wN \c_zero_int }
```

If speed is a concern we could use `\csstring` in LuaTeX. For the empty csname that primitive gives an empty result while the current `\cs_to_str:N` gives incorrect results in all engines (this is impossible to fix without huge performance hit).

(End definition for `\cs_to_str:N`, `__cs_to_str:N`, and `__cs_to_str:w`. This function is documented on page 17.)

`\cs_split_function:N`

This function takes a function name and splits it into name with the escape char removed and argument specification. In addition to this, a third argument, a boolean *<true>* or *<false>* is returned with *<true>* for when there is a colon in the function and *<false>* if there is not.

We cannot use `:` directly as it has the wrong category code so an x-type expansion is used to force the conversion.

First ensure that we actually get a properly evaluated string by expanding `\cs_to_str:N` twice. If the function contained a colon, the auxiliary takes as #1 the function name, delimited by the first colon, then the signature #2, delimited by `\q_mark`, then `\c_true_bool` as #3, and #4 cleans up until `\q_stop`. Otherwise, the #1 contains the function name and `\q_mark \c_true_bool`, #2 is empty, #3 is `\c_false_bool`, and #4 cleans up. The second auxiliary trims the trailing `\q_mark` from the function name if present (that is, if the original function had no colon).

```
2460 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__cs_tmp:w #1
2461 {
2462   \cs_set:Npn \cs_split_function:N ##1
2463   {
2464     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
2465     \__cs_split_function_auxi:w
2466     \cs_to_str:N ##1 \q_mark \c_true_bool
2467     #1 \q_mark \c_false_bool \q_stop
2468   }
2469   \cs_set:Npn \__cs_split_function_auxi:w
2470   ##1 #1 ##2 \q_mark ##3##4 \q_stop
2471   { \__cs_split_function_auxii:w ##1 \q_mark \q_stop {##2} ##3 }
2472   \cs_set:Npn \__cs_split_function_auxii:w ##1 \q_mark ##2 \q_stop
2473   { {##1} }
2474 }
2475 \exp_after:wN \__cs_tmp:w \token_to_str:N :
```

(End definition for `\cs_split_function:N`, `__cs_split_function_auxi:w`, and `__cs_split_function_auxii:w`. This function is documented on page 17.)

5.9 Exist or free

A control sequence is said to *exist* (to be used) if has an entry in the hash table and its meaning is different from the primitive `\relax` token. A control sequence is said to be *free* (to be defined) if it does not already exist.

`\cs_if_exist_p:N` Two versions for checking existence. For the `N` form we firstly check for `\scan_stop:` and then if it is in the hash table. There is no problem when inputting something like `\else:` or `\fi:` as `TEX` will only ever skip input in case the token tested against is `\scan_stop:`.

```
\cs_if_exist_p:c
\cs_if_exist:NTF
\cs_if_exist:cTF
2476 \prg_set_conditional:Npnn \cs_if_exist:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
2477 {
2478   \if_meaning:w #1 \scan_stop:
2479   \prg_return_false:
2480   \else:
2481     \if_cs_exist:N #1
2482     \prg_return_true:
2483     \else:
2484       \prg_return_false:
2485     \fi:
2486   \fi:
2487 }
```

For the `c` form we firstly check if it is in the hash table and then for `\scan_stop:` so that we do not add it to the hash table unless it was already there. Here we have to be careful as the text to be skipped if the first test is false may contain tokens that disturb the scanner. Therefore, we ensure that the second test is performed after the first one has concluded completely.

```
2488 \prg_set_conditional:Npnn \cs_if_exist:c #1 { p , T , F , TF }
2489 {
2490   \if_cs_exist:w #1 \cs_end:
2491   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
2492   \else:
2493     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
2494   \fi:
2495   {
2496     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \cs:w #1 \cs_end: \scan_stop:
2497     \prg_return_false:
2498     \else:
2499       \prg_return_true:
2500     \fi:
2501   }
2502   \prg_return_false:
2503 }
```

(End definition for `\cs_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 22.)

`\cs_if_free_p:N` The logical reversal of the above.

```
\cs_if_free_p:c
\cs_if_free:NTF
\cs_if_free:cTF
2504 \prg_set_conditional:Npnn \cs_if_free:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
2505 {
2506   \if_meaning:w #1 \scan_stop:
2507   \prg_return_true:
```

```

2508     \else:
2509         \if_cs_exist:N #1
2510         \prg_return_false:
2511     \else:
2512         \prg_return_true:
2513     \fi:
2514 \fi:
2515 }
2516 \prg_set_conditional:Npnn \cs_if_free:c #1 { p , T , F , TF }
2517 {
2518     \if_cs_exist:w #1 \cs_end:
2519     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
2520 \else:
2521     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
2522 \fi:
2523 {
2524     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \cs:w #1 \cs_end: \scan_stop:
2525     \prg_return_true:
2526 \else:
2527     \prg_return_false:
2528 \fi:
2529 }
2530 { \prg_return_true: }
2531 }

```

(End definition for `\cs_if_free:N`. This function is documented on page 22.)

`\cs_if_exist_use:N` The `\cs_if_exist_use:...` functions cannot be implemented as conditionals because the true branch must leave both the control sequence itself and the true code in the input stream. For the `c` variants, we are careful not to put the control sequence in the hash table if it does not exist. In LuaTeX we could use the `\lastnamedcs` primitive.

```

2532 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:NTF #1#2
2533 { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 { #1 #2 } }
2534 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:NF #1
2535 { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 { #1 } }
2536 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:NT #1 #2
2537 { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 { #1 #2 } { } }
2538 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:N #1
2539 { \cs_if_exist:NTF #1 { #1 } { } }
2540 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:cTF #1#2
2541 { \cs_if_exist:cTF {#1} { \use:c {#1} #2 } }
2542 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:cF #1
2543 { \cs_if_exist:cTF {#1} { \use:c {#1} } }
2544 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:cT #1#2
2545 { \cs_if_exist:cTF {#1} { \use:c {#1} #2 } { } }
2546 \cs_set:Npn \cs_if_exist_use:c #1
2547 { \cs_if_exist:cTF {#1} { \use:c {#1} } { } }

```

(End definition for `\cs_if_exist_use:N`. This function is documented on page 16.)

5.10 Preliminaries for new functions

We provide two kinds of functions that can be used to define control sequences. On the one hand we have functions that check if their argument doesn't already exist, they are

Before we can define them, we need some auxiliary macros that allow us to generate error messages. The next few definitions here are only temporary, they will be redefined later on.

```

2548 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx #1#2#3#4
2549 {
2550   \tex_newlinechar:D = '\^^J \scan_stop:
2551   \tex_errmessage:D
2552   {
2553     !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
2554     Argh,~internal~LaTeX3~error! ^^J ^^J
2555     Module ~ #1 , ~ message~name~#2": ^^J
2556     Arguments~'~#3'~and~'~#4' ^^J ^^J
2557     This~is~one~for~The~LaTeX3~Project:~bailing~out
2558   }
2559   \tex_end:D
2560 }
2561 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_error:nnx #1#2#3
2562 { \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx {#1} {#2} {#3} { } }
2563 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_error:nn #1#2
2564 { \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx {#1} {#2} { } { } }

```

`\msg line context:` Another one from l3msg which will be altered later.

(End definition for \msg line context:. This function is documented on page 151.)

```

2567 \cs_set_protected:Npn \iow_log:x
2568 { \tex_immediate:D \tex_write:D -1 }
2569 \cs_set_protected:Npn \iow_term:x
2570 { \tex_immediate:D \tex_write:D 16 }

```

<pre>_kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N</pre>	<p>This command is called by <code>\cs_new_nopar:Npn</code> and <code>\cs_new_eq:NN</code> <i>etc.</i> to make sure that the argument sequence is not already in use. If it is, an error is signalled. It checks if <code><csname></code> is undefined or <code>\scan_stop:.</code> Otherwise an error message is issued. We have to make sure we don't put the argument into the conditional processing since it may be an <code>\if...</code> type function!</p>
<pre>_kernel_chk_if_free_cs:c</pre>	

335

```

2574     {
2575         \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { command-already-defined }
2576         { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \token_to_meaning:N #1 }
2577     }
2578 }
2579 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:c
2580 { \exp_args:Nc \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N }

```

(End definition for __kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N.)

5.11 Defining new functions

```

2581 <@@=cs>

```

Function which check that the control sequence is free before defining it.

```

\cs_new_nopar:Npn
\cs_new_nopar:Npx
\cs_new:Npn
\cs_new:Npx
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn
\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npx
\cs_new_protected:Npn
\cs_new_protected:Npx
\__cs_tmp:w
2582 \cs_set:Npn \__cs_tmp:w #1#2
2583 {
2584     \cs_set_protected:Npn #1 ##1
2585     {
2586         \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N ##1
2587         #2 ##1
2588     }
2589 }
2590 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_nopar:Npn \cs_gset_nopar:Npn
2591 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_nopar:Npx \cs_gset_nopar:Npx
2592 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new:Npn \cs_gset:Npn
2593 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new:Npx \cs_gset:Npx
2594 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn
2595 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npx \cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx
2596 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_gset_protected:Npn
2597 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected:Npx \cs_gset_protected:Npx

```

(End definition for \cs_new_nopar:Npn and others. These functions are documented on page 11.)

\cs_set_nopar:cpn Like \cs_set_nopar:Npn and \cs_new_nopar:Npn, except that the first argument consists of the sequence of characters that should be used to form the name of the desired control sequence (the c stands for csname argument, see the expansion module). Global versions are also provided.

\cs_new_nopar:cpn \cs_set_nopar:cpn<string><rep-text> turns <string> into a csname and then assigns <rep-text> to it by using \cs_set_nopar:Npn. This means that there might be a parameter string between the two arguments.

```

2598 \cs_set:Npn \__cs_tmp:w #1#2
2599 { \cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn #1 { \exp_args:Nc #2 } }
2600 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_set_nopar:cpn \cs_set_nopar:Npn
2601 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_set_nopar:cpx \cs_set_nopar:Npx
2602 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_gset_nopar:cpn \cs_gset_nopar:Npn
2603 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_gset_nopar:cpx \cs_gset_nopar:Npx
2604 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_nopar:cpn \cs_new_nopar:Npn
2605 \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_nopar:cpx \cs_new_nopar:Npx

```

(End definition for \cs_set_nopar:Npn. This function is documented on page 11.)

<code>\cs_set:cpn</code>	2606	Variants of the <code>\cs_set:Npn</code> versions which make a csname out of the first arguments.	
<code>\cs_set:cpx</code>	2607	We may also do this globally.	
<code>\cs_gset:cpn</code>	2608	<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_set:cpn</code> <code>\cs_set:Npn</code>
<code>\cs_gset:cpx</code>	2609	<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_set:cpx</code> <code>\cs_set:Npx</code>
<code>\cs_new:cpn</code>	2610	<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_gset:cpn</code> <code>\cs_gset:Npn</code>
<code>\cs_new:cpx</code>	2611	<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_gset:cpx</code> <code>\cs_gset:Npx</code>
		<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_new:cpn</code> <code>\cs_new:Npn</code>
		<code>__cs_tmp:w</code>	<code>\cs_new:cpx</code> <code>\cs_new:Npx</code>

(End definition for \cs set:Npn. This function is documented on page 11.)

<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	2612	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_set_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn</code>
<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	2613	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_set_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	<code>\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	2614	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npn</code>
<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	2615	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_gset_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	<code>\cs_gset_protected_nopar:Npx</code>
<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	2616	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected_nopar:cpn</code>	<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npn</code>
<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	2617	<code>__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected_nopar:cpx</code>	<code>\cs_new_protected_nopar:Npx</code>

(End definition for \cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn. This function is documented on page 12.)

\cs_set_protected:cpn	Variants of the \cs_set_protected:Npn versions which make a csname out of the first		
\cs_set_protected:cpx	arguments. We may also do this globally.		
\cs_gset_protected:cpn	2618	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_set_protected:cpn \cs_set_protected:Npn
\cs_gset_protected:cpx	2619	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_set_protected:cpx \cs_set_protected:Npx
\cs_new_protected:cpn	2620	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_gset_protected:cpn \cs_gset_protected:Npn
\cs_new_protected:cpx	2621	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_gset_protected:cpx \cs_gset_protected:Npx
	2622	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_new_protected:cpn \cs_new_protected:Npn
	2623	__cs_tmp:w	\cs_new_protected:cpx \cs_new_protected:Npx

(End definition for \cs set protected:Npn. This function is documented on page 11.)

5.12 Copying definitions

These macros allow us to copy the definition of a control sequence to another control sequence.

The = sign allows us to define funny char tokens like = itself or `_` with this function.

For the definition of `\c_space_char{~}` to work we need the `~` after the `=`.

`\cs_set_eq:NN` is long to avoid problems with a literal argument of `\par`. While `\cs_new_eq:NN` will probably never be correct with a first argument of `\par`, define it long in order to throw an “already defined” error rather than “runaway argument”.

```

2624 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_set_eq:NN #1 { \tex_let:D #1 =~ }
2625 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_set_eq:cN { \exp_args:Nc \cs_set_eq:NN }
2626 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_set_eq:Nc { \exp_args:Nnc \cs_set_eq:NN }
2627 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_set_eq:cc { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_set_eq:NN }
2628 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_gset_eq:NN { \tex_global:D \cs_set_eq:NN }
2629 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_gset_eq:Nc { \exp_args:Nnc \cs_gset_eq:NN }
2630 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_gset_eq:cN { \exp_args:Nc \cs_gset_eq:NN }
2631 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_gset_eq:cc { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_gset_eq:NN }
2632 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_new_eq:NN #1
2633 {
2634 \ kernel_chk if free cs:N #1

```

```

2635 \tex_global:D \cs_set_eq:NN #1
2636 }
2637 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_new_eq:cN { \exp_args:Nc \cs_new_eq:NN }
2638 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_new_eq:Nc { \exp_args:NNc \cs_new_eq:NN }
2639 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_new_eq:cc { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_new_eq:NN }

```

(End definition for `\cs_set_eq:NN`, `\cs_gset_eq:NN`, and `\cs_new_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 15.)

5.13 Undefined functions

`\cs_undefine:N` The following function is used to free the main memory from the definition of some function that isn't in use any longer. The `c` variant is careful not to add the control sequence to the hash table if it isn't there yet, and it also avoids nesting TeX conditionals in case #1 is unbalanced in this matter.

`\cs_undefine:c`

```

2640 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_undefine:N #1
2641 { \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \tex_undefined:D }
2642 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_undefine:c #1
2643 {
2644   \if_cs_exist:w #1 \cs_end:
2645     \exp_after:wN \use:n
2646   \else:
2647     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
2648   \fi:
2649   { \cs_gset_eq:cN {#1} \tex_undefined:D }
2650 }

```

(End definition for `\cs_undefine:N`. This function is documented on page 15.)

5.14 Generating parameter text from argument count

```

2651 <@@=cs>

```

`_kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF` LaTeX3 provides shorthands to define control sequences and conditionals with a simple parameter text, derived directly from the signature, or more generally from knowing the number of arguments, between 0 and 9. This function expands to its first argument, untouched, followed by a brace group containing the parameter text `{#1...#n}`, where n is the result of evaluating the second argument (as described in `\int_eval:n`). If the second argument gives a result outside the range $[0, 9]$, the third argument is returned instead, normally an error message. Some of the functions use here are not defined yet, but will be defined before this function is called.

```

2652 \cs_set_protected:Npn \_kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF #1#2
2653 {
2654   \exp_args:Nx \_cs_parm_from_arg_count_test:nnF
2655   {
2656     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n
2657     \if_case:w \int_eval:n {#2}
2658       { }
2659     \or: { ##1 }
2660     \or: { ##1##2 }
2661     \or: { ##1##2##3 }
2662     \or: { ##1##2##3##4 }
2663     \or: { ##1##2##3##4##5 }
2664     \or: { ##1##2##3##4##5##6 }

```

```

2665         \or: { ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7 }
2666         \or: { ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8 }
2667         \or: { ##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9 }
2668         \else: { \c_false_bool }
2669         \fi:
2670     }
2671     {#1}
2672 }
2673 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__cs_parm_from_arg_count_test:nnF #1#2
2674 {
2675     \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #1
2676     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
2677     \else:
2678     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
2679     \fi:
2680     { #2 {#1} }
2681 }

```

(End definition for __kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF and __cs_parm_from_arg_count_test:nnF.)

5.15 Defining functions from a given number of arguments

2682 <@@=cs>

__cs_count_signature:N Counting the number of tokens in the signature, *i.e.*, the number of arguments the function should take. Since this is not used in any time-critical function, we simply use \tl_count:n if there is a signature, otherwise -1 arguments to signal an error. We need a variant form right away.

```

2683 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_count_signature:N #1
2684 { \exp_args:Nf \__cs_count_signature:n { \cs_split_function:N #1 } }
2685 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_count_signature:n #1
2686 { \int_eval:n { \__cs_count_signature:nnN #1 } }
2687 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_count_signature:nnN #1#2#3
2688 {
2689     \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool #3
2690     \tl_count:n {#2}
2691     \else:
2692     -1
2693     \fi:
2694 }
2695 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_count_signature:c
2696 { \exp_args:Nc \__cs_count_signature:N }

```

(End definition for __cs_count_signature:N, __cs_count_signature:n, and __cs_count_signature:nnN.)

\cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn
\cs_generate_from_arg_count:cNnn
\cs_generate_from_arg_count:Ncnn

We provide a constructor function for defining functions with a given number of arguments. For this we need to choose the correct parameter text and then use that when defining. Since T_EX supports from zero to nine arguments, we use a simple switch to choose the correct parameter text, ensuring the result is returned after finishing the conditional. If it is not between zero and nine, we throw an error.

1: function to define, 2: with what to define it, 3: the number of args it requires and 4: the replacement text

```

2697 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn #1#2#3#4
2698 {

```

```

2699     \__kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_count:nnF { \use:nnn #2 #1 } {#3}
2700     {
2701         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { bad-number-of-arguments }
2702         { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \int_eval:n {#3} }
2703         \use_none:n
2704     }
2705     {#4}
2706 }

```

A variant form we need right away, plus one which is used elsewhere but which is most logically created here.

```

2707 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_generate_from_arg_count:cNnn
2708 { \exp_args:Nc \cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn }
2709 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_generate_from_arg_count:Ncnn
2710 { \exp_args:NNc \cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn }

```

(End definition for `\cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn`. This function is documented on page 14.)

5.16 Using the signature to define functions

```

2711 <@@=cs>

```

We can now combine some of the tools we have to provide a simple interface for defining functions, where the number of arguments is read from the signature. For instance, `\cs_set:Nn \foo_bar:nn {#1,#2}`.

We want to define `\cs_set:Nn` as

```

\cs_set:Nn
\cs_set:Nx
\cs_set_nopar:Nn
\cs_set_nopar:Nx
\cs_set_protected:Nn
\cs_set_protected:Nx
\cs_set_protected_nopar:Nn
\cs_set_protected_nopar:Nx
\cs_set_protected:Npn \cs_set:Nn #1#2
{
  \cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn #1 \cs_set:Npn
  { \@@_count_signature:N #1 } {#2}
}

```

In short, to define `\cs_set:Nn` we need just use `\cs_set:Npn`, everything else is the same for each variant. Therefore, we can make it simpler by temporarily defining a function to do this for us.

```

2712 \cs_set:Npn \__cs_tmp:w #1#2#3
2713 {
2714   \cs_new_protected:cpx { cs_ #1 : #2 }
2715   {
2716     \exp_not:N \__cs_generate_from_signature:NNn
2717     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \cs:w cs_ #1 : #3 \cs_end:
2718   }
2719 }
2720 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_from_signature:NNn #1#2
2721 {
2722   \use:x
2723   {
2724     \__cs_generate_from_signature:nnNNNn
2725     \cs_split_function:N #2
2726   }
2727   #1 #2
2728 }
2729 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_from_signature:nnNNNn #1#2#3#4#5#6

```

```

2730 {
2731   \bool_if:NTF #3
2732   {
2733     \str_if_eq:eeF { }
2734     { \tl_map_function:nN {#2} \__cs_generate_from_signature:n }
2735     {
2736       \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { non-base-function }
2737       { \token_to_str:N #5 }
2738     }
2739     \cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn
2740     #5 #4 { \tl_count:n {#2} } {#6}
2741   }
2742   {
2743     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { missing-colon }
2744     { \token_to_str:N #5 }
2745   }
2746 }
2747 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_from_signature:n #1
2748 {
2749   \if:w n #1 \else: \if:w N #1 \else:
2750   \if:w T #1 \else: \if:w F #1 \else: #1 \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi:
2751 }

```

Then we define the 24 variants beginning with N.

```

2752 \__cs_tmp:w { set } { Nn } { Npn }
2753 \__cs_tmp:w { set } { Nx } { Npx }
2754 \__cs_tmp:w { set_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2755 \__cs_tmp:w { set_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }
2756 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected } { Nn } { Npn }
2757 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected } { Nx } { Npx }
2758 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2759 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }
2760 \__cs_tmp:w { gset } { Nn } { Npn }
2761 \__cs_tmp:w { gset } { Nx } { Npx }
2762 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2763 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }
2764 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected } { Nn } { Npn }
2765 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected } { Nx } { Npx }
2766 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2767 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }
2768 \__cs_tmp:w { new } { Nn } { Npn }
2769 \__cs_tmp:w { new } { Nx } { Npx }
2770 \__cs_tmp:w { new_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2771 \__cs_tmp:w { new_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }
2772 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected } { Nn } { Npn }
2773 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected } { Nx } { Npx }
2774 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected_nopar } { Nn } { Npn }
2775 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected_nopar } { Nx } { Npx }

```

(End definition for \cs_set:Nn and others. These functions are documented on page 13.)

\cs_set:cn The 24 c variants simply use \exp_args:Nc.

\cs_set:cx 2776 \cs_set:Npn __cs_tmp:w #1#2

\cs_set_nopar:cn 2777 {

\cs_set_nopar:cx 2778 \cs_new_protected:cpx { cs_ #1 : c #2 }

\cs_set_protected:cn

\cs_set_protected:cx

\cs_set_protected_nopar:cn

\cs_set_protected_nopar:cx

\cs_gset:cn

\cs_gset:cx

\cs_gset_nopar:cn

\cs_gset_nopar:cx

\cs_gset_protected:cn

\cs_gset_protected:cx

```

2779     {
2780         \exp_not:N \exp_args:Nc
2781         \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \cs:w cs_ #1 : N #2 \cs_end:
2782     }
2783 }
2784 \__cs_tmp:w { set } { n }
2785 \__cs_tmp:w { set } { x }
2786 \__cs_tmp:w { set_nopar } { n }
2787 \__cs_tmp:w { set_nopar } { x }
2788 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected } { n }
2789 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected } { x }
2790 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected_nopar } { n }
2791 \__cs_tmp:w { set_protected_nopar } { x }
2792 \__cs_tmp:w { gset } { n }
2793 \__cs_tmp:w { gset } { x }
2794 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_nopar } { n }
2795 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_nopar } { x }
2796 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected } { n }
2797 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected } { x }
2798 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected_nopar } { n }
2799 \__cs_tmp:w { gset_protected_nopar } { x }
2800 \__cs_tmp:w { new } { n }
2801 \__cs_tmp:w { new } { x }
2802 \__cs_tmp:w { new_nopar } { n }
2803 \__cs_tmp:w { new_nopar } { x }
2804 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected } { n }
2805 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected } { x }
2806 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected_nopar } { n }
2807 \__cs_tmp:w { new_protected_nopar } { x }

```

(End definition for `\cs_set:Nn`. This function is documented on page 13.)

5.17 Checking control sequence equality

`\cs_if_eq_p:NN` Check if two control sequences are identical.

```

\cs_if_eq_p:cN 2808 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \cs_if_eq:NN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
\cs_if_eq_p:Nc 2809 {
\cs_if_eq_p:cc 2810     \if_meaning:w #1#2
\cs_if_eq:NNTF 2811     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
\cs_if_eq:cNTF 2812 }
\cs_if_eq:NcTF 2813 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq_p:cN { \exp_args:Nc \cs_if_eq_p:NN }
\cs_if_eq:ccTF 2814 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:cNTF { \exp_args:Nc \cs_if_eq:NNTF }
\cs_if_eq:ccTF 2815 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:cNT { \exp_args:Nc \cs_if_eq:NNTF }
2816 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:cNF { \exp_args:Nc \cs_if_eq:NNF }
2817 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq_p:Nc { \exp_args:NNc \cs_if_eq_p:NN }
2818 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:NcTF { \exp_args:NNc \cs_if_eq:NNTF }
2819 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:NcT { \exp_args:NNc \cs_if_eq:NNT }
2820 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:NcF { \exp_args:NNc \cs_if_eq:NNF }
2821 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq_p:cc { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_if_eq_p:NN }
2822 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:ccTF { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_if_eq:NNTF }
2823 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:ccT { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_if_eq:NNT }
2824 \cs_new:Npn \cs_if_eq:ccF { \exp_args:Ncc \cs_if_eq:NNF }

```

(End definition for `\cs_if_eq:NNTF`. This function is documented on page 22.)

5.18 Diagnostic functions

2825 <@@=kernel>

_kernel_chk_defined:NT Error if the variable #1 is not defined.

```
2826 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_chk_defined:NT #1#2
2827 {
2828   \cs_if_exist:NTF #1
2829   {#2}
2830   {
2831     \_kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { variable-not-defined }
2832     { \token_to_str:N #1 }
2833   }
2834 }
```

(End definition for _kernel_chk_defined:NT.)

_kernel_register_show:N Simply using the \showthe primitive does not allow for line-wrapping, so instead use
_kernel_register_show:c \tl_show:n and \tl_log:n (defined in l3tl and that performs line-wrapping). This dis-
_kernel_register_log:N plays >~<variable>=<value>. We expand the value before-hand as otherwise some integers
_kernel_register_log:c (such as \currentgrouplevel or \currentgrouptype) altered by the line-wrapping code
_kernel_register_show_aux:NN would show wrong values.
_kernel_register_show_aux:nNN

```
2835 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_show:N
2836 { \_kernel_register_show_aux:NN \tl_show:n }
2837 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_show:c
2838 { \exp_args:Nc \_kernel_register_show:N }
2839 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_log:N
2840 { \_kernel_register_show_aux:NN \tl_log:n }
2841 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_log:c
2842 { \exp_args:Nc \_kernel_register_log:N }
2843 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_show_aux:NN #1#2
2844 {
2845   \_kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
2846   {
2847     \exp_args:No \_kernel_register_show_aux:nNN
2848     { \tex_the:D #2 } #2 #1
2849   }
2850 }
2851 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_register_show_aux:nNN #1#2#3
2852 { \exp_args:No #3 { \token_to_str:N #2 = #1 } }
```

(End definition for _kernel_register_show:N and others.)

\cs_show:N Some control sequences have a very long name or meaning. Thus, simply using TeX's
_cs_show:c primitive \show could lead to overlong lines. The output of this primitive is mimicked
_cs_log:N to some extent, then the re-built string is given to \tl_show:n or \tl_log:n for line-
_cs_log:c wrapping. We must expand the meaning before passing it to the wrapping code as
_kernel_show:NN otherwise we would wrongly see the definitions that are in place there. To get correct
escape characters, set the \escapechar in a group; this also localizes the assignment
performed by x-expansion. The \cs_show:c and \cs_log:c commands convert their
argument to a control sequence within a group to avoid showing \relax for undefined
control sequences.

```
2853 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_show:N { \_kernel_show:NN \tl_show:n }
2854 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_show:c
```

```

2855 { \group_begin: \exp_args:NNc \group_end: \cs_show:N }
2856 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_log:N { \__kernel_show:NN \tl_log:n }
2857 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_log:c
2858 { \group_begin: \exp_args:NNc \group_end: \cs_log:N }
2859 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_show:NN #1#2
2860 {
2861   \group_begin:
2862     \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { '\ }
2863     \exp_args:NNx
2864     \group_end:
2865     #1 { \token_to_str:N #2 = \cs_meaning:N #2 }
2866 }

```

(End definition for `\cs_show:N`, `\cs_log:N`, and `__kernel_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 16.)

5.19 Decomposing a macro definition

`\cs_prefix_spec:N` We sometimes want to test if a control sequence can be expanded to reveal a hidden value. However, we cannot just expand the macro blindly as it may have arguments and none might be present. Therefore we define these functions to pick either the prefix(es), the argument specification, or the replacement text from a macro. All of this information is returned as characters with catcode 12. If the token in question isn't a macro, the token `\scan_stop:` is returned instead.

```

2867 \use:x
2868 {
2869   \exp_not:n { \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_prefix_arg_replacement:wN #1 }
2870   \tl_to_str:n { macro : } \exp_not:n { #2 -> #3 \q_stop #4 }
2871 }
2872 { #4 {#1} {#2} {#3} }
2873 \cs_new:Npn \cs_prefix_spec:N #1
2874 {
2875   \token_if_macro:NTF #1
2876   {
2877     \exp_after:wN \__kernel_prefix_arg_replacement:wN
2878     \token_to_meaning:N #1 \q_stop \use_i:nnn
2879   }
2880   { \scan_stop: }
2881 }
2882 \cs_new:Npn \cs_argument_spec:N #1
2883 {
2884   \token_if_macro:NTF #1
2885   {
2886     \exp_after:wN \__kernel_prefix_arg_replacement:wN
2887     \token_to_meaning:N #1 \q_stop \use_ii:nnn
2888   }
2889   { \scan_stop: }
2890 }
2891 \cs_new:Npn \cs_replacement_spec:N #1
2892 {
2893   \token_if_macro:NTF #1
2894   {
2895     \exp_after:wN \__kernel_prefix_arg_replacement:wN
2896     \token_to_meaning:N #1 \q_stop \use_iii:nnn

```

```

2897     }
2898     { \scan_stop: }
2899 }

```

(End definition for `\cs_prefix_spec:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 18.)

5.20 Doing nothing functions

`\prg_do_nothing:` This does not fit anywhere else!

```

2900 \cs_new:Npn \prg_do_nothing: { }

```

(End definition for `\prg_do_nothing:`. This function is documented on page 9.)

5.21 Breaking out of mapping functions

```

2901 (@@=prg)

```

`\prg_break_point:Nn` In inline mappings, the nesting level must be reset at the end of the mapping, even when the user decides to break out. This is done by putting the code that must be performed as an argument of `__prg_break_point:Nn`. The breaking functions are then defined to jump to that point and perform the argument of `__prg_break_point:Nn`, before the user's code (if any). There is a check that we close the correct loop, otherwise we continue breaking.

```

2902 \cs_new_eq:NN \prg_break_point:Nn \use_ii:nn
2903 \cs_new:Npn \prg_map_break:Nn #1#2#3 \prg_break_point:Nn #4#5
2904 {
2905     #5
2906     \if_meaning:w #1 #4
2907         \exp_after:wN \use_iii:nnn
2908     \fi:
2909     \prg_map_break:Nn #1 {#2}
2910 }

```

(End definition for `\prg_break_point:Nn` and `\prg_map_break:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 112.)

`\prg_break_point:` Very simple analogues of `\prg_break_point:Nn` and `\prg_map_break:Nn`, for use in fast short-term recursions which are not mappings, do not need to support nesting, and in which nothing has to be done at the end of the loop.

```

2911 \cs_new_eq:NN \prg_break_point: \prg_do_nothing:
2912 \cs_new:Npn \prg_break: #1 \prg_break_point: { }
2913 \cs_new:Npn \prg_break:n #1#2 \prg_break_point: {#1}

```

(End definition for `\prg_break_point:`, `\prg_break:`, and `\prg_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 113.)

5.22 Starting a paragraph

`\mode_leave_vertical:` The approach here is different to that used by L^AT_EX 2_ε or plain T_EX, which unbox a void box to force horizontal mode. That inserts the `\everypar` tokens *before* the re-inserted unboxing tokens. The approach here uses either the `\quitvmode` primitive or the equivalent protected macro. In vertical mode, the `\indent` primitive is inserted: this will switch to horizontal mode and insert `\everypar` tokens and nothing else. Unlike the

L^AT_EX 2_ε version, the availability of ε -T_EX means using a mode test can be done at for example the start of an `\halign`.

```

2914 \cs_new_protected:Npn \mode_leave_vertical:
2915 {
2916   \if_mode_vertical:
2917     \exp_after:wN \tex_indent:D
2918   \fi:
2919 }
```

(End definition for `\mode_leave_vertical:`. This function is documented on page 24.)

```

2920 </initex | package>
```

6 l3expan implementation

```

2921 <*initex | package>
```

```

2922 <@@=exp>
```

`\l__exp_internal_tl` The `\exp_` module has its private variable to temporarily store the result of x-type argument expansion. This is done to avoid interference with other functions using temporary variables.

(End definition for `\l__exp_internal_tl`.)

`\exp_after:wN` These are defined in `l3basics`, as they are needed “early”. This is just a reminder of that fact!

`\exp_not:N`

`\exp_not:n`

(End definition for `\exp_after:wN`, `\exp_not:N`, and `\exp_not:n`. These functions are documented on page 33.)

6.1 General expansion

In this section a general mechanism for defining functions that handle arguments is defined. These general expansion functions are expandable unless `x` is used. (Any version of `x` is going to have to use one of the L^AT_EX3 names for `\cs_set:Npx` at some point, and so is never going to be expandable.)

The definition of expansion functions with this technique happens in section 6.8. In section 6.2 some common cases are coded by a more direct method for efficiency, typically using calls to `\exp_after:wN`.

`\l__exp_internal_tl` This scratch token list variable is defined in `l3basics`.

(End definition for `\l__exp_internal_tl`.)

This code uses internal functions with names that start with `\::` to perform the expansions. All macros are `long` since the tokens undergoing expansion may be arbitrary user input.

An argument manipulator `\::<Z>` always has signature `#1\:::#2#3` where `#1` holds the remaining argument manipulations to be performed, `\:::` serves as an end marker for the list of manipulations, `#2` is the carried over result of the previous expansion steps and `#3` is the argument about to be processed. One exception to this rule is `\:::p`, which has to grab an argument delimited by a left brace.

`__exp_arg_next:nnn` #1 is the result of an expansion step, #2 is the remaining argument manipulations and
`__exp_arg_next:Nnn` #3 is the current result of the expansion chain. This auxiliary function moves #1 back
after #3 in the input stream and checks if any expansion is left to be done by calling
#2. In by far the most cases we need to add a set of braces to the result of an argument
manipulation so it is more effective to do it directly here. Actually, so far only the `c` of
the final argument manipulation variants does not require a set of braces.

```
2923 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_arg_next:nnn #1#2#3 { #2 \::: { #3 {#1} } }
```

```
2924 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_arg_next:Nnn #1#2#3 { #2 \::: { #3 #1 } }
```

(End definition for `__exp_arg_next:nnn` and `__exp_arg_next:Nnn`.)

`\:::` The end marker is just another name for the identity function.

```
2925 \cs_new:Npn \::: #1 {#1}
```

(End definition for `\:::`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::n` This function is used to skip an argument that doesn't need to be expanded.

```
2926 \cs_new:Npn \::n #1 \::: #2#3 { #1 \::: { #2 {#3} } }
```

(End definition for `\::n`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::N` This function is used to skip an argument that consists of a single token and doesn't need
to be expanded.

```
2927 \cs_new:Npn \::N #1 \::: #2#3 { #1 \::: {#2#3} }
```

(End definition for `\::N`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::p` This function is used to skip an argument that is delimited by a left brace and doesn't
need to be expanded. It is not wrapped in braces in the result.

```
2928 \cs_new:Npn \::p #1 \::: #2#3# { #1 \::: {#2#3} }
```

(End definition for `\::p`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::c` This function is used to skip an argument that is turned into a control sequence without
expansion.

```
2929 \cs_new:Npn \::c #1 \::: #2#3
```

```
2930 { \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_next:Nnn \cs:w #3 \cs_end: {#1} {#2} }
```

(End definition for `\::c`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::o` This function is used to expand an argument once.

```
2931 \cs_new:Npn \::o #1 \::: #2#3
```

```
2932 { \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_next:nnn \exp_after:wN {#3} {#1} {#2} }
```

(End definition for `\::o`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::e` With the `\expanded` primitive available, just expand. Otherwise defer to `\exp_args:Ne`
implemented later.

```
2933 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
```

```
2934 {
```

```
2935   \cs_new:Npn \::e #1 \::: #2#3
```

```
2936   { \tex_expanded:D { \exp_not:n { #1 \::: } { \exp_not:n {#2} {#3} } } }
```

```
2937 }
```

```
2938 {
```

```
2939   \cs_new:Npn \::e #1 \::: #2#3
```

```
2940   { \exp_args:Ne \__exp_arg_next:nnn {#3} {#1} {#2} }
```

```
2941 }
```

(End definition for `\::e`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::f` This function is used to expand a token list until the first unexpandable token is found. This is achieved through `\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w` that expands everything in its way following it. This scanning procedure is terminated once the expansion hits something non-expandable (if that is a space it is removed). We introduce `\exp_stop_f:` to mark such an end-of-expansion marker. For example, `f`-expanding `\cs_set_eq:Nc \aaa { b \l_tmpa_tl b }` where `\l_tmpa_tl` contains the characters `lur` gives `\tex_let:D \aaa = \blurb` which then turns out to start with the non-expandable token `\tex_let:D`. Since the expansion of `\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w` is empty, we wind up with a fully expanded list, only TeX has not tried to execute any of the non-expandable tokens. This is what differentiates this function from the `x` argument type.

```

2942 \cs_new:Npn \::f #1 \::: #2#3
2943 {
2944   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_next:nnn
2945   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #3 }
2946   {#1} {#2}
2947 }
2948 \use:nn { \cs_new_eq:NN \exp_stop_f: } { ~ }
```

(End definition for `\::f` and `\exp_stop_f:`. These functions are documented on page 37.)

`\::x` This function is used to expand an argument fully. We build in the expansion of `__exp_arg_next:nnn`.

```

2949 \cs_new_protected:Npn \::x #1 \::: #2#3
2950 {
2951   \cs_set_nopar:Npx \l__exp_internal_tl
2952   { \exp_not:n { #1 \::: } { \exp_not:n {#2} {#3} } }
2953   \l__exp_internal_tl
2954 }
```

(End definition for `\::x`. This function is documented on page 37.)

`\::v` These functions return the value of a register, i.e., one of `tl`, `clist`, `int`, `skip`, `dim`, `muskip`, or built-in TeX register. The `V` version expects a single token whereas `v` like `c` creates a cname from its argument given in braces and then evaluates it as if it was a `V`. The `\exp:w` sets off an expansion similar to an `f`-type expansion, which we terminate using `\exp_end:`. The argument is returned in braces.

```

2955 \cs_new:Npn \::V #1 \::: #2#3
2956 {
2957   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_next:nnn
2958   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #3 }
2959   {#1} {#2}
2960 }
2961 \cs_new:Npn \::v #1 \::: #2#3
2962 {
2963   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_next:nnn
2964   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#3} }
2965   {#1} {#2}
2966 }
```

(End definition for `\::v` and `\::V`. These functions are documented on page 37.)

`__exp_eval_register:N` This function evaluates a register. Now a register might exist as one of two things: A parameter-less macro or a built-in T_EX register such as `\count`. For the T_EX registers we have to utilize a `\the` whereas for the macros we merely have to expand them once. The trick is to find out when to use `\the` and when not to. What we want here is to find out whether the token expands to something else when hit with `\exp_after:wN`. The technique is to compare the meaning of the token in question when it has been prefixed with `\exp_not:N` and the token itself. If it is a macro, the prefixed `\exp_not:N` temporarily turns it into the primitive `\scan_stop:.`

```

2967 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_eval_register:N #1
2968 {
2969   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1

```

If the token was not a macro it may be a malformed variable from a `c` expansion in which case it is equal to the primitive `\scan_stop:.` In that case we throw an error. We could let T_EX do it for us but that would result in the rather obscure

! You can't use '`\relax`' after `\the`.

which while quite true doesn't give many hints as to what actually went wrong. We provide something more sensible.

```

2970   \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1
2971   \__exp_eval_error_msg:w
2972   \fi:

```

The next bit requires some explanation. The function must be initiated by `\exp:w` and we want to terminate this expansion chain by inserting the `\exp_end:` token. However, we have to expand the register `#1` before we do that. If it is a T_EX register, we need to execute the sequence `\exp_after:wN \exp_end: \tex_the:D #1` and if it is a macro we need to execute `\exp_after:wN \exp_end: #1`. We therefore issue the longer of the two sequences and if the register is a macro, we remove the `\tex_the:D`.

```

2973   \else:
2974     \exp_after:wN \use_i_ii:nnn
2975   \fi:
2976   \exp_after:wN \exp_end: \tex_the:D #1
2977 }
2978 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_eval_register:c #1
2979 { \exp_after:wN \__exp_eval_register:N \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }

```

Clean up nicely, then call the undefined control sequence. The result is an error message looking like this:

```

! Undefined control sequence.
<argument> \LaTeX3 error:
                               Erroneous variable used!
1.55 \tl_set:Nv \l_tmpa_tl {undefined_tl}

```

```

2980 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_eval_error_msg:w #1 \tex_the:D #2
2981 {
2982   \fi:
2983   \fi:
2984   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { bad-variable } {#2}
2985   \exp_end:
2986 }

```

(End definition for `__exp_eval_register:N` and `__exp_eval_error_msg:w`.)

6.2 Hand-tuned definitions

One of the most important features of these functions is that they are fully expandable.

`\exp_args:Nc` In l3basics.
`\exp_args:cc` (End definition for `\exp_args:Nc` and `\exp_args:cc`. These functions are documented on page 29.)

`\exp_args:NNc` Here are the functions that turn their argument into csnames but are expandable.
`\exp_args:Ncc`
`\exp_args:Nccc`

```

2987 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNc #1#2#3
2988   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 \cs:w #3 \cs_end: }
2989 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ncc #1#2#3
2990   { \exp_after:wN #1 \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end: \cs:w #3 \cs_end: }
2991 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Nccc #1#2#3#4
2992   {
2993     \exp_after:wN #1
2994     \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
2995     \cs:w #3 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
2996     \cs:w #4 \cs_end:
2997   }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:NNc`, `\exp_args:Ncc`, and `\exp_args:Nccc`. These functions are documented on page 31.)

`\exp_args:No` Those lovely runs of expansion!
`\exp_args:NNo`
`\exp_args:NNNo`

```

2998 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:No #1#2 { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN {#2} }
2999 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNo #1#2#3
3000   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 \exp_after:wN {#3} }
3001 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNNo #1#2#3#4
3002   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN#2 \exp_after:wN #3 \exp_after:wN {#4} }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:No`, `\exp_args:NNo`, and `\exp_args:NNNo`. These functions are documented on page 30.)

`\exp_args:Ne` When the `\expanded` primitive is available, use it. Otherwise use `__exp_e:nn`, defined later, to fully expand tokens.

```

3003 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
3004   {
3005     \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ne #1#2
3006       { \exp_after:wN #1 \tex_expanded:D { {#2} } }
3007   }
3008   {
3009     \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ne #1#2
3010       {
3011         \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN
3012         { \exp:w \__exp_e:nn {#2} { } }
3013       }
3014   }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:Ne`. This function is documented on page 30.)

`\exp_args:Nf`
`\exp_args:NV`
`\exp_args:Nv`

```

3015 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Nf #1#2
3016   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #2 } }
3017 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Nv #1#2

```

```

3018 {
3019   \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN
3020   { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#2} }
3021 }
3022 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NV #1#2
3023 {
3024   \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN
3025   { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #2 }
3026 }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:Nf`, `\exp_args:NV`, and `\exp_args:Nv`. These functions are documented on page 30.)

`\exp_args:NNV` Some more hand-tuned function with three arguments. If we forced that an `o` argument always has braces, we could implement `\exp_args:Nco` with less tokens and only two arguments.

```

3027 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNV #1#2#3
3028 {
3029   \exp_after:wN #1
3030   \exp_after:wN #2
3031   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #3 }
3032 }
3033 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNv #1#2#3
3034 {
3035   \exp_after:wN #1
3036   \exp_after:wN #2
3037   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#3} }
3038 }
3039 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
3040 {
3041   \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNe #1#2#3
3042   {
3043     \exp_after:wN #1
3044     \exp_after:wN #2
3045     \tex_expanded:D { {#3} }
3046   }
3047 }
3048 { \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNe { \::N \::e \::: } }
3049 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNf #1#2#3
3050 {
3051   \exp_after:wN #1
3052   \exp_after:wN #2
3053   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #3 }
3054 }
3055 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Nco #1#2#3
3056 {
3057   \exp_after:wN #1
3058   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3059   \exp_after:wN {#3}
3060 }
3061 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NcV #1#2#3
3062 {
3063   \exp_after:wN #1
3064   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:

```

```

3065     \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \_exp_eval_register:N #3 }
3066   }
3067 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ncv #1#2#3
3068 {
3069   \exp_after:wN #1
3070   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3071   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \_exp_eval_register:c {#3} }
3072 }
3073 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ncf #1#2#3
3074 {
3075   \exp_after:wN #1
3076   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3077   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #3 }
3078 }
3079 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NVV #1#2#3
3080 {
3081   \exp_after:wN #1
3082   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_after:wN
3083     \_exp_eval_register:N \exp_after:wN #2 \exp_after:wN }
3084   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \_exp_eval_register:N #3 }
3085 }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:NNV` and others. These functions are documented on page 31.)

`\exp_args:NNNV` A few more that we can hand-tune.

```

\exp_args:NcNc 3086 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NNNV #1#2#3#4
\exp_args:NcNo 3087 {
\exp_args:Ncco 3088   \exp_after:wN #1
3089   \exp_after:wN #2
3090   \exp_after:wN #3
3091   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \_exp_eval_register:N #4 }
3092 }
3093 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NcNc #1#2#3#4
3094 {
3095   \exp_after:wN #1
3096   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3097   \exp_after:wN #3
3098   \cs:w #4 \cs_end:
3099 }
3100 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:NcNo #1#2#3#4
3101 {
3102   \exp_after:wN #1
3103   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3104   \exp_after:wN #3
3105   \exp_after:wN {#4}
3106 }
3107 \cs_new:Npn \exp_args:Ncco #1#2#3#4
3108 {
3109   \exp_after:wN #1
3110   \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3111   \cs:w #3 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3112   \exp_after:wN {#4}
3113 }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:NNNV` and others. These functions are documented on page 32.)

`\exp_args:Nx`

```
3114 \cs_new_protected:Npn \exp_args:Nx #1#2
3115 { \use:x { \exp_not:N #1 {#2} } }
```

(End definition for `\exp_args:Nx`. This function is documented on page 31.)

6.3 Last-unbraced versions

`__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn` There are a few places where the last argument needs to be available unbraced. First some helper macros.

```
\::o_unbraced
\::V_unbraced
\::v_unbraced
\::e_unbraced
\::f_unbraced
\::x_unbraced

3116 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn #1#2 { #2#1 }
3117 \cs_new:Npn \::o_unbraced \::: #1#2
3118 { \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn \exp_after:wN {#2} {#1} }
3119 \cs_new:Npn \::V_unbraced \::: #1#2
3120 {
3121   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn
3122   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #2 } {#1}
3123 }
3124 \cs_new:Npn \::v_unbraced \::: #1#2
3125 {
3126   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn
3127   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#2} } {#1}
3128 }
3129 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
3130 {
3131   \cs_new:Npn \::e_unbraced \::: #1#2
3132   { \tex_expanded:D { \exp_not:n {#1} #2 } }
3133 }
3134 {
3135   \cs_new:Npn \::e_unbraced \::: #1#2
3136   { \exp:w \__exp_e:nn {#2} {#1} }
3137 }
3138 \cs_new:Npn \::f_unbraced \::: #1#2
3139 {
3140   \exp_after:wN \__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn
3141   \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #2 } {#1}
3142 }
3143 \cs_new_protected:Npn \::x_unbraced \::: #1#2
3144 {
3145   \cs_set_nopar:Npx \l__exp_internal_tl { \exp_not:n {#1} #2 }
3146   \l__exp_internal_tl
3147 }
```

(End definition for `__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 37.)

`\exp_last_unbraced:No`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Nv`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Nf`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNo`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNv`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNf`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Nco`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NcV`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNNo`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNNv`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNNf`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Nno`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Noo`

`\exp_last_unbraced:Nfo`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NnNo`

`\exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo`

Now the business end: most of these are hand-tuned for speed, but the general system is in place.

```
3148 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:No #1#2 { \exp_after:wN #1 #2 }
3149 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nv #1#2
3150 { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #2 }
3151 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nf #1#2
3152 { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#2} }
3153 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
```

```

3154 {
3155   \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Ne #1#2
3156     { \exp_after:wN #1 \tex_expanded:D {#2} }
3157 }
3158 { \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Ne { \::e_unbraced \::: } }
3159 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nf #1#2
3160   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #2 }
3161 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNo #1#2#3
3162   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 #3 }
3163 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNV #1#2#3
3164   {
3165     \exp_after:wN #1
3166     \exp_after:wN #2
3167     \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #3
3168   }
3169 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNf #1#2#3
3170   {
3171     \exp_after:wN #1
3172     \exp_after:wN #2
3173     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #3
3174   }
3175 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nco #1#2#3
3176   { \exp_after:wN #1 \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end: #3 }
3177 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NcV #1#2#3
3178   {
3179     \exp_after:wN #1
3180     \cs:w #2 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
3181     \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #3
3182   }
3183 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNo #1#2#3#4
3184   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 \exp_after:wN #3 #4 }
3185 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNV #1#2#3#4
3186   {
3187     \exp_after:wN #1
3188     \exp_after:wN #2
3189     \exp_after:wN #3
3190     \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:N #4
3191   }
3192 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNf #1#2#3#4
3193   {
3194     \exp_after:wN #1
3195     \exp_after:wN #2
3196     \exp_after:wN #3
3197     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #4
3198   }
3199 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nno { \::n \::o_unbraced \::: }
3200 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Noo { \::o \::o_unbraced \::: }
3201 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nfo { \::f \::o_unbraced \::: }
3202 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NnNo { \::n \::N \::o_unbraced \::: }
3203 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo #1#2#3#4#5
3204   { \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 \exp_after:wN #3 \exp_after:wN #4 #5 }
3205 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNf #1#2#3#4#5
3206   {
3207     \exp_after:wN #1

```

```

3208     \exp_after:wN #2
3209     \exp_after:wN #3
3210     \exp_after:wN #4
3211     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #5
3212   }
3213 \cs_new_protected:Npn \exp_last_unbraced:Nx { \::x_unbraced \::: }

```

(End definition for `\exp_last_unbraced:No` and others. These functions are documented on page 33.)

If #2 is a single token then this can be implemented as

```

\cs_new:Npn \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo #1 #2 #3
{ \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN #1 \exp_after:wN #2 #3 }

```

However, for robustness this is not suitable. Instead, a bit of a shuffle is used to ensure that #2 can be multiple tokens.

```

3214 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo #1#2#3
3215 { \exp_after:wN \exp_last_two_unbraced:noN \exp_after:wN {#3} {#2} #1 }
3216 \cs_new:Npn \exp_last_two_unbraced:noN #1#2#3
3217 { \exp_after:wN #3 #2 #1 }

```

(End definition for `\exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo` and `\exp_last_two_unbraced:noN`. This function is documented on page 33.)

6.4 Preventing expansion

`__kernel_exp_not:w` At the kernel level, we need the primitive behaviour to allow expansion *before* the brace group.

```

3218 \cs_new_eq:NN \__kernel_exp_not:w \tex_unexpanded:D

```

(End definition for `__kernel_exp_not:w`.)

`\exp_not:c` All these except `\exp_not:c` call the kernel-internal `__kernel_exp_not:w` namely `\tex_unexpanded:D`.

```

\exp_not:o \tex_unexpanded:D.
\exp_not:e
\exp_not:f
\exp_not:V
\exp_not:v
3219 \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:c #1 { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }
3220 \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:o #1 { \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN {#1} }
3221 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
3222 {
3223   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:e #1
3224   { \__kernel_exp_not:w \tex_expanded:D { {#1} } }
3225 }
3226 {
3227   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:e
3228   { \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_args:Ne \prg_do_nothing: }
3229 }
3230 \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:f #1
3231 { \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #1 } }
3232 \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:V #1
3233 {
3234   \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN
3235   { \exp:w \exp_eval_register:N #1 }
3236 }
3237 \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:v #1
3238 {
3239   \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN

```

```

3240     { \exp:w \__exp_eval_register:c {#1} }
3241   }

```

(End definition for `\exp_not:c` and others. These functions are documented on page 34.)

6.5 Controlled expansion

`\exp:w` To trigger a sequence of “arbitrarily” many expansions we need a method to invoke T_EX’s expansion mechanism in such a way that (a) we are able to stop it in a controlled manner and (b) the result of what triggered the expansion in the first place is null, i.e., that we do not get any unwanted side effects. There aren’t that many possibilities in T_EX; in fact the one explained below might well be the only one (as normally the result of expansion is not null).

The trick here is to make use of the fact that `\tex_romannumeral:D` expands the tokens following it when looking for a number and that its expansion is null if that number turns out to be zero or negative. So we use that to start the expansion sequence: `\exp:w` is set equal to `\tex_romannumeral:D` in `l3basics`. To stop the expansion sequence in a controlled way all we need to provide is a constant integer zero as part of expanded tokens. As this is an integer constant it immediately stops `\tex_romannumeral:D`’s search for a number. Again, the definition of `\exp_end:` as the integer constant zero is in `l3basics`. (Note that according to our specification all tokens we expand initiated by `\exp:w` are supposed to be expandable (as well as their replacement text in the expansion) so we will not encounter a “number” that actually result in a roman numeral being generated. Or if we do then the programmer made a mistake.)

If on the other hand we want to stop the initial expansion sequence but continue with an `f`-type expansion we provide the alphabetic constant `’^^@` that also represents 0 but this time T_EX’s syntax for a $\langle number \rangle$ continues searching for an optional space (and it continues expansion doing that) — see T_EXbook page 269 for details.

```

3242 \group_begin:
3243   \tex_catcode:D ‘^^@ = 13
3244   \cs_new_protected:Npn \exp_end_continue_f:w { ‘^^@ }

```

If the above definition ever appears outside its proper context the active character `^^@` will be executed so we turn this into an error. The test for existence covers the (unlikely) case that some other code has already defined `^^@`: this is true for example for `xmltex.tex`.

```

3245   \if_cs_exist:N ^^@
3246   \else:
3247     \cs_new:Npn ^^@
3248       { \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { bad-exp-end-f } }
3249   \fi:

```

The same but grabbing an argument to remove spaces and braces.

```

3250   \cs_new:Npn \exp_end_continue_f:nw #1 { ‘^^@ #1 }
3251 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\exp:w` and others. These functions are documented on page 36.)

6.6 Emulating e-type expansion

When the `\expanded` primitive is available it is used to implement `e`-type expansion; otherwise we emulate it.

```

3252 \cs_if_exist:NF \tex_expanded:D
3253 {

```

`__exp_e:nn` Repeatedly expand tokens, keeping track of fully-expanded tokens in the second argument to `__exp_e:nn`; this function eventually calls `__exp_e_end:nn` to leave `\exp_end:` in the input stream, followed by the result of the expansion. There are many special cases: spaces, brace groups, `\noexpand`, `\unexpanded`, `\the`, `\primitive`. While we use brace tricks `\if_false: { \fi:`, the expansion of this function is always triggered by `\exp:w` so brace balance is eventually restored after that is hit with a single step of expansion. Otherwise we could not nest e-type expansions within each other.

```

3254 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e:nn #1
3255 {
3256   \if_false: { \fi:
3257     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
3258     { \__exp_e:N }
3259     {
3260       \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
3261       { \__exp_e_group:n }
3262       {
3263         \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
3264         { \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_end:nn }
3265         { \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_space:nn }
3266         \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
3267       }
3268     }
3269   #1
3270 }
3271 }
3272 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_end:nn #1#2 { \exp_end: #2 }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e:nn` and `__exp_e_end:nn`.)

`__exp_e_space:nn` For an explicit space character, remove it by f-expansion and put it in the (future) output.

```

3273 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_space:nn #1#2
3274 { \exp_args:Nf \__exp_e:nn {#1} { #2 ~ } }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_space:nn`.)

`__exp_e_group:n` For a group, expand its contents, wrap it in two pairs of braces, and call `__exp_e_put:nn`. This function places the first item (the double-brace wrapped result) into the output. Importantly, `\tl_head:n` works even if the input contains quarks.

```

3275 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_group:n #1
3276 {
3277   \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_put:nn
3278   \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN {
3279     \exp:w \if_false: } \fi: \__exp_e:nn {#1} { } } }
3280 }
3281 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_put:nn #1
3282 {
3283   \exp_args:NNo \exp_args:No \__exp_e_put:nnn
3284   { \tl_head:n {#1} } {#1}
3285 }
3286 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_put:nnn #1#2#3
3287 { \exp_args:No \__exp_e:nn { \use_none:n #2 } { #3 #1 } }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_group:n`, `__exp_e_put:nn`, and `__exp_e_put:nnn`.)

`__exp_e:N` For an N-type token, call `__exp_e:Nnn` with arguments the *⟨first token⟩*, the remain-
`__exp_e:Nnn` ing tokens to expand and what's already been expanded. If the *⟨first token⟩* is non-
`__exp_e_protected:Nnn` expandable, including `\protected` (`\long` or not) macros, it is put in the result by
`__exp_e_expandable:Nnn` `__exp_e_protected:Nnn`. The four special primitives `\unexpanded`, `\noexpand`, `\the`,
`\primitive` are detected; otherwise the token is expanded by `__exp_e_expandable:Nnn`.

```

3288 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e:N #1
3289 {
3290   \exp_after:wN \__exp_e:Nnn
3291   \exp_after:wN #1
3292   \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
3293 }
3294 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e:Nnn #1
3295 {
3296   \if_case:w
3297     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1 1 ~ \fi:
3298     \token_if_protected_macro:NT #1 { 1 ~ }
3299     \token_if_protected_long_macro:NT #1 { 1 ~ }
3300     \if_meaning:w \exp_not:n #1 2 ~ \fi:
3301     \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 3 ~ \fi:
3302     \if_meaning:w \tex_the:D #1 4 ~ \fi:
3303     \if_meaning:w \tex_primitive:D #1 5 ~ \fi:
3304     0 ~
3305     \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_expandable:Nnn
3306   \or: \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_protected:Nnn
3307   \or: \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn
3308   \or: \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_noexpand:Nnn
3309   \or: \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the:Nnn
3310   \or: \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_primitive:Nnn
3311   \fi:
3312   #1
3313 }
3314 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_protected:Nnn #1#2#3
3315 { \__exp_e:nn {#2} { #3 #1 } }
3316 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_expandable:Nnn #1#2
3317 { \exp_args:No \__exp_e:nn { #1 #2 } }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e:N` and others.)

`__exp_e_primitive:Nnn` We don't try hard to make sensible error recovery since the error recovery of `\tex_`-
`__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNw` `primitive:D` when followed by something else than a primitive depends on the engine.
`__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNnn` The only valid case is when what follows is N-type. Then distinguish special primitives
`__exp_e_primitive_other:NNnn` `\unexpanded`, `\noexpand`, `\the`, `\primitive` from other primitives. In the "other" case,
`__exp_e_primitive_other_aux:nNnn` the only reasonable way to check if the primitive that follows `\tex_primitive:D` is
expandable is to expand and compare the before-expansion and after-expansion results.
If they coincide then probably the primitive is non-expandable and should be put in the
output together with `\tex_primitive:D` (one can cook up contrived counter-examples
where the true `\expanded` would have an infinite loop), and otherwise one should continue
expanding.

```

3318 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_primitive:Nnn #1#2
3319 {
3320   \if_false: { \fi:
3321   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#2}
3322     { \__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNw #1 }

```

```

3323         {
3324             \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { e-type }
3325             { Missing~primitive~name }
3326             \__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNw #1 \c_empty_tl
3327         }
3328     #2
3329 }
3330 }
3331 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNw #1#2
3332 {
3333     \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNnn
3334     \exp_after:wN #1
3335     \exp_after:wN #2
3336     \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
3337 }
3338 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNnn #1#2
3339 {
3340     \exp_args:Nf \str_case_e:nnTF { \cs_to_str:N #2 }
3341     {
3342         { unexpanded } { \__exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn \exp_not:n }
3343         { noexpand } { \__exp_e_noexpand:Nnn \exp_not:N }
3344         { the } { \__exp_e_the:Nnn \tex_the:D }
3345         {
3346             \sys_if_engine_xetex:T { pdf }
3347             \sys_if_engine luatex:T { pdf }
3348             primitive
3349         } { \__exp_e_primitive:Nnn #1 }
3350     }
3351     { \__exp_e_primitive_other:NNnn #1 #2 }
3352 }
3353 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_primitive_other:NNnn #1#2#3
3354 {
3355     \exp_args:No \__exp_e_primitive_other_aux:nNNnn
3356     { #1 #2 #3 }
3357     #1 #2 {#3}
3358 }
3359 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_primitive_other_aux:nNNnn #1#2#3#4#5
3360 {
3361     \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { #2 #3 #4 }
3362     { \__exp_e:nn {#4} { #5 #2 #3 } }
3363     { \__exp_e:nn {#1} {#5} }
3364 }

```

(End definition for __exp_e_primitive:Nnn and others.)

__exp_e_noexpand:Nnn The \noexpand primitive has no effect when followed by a token that is not N-type; otherwise __exp_e_put:nn can grab the next token and put it in the result unchanged.

```

3365 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_noexpand:Nnn #1#2
3366 {
3367     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#2}
3368     { \__exp_e_put:nn } { \__exp_e:nn } {#2}
3369 }

```

(End definition for __exp_e_noexpand:Nnn.)

`__exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn`
`__exp_e_unexpanded:nn`
`__exp_e_unexpanded:nN`
`__exp_e_unexpanded:N`

The `\unexpanded` primitive expands and ignores any space, `\scan_stop:`, or token affected by `\exp_not:N`, then expects a brace group. Since we only support brace-balanced token lists it is impossible to support the case where the argument of `\unexpanded` starts with an implicit brace. Even though we want to expand and ignore spaces we cannot blindly f-expand because tokens affected by `\exp_not:N` should be discarded without being expanded further.

As usual distinguish four cases: brace group (the normal case, where we just put the item in the result), space (just f-expand to remove the space), empty (an error), or N-type *<token>*. In the last case call `__exp_e_unexpanded:nN` triggered by an f-expansion. Having a non-expandable *<token>* after `\unexpanded` is an error (we recover by passing `{}` to `\unexpanded`; this is different from T_EX because the error recovery of `\unexpanded` changes the balance of braces), unless that *<token>* is `\scan_stop:` or a space (recall that we don't implement the case of an implicit begin-group token). An expandable *<token>* is instead expanded, unless it is `\noexpand`. The latter primitive can be followed by an expandable N-type token (removed), by a non-expandable one (kept and later causing an error), by a space (removed by f-expansion), or by a brace group or nothing (later causing an error).

```

3370 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn #1 { \__exp_e_unexpanded:nn }
3371 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_unexpanded:nn #1
3372 {
3373   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
3374   {
3375     \exp_args:Nf \__exp_e_unexpanded:nn
3376     { \__exp_e_unexpanded:nN {#1} #1 }
3377   }
3378   {
3379     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
3380     { \__exp_e_put:nn }
3381     {
3382       \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
3383       {
3384         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
3385         { kernel } { e-type }
3386         { \unexpanded missing~brace }
3387         \__exp_e_end:nn
3388       }
3389       { \exp_args:Nf \__exp_e_unexpanded:nn }
3390     }
3391     {#1}
3392   }
3393 }
3394 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_unexpanded:nN #1#2
3395 {
3396   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #2 #2
3397   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
3398   \else:
3399     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
3400   \fi:
3401   {
3402     \token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF #2 \c_space_token
3403     { \exp_stop_f: }
3404     {

```

```

3405         \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #2 \scan_stop:
3406         { \exp_stop_f: }
3407         {
3408             \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
3409             { kernel } { e-type }
3410             { \unexpanded missing-brace }
3411             { }
3412         }
3413     }
3414 }
3415 {
3416     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #2 \exp_not:N
3417     {
3418         \exp_args:No \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nT { \use_none:n #1 }
3419         { \__exp_e_unexpanded:N }
3420     }
3421     { \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: #2 }
3422 }
3423 }
3424 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_unexpanded:N #1
3425 {
3426     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1 \else:
3427     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
3428     \fi:
3429     \exp_stop_f: #1
3430 }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn` and others.)

`__exp_e_the:Nnn`
`__exp_e_the:N`
`__exp_e_the_toks_reg:N`

Finally implement `\the`. Followed by anything other than an N-type *<token>* this causes an error (we just let TeX make one), otherwise we test the *<token>*. If the *<token>* is expandable, expand it. Otherwise it could be any kind of register, or things like `\numexpr`, so there is no way to deal with all cases. Thankfully, only `\toks` data needs to be protected from expansion since everything else gives a string of characters. If the *<token>* is `\toks` we find a number and unpack using the `the_toks` functions. If it is a token register we unpack it in a brace group and call `__exp_e_put:nn` to move it to the result. Otherwise we unpack and continue expanding (useless but safe) since it is basically impossible to have a handle on where the result of `\the` ends.

```

3431     \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the:Nnn #1#2
3432     {
3433         \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#2}
3434         { \if_false: { \fi: \__exp_e_the:N #2 } }
3435         { \exp_args:No \__exp_e:nn { \tex_the:D #2 } }
3436     }
3437     \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the:N #1
3438     {
3439         \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1
3440         \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
3441         \else:
3442         \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
3443         \fi:
3444         {
3445             \if_meaning:w \tex_toks:D #1
3446             \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the_toks:wnn \int_value:w

```

```

3447         \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the_toks:n
3448         \exp_after:wN { \int_value:w \if_false: } \fi:
3449     \else:
3450         \__exp_e_if_toks_register:NTF #1
3451         { \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the_toks_reg:N }
3452         {
3453             \exp_after:wN \__exp_e:nn \exp_after:wN {
3454                 \tex_the:D \if_false: } \fi:
3455         }
3456         \exp_after:wN #1
3457     \fi:
3458 }
3459 {
3460     \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the:Nnn \exp_after:wN ?
3461     \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \if_false: } \fi:
3462     \exp_after:wN \exp_end: #1
3463 }
3464 }
3465 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the_toks_reg:N #1
3466 {
3467     \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_put:nn \exp_after:wN {
3468         \exp_after:wN {
3469             \tex_the:D \if_false: } \fi: #1 }
3470 }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_the:Nnn`, `__exp_e_the:N`, and `__exp_e_the_toks_reg:N`.)

`__exp_e_the_toks:wnn` The calling function has applied `\int_value:w` so we collect digits with `__exp_e_the_toks:n` (which gets the token list as an argument) and `__exp_e_the_toks:N` (which gets the first token in case it is N-type). The digits are themselves collected into an `\int_value:w` argument to `__exp_e_the_toks:wnn`. Then that function unpacks the `\toks<number>` into the result. We include `?` because `__exp_e_put:nnn` removes one item from its second argument. Note that our approach is rather crude: in cases like `\the\toks12~34` the first `\int_value:w` removes the space and we will incorrectly unpack the `\the\toks1234`.

```

3471 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the_toks:wnn #1; #2
3472 {
3473     \exp_args:No \__exp_e_put:nnn
3474     { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D #1 } { ? #2 }
3475 }
3476 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the_toks:n #1
3477 {
3478     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:NTF {#1}
3479     { \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the_toks:N \if_false: { \fi: #1 } }
3480     { ; {#1} }
3481 }
3482 \cs_new:Npn \__exp_e_the_toks:N #1
3483 {
3484     \if_int_compare:w 10 < 9 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
3485     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
3486     \else:
3487         \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
3488     \fi:
3489 {

```

```

3490         #1
3491         \exp_after:wN \__exp_e_the_toks:n
3492         \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
3493     }
3494     {
3495         \exp_after:wN ;
3496         \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi: #1
3497     }
3498 }

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_the_toks:wnn`, `__exp_e_the_toks:n`, and `__exp_e_the_toks:N`.)

```

\__exp_e_if_toks_register:NTF We need to detect both \toks registers like \toks@ in LATEX 2ε and parameters such as
\__exp_e_the_XeTeXinterchartoks: \everypar, as the result of unpacking the register should not expand further. Registers
\__exp_e_the_errhelp: are found by \token_if_toks_register:NTF by inspecting the meaning. The list of
\__exp_e_the_everycr: parameters is finite so we just use a \cs_if_exist:cTF test to look up in a table. We
\__exp_e_the_everydisplay: abuse \cs_to_str:N's ability to remove a leading escape character whatever it is.
\__exp_e_the_everyeof: 3499 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__exp_e_if_toks_register:N #1 { TF }
\__exp_e_the_everyhbox: 3500 {
\__exp_e_the_everyjob: 3501 \token_if_toks_register:NTF #1 { \prg_return_true: }
\__exp_e_the_everymath: 3502 {
\__exp_e_the_everypar: 3503 \cs_if_exist:cTF
\__exp_e_the_everyvbox: 3504 {
\__exp_e_the_output: 3505 \__exp_e_the_
\__exp_e_the_pdfpageattr: 3506 \exp_after:wN \cs_to_str:N
\__exp_e_the_pdfpageresources: 3507 \token_to_meaning:N #1
\__exp_e_the_pdfpagesattr: 3508 :
\__exp_e_the_pdfpkmode: 3509 } { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
3510 }
3511 }
3512 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_XeTeXinterchartoks: ?
3513 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_errhelp: ?
3514 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everycr: ?
3515 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everydisplay: ?
3516 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everyeof: ?
3517 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everyhbox: ?
3518 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everyjob: ?
3519 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everymath: ?
3520 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everypar: ?
3521 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_everyvbox: ?
3522 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_output: ?
3523 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_pdfpageattr: ?
3524 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_pdfpageresources: ?
3525 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_pdfpagesattr: ?
3526 \cs_new_eq:NN \__exp_e_the_pdfpkmode: ?

```

(End definition for `__exp_e_if_toks_register:NTF` and others.)

We are done emulating e-type argument expansion when `\expanded` is unavailable.

```

3527 }

```

6.7 Defining function variants

```

3528 <@@=cs>

```

```

\cs_generate_variant:Nn #1 : Base form of a function; e.g., \tl_set:Nn
\cs_generate_variant:cn

```

#2 : One or more variant argument specifiers; e.g., {Nx,c,cx}

After making sure that the base form exists, test whether it is protected or not and define `__cs_tmp:w` as either `\cs_new:Npx` or `\cs_new_protected:Npx`, which is then used to define all the variants (except those involving x-expansion, always protected). Split up the original base function only once, to grab its name and signature. Then we wish to iterate through the comma list of variant argument specifiers, which we first convert to a string: the reason is explained later.

```

3529 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_generate_variant:Nn #1#2
3530 {
3531   \__cs_generate_variant:N #1
3532   \use:x
3533   {
3534     \__cs_generate_variant:nnNN
3535     \cs_split_function:N #1
3536     \exp_not:N #1
3537     \tl_to_str:n {#2} ,
3538     \exp_not:N \scan_stop: ,
3539     \exp_not:N \q_recursion_stop
3540   }
3541 }
3542 \cs_new_protected:Npn \cs_generate_variant:cn
3543 { \exp_args:Nc \cs_generate_variant:Nn }
```

(End definition for `\cs_generate_variant:Nn`. This function is documented on page 27.)

```

\__cs_generate_variant:N
\__cs_generate_variant:ww
\__cs_generate_variant:wwNw
```

The goal here is to pick up protected parent functions. There are four cases: the parent function can be a primitive or a macro, and can be expandable or not. For non-expandable primitives, all variants should be protected; skipping the `\else:` branch is safe because non-expandable primitives cannot be T_EX conditionals.

The other case where variants should be protected is when the parent function is a protected macro: then `protected` appears in the meaning before the first occurrence of `macro`. The `ww` auxiliary removes everything in the meaning string after the first `ma`. We use `ma` rather than the full `macro` because the meaning of the `\firstmark` primitive (and four others) can contain an arbitrary string after a leading `firstmark:`. Then, look for `pr` in the part we extracted: no need to look for anything longer: the only strings we can have are an empty string, `\long_`, `\protected_`, `\protected\long_`, `\first`, `\top`, `\bot`, `\splittop`, or `\splitbot`, with `\` replaced by the appropriate escape character. If `pr` appears in the part before `ma`, the first `\q_mark` is taken as an argument of the `wwNw` auxiliary, and #3 is `\cs_new_protected:Npx`, otherwise it is `\cs_new:Npx`.

```

3544 \cs_new_protected:Npx \__cs_generate_variant:N #1
3545 {
3546   \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \if_meaning:w
3547   \exp_not:N \exp_not:N #1 #1
3548   \cs_set_eq:NN \exp_not:N \__cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected:Npx
3549   \exp_not:N \else:
3550   \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \__cs_generate_variant:ww
3551   \exp_not:N \token_to_meaning:N #1 \tl_to_str:n { ma }
3552   \exp_not:N \q_mark
3553   \exp_not:N \q_mark \cs_new_protected:Npx
3554   \tl_to_str:n { pr }
3555   \exp_not:N \q_mark \cs_new:Npx
3556   \exp_not:N \q_stop
```

```

3557 \exp_not:N \fi:
3558 }
3559 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
3560 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:ww
3561 #1 { \tl_to_str:n { ma } } #2 \q_mark
3562 { \__cs_generate_variant:wwNw #1 }
3563 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
3564 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:wwNw
3565 #1 { \tl_to_str:n { pr } } #2 \q_mark #3 #4 \q_stop
3566 { \cs_set_eq:NN \__cs_tmp:w #3 }

```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant:N`, `__cs_generate_variant:ww`, and `__cs_generate_variant:wwNw`.)

`__cs_generate_variant:nnNN` #1 : Base name.
#2 : Base signature.
#3 : Boolean.
#4 : Base function.

If the boolean is `\c_false_bool`, the base function has no colon and we abort with an error; otherwise, set off a loop through the desired variant forms. The original function is retained as #4 for efficiency.

```

3567 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:nnNN #1#2#3#4
3568 {
3569 \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #3
3570 \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { missing-colon }
3571 { \token_to_str:c {#1} }
3572 \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
3573 \fi:
3574 \__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw #4 {#1}{#2}
3575 }

```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant:nnNN`.)

`__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw` #1 : Base function.
#2 : Base name.
#3 : Base signature.
#4 : Beginning of variant signature.

First check whether to terminate the loop over variant forms. Then, for each variant form, construct a new function name using the original base name, the variant signature consisting of l letters and the last $k - l$ letters of the base signature (of length k). For example, for a base function `\prop_put:Nnn` which needs a `cV` variant form, we want the new signature to be `cVn`.

There are further subtleties:

- In `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \foo:nnTF {xxTF}`, we must define `\foo:xxTF` using `\exp_args:Nxx`, rather than a hypothetical `\exp_args:NxxTF`. Thus, we wish to trim a common trailing part from the base signature and the variant signature.
- In `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \foo:on {ox}`, the function `\foo:ox` must be defined using `\exp_args:Nnx`, not `\exp_args:Nox`, to avoid double `o` expansion.
- Lastly, `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \foo:on {xn}` must trigger an error, because we do not have a means to replace `o`-expansion by `x`-expansion. More generally, we can only convert `N` to `c`, or convert `n` to `V`, `v`, `o`, `f`, `x`.

All this boils down to a few rules. Only `n` and `N`-type arguments can be replaced by `\cs_generate_variant:Nn`. Other argument types are allowed to be passed unchanged from the base form to the variant: in the process they are changed to `n` except for `N` and `p`-type arguments. A common trailing part is ignored.

We compare the base and variant signatures one character at a time within `x`-expansion. The result is given to `__cs_generate_variant:wwNN` (defined later) in the form `<processed variant signature> \q_mark <errors> \q_stop <base function> <new function>`. If all went well, `<errors>` is empty; otherwise, it is a kernel error message and some clean-up code.

Note the space after `#3` and after the following brace group. Those are ignored by `TeX` when fetching the last argument for `__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN`, but can be used as a delimiter for `__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn`.

```

3576 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw #1#2#3#4 ,
3577 {
3578   \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #4
3579   \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
3580   \fi:
3581   \use:x
3582   {
3583     \exp_not:N \__cs_generate_variant:wwNN
3584     \__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN { }
3585     #4
3586     \__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn
3587     \q_mark
3588     #3 ~
3589     { ~ { } } \fi: \__cs_generate_variant_loop_long:wNNnn } ~
3590     { }
3591     \q_stop
3592     \exp_not:N #1 {#2} {#4}
3593   }
3594   \__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw #1 {#2} {#3}
3595 }
```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw`.)

<code>__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN</code>	#1 :	Last few consecutive letters common between the base and variant (more precisely,
<code>__cs_generate_variant_loop_base:N</code>		<code>__cs_generate_variant_same:N <letter></code> for each letter).
<code>__cs_generate_variant_loop_same:w</code>	#2 :	Next variant letter.
<code>__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn</code>	#3 :	Remainder of variant form.
<code>__cs_generate_variant_loop_long:wNNnn</code>	#4 :	Next base letter.

The first argument is populated by `__cs_generate_variant_loop_same:w` when a variant letter and a base letter match. It is flushed into the input stream whenever the two letters are different: if the loop ends before, the argument is dropped, which means that trailing common letters are ignored.

The case where the two letters are different is only allowed if the base is `N` and the variant is `c`, or when the base is `n` and the variant is `o`, `V`, `v`, `f` or `x`. Otherwise, call `__cs_generate_variant_loop_invalid:NNwNNnn` to remove the end of the loop, get arguments at the end of the loop, and place an appropriate error message as a second argument of `__cs_generate_variant:wwNN`. If the letters are distinct and the base letter is indeed `n` or `N`, leave in the input stream whatever argument `#1` was collected, and the next variant letter `#2`, then loop by calling `__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN`.

The loop can stop in three ways.

- If the end of the variant form is encountered first, #2 is `__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn` (expanded by the conditional `\if:w`), which inserts some tokens to end the conditional; grabs the *base name* as #7, the *variant signature* #8, the *next base letter* #1 and the part #3 of the base signature that wasn't read yet; and combines those into the *new function* to be defined.
- If the end of the base form is encountered first, #4 is `~{}~\fi:` which ends the conditional (with an empty expansion), followed by `__cs_generate_variant_loop_long:wNNnn`, which places an error as the second argument of `__cs_generate_variant:wvNN`.
- The loop can be interrupted early if the requested expansion is unavailable, namely when the variant and base letters differ and the base is not the right one (n or N to support the variant). In that case too an error is placed as the second argument of `__cs_generate_variant:wvNN`.

Note that if the variant form has the same length as the base form, #2 is as described in the first point, and #4 as described in the second point above. The `__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn` breaking function takes the empty brace group in #4 as its first argument: this empty brace group produces the correct signature for the full variant.

```

3596 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN #1#2#3 \q_mark #4
3597 {
3598   \if:w #2 #4
3599     \exp_after:wN \__cs_generate_variant_loop_same:w
3600   \else:
3601     \if:w #4 \__cs_generate_variant_loop_base:N #2 \else:
3602       \if:w 0
3603         \if:w N #4 \else: \if:w n #4 \else: 1 \fi: \fi:
3604         \if:w \scan_stop: \__cs_generate_variant_loop_base:N #2 1 \fi:
3605         0
3606         \__cs_generate_variant_loop_special:NNwNNnn #4#2
3607       \else:
3608         \__cs_generate_variant_loop_invalid:NNwNNnn #4#2
3609       \fi:
3610     \fi:
3611   \fi:
3612   #1
3613   \prg_do_nothing:
3614   #2
3615   \__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN { } #3 \q_mark
3616 }
3617 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_base:N #1
3618 {
3619   \if:w c #1 N \else:
3620     \if:w o #1 n \else:
3621       \if:w V #1 n \else:
3622         \if:w v #1 n \else:
3623           \if:w f #1 n \else:
3624             \if:w e #1 n \else:
3625               \if:w x #1 n \else:
3626                 \if:w n #1 n \else:
3627                   \if:w N #1 N \else:

```

```

3628             \scan_stop:
3629             \fi:
3630             \fi:
3631             \fi:
3632             \fi:
3633             \fi:
3634             \fi:
3635             \fi:
3636             \fi:
3637             \fi:
3638         }
3639 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_same:w
3640     #1 \prg_do_nothing: #2#3#4
3641     { #3 { #1 \__cs_generate_variant_same:N #2 } }
3642 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_end:nwwwNNnn
3643     #1#2 \q_mark #3 ~ #4 \q_stop #5#6#7#8
3644     {
3645         \scan_stop: \scan_stop: \fi:
3646         \exp_not:N \q_mark
3647         \exp_not:N \q_stop
3648         \exp_not:N #6
3649         \exp_not:c { #7 : #8 #1 #3 }
3650     }
3651 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_long:wNNnn #1 \q_stop #2#3#4#5
3652     {
3653         \exp_not:n
3654         {
3655             \q_mark
3656             \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { variant-too-long }
3657             {#5} { \token_to_str:N #3 }
3658             \use_none:nnn
3659             \q_stop
3660             #3
3661             #3
3662         }
3663     }
3664 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_invalid:NNwNNnn
3665     #1#2 \fi: \fi: \fi: #3 \q_stop #4#5#6#7
3666     {
3667         \fi: \fi: \fi:
3668         \exp_not:n
3669         {
3670             \q_mark
3671             \__kernel_msg_error:nxxxx { kernel } { invalid-variant }
3672             {#7} { \token_to_str:N #5 } {#1} {#2}
3673             \use_none:nnn
3674             \q_stop
3675             #5
3676             #5
3677         }
3678     }
3679 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_loop_special:NNwNNnn
3680     #1#2#3 \q_stop #4#5#6#7
3681     {

```

```

3682     #3 \q_stop #4 #5 {#6} {#7}
3683     \exp_not:n
3684     {
3685         \__kernel_msg_error:nxxxxx
3686         { kernel } { deprecated-variant }
3687         {#7} { \token_to_str:N #5 } {#1} {#2}
3688     }
3689 }

```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN` and others.)

`__cs_generate_variant_same:N` When the base and variant letters are identical, don't do any expansion. For most argument types, we can use the `n`-type no-expansion, but the `N` and `p` types require a slightly different behaviour with respect to braces. For `V`-type this function could output `N` to avoid adding useless braces but that is not a problem.

```

3690 \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_same:N #1
3691 {
3692     \if:w N #1 #1 \else:
3693     \if:w p #1 #1 \else:
3694         \token_to_str:N n
3695     \if:w n #1 \else:
3696         \__cs_generate_variant_loop_special:NNwNnn #1#1
3697     \fi:
3698     \fi:
3699     \fi:
3700 }

```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant_same:N`.)

`__cs_generate_variant:wwNN` If the variant form has already been defined, log its existence (provided `log-functions` is active). Otherwise, make sure that the `\exp_args:N #3` form is defined, and if it contains `x`, change `__cs_tmp:w` locally to `\cs_new_protected:Npx`. Then define the variant by combining the `\exp_args:N #3` variant and the base function.

```

3701 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:wwNN
3702     #1 \q_mark #2 \q_stop #3#4
3703 {
3704     #2
3705     \cs_if_free:NT #4
3706     {
3707         \group_begin:
3708             \__cs_generate_internal_variant:n {#1}
3709             \__cs_tmp:w #4 { \exp_not:c { exp_args:N #1 } \exp_not:N #3 }
3710         \group_end:
3711     }
3712 }

```

(End definition for `__cs_generate_variant:wwNN`.)

`__cs_generate_internal_variant:n` First test for the presence of `x` (this is where working with strings makes our lives easier), as the result should be protected, and the next variant to be defined using that internal variant should be protected (done by setting `__cs_tmp:w`). Then call `__cs_generate_internal_variant:NNn` with arguments `\cs_new_protected:cpn \use:x` (for protected) or `\cs_new:cpn \tex_expanded:D` (expandable) and the signature. If `p` appears in the signature, or if the function to be defined is expandable and the primitive

`\expanded` is not available, or if there are more than 8 arguments, call some fall-back code that just puts the appropriate `\::` commands. Otherwise, call `_cs_generate_internal_one_go:NNn` to construct the `\exp_args:N...` function as a macro taking up to 9 arguments and expanding them using `\use:x` or `\tex_expanded:D`.

```

3713 \cs_new_protected:Npx \_cs_generate_internal_variant:n #1
3714 {
3715   \exp_not:N \_cs_generate_internal_variant:wwnNwn
3716   #1 \exp_not:N \q_mark
3717   { \cs_set_eq:NN \exp_not:N \_cs_tmp:w \cs_new_protected:Npx }
3718   \cs_new_protected:cpn
3719   \use:x
3720   \token_to_str:N x \exp_not:N \q_mark
3721   { }
3722   \cs_new:cpn
3723   \exp_not:N \tex_expanded:D
3724   \exp_not:N \q_stop
3725   {#1}
3726 }
3727 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
3728 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_cs_generate_internal_variant:wwnNwn #1
3729 { \token_to_str:N x } #2 \q_mark #3#4#5#6 \q_stop #7
3730 {
3731   #3
3732   \cs_if_free:cT { exp_args:N #7 }
3733   { \_cs_generate_internal_variant:NNn #4 #5 {#7} }
3734 }
3735 \cs_set_protected:Npn \_cs_tmp:w #1
3736 {
3737   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_cs_generate_internal_variant:NNn ##1##2##3
3738   {
3739     \if_catcode:w X \use_none:nnnnnnnn ##3
3740     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
3741     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
3742     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing: X
3743     \exp_after:wN \_cs_generate_internal_test:Nw \exp_after:wN ##2
3744     \else:
3745       \exp_after:wN \_cs_generate_internal_test_aux:w \exp_after:wN #1
3746     \fi:
3747     ##3
3748     \q_mark
3749     {
3750       \use:x
3751       {
3752         ##1 { exp_args:N ##3 }
3753         { \_cs_generate_internal_variant_loop:n ##3 { : \use_i:nn } }
3754       }
3755     }
3756     #1
3757     \q_mark
3758     { \exp_not:n { \_cs_generate_internal_one_go:NNn ##1 ##2 {##3} } }
3759     \q_stop
3760   }
3761   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_cs_generate_internal_test_aux:w
3762   ##1 #1 ##2 \q_mark ##3 ##4 \q_stop {##3}

```

```

3763 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_expanded:D
3764 {
3765     \cs_new_eq:NN \__cs_generate_internal_test:Nw
3766     \__cs_generate_internal_test_aux:w
3767 }
3768 {
3769     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_test:Nw ##1
3770     {
3771         \if_meaning:w \tex_expanded:D ##1
3772         \exp_after:wN \__cs_generate_internal_test_aux:w
3773         \exp_after:wN #1
3774         \else:
3775         \exp_after:wN \__cs_generate_internal_test_aux:w
3776         \fi:
3777     }
3778 }
3779 }
3780 \exp_args:No \__cs_tmp:w { \token_to_str:N p }
3781 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_one_go:NNn #1#2#3
3782 {
3783     \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw
3784     { \exp_not:N ##1 } 1 . { } { }
3785     #3 { ? \__cs_generate_internal_end:w } X ;
3786     23456789 { ? \__cs_generate_internal_long:w } ;
3787     #1 #2 {#3}
3788 }
3789 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw #1#2 . #3#4#5#6 ; #7
3790 {
3791     \use_none:n #5
3792     \use_none:n #7
3793     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __cs_generate_internal_#5:NN }
3794     { \__cs_generate_internal_other:NN }
3795     #5 #7
3796     #7 .
3797     { #3 #1 } { #4 ## #2 }
3798     #6 ;
3799 }
3800 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_N:NN #1#2
3801 { \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw { \exp_not:N ###2 } }
3802 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_c:NN #1#2
3803 { \exp_args:No \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw { \exp_not:c {###2} } }
3804 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_n:NN #1#2
3805 { \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw { { \exp_not:n {###2} } } }
3806 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_x:NN #1#2
3807 { \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw { {###2} } }
3808 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_other:NN #1#2
3809 {
3810     \exp_args:No \__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw
3811     {
3812         \exp_after:wN
3813         {
3814             \exp:w \exp_args:NNc \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
3815             { exp_not:#1 } {###2}
3816         }

```

```

3817     }
3818   }
3819   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_end:w #1 . #2#3#4 ; #5 ; #6#7#8
3820   { #6 { exp_args:N #8 } #3 { #7 {#2} } }
3821   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_long:w #1 N #2#3 . #4#5#6#
3822   {
3823     \exp_args:Nx \__cs_generate_internal_long:nnnNnn
3824     { \__cs_generate_internal_variant_loop:n #2 #6 { : \use_i:nn } }
3825     {#4} {#5}
3826   }
3827   \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_long:nnnNnn #1#2#3#4 ; ; #5#6#7
3828   { #5 { exp_args:N #7 } #3 { #6 { \exp_not:n {#1} {#2} } } }

```

This command grabs char by char outputting \::#1 (not expanded further). We avoid tests by putting a trailing : \use_i:nn, which leaves \cs_end: and removes the looping macro. The colon is in fact also turned into \::: so that the required structure for \exp_args:N... commands is correctly terminated.

```

3829   \cs_new:Npn \__cs_generate_internal_variant_loop:n #1
3830   {
3831     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \cs:w :: #1 \cs_end:
3832     \__cs_generate_internal_variant_loop:n
3833   }

```

(End definition for __cs_generate_internal_variant:n and __cs_generate_internal_variant_loop:n.)

\prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn

```

\__cs_generate_variant:nnNnn
\__cs_generate_variant:w
\__cs_generate_variant:n
\__cs_generate_variant_p_form:nnn
\__cs_generate_variant_T_form:nnn
\__cs_generate_variant_F_form:nnn
\__cs_generate_variant_TF_form:nnn
3834 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn #1
3835   {
3836     \use:x
3837     {
3838       \__cs_generate_variant:nnNnn
3839       \cs_split_function:N #1
3840     }
3841   }
3842   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:nnNnn #1#2#3#4#5
3843   {
3844     \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool #3
3845     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { missing-colon }
3846     { \token_to_str:c {#1} }
3847     \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
3848     \fi:
3849     \exp_after:wN \__cs_generate_variant:w
3850     \tl_to_str:n {#5} , \scan_stop: , \q_recursion_stop
3851     \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w \q_mark {#1} {#2} {#4} \q_stop
3852   }
3853   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant:w
3854   #1 , #2 \q_mark #3#4#5
3855   {
3856     \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1 \scan_stop:
3857     \if_meaning:w \q_nil #1 \q_nil
3858     \use_i:nnn
3859     \fi:
3860     \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
3861     \else:

```

```

3862     \cs_if_exist_use:cTF { __cs_generate_variant_#1_form:nnn }
3863     { {#3} {#4} {#5} }
3864     {
3865         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx
3866         { kernel } { conditional-form-unknown }
3867         {#1} { \token_to_str:c { #3 : #4 } }
3868     }
3869     \fi:
3870     \__cs_generate_variant:w #2 \q_mark {#3} {#4} {#5}
3871 }
3872 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_p_form:nnn #1#2
3873 { \cs_generate_variant:cn { #1 _p : #2 } }
3874 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_T_form:nnn #1#2
3875 { \cs_generate_variant:cn { #1 : #2 T } }
3876 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_F_form:nnn #1#2
3877 { \cs_generate_variant:cn { #1 : #2 F } }
3878 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__cs_generate_variant_TF_form:nnn #1#2
3879 { \cs_generate_variant:cn { #1 : #2 TF } }

```

(End definition for `\prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn` and others. This function is documented on page 106.)

`\exp_args_generate:n` This function is not used in the kernel hence we can use functions that are defined in later modules. It also does not need to be fast so use inline mappings. For each requested variant we check that there are no characters besides `NnpcofVvx`, in particular that there are no spaces. Then we just call the internal function.

```

3880 \cs_new_protected:Npn \exp_args_generate:n #1
3881 {
3882     \exp_args:No \clist_map_inline:nn { \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
3883     {
3884         \str_map_inline:nn {##1}
3885         {
3886             \str_if_in:nnF { NnpcofVvx } {####1}
3887             {
3888                 \__kernel_msg_error:nnnn { kernel } { invalid-exp-args }
3889                 {####1} {##1}
3890                 \str_map_break:n { \use_none:nn }
3891             }
3892         }
3893         \__cs_generate_internal_variant:n {##1}
3894     }
3895 }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args_generate:n`. This function is documented on page 261.)

6.8 Definitions with the automated technique

Some of these could be done more efficiently, but the complexity of coding then becomes an issue. Notice that the auto-generated functions actually take no arguments themselves.

`\exp_args:Nnc` Here are the actual function definitions, using the helper functions above. The group is used because `__cs_generate_internal_variant:n` redefines `__cs_tmp:w` locally.

```

3896 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__cs_tmp:w #1
3897 {

```

```

\exp_args:Nnc
\exp_args:Nno
\exp_args:NnV
\exp_args:Nnv
\exp_args:Nne
\exp_args:Nnf
\exp_args:Noc
\exp_args:Noo
\exp_args:Nof
\exp_args:NVo
\exp_args:Nfo
\exp_args:Nff
\exp_args:Nee
\exp_args:NNx

```

```

3898 \group_begin:
3899 \exp_args:No \__cs_generate_internal_variant:n
3900 { \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
3901 \group_end:
3902 }
3903 \__cs_tmp:w { nc }
3904 \__cs_tmp:w { no }
3905 \__cs_tmp:w { nV }
3906 \__cs_tmp:w { nv }
3907 \__cs_tmp:w { ne }
3908 \__cs_tmp:w { nf }
3909 \__cs_tmp:w { oc }
3910 \__cs_tmp:w { oo }
3911 \__cs_tmp:w { of }
3912 \__cs_tmp:w { Vo }
3913 \__cs_tmp:w { fo }
3914 \__cs_tmp:w { ff }
3915 \__cs_tmp:w { ee }
3916 \__cs_tmp:w { Nx }
3917 \__cs_tmp:w { cx }
3918 \__cs_tmp:w { nx }
3919 \__cs_tmp:w { ox }
3920 \__cs_tmp:w { xo }
3921 \__cs_tmp:w { xx }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:Nnc` and others. These functions are documented on page 31.)

```

\exp_args:NNcf
\exp_args:NNno 3922 \__cs_tmp:w { Ncf }
\exp_args:NNnV 3923 \__cs_tmp:w { Nno }
\exp_args:NNoo 3924 \__cs_tmp:w { NnV }
\exp_args:NNVV 3925 \__cs_tmp:w { Noo }
\exp_args:Ncno 3926 \__cs_tmp:w { NVV }
\exp_args:NcnV 3927 \__cs_tmp:w { cno }
\exp_args:Ncoo 3928 \__cs_tmp:w { cnV }
\exp_args:NcVV 3929 \__cs_tmp:w { coo }
\exp_args:Nnnc 3930 \__cs_tmp:w { cVV }
\exp_args:Nnno 3931 \__cs_tmp:w { nnc }
\exp_args:Nnnf 3932 \__cs_tmp:w { nno }
\exp_args:Nnff 3933 \__cs_tmp:w { nnf }
\exp_args:Nooo 3934 \__cs_tmp:w { nff }
\exp_args:Noof 3935 \__cs_tmp:w { ooo }
\exp_args:Nffo 3936 \__cs_tmp:w { oof }
\exp_args:Neee 3937 \__cs_tmp:w { ffo }
\exp_args:NNNx 3938 \__cs_tmp:w { eee }
\exp_args:NNnx 3939 \__cs_tmp:w { NNx }
\exp_args:NNox 3940 \__cs_tmp:w { Nnx }
\exp_args:Nccx 3941 \__cs_tmp:w { Nox }
\exp_args:Ncnx 3942 \__cs_tmp:w { nnx }
\exp_args:Nnnx 3943 \__cs_tmp:w { nox }
\exp_args:Nnox 3944 \__cs_tmp:w { ccx }
\exp_args:Nnox 3945 \__cs_tmp:w { cnx }
\exp_args:Nnox 3946 \__cs_tmp:w { oox }

```

(End definition for `\exp_args:NNcf` and others. These functions are documented on page 32.)

```
3947 </initex | package>
```

7 l3tl implementation

```
3948 <*initex | package>
```

```
3949 <@@=tl>
```

A token list variable is a $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ macro that holds tokens. By using the $\varepsilon\text{-T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ primitive `\unexpanded` inside a $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ `\edef` it is possible to store any tokens, including `#`, in this way.

7.1 Functions

`\tl_new:N` Creating new token list variables is a case of checking for an existing definition and doing the definition.

```
\tl_new:c
3950 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_new:N #1
3951 {
3952   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
3953   \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_tl
3954 }
3955 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_new:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\tl_new:N`. This function is documented on page 38.)

`\tl_const:Nn` Constants are also easy to generate.

```
\tl_const:Nx
\tl_const:cn
\tl_const:cx
3956 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_const:Nn #1#2
3957 {
3958   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
3959   \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} }
3960 }
3961 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_const:Nx #1#2
3962 {
3963   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
3964   \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 {#2}
3965 }
3966 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_const:Nn { c }
3967 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_const:Nx { c }
```

(End definition for `\tl_const:Nn`. This function is documented on page 38.)

`\tl_clear:N` Clearing a token list variable means setting it to an empty value. Error checking is sorted out by the parent function.

```
\tl_clear:c
\tl_gclear:N
\tl_gclear:c
3968 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_clear:N #1
3969 { \tl_set_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_tl }
3970 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gclear:N #1
3971 { \tl_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_tl }
3972 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_clear:N { c }
3973 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gclear:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\tl_clear:N` and `\tl_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 38.)

\tl_clear_new:N Clearing a token list variable means setting it to an empty value. Error checking is sorted out by the parent function.

\tl_clear_new:c

\tl_gclear_new:N

\tl_gclear_new:c

```

3974 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_clear_new:N #1
3975 { \tl_if_exist:NTF #1 { \tl_clear:N #1 } { \tl_new:N #1 } }
3976 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gclear_new:N #1
3977 { \tl_if_exist:NTF #1 { \tl_gclear:N #1 } { \tl_new:N #1 } }
3978 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_clear_new:N { c }
3979 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gclear_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for \tl_clear_new:N and \tl_gclear_new:N. These functions are documented on page 39.)

\tl_set_eq:NN For setting token list variables equal to each other. To allow for patching, the arguments have to be explicit.

\tl_set_eq:Nc

\tl_set_eq:cN

\tl_set_eq:cc

\tl_gset_eq:NN

\tl_gset_eq:Nc

\tl_gset_eq:cN

\tl_gset_eq:cc

```

3980 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_set_eq:NN #1#2 { \cs_set_eq:NN #1 #2 }
3981 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gset_eq:NN #1#2 { \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 #2 }
3982 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set_eq:NN { cN, Nc, cc }
3983 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset_eq:NN { cN, Nc, cc }

```

(End definition for \tl_set_eq:NN and \tl_gset_eq:NN. These functions are documented on page 39.)

\tl_concat:NNN Concatenating token lists is easy. When checking is turned on, all three arguments must be checked: a token list #2 or #3 equal to \scan_stop: would lead to problems later on.

\tl_concat:ccc

\tl_gconcat:NNN

\tl_gconcat:ccc

```

3984 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_concat:NNN #1#2#3
3985 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} \exp_not:o {#3} } }
3986 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gconcat:NNN #1#2#3
3987 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} \exp_not:o {#3} } }
3988 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_concat:NNN { ccc }
3989 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gconcat:NNN { ccc }

```

(End definition for \tl_concat:NNN and \tl_gconcat:NNN. These functions are documented on page 39.)

\tl_if_exist_p:N Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.

\tl_if_exist_p:c

\tl_if_exist:N \underline{T} \underline{F}

\tl_if_exist:c \underline{T} \underline{F}

```

3990 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \tl_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N { TF , T , F , p }
3991 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \tl_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for \tl_if_exist:NTF. This function is documented on page 39.)

7.2 Constant token lists

\c_empty_tl Never full. We need to define that constant before using \tl_new:N.

```

3992 \tl_const:Nn \c_empty_tl { }

```

(End definition for \c_empty_tl. This variable is documented on page 53.)

\c_novalue_tl A special marker: as we don't have \char_generate:nn yet, has to be created the old-fashioned way.

```

3993 \group_begin:
3994 \tex_lccode:D 'A = '-'
3995 \tex_lccode:D 'N = 'N
3996 \tex_lccode:D 'V = 'V
3997 \tex_lowercase:D
3998 {

```

```

3999 \group_end:
4000 \tl_const:Nn \c_novalue_tl { ANoValue- }
4001 }

```

(End definition for `\c_novalue_tl`. This variable is documented on page 53.)

`\c_space_tl` A space as a token list (as opposed to as a character).

```

4002 \tl_const:Nn \c_space_tl { ~ }

```

(End definition for `\c_space_tl`. This variable is documented on page 53.)

7.3 Adding to token list variables

`\tl_set:Nn` By using `\exp_not:n` token list variables can contain # tokens, which makes the token list registers provided by T_EX more or less redundant. The `\tl_set:No` version is done “by hand” as it is used quite a lot.

```

\tl_set:NV 4003 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_set:Nn #1#2
\tl_set:Nv 4004 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
\tl_set:Nx 4005 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_set:No #1#2
\tl_set:cn 4006 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} } }
\tl_set:cV 4007 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_set:Nx #1#2
\tl_set:cv 4008 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 {#2} }
\tl_set:co 4009 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gset:Nn #1#2
\tl_set:cf 4010 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
\tl_set:cx 4011 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gset:No #1#2
\tl_gset:Nn 4012 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} } }
\tl_gset:Nv 4013 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gset:Nx #1#2
\tl_gset:Nv 4014 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 {#2} }
\tl_gset:No 4015 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set:Nn { NV , Nv , Nf }
\tl_gset:Nf 4016 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set:Nx { c }
\tl_gset:Nx 4017 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set:Nn { c , co , cV , cv , cf }
\tl_gset:cn 4018 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset:Nn { NV , Nv , Nf }
\tl_gset:Nx 4019 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset:Nx { c }
\tl_gset:cn 4020 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset:Nn { c , co , cV , cv , cf }
\tl_gset:cV
\tl_gset:cv
\tl_gset:co

```

(End definition for `\tl_set:Nn` and `\tl_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 39.)

`\tl_put_gset:cn` Adding to the left is done directly to gain a little performance.

```

\tl_put_gset:Nv 4021 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_left:Nn #1#2
\tl_put_left:No 4022 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_put_left:Nx 4023 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_left:Nv #1#2
\tl_put_left:cn 4024 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:V #2 \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_put_left:cV 4025 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_left:No #1#2
\tl_put_left:co 4026 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_put_left:cx 4027 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_left:Nx #1#2
\tl_gput_left:Nn 4028 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { #2 \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_gput_left:Nv 4029 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_left:Nn #1#2
\tl_gput_left:No 4030 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_gput_left:Nx 4031 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_left:Nv #1#2
\tl_gput_left:cn 4032 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:V #2 \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_gput_left:cV 4033 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_left:No #1#2
\tl_gput_left:co 4034 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o {#2} \exp_not:o #1 } }
\tl_gput_left:cx 4035 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_left:Nx #1#2
\tl_gput_left:cx 4036 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { #2 \exp_not:o {#1} } }

```

```

4037 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_left:Nn { c }
4038 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_left:NV { c }
4039 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_left:No { c }
4040 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_left:Nx { c }
4041 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_left:Nn { c }
4042 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_left:NV { c }
4043 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_left:No { c }
4044 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_left:Nx { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_put_left:Nn` and `\tl_gput_left:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 39.)

```

\tl_put_right:Nn The same on the right.
\tl_put_right:NV
\tl_put_right:No
\tl_put_right:Nx
\tl_put_right:cn
\tl_put_right:cV
\tl_put_right:co
\tl_put_right:cx
\tl_gput_right:Nn
\tl_gput_right:NV
\tl_gput_right:No
\tl_gput_right:Nx
\tl_gput_right:cn
\tl_gput_right:cV
\tl_gput_right:co
\tl_gput_right:cx
4045 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_right:Nn #1#2
4046 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:n {#2} } }
4047 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_right:NV #1#2
4048 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:V #2 } }
4049 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_right:No #1#2
4050 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:o {#2} } }
4051 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_put_right:Nx #1#2
4052 { \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 #2 } }
4053 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_right:Nn #1#2
4054 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:n {#2} } }
4055 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_right:NV #1#2
4056 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:V #2 } }
4057 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_right:No #1#2
4058 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o #1 \exp_not:o {#2} } }
4059 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gput_right:Nx #1#2
4060 { \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 { \exp_not:o {#1} #2 } }
4061 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_right:Nn { c }
4062 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_right:NV { c }
4063 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_right:No { c }
4064 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_put_right:Nx { c }
4065 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_right:Nn { c }
4066 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_right:NV { c }
4067 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_right:No { c }
4068 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gput_right:Nx { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_put_right:Nn` and `\tl_gput_right:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 39.)

7.4 Reassigning token list category codes

`\c__tl_rescan_marker_tl` The rescanning code needs a special token list containing the same character (chosen here to be a colon) with two different category codes: it cannot appear in the tokens being rescanned since all colons have the same category code.

```

4069 \tl_const:Nx \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl { : \token_to_str:N : }

```

(End definition for `\c__tl_rescan_marker_tl`.)

```

\tl_set_rescan:Nnn In a group, after some initial setup explained below and the user setup #3 (followed by
\tl_set_rescan:Nno \scan_stop: to be safe), there is a call to \__tl_set_rescan:nNN. This shared auxiliary
\tl_set_rescan:Nnx defined later distinguishes single-line and multi-line “files”. In the simplest case of multi-
\tl_set_rescan:cn line files, it calls (with the same arguments) \__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN, whose code
\tl_set_rescan:cno
\tl_set_rescan:cnx

```

```

\tl_gset_rescan:Nnn
\tl_gset_rescan:Nno
\tl_gset_rescan:Nnx
\tl_gset_rescan:cn
\tl_gset_rescan:cno
\tl_gset_rescan:cnx

```

```

\tl_rescan:nn

```

```

\__tl_set_rescan:Nnn

```

is included here to help understand the approach. This function rescans its argument #1, closes the group, and performs the assignment.

One difficulty when rescanning is that `\scantokens` treats the argument as a file, and without the correct settings a \TeX error occurs:

```
! File ended while scanning definition of ...
```

A related minor issue is a warning due to opening a group before the `\scantokens` and closing it inside that temporary file; we avoid that by setting `\tracingnesting`. The standard solution to the “File ended” error is to grab the rescanned tokens as a delimited argument of an auxiliary, here `__tl_rescan:NNw`, that performs the assignment, then let \TeX “execute” the end of file marker. As usual in delimited arguments we use `\prg_do_nothing:` to avoid stripping an outer set braces: this is removed by using `o`-expanding assignments. The delimiter cannot appear within the rescanned token list because it contains twice the same character, with different catcodes.

For `\tl_rescan:nn` we cannot simply call `__tl_set_rescan:NNnn \prg_do_nothing: \use:n` because that would leave the end-of-file marker *after* the result of rescanning. If that rescanned result is code that looks further in the input stream for arguments, it would break.

For multi-line files the only subtlety is that `\newlinechar` should be equal to `\endlinechar` because `\newlinechar` characters become new lines and then become `\endlinechar` characters when writing to an abstract file and reading back. This equality is ensured by setting `\newlinechar` equal to `\endlinechar`. Prior to this, `\endlinechar` is set to `-1` if it was `32` (in particular true after `\ExplSyntaxOn`) to avoid unreasonable line-breaks at every space for instance in error messages triggered by the user setup. Another side effect of reading back from the file is that spaces (catcode 10) are ignored at the beginning of lines, and spaces and tabs (character code 32 and 9) are ignored at the end of lines.

The two `\if_false: ... \fi:` are there to prevent alignment tabs to cause a change of tabular cell while rescanning. We put the “opening” one after `\group_begin:` so that if one accidentally `f`-expands `\tl_set_rescan:Nnn` braces remain balanced. This is essential in `e`-type arguments when `\expanded` is not available.

```
4070 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_rescan:nn #1#2
4071 {
4072   \tl_set_rescan:Nnn \l__tl_internal_a_tl {#1} {#2}
4073   \exp_after:wN \tl_clear:N \exp_after:wN \l__tl_internal_a_tl
4074   \l__tl_internal_a_tl
4075 }
4076 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_set_rescan:Nnn
4077 { \__tl_set_rescan:NNnn \tl_set:No }
4078 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gset_rescan:Nnn
4079 { \__tl_set_rescan:NNnn \tl_gset:No }
4080 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_set_rescan:NNnn #1#2#3#4
4081 {
4082   \group_begin:
4083   \if_false: { \fi:
4084     \int_set_eq:NN \tex_tracingnesting:D \c_zero_int
4085     \int_compare:nNnT \tex_endlinechar:D = { 32 }
4086     { \int_set:Nn \tex_endlinechar:D { -1 } }
4087     \int_set_eq:NN \tex_newlinechar:D \tex_endlinechar:D
4088     #3 \scan_stop:
4089     \exp_args:No \__tl_set_rescan:nNN { \tl_to_str:n {#4} } #1 #2
```

```

4090     \if_false: } \fi:
4091   }
4092   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN #1#2#3
4093   {
4094     \exp_args:No \tex_everyeof:D { \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl }
4095     \exp_after:wN \__tl_rescan:NNw
4096     \exp_after:wN #2
4097     \exp_after:wN #3
4098     \exp_after:wN \prg_do_nothing:
4099     \tex_scantokens:D {#1}
4100   }
4101   \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
4102   { \cs_new:Npn \__tl_rescan:NNw #1#2#3 } \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl
4103   {
4104     \group_end:
4105     #1 #2 {#3}
4106   }
4107   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set_rescan:Nnn { Nno , Nnx }
4108   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set_rescan:Nnn { c , cno , cnx }
4109   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset_rescan:Nnn { Nno , Nnx }
4110   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset_rescan:Nnn { c , cno }

```

(End definition for `\tl_set_rescan:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 41.)

<pre> __tl_set_rescan:nNN __tl_set_rescan_single:nNN __tl_set_rescan_single_aux:nnnNN __tl_set_rescan_single_aux:w </pre>	<p>The function <code>__tl_set_rescan:nNN</code> calls <code>__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN</code> or <code>__tl_set_rescan_single:nNN { ' }</code> depending on whether its argument is a single-line fragment of code/data or is made of multiple lines by testing for the presence of a <code>\newlinechar</code> character. If <code>\newlinechar</code> is out of range, the argument is assumed to be a single line.</p>
---	--

For a single line, no `\endlinechar` should be added, so it is set to `-1`, and spaces should not be removed. Trailing spaces and tabs are a difficult matter, as `TEX` removes these at a very low level. The only way to preserve them is to rescan not the argument but the argument followed by a character with a reasonable category code. Here, `11` (letter) and `12` (other) are accepted, as these are convenient, suitable for delimiting an argument, and it is very unlikely that none of the ASCII characters are in one of these categories. To avoid selecting one particular character to put at the end, whose category code may have been modified, there is a loop through characters from `'` (ASCII 39) to `~` (ASCII 127). The choice of starting point was made because this is the start of a very long range of characters whose standard category is letter or other, thus minimizing the number of steps needed by the loop (most often just a single one). If no valid character is found (very rare), fall-back on `__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN`.

Otherwise, once a valid character is found (let us use `'` in this explanation) run some code very similar to `__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN` but with `'` added at both ends of the input. Of course, we need to define the auxiliary `__tl_set_rescan_single:NNww` on the fly to remove the additional `'` that is just before `::` (by which we mean `\c__tl_rescan_marker_tl`). Note that the argument must be delimited by `'` with the current catcode; this is done thanks to `\char_generate:nn`. Yet another issue is that the rescanned token list may contain a comment character, in which case the `'` we expected is not there. We fix this as follows: rather than just `::` we set `\everyeof` to `::{<code1>}'::{<code2>}\q_stop`. The auxiliary `__tl_set_rescan_single:NNww` runs the `o`-expanding assignment, expanding either `<code1>` or `<code2>` before its the main argument `#3`. In the typical case without comment character, `<code1>` is expanded, removing the leading `'`. In the rarer

case with comment character, $\langle code2 \rangle$ is expanded, calling `__tl_set_rescan_single_aux:w`, which removes the trailing `::{\langle code1 \rangle}` and the leading `'`.

```

4111 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_set_rescan:nNN #1
4112 {
4113   \int_compare:nNnTF \tex_newlinechar:D < 0
4114   { \use_ii:nn }
4115   {
4116     \exp_args:Nnf \tl_if_in:nNTF {#1}
4117     { \char_generate:nn { \tex_newlinechar:D } { 12 } }
4118   }
4119   { \__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN }
4120   {
4121     \int_set:Nn \tex_endlinechar:D { -1 }
4122     \__tl_set_rescan_single:nNN { ' }
4123   }
4124   {#1}
4125 }
4126 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_set_rescan_single:nNN #1
4127 {
4128   \int_compare:nNnTF
4129   { \char_value_catcode:n {#1} / 2 } = 6
4130   {
4131     \exp_args:Nof \__tl_set_rescan_single_aux:nnnNN
4132     \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl
4133     { \char_generate:nn {#1} { \char_value_catcode:n {#1} } }
4134   }
4135   {
4136     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < { '\~ }
4137     {
4138       \exp_args:Nf \__tl_set_rescan_single:nNN
4139       { \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } }
4140     }
4141     { \__tl_set_rescan_multi:nNN }
4142   }
4143 }
4144 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_set_rescan_single_aux:nnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
4145 {
4146   \tex_veryeof:D
4147   {
4148     #1 \use_none:n
4149     #2 #1 { \exp:w \__tl_set_rescan_single_aux:w }
4150     \q_stop
4151   }
4152   \cs_set:Npn \__tl_rescan:NNw ##1##2##3 #2 #1 ##4 ##5 \q_stop
4153   {
4154     \group_end:
4155     ##1 ##2 { ##4 ##3 }
4156   }
4157   \exp_after:wN \__tl_rescan:NNw
4158   \exp_after:wN #4
4159   \exp_after:wN #5
4160   \tex_scantokens:D { #2 #3 #2 }
4161 }
4162 \exp_args:Nno \use:nn

```

```

4163 { \cs_new:Npn \__tl_set_rescan_single_aux:w #1 }
4164 \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl #2
4165 { \use_i:nn \exp_end: #1 }

```

(End definition for `__tl_set_rescan:nNN` and others.)

7.5 Modifying token list variables

`\tl_replace_all:Nnn` All of the `replace` functions call `__tl_replace:NnNNNnn` with appropriate arguments. `\tl_replace_all:cnn` The first two arguments are explained later. The next controls whether the replacement function calls itself (`__tl_replace_next:w`) or stops (`__tl_replace_wrap:w`) after the first replacement. `\tl_greplace_all:Nnn` Next comes an x-type assignment function `\tl_set:Nx` or `\tl_gset:Nx` for local or global replacements. Finally, the three arguments $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ $\{ \langle pattern \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle replacement \rangle \}$ provided by the user. When describing the auxiliary functions below, `\tl_replace_once:Nnn` we denote the contents of the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ by $\langle token\ list \rangle$. `\tl_replace_once:cnn`

```

4166 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_replace_once:Nnn
4167 { \__tl_replace:NnNNNnn \q_mark ? \__tl_replace_wrap:w \tl_set:Nx }
4168 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_greplace_once:Nnn
4169 { \__tl_replace:NnNNNnn \q_mark ? \__tl_replace_wrap:w \tl_gset:Nx }
4170 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_replace_all:Nnn
4171 { \__tl_replace:NnNNNnn \q_mark ? \__tl_replace_next:w \tl_set:Nx }
4172 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_greplace_all:Nnn
4173 { \__tl_replace:NnNNNnn \q_mark ? \__tl_replace_next:w \tl_gset:Nx }
4174 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_replace_once:Nnn { c }
4175 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_greplace_once:Nnn { c }
4176 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_replace_all:Nnn { c }
4177 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_greplace_all:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_replace_all:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 40.)

```

\__tl_replace:NnNNNnn
\__tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn
\__tl_replace_auxii:NnnNNn
  \__tl_replace_next:w
  \__tl_replace_wrap:w

```

To implement the actual replacement auxiliary `__tl_replace_auxii:NnnNNn` we need a $\langle delimiter \rangle$ with the following properties:

- all occurrences of the $\langle pattern \rangle$ #6 in “ $\langle token\ list \rangle \langle delimiter \rangle$ ” belong to the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ and have no overlap with the $\langle delimiter \rangle$,
- the first occurrence of the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ in “ $\langle token\ list \rangle \langle delimiter \rangle$ ” is the trailing $\langle delimiter \rangle$.

We first find the building blocks for the $\langle delimiter \rangle$, namely two tokens $\langle A \rangle$ and $\langle B \rangle$ such that $\langle A \rangle$ does not appear in #6 and #6 is not $\langle B \rangle$ (this condition is trivial if #6 has more than one token). Then we consider the delimiters “ $\langle A \rangle$ ” and “ $\langle A \rangle \langle A \rangle^n \langle B \rangle \langle A \rangle^n \langle B \rangle$ ”, for $n \geq 1$, where $\langle A \rangle^n$ denotes n copies of $\langle A \rangle$, and we choose as our $\langle delimiter \rangle$ the first one which is not in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$.

Every delimiter in the set obeys the first condition: #6 does not contain $\langle A \rangle$ hence cannot be overlapping with the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ and the $\langle delimiter \rangle$, and it cannot be within the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ since it would have to be in one of the two $\langle B \rangle$ hence be equal to this single token (or empty, but this is an error case filtered separately). Given the particular form of these delimiters, for which no prefix is also a suffix, the second condition is actually a consequence of the weaker condition that the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ we choose does not appear in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$. Additionally, the set of delimiters is such that a $\langle token\ list \rangle$ of n tokens can contain at most $O(n^{1/2})$ of them, hence we find a $\langle delimiter \rangle$ with at most $O(n^{1/2})$ tokens in a time at most $O(n^{3/2})$. Bear in mind that these upper bounds are reached

only in very contrived scenarios: we include the case “ $\langle A \rangle$ ” in the list of delimiters to try, so that the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ is simply $\backslash q_mark$ in the most common situation where neither the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ nor the $\langle pattern \rangle$ contains $\backslash q_mark$.

Let us now ahead, optimizing for this most common case. First, two special cases: an empty $\langle pattern \rangle$ #6 is an error, and if #1 is absent from both the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ #5 and the $\langle pattern \rangle$ #6 then we can use it as the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ through $\backslash_tl_replace_auxii:nNNNnn \{ \#1 \}$. Otherwise, we end up calling $\backslash_tl_replace:NnNNNnn$ repeatedly with the first two arguments $\backslash q_mark \{ ? \}$, $\backslash ? \{ ?? \}$, $\backslash ?? \{ ??? \}$, and so on, until #6 does not contain the control sequence #1, which we take as our $\langle A \rangle$. The argument #2 only serves to collect ? characters for #1. Note that the order of the tests means that the first two are done every time, which is wasteful (for instance, we repeatedly test for the emptiness of #6). However, this is rare enough not to matter. Finally, choose $\langle B \rangle$ to be $\backslash q_nil$ or $\backslash q_stop$ such that it is not equal to #6.

The $\backslash_tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn$ auxiliary receives $\{ \langle A \rangle \}$ and $\{ \langle A \rangle^n \langle B \rangle \}$ as its arguments, initially with $n = 1$. If “ $\langle A \rangle \langle A \rangle^n \langle B \rangle \langle A \rangle^n \langle B \rangle$ ” is in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ then increase n and try again. Once it is not anymore in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ we take it as our $\langle delimiter \rangle$ and pass this to the $auxii$ auxiliary.

```

4178 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl_replace:NnNNNnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
4179 {
4180   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#6}
4181   {
4182     \_kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { empty-search-pattern }
4183     { \tl_to_str:n {#7} }
4184   }
4185   {
4186     \tl_if_in:ontF { #5 #6 } {#1}
4187     {
4188       \tl_if_in:nnTF {#6} {#1}
4189       { \exp_args:Nc \_tl_replace:NnNNNnn {#2} {#2?} }
4190       {
4191         \quark_if_nil:nTF {#6}
4192         { \_tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn #5 {#1} { #1 \q_stop } }
4193         { \_tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn #5 {#1} { #1 \q_nil } }
4194       }
4195     }
4196     { \_tl_replace_auxii:nNNNnn {#1} }
4197     #3#4#5 {#6} {#7}
4198   }
4199 }
4200 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn #1#2#3
4201 {
4202   \tl_if_in:NnTF #1 { #2 #3 #3 }
4203   { \_tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn #1 { #2 #3 } {#2} }
4204   { \_tl_replace_auxii:nNNNnn { #2 #3 #3 } }
4205 }

```

The auxiliary $\backslash_tl_replace_auxii:nNNNnn$ receives the following arguments:

$\{ \langle delimiter \rangle \}$ $\langle function \rangle$ $\langle assignment \rangle$
 $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ $\{ \langle pattern \rangle \}$ $\{ \langle replacement \rangle \}$

All of its work is done between $\backslash group_align_safe_begin:$ and $\backslash group_align_safe_end:$ to avoid issues in alignments. It does the actual replacement within #3 #4 {...}, an

x-expanding $\langle assignment \rangle$ #3 to the $\langle tl\ var \rangle$ #4. The auxiliary `__tl_replace_next:w` is called, followed by the $\langle token\ list \rangle$, some tokens including the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ #1, followed by the $\langle pattern \rangle$ #5. This auxiliary finds an argument delimited by #5 (the presence of a trailing #5 avoids runaway arguments) and calls `__tl_replace_wrap:w` to test whether this #5 is found within the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ or is the trailing one.

If on the one hand it is found within the $\langle token\ list \rangle$, then ##1 cannot contain the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ #1 that we worked so hard to obtain, thus `__tl_replace_wrap:w` gets ##1 as its own argument ##1, and protects it against the x-expanding assignment. It also finds `\exp_not:n` as ##2 and does nothing to it, thus letting through `\exp_not:n { \replacement }` into the assignment. Note that `__tl_replace_next:w` and `__tl_replace_wrap:w` are always called followed by two empty brace groups. These are safe because no delimiter can match them. They prevent losing braces when grabbing delimited arguments, but require the use of `\exp_not:o` and `\use_none:nn`, rather than simply `\exp_not:n`. Afterwards, `__tl_replace_next:w` is called to repeat the replacement, or `__tl_replace_wrap:w` if we only want a single replacement. In this second case, ##1 is the $\langle remaining\ tokens \rangle$ in the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ and ##2 is some $\langle ending\ code \rangle$ which ends the assignment and removes the trailing tokens #5 using some `\if_false: { \fi: }` trickery because #5 may contain any delimiter.

If on the other hand the argument ##1 of `__tl_replace_next:w` is delimited by the trailing $\langle pattern \rangle$ #5, then ##1 is “{ } { } $\langle token\ list \rangle$ $\langle delimiter \rangle$ { $\langle ending\ code \rangle$ }”, hence `__tl_replace_wrap:w` finds “{ } { } $\langle token\ list \rangle$ ” as ##1 and the $\langle ending\ code \rangle$ as ##2. It leaves the $\langle token\ list \rangle$ into the assignment and unbraces the $\langle ending\ code \rangle$ which removes what remains (essentially the $\langle delimiter \rangle$ and $\langle replacement \rangle$).

```

4206 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_replace_auxii:nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
4207 {
4208   \group_align_safe_begin:
4209   \cs_set:Npn \__tl_replace_wrap:w ##1 #1 ##2
4210     { \exp_not:o { \use_none:nn ##1 } ##2 }
4211   \cs_set:Npx \__tl_replace_next:w ##1 #5
4212   {
4213     \exp_not:N \__tl_replace_wrap:w ##1
4214     \exp_not:n { #1 }
4215     \exp_not:n { \exp_not:n {#6} }
4216     \exp_not:n { #2 { } { } }
4217   }
4218   #3 #4
4219   {
4220     \exp_after:wN \__tl_replace_next:w
4221     \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN }
4222     \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN }
4223     #4
4224     #1
4225     {
4226       \if_false: { \fi: }
4227       \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
4228     }
4229     #5
4230   }
4231   \group_align_safe_end:
4232 }
4233 \cs_new_eq:NN \__tl_replace_wrap:w ?
4234 \cs_new_eq:NN \__tl_replace_next:w ?

```

(End definition for `_tl_replace:NnNNNnn` and others.)

```

\relax \tl_remove_once:Nn Removal is just a special case of replacement.
\relax \tl_remove_once:cn 4235 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_remove_once:Nn #1#2
\relax \tl_gremove_once:Nn 4236 { \tl_replace_once:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
\relax \tl_gremove_once:cn 4237 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gremove_once:Nn #1#2
4238 { \tl_greplace_once:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
4239 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_remove_once:Nn { c }
4240 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gremove_once:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_remove_once:Nn` and `\tl_gremove_once:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 40.)

```

\relax \tl_remove_all:Nn Removal is just a special case of replacement.
\relax \tl_remove_all:cn 4241 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_remove_all:Nn #1#2
\relax \tl_gremove_all:Nn 4242 { \tl_replace_all:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
\relax \tl_gremove_all:cn 4243 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gremove_all:Nn #1#2
4244 { \tl_greplace_all:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
4245 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_remove_all:Nn { c }
4246 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gremove_all:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_remove_all:Nn` and `\tl_gremove_all:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 40.)

7.6 Token list conditionals

```

\relax \tl_if_blank_p:Nn TeX skips spaces when reading a non-delimited arguments. Thus, a <token list> is blank
\relax \tl_if_blank_p:V if and only if \use_none:n <token list> ? is empty after one expansion. The auxiliary
\relax \tl_if_blank_p:o \_tl_if_empty_if:o is a fast emptiness test, converting its argument to a string (after
\relax \tl_if_blank:nTF one expansion) and using the test \if_meaning:w \q_nil ... \q_nil.
\relax \tl_if_blank:VTF 4247 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_blank:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\relax \tl_if_blank:oTF 4248 {
\relax \_tl_if_blank_p:NNw 4249 \_tl_if_empty_if:o { \use_none:n #1 ? }
4250 \prg_return_true:
4251 \else:
4252 \prg_return_false:
4253 \fi:
4254 }
4255 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_blank:n
4256 { e , V , o } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_blank:nTF` and `_tl_if_blank_p:NNw`. This function is documented on page 41.)

```

\relax \tl_if_empty_p:Nn These functions check whether the token list in the argument is empty and execute the
\relax \tl_if_empty_p:c proper code from their argument(s).
\relax \tl_if_empty:NTF 4257 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_empty:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\relax \tl_if_empty:cTF 4258 {
4259 \if_meaning:w #1 \c_empty_tl
4260 \prg_return_true:
4261 \else:
4262 \prg_return_false:
4263 \fi:
4264 }
4265 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_empty:N
4266 { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_empty:NTF`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_empty_p:n` Convert the argument to a string: this is empty if and only if the argument is. Then
`\tl_if_empty_p:V` `\if_meaning:w \q_nil ... \q_nil` is true if and only if the string ... is empty. It
`\tl_if_empty:nTF` could be tempting to use `\if_meaning:w \q_nil #1 \q_nil` directly. This fails on a
`\tl_if_empty:VTF` token list starting with `\q_nil` of course but more troubling is the case where argument
is a complete conditional such as `\if_true: a \else: b \fi: because then \if_true:`
is used by `\if_meaning:w`, the test turns out false, the `\else:` executes the false
branch, the `\fi:` ends it and the `\q_nil` at the end starts executing...

```

4267 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_empty:n #1 { p , TF , T , F }
4268 {
4269   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_after:wN \q_nil
4270   \tl_to_str:n {#1} \q_nil
4271   \prg_return_true:
4272   \else:
4273     \prg_return_false:
4274   \fi:
4275 }
4276 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_empty:n
4277 { V } { p , TF , T , F }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_empty:nTF`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_empty_p:o` The auxiliary function `__tl_if_empty_if:o` is for use in various token list conditionals
`\tl_if_empty:oTF` which reduce to testing if a given token list is empty after applying a simple function to it.
`__tl_if_empty_if:o` The test for emptiness is based on `\tl_if_empty:nTF`, but the expansion is hard-coded
for efficiency, as this auxiliary function is used in several places. We don't put `\prg_`
`return_true:` and so on in the definition of the auxiliary, because that would prevent
an optimization applied to conditionals that end with this code.

```

4278 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_empty_if:o #1
4279 {
4280   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_after:wN \q_nil
4281   \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \exp_after:wN {#1} \q_nil
4282 }
4283 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_empty:o #1 { p , TF , T , F }
4284 {
4285   \__tl_if_empty_if:o {#1}
4286   \prg_return_true:
4287   \else:
4288     \prg_return_false:
4289   \fi:
4290 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_empty:nTF` and `__tl_if_empty_if:o`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_eq_p:NN` Returns `\c_true_bool` if and only if the two token list variables are equal.

```

\tl_if_eq_p:Nc 4291 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_eq:NN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
\tl_if_eq_p:cN 4292 {
\tl_if_eq_p:cc 4293   \if_meaning:w #1 #2
\tl_if_eq:NNTF 4294   \prg_return_true:
\tl_if_eq:NcTF 4295   \else:
\tl_if_eq:cNTF 4296   \prg_return_false:
\tl_if_eq:ccTF

```

```

4297   \fi:
4298   }
4299   \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_eq:NN
4300   { Nc , c , cc } { p , TF , T , F }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_eq:NNTF`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_eq:nnTF` A simple store and compare routine.

```

\l__tl_internal_a_tl 4301 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_eq:nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
\l__tl_internal_b_tl 4302 {
4303   \group_begin:
4304     \tl_set:Nn \l__tl_internal_a_tl {#1}
4305     \tl_set:Nn \l__tl_internal_b_tl {#2}
4306     \exp_after:wN
4307   \group_end:
4308   \if_meaning:w \l__tl_internal_a_tl \l__tl_internal_b_tl
4309     \prg_return_true:
4310   \else:
4311     \prg_return_false:
4312   \fi:
4313 }
4314 \tl_new:N \l__tl_internal_a_tl
4315 \tl_new:N \l__tl_internal_b_tl

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_eq:nnTF`, `\l__tl_internal_a_tl`, and `\l__tl_internal_b_tl`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_in:NnTF` See `\tl_if_in:nnTF` for further comments. Here we simply expand the token list variable and pass it to `\tl_if_in:nnTF`.

```

4316 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_if_in:NnT { \exp_args:No \tl_if_in:nnT }
4317 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_if_in:NnF { \exp_args:No \tl_if_in:nnF }
4318 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_if_in:NnTF { \exp_args:No \tl_if_in:nnTF }
4319 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_in:Nn
4320 { c } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_in:NnTF`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_in:nnTF` Once more, the test relies on the emptiness test for robustness. The function `__tl_tmp:w` removes tokens until the first occurrence of `#2`. If this does not appear in `#1`, then the final `#2` is removed, leaving an empty token list. Otherwise some tokens remain, and the test is false. See `\tl_if_empty:nTF` for details on the emptiness test.

Treating correctly cases like `\tl_if_in:nnTF {a state}{states}`, where `#1#2` contains `#2` before the end, requires special care. To cater for this case, we insert `{ }{ }` between the two token lists. This marker may not appear in `#2` because of \TeX limitations on what can delimit a parameter, hence we are safe. Using two brace groups makes the test work also for empty arguments. The `\if_false:` constructions are a faster way to do `\group_align_safe_begin:` and `\group_align_safe_end:`. The `\scan_stop:` ensures that f-expanding `\tl_if_in:nn` does not lead to unbalanced braces.

```

4321 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_in:nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
4322 {
4323   \scan_stop:
4324   \if_false: { \fi:
4325     \cs_set:Npn \__tl_tmp:w ##1 #2 { }
4326     \tl_if_empty:oTF { \__tl_tmp:w #1 {} {} #2 }

```

```

4327     { \prg_return_false: } { \prg_return_true: }
4328     \if_false: } \fi:
4329   }
4330   \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_in:nn
4331   { V , o , no } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_in:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_novalue_p:n` Tests for `-NoValue-`: this is similar to `\tl_if_in:nn` but set up to be expandable and
`\tl_if_novalue:nTF` to check the value exactly. The question mark prevents the auxiliary from losing braces.

```

\__tl_if_novalue:w
4332 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__tl_tmp:w #1
4333 {
4334   \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_novalue:n ##1
4335   { p , T , F , TF }
4336   {
4337     \str_if_eq:onTF
4338     { \__tl_if_novalue:w ? ##1 { } #1 }
4339     { ? { } #1 }
4340     { \prg_return_true: }
4341     { \prg_return_false: }
4342   }
4343   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_novalue:w ##1 #1 {##1}
4344 }
4345 \exp_args:No \__tl_tmp:w { \c_novalue_tl }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_novalue:nTF` and `__tl_if_novalue:w`. This function is documented on page 42.)

`\tl_if_single_p:N` Expand the token list and feed it to `\tl_if_single:n`.

```

\__tl_if_single_p:N
\__tl_if_single:nTF
4346 \cs_new:Npn \tl_if_single_p:N { \exp_args:No \tl_if_single_p:n }
4347 \cs_new:Npn \tl_if_single:NT { \exp_args:No \tl_if_single:nT }
4348 \cs_new:Npn \tl_if_single:NF { \exp_args:No \tl_if_single:nF }
4349 \cs_new:Npn \tl_if_single:NTF { \exp_args:No \tl_if_single:nTF }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_single:NTF`. This function is documented on page 43.)

`\tl_if_single_p:n` This test is similar to `\tl_if_empty:nTF`. Expanding `\use_none:nn #1 ??` once yields
`\tl_if_single:nTF` an empty result if #1 is blank, a single ? if #1 has a single item, and otherwise yields some
`__tl_if_single_p:n` tokens ending with ??. Then, `\tl_to_str:n` makes sure there are no odd category codes.
`__tl_if_single:nTF` An earlier version would compare the result to a single ? using string comparison, but
the Lua call is slow in LuaTeX. Instead, `__tl_if_single:nnw` picks the second token
in front of it. If #1 is empty, this token is the trailing ? and the catcode test yields `false`.
If #1 has a single item, the token is ^ and the catcode test yields `true`. Otherwise, it is
one of the characters resulting from `\tl_to_str:n`, and the catcode test yields `false`.
Note that `\if_catcode:w` and `__kernel_tl_to_str:w` are primitives that take care of
expansion.

```

4350 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_single:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
4351 {
4352   \if_catcode:w ^ \exp_after:wN \__tl_if_single:nnw
4353   \__kernel_tl_to_str:w
4354   \exp_after:wN { \use_none:nn #1 ?? } ^ ? \q_stop
4355   \prg_return_true:
4356   \else:
4357     \prg_return_false:

```

```

4358     \fi:
4359   }
4360   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_single:nnw #1#2#3 \q_stop {#2}

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_single:nTF` and `__tl_if_single:nTF`. This function is documented on page 43.)

`\tl_if_single_token_p:n` There are four cases: empty token list, token list starting with a normal token, with a brace group, or with a space token. If the token list starts with a normal token, remove it and check for emptiness. For the next case, an empty token list is not a single token. Finally, we have a non-empty token list starting with a space or a brace group. Applying `f`-expansion yields an empty result if and only if the token list is a single space.

`\tl_if_single_token:nTF`

```

4361 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_single_token:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
4362 {
4363   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
4364   { \__tl_if_empty_if:o { \use_none:n #1 } }
4365   {
4366     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
4367     { \if_false: }
4368     { \__tl_if_empty_if:o { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #1 } }
4369   }
4370   \prg_return_true:
4371 \else:
4372   \prg_return_false:
4373 \fi:
4374 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_single_token:nTF`. This function is documented on page 43.)

`\tl_case:Nn`

`\tl_case:cn`

`\tl_case:NnTF`

`\tl_case:cnTF`

`__tl_case:nnTF`

`__tl_case:Nw`

`__tl_case_end:nw`

The aim here is to allow the case statement to be evaluated using a known number of expansion steps (two), and without needing to use an explicit “end of recursion” marker. That is achieved by using the test input as the final case, as this is always true. The trick is then to tidy up the output such that the appropriate case code plus either the true or false branch code is inserted.

```

4375 \cs_new:Npn \tl_case:Nn #1#2
4376 {
4377   \exp:w
4378   \__tl_case:NnTF #1 {#2} { } { }
4379 }
4380 \cs_new:Npn \tl_case:NnT #1#2#3
4381 {
4382   \exp:w
4383   \__tl_case:NnTF #1 {#2} {#3} { }
4384 }
4385 \cs_new:Npn \tl_case:NnF #1#2#3
4386 {
4387   \exp:w
4388   \__tl_case:NnTF #1 {#2} { } {#3}
4389 }
4390 \cs_new:Npn \tl_case:NnTF #1#2
4391 {
4392   \exp:w
4393   \__tl_case:NnTF #1 {#2}
4394 }

```

```

4395 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_case:NnTF #1#2#3#4
4396 { \__tl_case:Nw #1 #2 #1 { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop }
4397 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_case:Nw #1#2#3
4398 {
4399   \tl_if_eq:NNTF #1 #2
4400   { \__tl_case_end:nw {#3} }
4401   { \__tl_case:Nw #1 }
4402 }
4403 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_case:Nn { c }
4404 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_case:Nn
4405 { c } { T , F , TF }

```

To tidy up the recursion, there are two outcomes. If there was a hit to one of the cases searched for, then #1 is the code to insert, #2 is the *next* case to check on and #3 is all of the rest of the cases code. That means that #4 is the **true** branch code, and #5 tidies up the spare \q_mark and the **false** branch. On the other hand, if none of the cases matched then we arrive here using the “termination” case of comparing the search with itself. That means that #1 is empty, #2 is the first \q_mark and so #4 is the **false** code (the **true** code is mopped up by #3).

```

4406 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_case_end:nw #1#2#3 \q_mark #4#5 \q_stop
4407 { \exp_end: #1 #4 }

```

(End definition for \tl_case:NnTF and others. This function is documented on page 43.)

7.7 Mapping to token lists

\tl_map_function:nN Expandable loop macro for token lists. These have the advantage of not needing to test if the argument is empty, because if it is, the stop marker is read immediately and the loop terminated.

\tl_map_function:NN

\tl_map_function:cN

__tl_map_function:Nn

```

4408 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_function:nN #1#2
4409 {
4410   \__tl_map_function:Nn #2 #1
4411   \q_recursion_tail
4412   \prg_break_point:Nn \tl_map_break: { }
4413 }
4414 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_function:NN
4415 { \exp_args:No \tl_map_function:nN }
4416 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_map_function:Nn #1#2
4417 {
4418   \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#2} \tl_map_break:
4419   #1 {#2} \__tl_map_function:Nn #1
4420 }
4421 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_map_function:NN { c }

```

(End definition for \tl_map_function:nN, \tl_map_function:NN, and __tl_map_function:Nn. These functions are documented on page 44.)

\tl_map_inline:nn The inline functions are straight forward by now. We use a little trick with the counter

\tl_map_inline:Nn \g__kernel_prg_map_int to make them nestable. We can also make use of __tl_map_function:Nn from before.

\tl_map_inline:cn

```

4422 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_map_inline:nn #1#2
4423 {
4424   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
4425   \cs_gset_protected:cpn

```

```

4426     { __tl_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w } ##1 {#2}
4427 \exp_args:Nc \__tl_map_function:Nn
4428     { __tl_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
4429     #1 \q_recursion_tail
4430 \prg_break_point:Nn \tl_map_break:
4431     { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
4432 }
4433 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_map_inline:Nn
4434     { \exp_args:No \tl_map_inline:nn }
4435 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_map_inline:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_map_inline:nn` and `\tl_map_inline:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 44.)

`\tl_map_tokens:nn`
`\tl_map_tokens:Nn`
`\tl_map_tokens:cn`
`__tl_map_tokens:nn`

Much like the function mapping.

```

4436 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_tokens:nn #1#2
4437 {
4438     \__tl_map_tokens:nn {#2} #1
4439     \q_recursion_tail
4440     \prg_break_point:Nn \tl_map_break: { }
4441 }
4442 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_tokens:Nn
4443     { \exp_args:No \tl_map_tokens:nn }
4444 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_map_tokens:Nn { c }
4445 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_map_tokens:nn #1#2
4446     {
4447         \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#2} \tl_map_break:
4448         \use:n {#1} {#2}
4449         \__tl_map_tokens:nn {#1}
4450     }

```

(End definition for `\tl_map_tokens:nn`, `\tl_map_tokens:Nn`, and `__tl_map_tokens:nn`. These functions are documented on page 44.)

`\tl_map_variable:nNn`
`\tl_map_variable:NNn`
`\tl_map_variable:cNn`
`__tl_map_variable:Nnn`

`\tl_map_variable:nNn` *<token list>* *<tl var>* *<action>* assigns *<tl var>* to each element and executes *<action>*. The assignment to *<tl var>* is done after the quark test so that this variable does not get set to a quark.

```

4451 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_map_variable:nNn #1#2#3
4452 {
4453     \__tl_map_variable:Nnn #2 {#3} #1
4454     \q_recursion_tail
4455     \prg_break_point:Nn \tl_map_break: { }
4456 }
4457 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_map_variable:NNn
4458     { \exp_args:No \tl_map_variable:nNn }
4459 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_map_variable:Nnn #1#2#3
4460     {
4461         \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#3} \tl_map_break:
4462         \tl_set:Nn #1 {#3}
4463         \use:n {#2}
4464         \__tl_map_variable:Nnn #1 {#2}
4465     }
4466 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_map_variable:NNn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_map_variable:nNn`, `\tl_map_variable:NNn`, and `__tl_map_variable:Nnn`. These functions are documented on page 44.)

\tl_map_break: The break statements use the general \prg_map_break:Nn.

\tl_map_break:n

```

4467 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_break:
4468 { \prg_map_break:Nn \tl_map_break: { } }
4469 \cs_new:Npn \tl_map_break:n
4470 { \prg_map_break:Nn \tl_map_break: }

```

(End definition for \tl_map_break: and \tl_map_break:n. These functions are documented on page 45.)

7.8 Using token lists

\tl_to_str:n Another name for a primitive: defined in l3basics.

\tl_to_str:N

```

4471 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_to_str:n { V }

```

(End definition for \tl_to_str:n. This function is documented on page 46.)

\tl_to_str:N These functions return the replacement text of a token list as a string.

\tl_to_str:c

```

4472 \cs_new:Npn \tl_to_str:N #1 { \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \exp_after:wN {#1} }
4473 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_to_str:N { c }

```

(End definition for \tl_to_str:N. This function is documented on page 46.)

\tl_use:N Token lists which are simply not defined give a clear TeX error here. No such luck for ones equal to \scan_stop: so instead a test is made and if there is an issue an error is forced.

\tl_use:c

```

4474 \cs_new:Npn \tl_use:N #1
4475 {
4476   \tl_if_exist:NTF #1 {#1}
4477   {
4478     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
4479     { kernel } { bad-variable } {#1}
4480   }
4481 }
4482 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_use:N { c }

```

(End definition for \tl_use:N. This function is documented on page 46.)

7.9 Working with the contents of token lists

\tl_count:n Count number of elements within a token list or token list variable. Brace groups within the list are read as a single element. Spaces are ignored. __tl_count:n grabs the element and replaces it by +1. The 0 ensures that it works on an empty list.

\tl_count:V

\tl_count:o

\tl_count:N

\tl_count:c

__tl_count:n

```

4483 \cs_new:Npn \tl_count:n #1
4484 {
4485   \int_eval:n
4486   { 0 \tl_map_function:nN {#1} \__tl_count:n }
4487 }
4488 \cs_new:Npn \tl_count:N #1
4489 {
4490   \int_eval:n
4491   { 0 \tl_map_function:NN #1 \__tl_count:n }
4492 }
4493 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_count:n #1 { + 1 }
4494 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_count:n { V , o }
4495 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_count:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_count:n`, `\tl_count:N`, and `__tl_count:n`. These functions are documented on page 46.)

`\tl_count_tokens:n` The token count is computed through an `\int_eval:n` construction. Each `1+` is output to the *left*, into the integer expression, and the sum is ended by the `\exp_end:` inserted by `__tl_act_end:wn` (which is technically implemented as `\c_zero_int`). Somewhat a hack!

```

4496 \cs_new:Npn \tl_count_tokens:n #1
4497 {
4498   \int_eval:n
4499   {
4500     \__tl_act:NNNnn
4501     \__tl_act_count_normal:nN
4502     \__tl_act_count_group:nn
4503     \__tl_act_count_space:n
4504     { }
4505     {#1}
4506   }
4507 }
4508 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_count_normal:nN #1 #2 { 1 + }
4509 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_count_space:n #1 { 1 + }
4510 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_count_group:nn #1 #2
4511 { 2 + \tl_count_tokens:n {#2} + }

```

(End definition for `\tl_count_tokens:n` and others. This function is documented on page 47.)

`\tl_reverse_items:n` Reversal of a token list is done by taking one item at a time and putting it after `\q_stop`.

```

\__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn 4512 \cs_new:Npn \tl_reverse_items:n #1
\__tl_reverse_items:wn 4513 {
4514   \__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn #1 ?
4515   \q_mark \__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn
4516   \q_mark \__tl_reverse_items:wn
4517   \q_stop { }
4518 }
4519 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn #1 #2 \q_mark #3 #4 \q_stop #5
4520 {
4521   #3 #2
4522   \q_mark \__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn
4523   \q_mark \__tl_reverse_items:wn
4524   \q_stop { {#1} #5 }
4525 }
4526 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_reverse_items:wn #1 \q_stop #2
4527 { \exp_not:o { \use_none:nn #2 } }

```

(End definition for `\tl_reverse_items:n`, `__tl_reverse_items:nwNwn`, and `__tl_reverse_items:wn`. This function is documented on page 47.)

`\tl_trim_spaces:n` Trimming spaces from around the input is deferred to an internal function whose first argument is the token list to trim, augmented by an initial `\q_mark`, and whose second argument is a *continuation*, which receives as a braced argument `\use_none:n \q_mark` *trimmed token list*. In the case at hand, we take `\exp_not:o` as our continuation, so that space trimming behaves correctly within an x-type expansion.

```

\__tl_trim_spaces:cn 4528 \cs_new:Npn \tl_trim_spaces:n #1
\__tl_trim_spaces:cn 4529 { \__tl_trim_spaces:nn { \q_mark #1 } \exp_not:o }
\__tl_trim_spaces:cn

```

```

4530 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_trim_spaces:n { o }
4531 \cs_new:Npn \tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN #1#2
4532 { \__tl_trim_spaces:nn { \q_mark #1 } { \exp_args:No #2 } }
4533 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN { o }
4534 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_trim_spaces:N #1
4535 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} } }
4536 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gtrim_spaces:N #1
4537 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} } }
4538 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_trim_spaces:N { c }
4539 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gtrim_spaces:N { c }

```

Trimming spaces from around the input is done using delimited arguments and quarks, and to get spaces at odd places in the definitions, we nest those in `__tl_tmp:w`, which then receives a single space as its argument: `#1` is `␣`. Removing leading spaces is done with `__tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w`, which loops until `\q_mark␣` matches the end of the token list: then `##1` is the token list and `##3` is `__tl_trim_spaces_auxii:w`. This hands the relevant tokens to the loop `__tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w`, responsible for trimming trailing spaces. The end is reached when `␣\q_nil` matches the one present in the definition of `\tl_trim_spaces:n`. Then `__tl_trim_spaces_auxiv:w` puts the token list into a group, with `\use_none:n` placed there to gobble a lingering `\q_mark`, and feeds this to the *continuation*.

```

4540 \cs_set:Npn \__tl_tmp:w #1
4541 {
4542   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_trim_spaces:nn ##1
4543   {
4544     \__tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w
4545     ##1
4546     \q_nil
4547     \q_mark #1 { }
4548     \q_mark \__tl_trim_spaces_auxii:w
4549     \__tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w
4550     #1 \q_nil
4551     \__tl_trim_spaces_auxiv:w
4552     \q_stop
4553   }
4554   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w ##1 \q_mark #1 ##2 \q_mark ##3
4555   {
4556     ##3
4557     \__tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w
4558     \q_mark
4559     ##2
4560     \q_mark #1 {##1}
4561   }
4562   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_trim_spaces_auxii:w
4563   { \__tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w \q_mark \q_mark ##1
4564     {
4565       \__tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w
4566       ##1
4567     }
4568   }
4569   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w ##1 #1 \q_nil ##2
4570   {
4571     ##2
4572     ##1 \q_nil

```

```

4572     \_tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w
4573   }
4574   \cs_new:Npn \_tl_trim_spaces_auxiv:w ##1 \q_nil ##2 \q_stop ##3
4575     { ##3 { \use_none:n ##1 } }
4576 }
4577 \_tl_tmp:w { ~ }

```

(End definition for `\tl_trim_spaces:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 47.)

\tl_sort:Nn Implemented in `l3sort`.

\tl_sort:cn

\tl_gsort:Nn (End definition for `\tl_sort:Nn`, `\tl_gsort:Nn`, and `\tl_sort:nN`. These functions are documented on page 48.)

\tl_gsort:cn

\tl_sort:nN

7.10 Token by token changes

\q__tl_act_mark

\q__tl_act_stop

The `_tl_act_...` functions may be applied to any token list. Hence, we use two private quarks, to allow any token, even quarks, in the token list. Only `\q__tl_act_mark` and `\q__tl_act_stop` may not appear in the token lists manipulated by `_tl_act:NNNnn` functions. No quark module yet, so do things by hand.

```

4578 \cs_new_nopar:Npn \q__tl_act_mark { \q__tl_act_mark }
4579 \cs_new_nopar:Npn \q__tl_act_stop { \q__tl_act_stop }

```

(End definition for `\q__tl_act_mark` and `\q__tl_act_stop`.)

_tl_act:NNNnn

_tl_act_output:n

_tl_act_reverse_output:n

_tl_act_loop:w

_tl_act_normal:NwnNNN

_tl_act_group:nwnNNN

_tl_act_space:wwnNNN

_tl_act_end:w

To help control the expansion, `_tl_act:NNNnn` should always be proceeded by `\exp:w` and ends by producing `\exp_end:` once the result has been obtained. Then loop over tokens, groups, and spaces in #5. The marker `\q__tl_act_mark` is used both to avoid losing outer braces and to detect the end of the token list more easily. The result is stored as an argument for the dummy function `_tl_act_result:n`.

```

4580 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_act:NNNnn #1#2#3#4#5
4581 {
4582   \group_align_safe_begin:
4583   \_tl_act_loop:w #5 \q__tl_act_mark \q__tl_act_stop
4584   {#4} #1 #2 #3
4585   \_tl_act_result:n { }
4586 }

```

In the loop, we check how the token list begins and act accordingly. In the “normal” case, we may have reached `\q__tl_act_mark`, the end of the list. Then leave `\exp_end:` and the result in the input stream, to terminate the expansion of `\exp:w`. Otherwise, apply the relevant function to the “arguments”, #3 and to the head of the token list. Then repeat the loop. The scheme is the same if the token list starts with a group or with a space. Some extra work is needed to make `_tl_act_space:wwnNNN` gobble the space.

```

4587 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_act_loop:w #1 \q__tl_act_stop
4588 {
4589   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
4590   { \_tl_act_normal:NwnNNN }
4591   {
4592     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
4593     { \_tl_act_group:nwnNNN }
4594     { \_tl_act_space:wwnNNN }
4595   }
4596   #1 \q__tl_act_stop

```

```

4597 }
4598 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_normal:NwnNNN #1 #2 \q__tl_act_stop #3#4
4599 {
4600   \if_meaning:w \q__tl_act_mark #1
4601   \exp_after:wN \__tl_act_end:wn
4602   \fi:
4603   #4 {#3} #1
4604   \__tl_act_loop:w #2 \q__tl_act_stop
4605   {#3} #4
4606 }
4607 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_end:wn #1 \__tl_act_result:n #2
4608 { \group_align_safe_end: \exp_end: #2 }
4609 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_group:nwnNNN #1 #2 \q__tl_act_stop #3#4#5
4610 {
4611   #5 {#3} {#1}
4612   \__tl_act_loop:w #2 \q__tl_act_stop
4613   {#3} #4 #5
4614 }
4615 \exp_last_unbraced:NNo
4616 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_space:wwnNNN \c_space_tl #1 \q__tl_act_stop #2#3#4#5
4617 {
4618   #5 {#2}
4619   \__tl_act_loop:w #1 \q__tl_act_stop
4620   {#2} #3 #4 #5
4621 }

```

Typically, the output is done to the right of what was already output, using `__tl_act_output:n`, but for the `__tl_act_reverse` functions, it should be done to the left.

```

4622 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_output:n #1 #2 \__tl_act_result:n #3
4623 { #2 \__tl_act_result:n { #3 #1 } }
4624 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_act_reverse_output:n #1 #2 \__tl_act_result:n #3
4625 { #2 \__tl_act_result:n { #1 #3 } }

```

(End definition for `__tl_act:NNNnn` and others.)

<code>\tl_reverse:n</code> <code>\tl_reverse:o</code> <code>\tl_reverse:V</code> <code>__tl_reverse_normal:nN</code> <code>__tl_reverse_group_preserve:nn</code> <code>__tl_reverse_space:n</code>	<p>The goal here is to reverse without losing spaces nor braces. This is done using the general internal function <code>__tl_act:NNNnn</code>. Spaces and “normal” tokens are output on the left of the current output. Grouped tokens are output to the left but without any reversal within the group. All of the internal functions here drop one argument: this is needed by <code>__tl_act:NNNnn</code> when changing case (to record which direction the change is in), but not when reversing the tokens.</p>
--	--

```

4626 \cs_new:Npn \tl_reverse:n #1
4627 {
4628   \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN
4629   {
4630     \exp:w
4631     \__tl_act:NNNnn
4632     \__tl_reverse_normal:nN
4633     \__tl_reverse_group_preserve:nn
4634     \__tl_reverse_space:n
4635     { }
4636     {#1}
4637   }
4638 }

```

```

4639 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_reverse:n { o , V }
4640 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_reverse_normal:nN #1#2
4641 { \__tl_act_reverse_output:n {#2} }
4642 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_reverse_group_preserve:nn #1#2
4643 { \__tl_act_reverse_output:n { {#2} } }
4644 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_reverse_space:n #1
4645 { \__tl_act_reverse_output:n { ~ } }

```

(End definition for `\tl_reverse:n` and others. This function is documented on page 47.)

```

\tl_reverse:N This reverses the list, leaving \exp_stop_f: in front, which stops the f-expansion.
\tl_reverse:c
\tl_greverse:N
\tl_greverse:c
4646 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_reverse:N #1
4647 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \tl_reverse:n { #1 } } }
4648 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_greverse:N #1
4649 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \tl_reverse:n { #1 } } }
4650 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_reverse:N { c }
4651 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_greverse:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_reverse:N` and `\tl_greverse:N`. These functions are documented on page 47.)

7.11 The first token from a token list

```

\tl_head:N Finding the head of a token list expandably always strips braces, which is fine as this
\tl_head:n is consistent with for example mapping to a list. The empty brace groups in \tl_
\tl_head:V head:n ensure that a blank argument gives an empty result. The result is returned
\tl_head:v within the \unexpanded primitive. The approach here is to use \if_false: to allow
\tl_head:f us to use } as the closing delimiter: this is the only safe choice, as any other token
\__tl_head_auxi:nw would not be able to parse it's own code. Using a marker, we can see if what we are
\__tl_head_auxii:n grabbing is exactly the marker, or there is anything else to deal with. Is there is, there
\tl_head:w is a loop. If not, tidy up and leave the item in the output stream. More detail in
\tl_tail:N http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/70168.
\tl_tail:n
4652 \cs_new:Npn \tl_head:n #1
4653 {
4654   \__kernel_exp_not:w
4655   \if_false: { \fi: \__tl_head_auxi:nw #1 { } \q_stop }
4656 }
4657 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_head_auxi:nw #1#2 \q_stop
4658 {
4659   \exp_after:wN \__tl_head_auxii:n \exp_after:wN {
4660     \if_false: } \fi: {#1}
4661 }
4662 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_head_auxii:n #1
4663 {
4664   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_after:wN \q_nil
4665   \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \exp_after:wN { \use_none:n #1 } \q_nil
4666   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
4667   \else:
4668     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
4669   \fi:
4670   {#1}
4671   { \if_false: { \fi: \__tl_head_auxi:nw #1 } }
4672 }
4673 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_head:n { V , v , f }

```

To correctly leave the tail of a token list, it's important *not* to absorb any of the tail part as an argument. For example, the simple definition

would give the wrong result for `\tl_tail:n { a { a { bc } } }` (the braces would be stripped). Thus the only safe way to proceed is to first check that there is an item to grab (*i.e.* that the argument is not blank) and assuming there is to dispose of the first item. As with `\tl_head:n`, the result is protected from further expansion by `\unexpanded`. While we could optimise the test here, this would leave some tokens “banned” in the input, which we do not have with this definition.

(End definition for `\tl_head:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 49.)

```

\tl_if_head_eq_catcode_p:nN \if_charcode:w
\tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nN $\textit{TF}$  \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \tl_head:w #1 \q_nil \q_stop
\exp_not:N #2

```

398

```

4694         { \str_head:n {#1} }
4695     \prg_return_true:
4696 \else:
4697     \prg_return_false:
4698 \fi:
4699 }
4700 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nN
4701 { f } { p , TF , T , F }

```

For `\tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nN`, again we detect special cases with a `\tl_if_head_is_N_type:n`. Then we need to test if the first token is a begin-group token or an explicit space token, and produce the relevant token, either `\c_group_begin_token` or `\c_space_token`. Again, for an empty argument, a hack is used, removing `\prg_return_true:` and `\else:` with `\use_none:nn` in case the catcode test with the (arbitrarily chosen) `? is true`.

```

4702 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nN #1 #2 { p , T , F , TF }
4703 {
4704     \if_catcode:w
4705         \exp_not:N #2
4706         \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF { #1 ? }
4707     {
4708         \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N
4709         \tl_head:w #1 { ? \use_none:nn } \q_stop
4710     }
4711     {
4712         \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
4713         { \c_group_begin_token }
4714         { \c_space_token }
4715     }
4716     \prg_return_true:
4717 \else:
4718     \prg_return_false:
4719 \fi:
4720 }
4721 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nN
4722 { o } { p , TF , T , F }

```

For `\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nN`, again, detect special cases. In the normal case, use `\tl_head:w`, with no `\exp_not:N` this time, since `\if_meaning:w` causes no expansion. With an empty argument, the test is `true`, and `\use_none:nnn` removes `#2` and the usual `\prg_return_true:` and `\else:`. In the special cases, we know that the first token is a character, hence `\if_charcode:w` and `\if_catcode:w` together are enough. We combine them in some order, hopefully faster than the reverse. Tests are not nested because the arguments may contain unmatched primitive conditionals.

```

4723 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
4724 {
4725     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF { #1 ? }
4726     { \_tl_if_head_eq_meaning_normal:nN }
4727     { \_tl_if_head_eq_meaning_special:nN }
4728     {#1} #2
4729 }
4730 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_if_head_eq_meaning_normal:nN #1 #2
4731 {
4732     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w

```

```

4733     \tl_head:w #1 { ?? \use_none:nnn } \q_stop #2
4734     \prg_return_true:
4735   \else:
4736     \prg_return_false:
4737   \fi:
4738 }
4739 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_head_eq_meaning_special:nN #1 #2
4740 {
4741   \if_charcode:w \str_head:n {#1} \exp_not:N #2
4742     \exp_after:wN \use:n
4743   \else:
4744     \prg_return_false:
4745     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
4746   \fi:
4747   {
4748     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #2
4749       \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
4750         { \c_group_begin_token }
4751         { \c_space_token }
4752     \prg_return_true:
4753   \else:
4754     \prg_return_false:
4755   \fi:
4756 }
4757 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 50.)

`\tl_if_head_is_N_type_p:n`
`\tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF`
`__tl_if_head_is_N_type:w`

A token list can be empty, can start with an explicit space character (catcode 10 and charcode 32), can start with a begin-group token (catcode 1), or start with an N-type argument. In the first two cases, the line involving `__tl_if_head_is_N_type:w` produces `~` (and otherwise nothing). In the third case (begin-group token), the lines involving `\exp_after:wN` produce a single closing brace. The category code test is thus true exactly in the fourth case, which is what we want. One cannot optimize by moving one of the `*` to the beginning: if `#1` contains primitive conditionals, all of its occurrences must be dealt with before the `\if_catcode:w` tries to skip the true branch of the conditional.

```

4758 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_head_is_N_type:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
4759 {
4760   \if_catcode:w
4761     \if_false: { \fi: \__tl_if_head_is_N_type:w ? #1 ~ }
4762     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
4763     \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN { \token_to_str:N #1 ? } }
4764     * *
4765     \prg_return_true:
4766   \else:
4767     \prg_return_false:
4768   \fi:
4769 }
4770 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_head_is_N_type:w #1 ~
4771 {
4772   \tl_if_empty:oTF { \use_none:n #1 } { ^ } { }
4773   \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
4774 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF` and `__tl_if_head_is_N_type:w`. This function is documented on page 50.)

`\tl_if_head_is_group_p:n` Pass the first token of `#1` through `\token_to_str:N`, then check for the brace balance.
`\tl_if_head_is_group:nTF` The extra `?` caters for an empty argument. This could be made faster, but we need all brace tricks to happen in one step of expansion, keeping the token list brace balanced at all times.

```

4775 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_head_is_group:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
4776 {
4777   \if_catcode:w
4778     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
4779     \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN { \token_to_str:N #1 ? } }
4780     * *
4781     \prg_return_false:
4782   \else:
4783     \prg_return_true:
4784   \fi:
4785 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_head_is_group:nTF`. This function is documented on page 50.)

`\tl_if_head_is_space_p:n` The auxiliary's argument is all that is before the first explicit space in `?#1?~`. If that
`\tl_if_head_is_space:nTF` is a single `?` the test yields `true`. Otherwise, that is more than one token, and the
`__tl_if_head_is_space:w` test yields `false`. The work is done within braces (with an `\if_false: { \fi: ... }` construction) both to hide potential alignment tab characters from T_EX in a table, and to allow for removing what remains of the token list after its first space. The `\exp:w` and `\exp_end:` ensure that the result of a single step of expansion directly yields a balanced token list (no trailing closing brace).

```

4786 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \tl_if_head_is_space:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
4787 {
4788   \exp:w \if_false: { \fi:
4789     \__tl_if_head_is_space:w ? #1 ? ~ }
4790 }
4791 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_if_head_is_space:w #1 ~
4792 {
4793   \tl_if_empty:oTF { \use_none:n #1 }
4794   { \exp_after:wN \exp_end: \exp_after:wN \prg_return_true: }
4795   { \exp_after:wN \exp_end: \exp_after:wN \prg_return_false: }
4796   \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi:
4797 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_if_head_is_space:nTF` and `__tl_if_head_is_space:w`. This function is documented on page 50.)

7.12 Using a single item

`\tl_item:nn` The idea here is to find the offset of the item from the left, then use a loop to grab
`\tl_item:Nn` the correct item. If the resulting offset is too large, then `\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n`
`\tl_item:cn` terminates the loop, and returns nothing at all.
`__tl_item_aux:nn` 4798 \cs_new:Npn \tl_item:nn #1#2
`__tl_item:nn` 4799 {
4800 \exp_args:Nf __tl_item:nn
4801 { \exp_args:Nf __tl_item_aux:nn { \int_eval:n {#2} } {#1} }

```

4802     #1
4803     \q_recursion_tail
4804     \prg_break_point:
4805   }
4806   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_item_aux:nn #1#2
4807   {
4808     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
4809     { \int_eval:n { \tl_count:n {#2} + 1 + #1 } }
4810     {#1}
4811   }
4812   \cs_new:Npn \__tl_item:nn #1#2
4813   {
4814     \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#2} \prg_break:
4815     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 1
4816     { \prg_break:n { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
4817     { \exp_args:Nf \__tl_item:nn { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } } }
4818   }
4819   \cs_new:Npn \tl_item:Nn { \exp_args:No \tl_item:nn }
4820   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_item:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_item:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 51.)

`\tl_rand_item:n` Importantly `\tl_item:nn` only evaluates its argument once.

```

\__tl_rand_item:nN
\__tl_rand_item:N
\__tl_rand_item:c
4821 \cs_new:Npn \tl_rand_item:n #1
4822 {
4823   \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
4824   { \tl_item:nn {#1} { \int_rand:nn { 1 } { \tl_count:n {#1} } } }
4825 }
4826 \cs_new:Npn \tl_rand_item:N { \exp_args:No \tl_rand_item:n }
4827 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_rand_item:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\tl_rand_item:n` and `\tl_rand_item:N`. These functions are documented on page 51.)

`\tl_range:Nnn` To avoid checking for the end of the token list at every step, start by counting the number
`\tl_range:cnn` l of items and “normalizing” the bounds, namely clamping them to the interval $[0, l]$ and
`\tl_range:nnn` dealing with negative indices. More precisely, `__tl_range_items:nnNn` receives the
`__tl_range:Nnnn` number of items to skip at the beginning of the token list, the index of the last item
`__tl_range:nnnNn` to keep, a function which is either `__tl_range:w` or the token list itself. If nothing
`__tl_range:nnNn` should be kept, leave `{}`: this stops the `f`-expansion of `\tl_head:f` and that function
`__tl_range_skip:w` produces an empty result. Otherwise, repeatedly call `__tl_range_skip:w` to delete `#1`
`__tl_range:w` items from the input stream (the extra brace group avoids an off-by-one shift). For the
`__tl_range_skip_spaces:n` braced version `__tl_range_braced:w` sets up `__tl_range_collect_braced:w` which
`__tl_range_collect:nn` stores items one by one in an argument after the semicolon. Depending on the first token
`__tl_range_collect:ff` of the tail, either just move it (if it is a space) or also decrement the number of items left
`__tl_range_collect_space:nw` to find. Eventually, the result is a brace group followed by the rest of the token list, and
`__tl_range_collect_N:nN` `\tl_head:f` cleans up and gives the result in `\exp_not:n`.
`__tl_range_collect_group:nN`

```

4828 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range:Nnn { \exp_args:No \tl_range:nnn }
4829 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_range:Nnn { c }
4830 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range:nnn { \__tl_range:Nnnn \__tl_range:w }
4831 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
4832 {
4833   \tl_head:f
4834   {

```

```

4835         \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range:nnnNn
4836         { \tl_count:n {#2} } {#3} {#4} #1 {#2}
4837     }
4838 }
4839 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range:nnnNn #1#2#3
4840 {
4841     \exp_args:Nff \__tl_range:nnNn
4842     {
4843         \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range_normalize:nn
4844         { \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 } } {#1}
4845     }
4846     {
4847         \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range_normalize:nn
4848         { \int_eval:n {#3} } {#1}
4849     }
4850 }
4851 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range:nnNn #1#2#3#4
4852 {
4853     \if_int_compare:w #2 > #1 \exp_stop_f: \else:
4854         \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN }
4855     \fi:
4856     \exp_after:wN #3
4857     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #2 - #1 } \exp_after:wN ;
4858     \exp_after:wN { \exp:w \__tl_range_skip:w #1 ; { } #4 }
4859 }
4860 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_skip:w #1 ; #2
4861 {
4862     \if_int_compare:w #1 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
4863         \exp_after:wN \__tl_range_skip:w
4864         \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } \exp_after:wN ;
4865     \else:
4866         \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
4867     \fi:
4868 }
4869 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range:w #1 ; #2
4870 {
4871     \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range_collect:nn
4872     { \__tl_range_skip_spaces:n {#2} } {#1}
4873 }
4874 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_skip_spaces:n #1
4875 {
4876     \tl_if_head_is_space:nTF {#1}
4877     { \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range_skip_spaces:n {#1} }
4878     { { } #1 }
4879 }
4880 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect:nn #1#2
4881 {
4882     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} = 0
4883     {#1}
4884     {
4885         \exp_args:No \tl_if_head_is_space:nTF { \use_none:n #1 }
4886         {
4887             \exp_args:Nf \__tl_range_collect:nn
4888             { \__tl_range_collect_space:nw #1 }

```

```

4889         {#2}
4890     }
4891     {
4892         \__tl_range_collect:ff
4893     {
4894         \exp_args:No \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF { \use_none:n #1 }
4895         { \__tl_range_collect_N:nN }
4896         { \__tl_range_collect_group:nn }
4897         #1
4898     }
4899     { \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 } }
4900 }
4901 }
4902 }
4903 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect_space:nw #1 ~ { { #1 ~ } }
4904 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect_N:nN #1#2 { { #1 #2 } }
4905 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect_group:nn #1#2 { { #1 {#2} } }
4906 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__tl_range_collect:nn { ff }

```

(End definition for `\tl_range:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 52.)

`__tl_range_normalize:nn` This function converts an $\langle index \rangle$ argument into an explicit position in the token list (a result of 0 denoting “out of bounds”). Expects two explicit integer arguments: the $\langle index \rangle$ #1 and the string count #2. If #1 is negative, replace it by $\#1 + \#2 + 1$, then limit to the range $[0, \#2]$.

```

4907 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_normalize:nn #1#2
4908 {
4909     \int_eval:n
4910     {
4911         \if_int_compare:w #1 < 0 \exp_stop_f:
4912         \if_int_compare:w #1 < -#2 \exp_stop_f:
4913         0
4914         \else:
4915             #1 + #2 + 1
4916         \fi:
4917     \else:
4918         \if_int_compare:w #1 < #2 \exp_stop_f:
4919         #1
4920         \else:
4921         #2
4922         \fi:
4923     \fi:
4924 }
4925 }

```

(End definition for `__tl_range_normalize:nn`.)

7.13 Viewing token lists

`\tl_show:N` Showing token list variables is done after checking that the variable is defined (see `__kernel_register_show:N`).

`\tl_log:N` `\cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_show:N { __tl_show:NN \tl_show:n }`

`\tl_log:c` `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_show:N { c }`

`__tl_show:NN` `\cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_log:N { __tl_show:NN \tl_log:n }`

```

4929 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_log:N { c }
4930 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_show:NN #1#2
4931 {
4932   \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
4933   { \exp_args:Nx #1 { \token_to_str:N #2 = \exp_not:o {#2} } }
4934 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_show:N`, `\tl_log:N`, and `__tl_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 53.)

`\tl_show:n` Many show functions are based on `\tl_show:n`. The argument of `\tl_show:n` is line-wrapped using `\iow_wrap:nnnN` but with a leading `>~` and trailing period, both removed before passing the wrapped text to the `\showtokens` primitive. This primitive shows the result with a leading `>~` and trailing period.

The token list `\l__tl_internal_a_tl` containing the result of all these manipulations is displayed to the terminal using `\tex_showtokens:D` and an odd `\exp_after:wN` which expand the closing brace to improve the output slightly. The calls to `__kernel_iow_with:Nnn` ensure that the `\newlinechar` is set to 10 so that the `\iow_newline:` inserted by the line-wrapping code are correctly recognized by T_EX, and that `\errorcontextlines` is `-1` to avoid printing irrelevant context.

```

4935 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_show:n #1
4936 { \iow_wrap:nnnN { >~ \tl_to_str:n {#1} . } { } { } \__tl_show:n }
4937 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_show:n #1
4938 {
4939   \tl_set:Nf \l__tl_internal_a_tl { \__tl_show:w #1 \q_stop }
4940   \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_newlinechar:D { 10 }
4941   {
4942     \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
4943     {
4944       \tex_showtokens:D \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
4945       { \exp_after:wN \l__tl_internal_a_tl }
4946     }
4947   }
4948 }
4949 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_show:w #1 > #2 . \q_stop {#2}

```

(End definition for `\tl_show:n`, `__tl_show:n`, and `__tl_show:w`. This function is documented on page 53.)

`\tl_log:n` Logging is much easier, simply line-wrap. The `>~` and trailing period is there to match the output of `\tl_show:n`.

```

4950 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_log:n #1
4951 { \iow_wrap:nnnN { > ~ \tl_to_str:n {#1} . } { } { } \iow_log:n }

```

(End definition for `\tl_log:n`. This function is documented on page 53.)

7.14 Scratch token lists

`\g_tmpa_tl` Global temporary token list variables. They are supposed to be set and used immediately, with no delay between the definition and the use because you can't count on other macros not to redefine them from under you.

```

4952 \tl_new:N \g_tmpa_tl
4953 \tl_new:N \g_tmpb_tl

```

(End definition for `\g_tmpa_tl` and `\g_tmpb_tl`. These variables are documented on page 54.)

`\l_tmpa_tl` These are local temporary token list variables. Be sure not to assume that the value you
`\l_tmpb_tl` put into them will survive for long—see discussion above.

```
4954 \tl_new:N \l_tmpa_tl
4955 \tl_new:N \l_tmpb_tl
```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_tl` and `\l_tmpb_tl`. These variables are documented on page 54.)

```
4956 </initex | package>
```

8 l3str implementation

```
4957 (*initex | package)
```

```
4958 <@@=str>
```

8.1 Creating and setting string variables

`\str_new:N` A string is simply a token list. The full mapping system isn't set up yet so do things by
`\str_new:c` hand.

```
\str_use:N 4959 \group_begin:
\str_use:c 4960 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__str_tmp:n #1
\str_clear:N 4961 {
\str_clear:c 4962 \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
\str_gclear:N 4963 {
\str_gclear:c 4964 \cs_new_eq:cc { str_ #1 :N } { tl_ #1 :N }
\str_clear_new:N 4965 \exp_args:Nc \cs_generate_variant:Nn { str_ #1 :N } { c }
\str_clear_new:c 4966 \__str_tmp:n
\str_gclear_new:N 4967 }
\str_gclear_new:c 4968 }
\str_set_eq:NN 4969 \__str_tmp:n
\str_set_eq:cN 4970 { new }
\str_set_eq:Nc 4971 { use }
\str_set_eq:Nc 4972 { clear }
\str_set_eq:cc 4973 { gclear }
\str_gset_eq:NN 4974 { clear_new }
\str_gset_eq:cN 4975 { gclear_new }
\str_gset_eq:Nc 4976 { }
\str_gset_eq:cc 4977 \group_end:
\str_concat:NNN 4978 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN
\str_concat:ccc 4979 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN
\str_gconcat:NNN 4980 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\str_gconcat:ccc 4981 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
4982 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_concat:NNN \tl_concat:NNN
4983 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_gconcat:NNN \tl_gconcat:NNN
4984 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_concat:NNN { ccc }
4985 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_gconcat:NNN { ccc }
```

(End definition for `\str_new:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 55.)

`\str_set:Nn` Simply convert the token list inputs to `<strings>`.

```
\str_set:NV 4986 \group_begin:
\str_set:Nx 4987 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__str_tmp:n #1
\str_set:cn 4988 {
\str_set:cV
\str_set:cx
\str_gset:Nn
\str_gset:NV
\str_gset:Nx
\str_gset:cn
\str_gset:cV
\str_gset:cx
\str_const:Nn
\str_const:NV
```

```

4989     \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
4990     {
4991         \cs_new_protected:cpx { str_ #1 :Nn } ##1##2
4992         {
4993             \exp_not:c { tl_ #1 :Nx } ##1
4994             { \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n {##2} }
4995         }
4996         \cs_generate_variant:cn { str_ #1 :Nn } { NV , Nx , cn , cV , cx }
4997         \__str_tmp:n
4998     }
4999 }
5000 \__str_tmp:n
5001 { set }
5002 { gset }
5003 { const }
5004 { put_left }
5005 { gput_left }
5006 { put_right }
5007 { gput_right }
5008 { }
5009 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\str_set:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 56.)

8.2 Modifying string variables

`\str_replace_all:Nnn` Start by applying `\tl_to_str:n` to convert the old and new token lists to strings, and
`\str_replace_all:cnn` also apply `\tl_to_str:N` to avoid any issues if we are fed a token list variable. Then the
`\str_greplace_all:Nnn` code is a much simplified version of the token list code because neither the delimiter nor
`\str_greplace_all:cnn` the replacement can contain macro parameters or braces. The delimiter `\q_mark` cannot
`\str_replace_once:Nnn` appear in the string to edit so it is used in all cases. Some x-expansion is unnecessary.
`\str_replace_once:cnn` There is no need to avoid losing braces nor to protect against expansion. The ending
`\str_greplace_once:Nnn` code is much simplified and does not need to hide in braces.
`\str_greplace_once:cnn`

```

5010 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_replace_once:Nnn
5011 { \__str_replace:NNNnn \prg_do_nothing: \tl_set:Nx }
5012 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_greplace_once:Nnn
5013 { \__str_replace:NNNnn \prg_do_nothing: \tl_gset:Nx }
5014 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_replace_all:Nnn
5015 { \__str_replace:NNNnn \__str_replace_next:w \tl_set:Nx }
5016 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_greplace_all:Nnn
5017 { \__str_replace:NNNnn \__str_replace_next:w \tl_gset:Nx }
5018 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_replace_once:Nnn { c }
5019 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_greplace_once:Nnn { c }
5020 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_replace_all:Nnn { c }
5021 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_greplace_all:Nnn { c }
5022 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_replace:NNNnn #1#2#3#4#5
5023 {
5024     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#4}
5025     {
5026         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { empty-search-pattern } {#5}
5027     }
5028     {
5029         \use:x

```

```

5030     {
5031         \exp_not:n { \__str_replace_aux:NNNnnn #1 #2 #3 }
5032         { \tl_to_str:N #3 }
5033         { \tl_to_str:n {#4} } { \tl_to_str:n {#5} }
5034     }
5035 }
5036 }
5037 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_replace_aux:NNNnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
5038 {
5039     \cs_set:Npn \__str_replace_next:w ##1 #5 { ##1 #6 #1 }
5040     #2 #3
5041     {
5042         \__str_replace_next:w
5043         #4
5044         \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
5045         #5
5046         \q_stop
5047     }
5048 }
5049 \cs_new_eq:NN \__str_replace_next:w ?

```

(End definition for `\str_replace_all:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 57.)

```

\str_remove_once:Nn Removal is just a special case of replacement.
\str_remove_once:cn 5050 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_remove_once:Nn #1#2
\str_gremove_once:Nn 5051 { \str_replace_once:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
\str_gremove_once:cn 5052 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_gremove_once:Nn #1#2
5053 { \str_greplace_once:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
5054 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_remove_once:Nn { c }
5055 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_gremove_once:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\str_remove_once:Nn` and `\str_gremove_once:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 57.)

```

\str_remove_all:Nn Removal is just a special case of replacement.
\str_remove_all:cn 5056 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_remove_all:Nn #1#2
\str_gremove_all:Nn 5057 { \str_replace_all:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
\str_gremove_all:cn 5058 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_gremove_all:Nn #1#2
5059 { \str_greplace_all:Nnn #1 {#2} { } }
5060 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_remove_all:Nn { c }
5061 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_gremove_all:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\str_remove_all:Nn` and `\str_gremove_all:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 57.)

8.3 String comparisons

```

\str_if_empty_p:N More copy-paste!
\str_if_empty_p:c 5062 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \str_if_exist:N \tl_if_exist:N
\str_if_empty:N $\underline{TF}$  5063 { p , T , F , TF }
\str_if_empty:c $\underline{TF}$  5064 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \str_if_exist:c \tl_if_exist:c
\str_if_exist_p:N 5065 { p , T , F , TF }
\str_if_exist_p:c 5066 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \str_if_empty:N \tl_if_empty:N
\str_if_exist:N $\underline{TF}$  5067 { p , T , F , TF }
\str_if_exist:c $\underline{TF}$  5068 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \str_if_empty:c \tl_if_empty:c
5069 { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\str_if_empty:NTF` and `\str_if_exist:NTF`. These functions are documented on page 58.)

`__str_if_eq:nn` String comparisons rely on the primitive `\(pdf)strcmp` if available: LuaTeX does not have it, so emulation is required. As the net result is that we do not *always* use the primitive, the correct approach is to wrap up in a function with defined behaviour. That's done by providing a wrapper and then redefining in the LuaTeX case. Note that the necessary Lua code is loaded in `l3bootstrap`. The need to detokenize and force expansion of input arises from the case where a `#` token is used in the input, e.g. `__str_if_eq:nn {#} { \tl_to_str:n {#} }`, which otherwise would fail as `\tex_luaescapestring:D` does not double such tokens.

```

5070 \cs_new:Npn \__str_if_eq:nn #1#2 { \tex_strcmp:D {#1} {#2} }
5071 \cs_if_exist:NT \tex luatexversion:D
5072 {
5073   \cs_set_eq:NN \lua_escape:e \tex_luaescapestring:D
5074   \cs_set_eq:NN \lua_now:e \tex_directlua:D
5075   \cs_set:Npn \__str_if_eq:nn #1#2
5076   {
5077     \lua_now:e
5078     {
5079       l3kernel_strcmp
5080       (
5081         " \__str_escape:n {#1} " ,
5082         " \__str_escape:n {#2} "
5083       )
5084     }
5085   }
5086   \cs_new:Npn \__str_escape:n #1
5087   {
5088     \lua_escape:e
5089     { \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \use:e { {#1} } }
5090   }
5091 }

```

(End definition for `__str_if_eq:nn` and `__str_escape:n`.)

`\str_if_eq_p:nn` Modern engines provide a direct way of comparing two token lists, but returning a number. This set of conditionals therefore make life a bit clearer. The `nn` and `xx` versions are created directly as this is most efficient.

```

5092 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \str_if_eq:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
5093 {
5094   \if_int_compare:w
5095     \__str_if_eq:nn { \exp_not:n {#1} } { \exp_not:n {#2} }
5096     = 0 \exp_stop_f:
5097     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
5098 }
5099 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \str_if_eq:nn
5100 { V , v , o , nV , no , VV , nv } { p , T , F , TF }
5101 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \str_if_eq:ee #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
5102 {
5103   \if_int_compare:w \__str_if_eq:nn {#1} {#2} = 0 \exp_stop_f:
5104   \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
5105 }

```

(End definition for `\str_if_eq:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 58.)

`\str_if_eq_p:NN` Note that `\str_if_eq:NN` is different from `\tl_if_eq:NN` because it needs to ignore category codes.

```

\str_if_eq_p:Nc
\str_if_eq_p:cN
\str_if_eq_p:cc
\str_if_eq:NNTF
\str_if_eq:NcTF
\str_if_eq:cNTF
\str_if_eq:ccTF
5106 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \str_if_eq:NN #1#2 { p , TF , T , F }
5107 {
5108   \if_int_compare:w
5109     \__str_if_eq:nn { \tl_to_str:N #1 } { \tl_to_str:N #2 }
5110     = 0 \exp_stop_f: \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
5111 }
5112 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \str_if_eq:NN
5113 { c , Nc , cc } { T , F , TF , p }
```

(End definition for `\str_if_eq:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 58.)

`\str_if_in:NnTF` Everything here needs to be detokenized but beyond that it is a simple token list test.
`\str_if_in:cNTF` It would be faster to fine-tune the T, F, TF variants by calling the appropriate variant of
`\str_if_in:nnTF` `\tl_if_in:nnTF` directly but that takes more code.

```

5114 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \str_if_in:Nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
5115 {
5116   \use:x
5117   { \tl_if_in:nnTF { \tl_to_str:N #1 } { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } }
5118   { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
5119 }
5120 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \str_if_in:Nn
5121 { c } { T , F , TF }
5122 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \str_if_in:nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
5123 {
5124   \use:x
5125   { \tl_if_in:nnTF { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } }
5126   { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
5127 }
```

(End definition for `\str_if_in:NnTF` and `\str_if_in:nnTF`. These functions are documented on page 58.)

`\str_case:nn` Much the same as `\tl_case:nn(TF)` here: just a change in the internal comparison.

```

\str_case:Vn
\str_case:on
\str_case:nV
\str_case:nv
\str_case:nnTF
\str_case:VnTF
\str_case:onTF
\str_case:nVTF
\str_case:nvTF
\str_case_e:nn
\str_case_e:nnTF
\__str_case:nnTF
\__str_case_e:nnTF
\__str_case:nw
\__str_case_e:nw
\__str_case_end:nw
5128 \cs_new:Npn \str_case:nn #1#2
5129 {
5130   \exp:w
5131   \__str_case:nnTF {#1} {#2} { } { }
5132 }
5133 \cs_new:Npn \str_case:nnT #1#2#3
5134 {
5135   \exp:w
5136   \__str_case:nnTF {#1} {#2} {#3} { }
5137 }
5138 \cs_new:Npn \str_case:nnF #1#2
5139 {
5140   \exp:w
5141   \__str_case:nnTF {#1} {#2} { }
5142 }
5143 \cs_new:Npn \str_case:nnTF #1#2
5144 {
```

```

5145     \exp:w
5146     \__str_case:nnTF {#1} {#2}
5147 }
5148 \cs_new:Npn \__str_case:nnTF #1#2#3#4
5149 { \__str_case:nw {#1} #2 {#1} { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop }
5150 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_case:nn { V , o , nV , nv }
5151 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \str_case:nn
5152 { V , o , nV , nv } { T , F , TF }
5153 \cs_new:Npn \__str_case:nw #1#2#3
5154 {
5155     \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} {#2}
5156     { \__str_case_end:nw {#3} }
5157     { \__str_case:nw {#1} }
5158 }
5159 \cs_new:Npn \str_case_e:nn #1#2
5160 {
5161     \exp:w
5162     \__str_case_e:nnTF {#1} {#2} { } { }
5163 }
5164 \cs_new:Npn \str_case_e:nnT #1#2#3
5165 {
5166     \exp:w
5167     \__str_case_e:nnTF {#1} {#2} {#3} { }
5168 }
5169 \cs_new:Npn \str_case_e:nnF #1#2
5170 {
5171     \exp:w
5172     \__str_case_e:nnTF {#1} {#2} { }
5173 }
5174 \cs_new:Npn \str_case_e:nnTF #1#2
5175 {
5176     \exp:w
5177     \__str_case_e:nnTF {#1} {#2}
5178 }
5179 \cs_new:Npn \__str_case_e:nnTF #1#2#3#4
5180 { \__str_case_e:nw {#1} #2 {#1} { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop }
5181 \cs_new:Npn \__str_case_e:nw #1#2#3
5182 {
5183     \str_if_eq:eeTF {#1} {#2}
5184     { \__str_case_end:nw {#3} }
5185     { \__str_case_e:nw {#1} }
5186 }
5187 \cs_new:Npn \__str_case_end:nw #1#2#3 \q_mark #4#5 \q_stop
5188 { \exp_end: #1 #4 }

```

(End definition for `\str_case:nnTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 59.)

8.4 Mapping to strings

`\str_map_function:NN` The inline and variable mappings are similar to the usual token list mappings but start out by turning the argument to an “other string”. Doing the same for the expandable function mapping would require `__kernel_str_to_other:n`, quadratic in the string length. To deal with spaces in that case, `__str_map_function:w` replaces the following

```

\str_map_function:cn
\str_map_function:nN
\str_map_inline:NN
\str_map_inline:cn
\str_map_inline:nn
\str_map_variable:NNn
\str_map_variable:cNn
\str_map_variable:nNn
\str_map_break:
\str_map_break:n
\__str_map_function:w
\__str_map_function:Nn
\__str_map_inline:NN
\__str_map_variable:NnN

```

space by a braced space and a further call to itself. These are received by `__str_map_function:Nn`, which passes the space to `#1` and calls `__str_map_function:w` to deal with the next space. The space before the braced space allows to optimize the `\q_recursion_tail` test. Of course we need to include a trailing space (the question mark is needed to avoid losing the space when `TEX` tokenizes the line). At the cost of about three more auxiliaries this code could get a 9 times speed up by testing only every 9-th character for whether it is `\q_recursion_tail` (also by converting 9 spaces at a time in the `\str_map_function:nN` case).

For the `map_variable` functions we use a string assignment to store each character because spaces are made catcode 12 before the loop.

```

5189 \cs_new:Npn \str_map_function:nN #1#2
5190 {
5191   \exp_after:wN \__str_map_function:w
5192   \exp_after:wN \__str_map_function:Nn \exp_after:wN #2
5193   \__kernel_tl_to_str:w {#1}
5194   \q_recursion_tail ? ~
5195   \prg_break_point:Nn \str_map_break: { }
5196 }
5197 \cs_new:Npn \str_map_function:NN
5198 { \exp_args:No \str_map_function:nN }
5199 \cs_new:Npn \__str_map_function:w #1 ~
5200 { #1 { ~ { ~ } } \__str_map_function:w } }
5201 \cs_new:Npn \__str_map_function:Nn #1#2
5202 {
5203   \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #2
5204   \exp_after:wN \str_map_break:
5205   \fi:
5206   #1 #2 \__str_map_function:Nn #1
5207 }
5208 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_map_function:NN { c }
5209 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_map_inline:nn #1#2
5210 {
5211   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
5212   \cs_gset_protected:cpn
5213   { \__str_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w } ##1 {#2}
5214   \use:x
5215   {
5216     \exp_not:N \__str_map_inline:NN
5217     \exp_not:c { \__str_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
5218     \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n {#1}
5219   }
5220   \q_recursion_tail
5221   \prg_break_point:Nn \str_map_break:
5222   { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
5223 }
5224 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_map_inline:Nn
5225 { \exp_args:No \str_map_inline:nn }
5226 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_map_inline:Nn { c }
5227 \cs_new:Npn \__str_map_inline:NN #1#2
5228 {
5229   \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN #2 \str_map_break:
5230   \exp_args:No #1 { \token_to_str:N #2 }
5231   \__str_map_inline:NN #1

```

```

5232 }
5233 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_map_variable:NnN #1#2#3
5234 {
5235   \use:x
5236   {
5237     \exp_not:n { \__str_map_variable:NnN #2 {#3} }
5238     \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n {#1}
5239   }
5240   \q_recursion_tail
5241   \prg_break_point:Nn \str_map_break: { }
5242 }
5243 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_map_variable:NNn
5244 { \exp_args:No \str_map_variable:NnN }
5245 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_map_variable:NnN #1#2#3
5246 {
5247   \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN #3 \str_map_break:
5248   \str_set:Nn #1 {#3}
5249   \use:n {#2}
5250   \__str_map_variable:NnN #1 {#2}
5251 }
5252 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_map_variable:NNn { c }
5253 \cs_new:Npn \str_map_break:
5254 { \prg_map_break:Nn \str_map_break: { } }
5255 \cs_new:Npn \str_map_break:n
5256 { \prg_map_break:Nn \str_map_break: }

```

(End definition for `\str_map_function:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 59.)

8.5 Accessing specific characters in a string

`__kernel_str_to_other:n` First apply `\tl_to_str:n`, then replace all spaces by “other” spaces, 8 at a time, storing the converted part of the string between the `\q_mark` and `\q_stop` markers. The end is detected when `__str_to_other_loop:w` finds one of the trailing A, distinguished from any contents of the initial token list by their category. Then `__str_to_other_end:w` is called, and finds the result between `\q_mark` and the first A (well, there is also the need to remove a space).

```

5257 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_str_to_other:n #1
5258 {
5259   \exp_after:wN \__str_to_other_loop:w
5260   \tl_to_str:n {#1} ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ \q_mark \q_stop
5261 }
5262 \group_begin:
5263 \tex_lccode:D '\* = '\ %
5264 \tex_lccode:D '\A = '\A %
5265 \tex_lowercase:D
5266 {
5267   \group_end:
5268   \cs_new:Npn \__str_to_other_loop:w
5269     #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 ~ #4 ~ #5 ~ #6 ~ #7 ~ #8 ~ #9 \q_stop
5270   {
5271     \if_meaning:w A #8
5272     \__str_to_other_end:w
5273     \fi:
5274     \__str_to_other_loop:w

```

```

5275         #9 #1 * #2 * #3 * #4 * #5 * #6 * #7 * #8 * \q_stop
5276     }
5277     \cs_new:Npn \__str_to_other_end:w \fi: #1 \q_mark #2 * A #3 \q_stop
5278     { \fi: #2 }
5279 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_str_to_other:n`, `__str_to_other_loop:w`, and `__str_to_other_end:w`.)

```

\__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n
\__kernel_str_to_other_fast_loop:w
\__str_to_other_fast_end:w

```

The difference with `__kernel_str_to_other:n` is that the converted part is left in the input stream, making these commands only restricted-expandable.

```

5280 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n #1
5281 {
5282     \exp_after:wN \__str_to_other_fast_loop:w \tl_to_str:n {#1} ~
5283     A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ A ~ \q_stop
5284 }
5285 \group_begin:
5286 \tex_lccode:D '\* = '\ %
5287 \tex_lccode:D '\A = '\A %
5288 \tex_lowercase:D
5289 {
5290     \group_end:
5291     \cs_new:Npn \__str_to_other_fast_loop:w
5292     #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 ~ #4 ~ #5 ~ #6 ~ #7 ~ #8 ~ #9 ~
5293     {
5294         \if_meaning:w A #9
5295         \__str_to_other_fast_end:w
5296         \fi:
5297         #1 * #2 * #3 * #4 * #5 * #6 * #7 * #8 * #9
5298         \__str_to_other_fast_loop:w *
5299     }
5300     \cs_new:Npn \__str_to_other_fast_end:w #1 * A #2 \q_stop {#1}
5301 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n`, `__kernel_str_to_other_fast_loop:w`, and `__str_to_other_fast_end:w`.)

```

\str_item:Nn
\str_item:cn
\str_item:nn
\str_item_ignore_spaces:nn
\__str_item:nn
\__str_item:w

```

The `\str_item:nn` hands its argument with spaces escaped to `__str_item:nn`, and makes sure to turn the result back into a proper string (with category code 10 spaces) eventually. The `\str_item_ignore_spaces:nn` function does not escape spaces, which are thus ignored by `__str_item:nn` since everything else is done with undelimited arguments. Evaluate the $\langle index \rangle$ argument #2 and count characters in the string, passing those two numbers to `__str_item:w` for further analysis. If the $\langle index \rangle$ is negative, shift it by the $\langle count \rangle$ to know the how many character to discard, and if that is still negative give an empty result. If the $\langle index \rangle$ is larger than the $\langle count \rangle$, give an empty result, and otherwise discard $\langle index \rangle - 1$ characters before returning the following one. The shift by -1 is obtained by inserting an empty brace group before the string in that case: that brace group also covers the case where the $\langle index \rangle$ is zero.

```

5302 \cs_new:Npn \str_item:Nn { \exp_args:No \str_item:nn }
5303 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_item:Nn { c }
5304 \cs_new:Npn \str_item:nn #1#2
5305 {
5306     \exp_args:Nf \tl_to_str:n
5307     {

```

```

5308         \exp_args:Nf \__str_item:nn
5309         { \__kernel_str_to_other:n {#1} } {#2}
5310     }
5311 }
5312 \cs_new:Npn \str_item_ignore_spaces:nn #1
5313 { \exp_args:No \__str_item:nn { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } }
5314 \cs_new:Npn \__str_item:nn #1#2
5315 {
5316     \exp_after:wN \__str_item:w
5317     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_after:wN ;
5318     \int_value:w \__str_count:n {#1} ;
5319     #1 \q_stop
5320 }
5321 \cs_new:Npn \__str_item:w #1; #2;
5322 {
5323     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
5324     {
5325         \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < {-#2}
5326         { \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w }
5327         {
5328             \exp_after:wN \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
5329             \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__str_skip_exp_end:w
5330             \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 + #2 } ;
5331         }
5332     }
5333     {
5334         \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} > {#2}
5335         { \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w }
5336         {
5337             \exp_after:wN \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
5338             \exp:w \__str_skip_exp_end:w #1 ; { }
5339         }
5340     }
5341 }

```

(End definition for `\str_item:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 62.)

`__str_skip_exp_end:w` Removes $\max(\#1, 0)$ characters from the input stream, and then leaves `\exp_end:.` This should be expanded using `\exp:w`. We remove characters 8 at a time until there are at most 8 to remove. Then we do a dirty trick: the `\if_case:w` construction leaves between 0 and 8 times the `\or:` control sequence, and those `\or:` become arguments of `__str_skip_end:NNNNNNNN`. If the number of characters to remove is 6, say, then there are two `\or:` left, and the 8 arguments of `__str_skip_end:NNNNNNNN` are the two `\or:`, and 6 characters from the input stream, exactly what we wanted to remove. Then close the `\if_case:w` conditional with `\fi:`, and stop the initial expansion with `\exp_end:` (see places where `__str_skip_exp_end:w` is called).

```

5342 \cs_new:Npn \__str_skip_exp_end:w #1;
5343 {
5344     \if_int_compare:w #1 > 8 \exp_stop_f:
5345     \exp_after:wN \__str_skip_loop:wNNNNNNNN
5346     \else:
5347     \exp_after:wN \__str_skip_end:w
5348     \int_value:w \int_eval:w
5349     \fi:

```

```

5350     #1 ;
5351   }
5352 \cs_new:Npn \__str_skip_loop:wNNNNNNNN #1; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
5353   {
5354     \exp_after:wN \__str_skip_exp_end:w
5355     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 8 } ;
5356   }
5357 \cs_new:Npn \__str_skip_end:w #1 ;
5358   {
5359     \exp_after:wN \__str_skip_end:NNNNNNNN
5360     \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or:
5361   }
5362 \cs_new:Npn \__str_skip_end:NNNNNNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 { \fi: \exp_end: }

```

(End definition for __str_skip_exp_end:w and others.)

\str_range:Nnn Sanitize the string. Then evaluate the arguments. At this stage we also decrement the
\str_range:nnn $\langle start\ index \rangle$, since our goal is to know how many characters should be removed. Then
\str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn limit the range to be non-negative and at most the length of the string (this avoids
 __str_range:nnn needing to check for the end of the string when grabbing characters), shifting negative
 __str_range:w numbers by the appropriate amount. Afterwards, skip characters, then keep some more,
 __str_range:nnw and finally drop the end of the string.

```

5363 \cs_new:Npn \str_range:Nnn { \exp_args:No \str_range:nnn }
5364 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_range:Nnn { c }
5365 \cs_new:Npn \str_range:nnn #1#2#3
5366   {
5367     \exp_args:Nf \tl_to_str:n
5368     {
5369       \exp_args:Nf \__str_range:nnn
5370       { \__kernel_str_to_other:n {#1} } {#2} {#3}
5371     }
5372   }
5373 \cs_new:Npn \str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn #1
5374   { \exp_args:No \__str_range:nnn { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } }
5375 \cs_new:Npn \__str_range:nnn #1#2#3
5376   {
5377     \exp_after:wN \__str_range:w
5378     \int_value:w \__str_count:n {#1} \exp_after:wN ;
5379     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { (#2) - 1 } \exp_after:wN ;
5380     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#3} ;
5381     #1 \q_stop
5382   }
5383 \cs_new:Npn \__str_range:w #1; #2; #3;
5384   {
5385     \exp_args:Nf \__str_range:nnw
5386     { \__str_range_normalize:nn {#2} {#1} }
5387     { \__str_range_normalize:nn {#3} {#1} }
5388   }
5389 \cs_new:Npn \__str_range:nnw #1#2
5390   {
5391     \exp_after:wN \__str_collect_delimit_by_q_stop:w
5392     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #2 - #1 } \exp_after:wN ;
5393     \exp:w \__str_skip_exp_end:w #1 ;
5394   }

```

(End definition for `\str_range:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 63.)

`__str_range_normalize:nn` This function converts an $\langle index \rangle$ argument into an explicit position in the string (a result of 0 denoting “out of bounds”). Expects two explicit integer arguments: the $\langle index \rangle$ #1 and the string count #2. If #1 is negative, replace it by #1 + #2 + 1, then limit to the range [0, #2].

```

5395 \cs_new:Npn \__str_range_normalize:nn #1#2
5396 {
5397   \int_eval:n
5398   {
5399     \if_int_compare:w #1 < 0 \exp_stop_f:
5400     \if_int_compare:w #1 < -#2 \exp_stop_f:
5401       0
5402     \else:
5403       #1 + #2 + 1
5404     \fi:
5405   \else:
5406     \if_int_compare:w #1 < #2 \exp_stop_f:
5407       #1
5408     \else:
5409       #2
5410     \fi:
5411   \fi:
5412 }
5413 }
```

(End definition for `__str_range_normalize:nn`.)

`_str_collect_delimit_by_q_stop:w` Collects $\max(\#1, 0)$ characters, and removes everything else until `\q_stop`. This is somewhat similar to `__str_skip_exp_end:w`, but accepts integer expression arguments. This time we can only grab 7 characters at a time. At the end, we use an `\if_case:w` trick again, so that the 8 first arguments of `__str_collect_end:nnnnnnnnw` are some `\or:`, followed by an `\fi:`, followed by #1 characters from the input stream. Simply leaving this in the input stream closes the conditional properly and the `\or:` disappear.

```

5414 \cs_new:Npn \__str_collect_delimit_by_q_stop:w #1;
5415 { \__str_collect_loop:wn #1 ; { } }
5416 \cs_new:Npn \__str_collect_loop:wn #1 ;
5417 {
5418   \if_int_compare:w #1 > 7 \exp_stop_f:
5419   \exp_after:wN \__str_collect_loop:wnNNNNNNN
5420   \else:
5421     \exp_after:wN \__str_collect_end:wn
5422   \fi:
5423   #1 ;
5424 }
5425 \cs_new:Npn \__str_collect_loop:wnNNNNNNN #1; #2 #3#4#5#6#7#8#9
5426 {
5427   \exp_after:wN \__str_collect_loop:wn
5428   \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 7 } ;
5429   { #2 #3#4#5#6#7#8#9 }
5430 }
5431 \cs_new:Npn \__str_collect_end:wn #1 ;
5432 {
```

```

5433 \exp_after:wN \__str_collect_end:nnnnnnwnw
5434 \if_case:w \if_int_compare:w #1 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
5435     #1 \else: 0 \fi: \exp_stop_f:
5436     \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \or: \fi:
5437 }
5438 \cs_new:Npn \__str_collect_end:nnnnnnwnw #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 #9 \q_stop
5439 { #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 }
```

8.6 Counting characters

```

\str_count_spaces:N To speed up this function, we grab and discard 9 space-delimited arguments in each
\str_count_spaces:c iteration of the loop. The loop stops when the last argument is one of the trailing
\str_count_spaces:n X<number>, and that <number> is added to the sum of 9 that precedes, to adjust the
\_str_count_spaces_loop:w result.

```

```

5440 \cs_new:Npn \str_count_spaces:N
5441 { \exp_args:No \str_count_spaces:n }
5442 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_count_spaces:N { c }
5443 \cs_new:Npn \str_count_spaces:n #1
5444 {
5445     \int_eval:n
5446     {
5447         \exp_after:wN \__str_count_spaces_loop:w
5448         \tl_to_str:n {#1} ~
5449         X 7 ~ X 6 ~ X 5 ~ X 4 ~ X 3 ~ X 2 ~ X 1 ~ X 0 ~ X -1 ~
5450         \q_stop
5451     }
5452 }
5453 \cs_new:Npn \__str_count_spaces_loop:w #1~#2~#3~#4~#5~#6~#7~#8~#9~
5454 {
5455     \if_meaning:w X #9
5456     \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
5457     \fi:
5458     9 + \__str_count_spaces_loop:w
5459 }

```

(End definition for `\str_count_spaces:N`, `\str_count_spaces:n`, and `__str_count_spaces_loop:w`.
These functions are documented on page 61.)

<pre> \str_count:N \str_count:c \str_count:n \str_count_ignore_spaces:n __str_count:n __str_count_aux:n __str_count_loop:NNNNNNNN </pre>	<p>To count characters in a string we could first escape all spaces using <code>__kernel_str_to_other:n</code>, then pass the result to <code>\tl_count:n</code>. However, the escaping step would be quadratic in the number of characters in the string, and we can do better. Namely, sum the number of spaces (<code>\str_count_spaces:n</code>) and the result of <code>\tl_count:n</code>, which ignores spaces. Since strings tend to be longer than token lists, we use specialized functions to count characters ignoring spaces. Namely, loop, grabbing 9 non-space characters at each step, and end as soon as we reach one of the 9 trailing items. The internal function <code>__str_count:n</code>, used in <code>\str_item:nn</code> and <code>\str_range:nnn</code>, is similar to <code>\str_count_ignore_spaces:n</code> but expects its argument to already be a string or a string with spaces escaped.</p>
--	---

```
5460 \cs_new:Npn \str_count:N { \exp_args:No \str_count:n }
5461 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_count:N { c }
5462 \cs_new:Npn \str_count:n #1
```

```

5463 {
5464   \__str_count_aux:n
5465   {
5466     \str_count_spaces:n {#1}
5467     + \exp_after:wN \__str_count_loop:NNNNNNNNN \tl_to_str:n {#1}
5468   }
5469 }
5470 \cs_new:Npn \__str_count:n #1
5471 {
5472   \__str_count_aux:n
5473   { \__str_count_loop:NNNNNNNNN #1 }
5474 }
5475 \cs_new:Npn \str_count_ignore_spaces:n #1
5476 {
5477   \__str_count_aux:n
5478   { \exp_after:wN \__str_count_loop:NNNNNNNNN \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
5479 }
5480 \cs_new:Npn \__str_count_aux:n #1
5481 {
5482   \int_eval:n
5483   {
5484     #1
5485     { X 8 } { X 7 } { X 6 }
5486     { X 5 } { X 4 } { X 3 }
5487     { X 2 } { X 1 } { X 0 }
5488     \q_stop
5489   }
5490 }
5491 \cs_new:Npn \__str_count_loop:NNNNNNNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
5492 {
5493   \if_meaning:w X #9
5494     \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
5495   \fi:
5496   9 + \__str_count_loop:NNNNNNNNN
5497 }

```

(End definition for `\str_count:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 61.)

8.7 The first character in a string

`\str_head:N` The `_ignore_spaces` variant applies `\tl_to_str:n` then grabs the first item, thus skipping spaces. As usual, `\str_head:N` expands its argument and hands it to `\str_head:n`.
`\str_head:c` To circumvent the fact that TeX skips spaces when grabbing undelimited macro parameters, `__str_head:w` takes an argument delimited by a space. If `#1` starts with a non-space character, `\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw` leaves that in the input stream. On the other hand, if `#1` starts with a space, the `__str_head:w` takes an empty argument, and the single (initially braced) space in the definition of `__str_head:w` makes its way to the output. Finally, for an empty argument, the (braced) empty brace group in the definition of `\str_head:n` gives an empty result after passing through `\use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw`.

```

5498 \cs_new:Npn \str_head:N { \exp_args:No \str_head:n }
5499 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_head:N { c }
5500 \cs_new:Npn \str_head:n #1

```

```

5501 {
5502     \exp_after:wN \__str_head:w
5503     \tl_to_str:n {#1}
5504     { { } } ~ \q_stop
5505 }
5506 \cs_new:Npn \__str_head:w #1 ~ %
5507 { \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw #1 { ~ } }
5508 \cs_new:Npn \str_head_ignore_spaces:n #1
5509 {
5510     \exp_after:wN \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
5511     \tl_to_str:n {#1} { } \q_stop
5512 }

```

(End definition for `\str_head:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 62.)

`\str_tail:N` Getting the tail is a little bit more convoluted than the head of a string. We hit the front of the string with `\reverse_if:N` `\if_charcode:w` `\scan_stop:.` This removes the first character, and necessarily makes the test true, since the character cannot match `\scan_stop:.` The auxiliary function then inserts the required `\fi:` to close the conditional, and leaves the tail of the string in the input stream. The details are such that an empty string has an empty tail (this requires in particular that the end-marker `X` be unexpandable and not a control sequence). The `_ignore_spaces` is rather simpler: after converting the input to a string, `__str_tail_auxii:w` removes one undelimited argument and leaves everything else until an end-marker `\q_mark`. One can check that an empty (or blank) string yields an empty tail.

```

5513 \cs_new:Npn \str_tail:N { \exp_args:No \str_tail:n }
5514 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_tail:N { c }
5515 \cs_new:Npn \str_tail:n #1
5516 {
5517     \exp_after:wN \__str_tail_auxi:w
5518     \reverse_if:N \if_charcode:w
5519         \scan_stop: \tl_to_str:n {#1} X X \q_stop
5520 }
5521 \cs_new:Npn \__str_tail_auxi:w #1 X #2 \q_stop { \fi: #1 }
5522 \cs_new:Npn \str_tail_ignore_spaces:n #1
5523 {
5524     \exp_after:wN \__str_tail_auxii:w
5525     \tl_to_str:n {#1} \q_mark \q_mark \q_stop
5526 }
5527 \cs_new:Npn \__str_tail_auxii:w #1 #2 \q_mark #3 \q_stop { #2 }

```

(End definition for `\str_tail:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 62.)

8.8 String manipulation

`\str_foldcase:n` Case changing for programmatic reasons is done by first detokenizing input then doing a simple loop that only has to worry about spaces and everything else. The output is detokenized to allow data sharing with text-based case changing.

```

5528 \cs_new:Npn \str_foldcase:n #1 { \__str_change_case:nn {#1} { fold } }
5529 \cs_new:Npn \str_lowercase:n #1 { \__str_change_case:nn {#1} { lower } }
5530 \cs_new:Npn \str_uppercase:n #1 { \__str_change_case:nn {#1} { upper } }
5531 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_foldcase:n { V }
5532 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_lowercase:n { f }

```

```

\__str_change_case:nn
\__str_change_case_aux:nn
\__str_change_case_result:n
\__str_change_case_output:nw
\__str_change_case_output:fw
\__str_change_case_end:nw
\__str_change_case_loop:nw
\__str_change_case_space:n
\__str_change_case_char:nN

```

```

5533 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_uppercase:n { f }
5534 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case:nn #1
5535 {
5536   \exp_after:wN \__str_change_case_aux:nn \exp_after:wN
5537   { \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
5538 }
5539 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_aux:nn #1#2
5540 {
5541   \__str_change_case_loop:nw {#2} #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
5542   \__str_change_case_result:n { }
5543 }
5544 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_output:nw #1#2 \__str_change_case_result:n #3
5545 { #2 \__str_change_case_result:n { #3 #1 } }
5546 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__str_change_case_output:nw { f }
5547 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_end:wn #1 \__str_change_case_result:n #2
5548 { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
5549 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_loop:nw #1#2 \q_recursion_stop
5550 {
5551   \tl_if_head_is_space:nTF {#2}
5552   { \__str_change_case_space:n }
5553   { \__str_change_case_char:nN }
5554   {#1} #2 \q_recursion_stop
5555 }
5556 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
5557 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_space:n #1 \c_space_tl
5558 {
5559   \__str_change_case_output:nw { ~ }
5560   \__str_change_case_loop:nw {#1}
5561 }
5562 \cs_new:Npn \__str_change_case_char:nN #1#2
5563 {
5564   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
5565   { \__str_change_case_end:wn }
5566   \__str_change_case_output:fw
5567   { \use:c { char_str_ #1 case:N } #2 }
5568   \__str_change_case_loop:nw {#1}
5569 }

```

(End definition for `\str_foldcase:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 65.)

<code>\c_ampersand_str</code>	For all of those strings, use <code>\cs_to_str:N</code> to get characters with the correct category
<code>\c_atsign_str</code>	code without worries
<code>\c_backslash_str</code>	5570 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_ampersand_str { \cs_to_str:N \& }</code>
<code>\c_left_brace_str</code>	5571 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_atsign_str { \cs_to_str:N \@ }</code>
<code>\c_right_brace_str</code>	5572 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_backslash_str { \cs_to_str:N \\ }</code>
<code>\c_circumflex_str</code>	5573 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_left_brace_str { \cs_to_str:N \{ }</code>
<code>\c_colon_str</code>	5574 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_right_brace_str { \cs_to_str:N \} }</code>
<code>\c_dollar_str</code>	5575 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_circumflex_str { \cs_to_str:N \^ }</code>
<code>\c_hash_str</code>	5576 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_colon_str { \cs_to_str:N \: }</code>
<code>\c_percent_str</code>	5577 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_dollar_str { \cs_to_str:N \\$ }</code>
<code>\c_tilde_str</code>	5578 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_hash_str { \cs_to_str:N \# }</code>
<code>\c_underscore_str</code>	5579 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_percent_str { \cs_to_str:N \% }</code>
	5580 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_tilde_str { \cs_to_str:N \~ }</code>
	5581 <code>\str_const:Nx \c_underscore_str { \cs_to_str:N _ }</code>

(End definition for `\c_ampersand_str` and others. These variables are documented on page 66.)

```
\l_tmpa_str Scratch strings.
\l_tmpb_str 5582 \str_new:N \l_tmpa_str
\g_tmpa_str 5583 \str_new:N \l_tmpb_str
\g_tmpb_str 5584 \str_new:N \g_tmpa_str
           5585 \str_new:N \g_tmpb_str
```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_str` and others. These variables are documented on page 66.)

8.9 Viewing strings

```
\str_show:n Displays a string on the terminal.
\str_show:N 5586 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_show:n \tl_show:n
\str_show:c 5587 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_show:N \tl_show:N
\str_log:n   5588 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_show:N { c }
\str_log:N   5589 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_log:n \tl_log:n
\str_log:c   5590 \cs_new_eq:NN \str_log:N \tl_log:N
           5591 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_log:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\str_show:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 65.)

5592 `\</initex | package>`

9 l3str-convert implementation

5593 `<*initex | package>`

5594 `<@@=str>`

9.1 Helpers

9.1.1 Variables and constants

```
\__str_tmp:w Internal scratch space for some functions.
\l__str_internal_int 5595 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_tmp:w { }
\l__str_internal_tl  5596 \tl_new:N \l__str_internal_tl
                    5597 \int_new:N \l__str_internal_int
```

(End definition for `__str_tmp:w`, `\l__str_internal_int`, and `\l__str_internal_tl`.)

`\g__str_result_tl` The `\g__str_result_tl` variable is used to hold the result of various internal string operations (mostly conversions) which are typically performed in a group. The variable is global so that it remains defined outside the group, to be assigned to a user-provided variable.

5598 `\tl_new:N \g__str_result_tl`

(End definition for `\g__str_result_tl`.)

`\c__str_replacement_char_int` When converting, invalid bytes are replaced by the Unicode replacement character "FFFD.

5599 `\int_const:Nn \c__str_replacement_char_int { "FFFD }`

(End definition for `\c__str_replacement_char_int`.)

`\c__str_max_byte_int` The maximal byte number.

```
5600 \int_const:Nn \c__str_max_byte_int { 255 }
```

(End definition for `\c__str_max_byte_int`.)

`\g__str_alias_prop` To avoid needing one file per encoding/escaping alias, we keep track of those in a property list.

```
5601 \prop_new:N \g__str_alias_prop
5602 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin1 } { iso88591 }
5603 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin2 } { iso88592 }
5604 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin3 } { iso88593 }
5605 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin4 } { iso88594 }
5606 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin5 } { iso88599 }
5607 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin6 } { iso885910 }
5608 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin7 } { iso885913 }
5609 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin8 } { iso885914 }
5610 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin9 } { iso885915 }
5611 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { latin10 } { iso885916 }
5612 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { utf16le } { utf16 }
5613 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { utf16be } { utf16 }
5614 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { utf32le } { utf32 }
5615 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { utf32be } { utf32 }
5616 \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { hexadecimal } { hex }
```

(End definition for `\g__str_alias_prop`.)

`\g__str_error_bool` In conversion functions with a built-in conditional, errors are not reported directly to the user, but the information is collected in this boolean, used at the end to decide on which branch of the conditional to take.

```
5617 \bool_new:N \g__str_error_bool
```

(End definition for `\g__str_error_bool`.)

str_byte Conversions from one *<encoding>*/*<escaping>* pair to another are done within x-expanding assignments. Errors are signalled by raising the relevant flag.

```
5618 \flag_new:n { str_byte }
5619 \flag_new:n { str_error }
```

(End definition for `str_byte` and `str_error`. These variables are documented on page ??.)

9.2 String conditionals

`__str_if_contains_char:NNT` `__str_if_contains_char:nNTF {<token list>} <char>`
`__str_if_contains_char:NNTF` Expects the *<token list>* to be an *<other string>*: the caller is responsible for ensuring
`__str_if_contains_char:nNTF` that no (too-)special catcodes remain. Spaces with catcode 10 are ignored. Loop over
`__str_if_contains_char_aux:NN` the characters of the string, comparing character codes. The loop is broken if character
`__str_if_contains_char_true:` codes match. Otherwise we return “false”.

```
5620 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_if_contains_char:NN #1#2 { T , TF }
5621 {
5622   \exp_after:wN \__str_if_contains_char_aux:NN \exp_after:wN #2
5623   #1 { \prg_break:n { ? \fi: } }
5624   \prg_break_point:
5625   \prg_return_false:
```

```

5626 }
5627 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_if_contains_char:nN #1#2 { TF }
5628 {
5629   \__str_if_contains_char_aux:NN #2 #1 { \prg_break:n { ? \fi: } }
5630   \prg_break_point:
5631   \prg_return_false:
5632 }
5633 \cs_new:Npn \__str_if_contains_char_aux:NN #1#2
5634 {
5635   \if_charcode:w #1 #2
5636     \exp_after:wN \__str_if_contains_char_true:
5637   \fi:
5638   \__str_if_contains_char_aux:NN #1
5639 }
5640 \cs_new:Npn \__str_if_contains_char_true:
5641 { \prg_break:n { \prg_return_true: \use_none:n } }

```

(End definition for __str_if_contains_char:NNT and others.)

```

\__str_octal_use:NTF \__str_octal_use:NTF <token> {<true code>} {<false code>}

```

If the *<token>* is an octal digit, it is left in the input stream, *followed* by the *<true code>*. Otherwise, the *<false code>* is left in the input stream.

T_EXhackers note: This function will fail if the escape character is an octal digit. We are thus careful to set the escape character to a known value before using it. T_EX dutifully detects

octal digits for us: if #1 is an octal digit, then the right-hand side of the comparison is '1#1, greater than 1. Otherwise, the right-hand side stops as '1, and the conditional takes the **false** branch.

```

5642 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_octal_use:N #1 { TF }
5643 {
5644   \if_int_compare:w 1 < '1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
5645   #1 \prg_return_true:
5646   \else:
5647     \prg_return_false:
5648   \fi:
5649 }

```

(End definition for __str_octal_use:NTF.)

__str_hexadecimal_use:NTF T_EX detects uppercase hexadecimal digits for us (see __str_octal_use:NTF), but not the lowercase letters, which we need to detect and replace by their uppercase counterpart.

```

5650 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_hexadecimal_use:N #1 { TF }
5651 {
5652   \if_int_compare:w 1 < "1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
5653   #1 \prg_return_true:
5654   \else:
5655     \if_case:w \int_eval:n { \exp_after:wN ' \token_to_str:N #1 - 'a }
5656     A
5657   \or: B
5658   \or: C
5659   \or: D
5660   \or: E
5661   \or: F

```

```

5662     \else:
5663         \prg_return_false:
5664         \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
5665     \fi:
5666     \prg_return_true:
5667 \fi:
5668 }

```

(End definition for `_str_hexadecimal_use:NTF`.)

9.3 Conversions

9.3.1 Producing one byte or character

`\c__str_byte_0_tl` For each integer N in the range $[0, 255]$, we create a constant token list which holds three character tokens with category code other: the character with character code N , followed by the representation of N as two hexadecimal digits. The value -1 is given a default token list which ensures that later functions give an empty result for the input -1 .

```

5669 \group_begin:
5670   \tl_set:Nx \l__str_internal_tl { \tl_to_str:n { 0123456789ABCDEF } }
5671   \tl_map_inline:Nn \l__str_internal_tl
5672   {
5673     \tl_map_inline:Nn \l__str_internal_tl
5674     {
5675       \tl_const:cx { c__str_byte_ \int_eval:n {"#1##1"} _tl }
5676       { \char_generate:n { "#1##1" } { 12 } #1 ##1 }
5677     }
5678   }
5679 \group_end:
5680 \tl_const:cn { c__str_byte_-1_tl } { { } \use_none:n { } }

```

(End definition for `\c__str_byte_0_tl` and others.)

`__str_output_byte:n` Those functions must be used carefully: feeding them a value outside the range $[-1, 255]$ will attempt to use the undefined token list variable `\c__str_byte_⟨number⟩_tl`. Assuming that the argument is in the right range, we expand the corresponding token list, and pick either the byte (first token) or the hexadecimal representations (second and third tokens). The value -1 produces an empty result in both cases.

```

5681 \cs_new:Npn \__str_output_byte:n #1
5682 { \__str_output_byte:w #1 \__str_output_end: }
5683 \cs_new:Npn \__str_output_hexadecimal:n #1
5684 {
5685   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
5686   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
5687   \cs:w c__str_byte_ \int_eval:w
5688 }
5689 \cs_new:Npn \__str_output_hexadecimal:n #1
5690 {
5691   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
5692   \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
5693   \cs:w c__str_byte_ \int_eval:n {#1} _tl \cs_end:
5694 }
5695 \cs_new:Npn \__str_output_end:
5696 { \scan_stop: _tl \cs_end: }

```

(End definition for `_str_output_byte:n` and others.)

`_str_output_byte_pair_be:n` Convert a number in the range [0,65535] to a pair of bytes, either big-endian or little-endian.
`_str_output_byte_pair_le:n`
`_str_output_byte_pair:nnN`

```

5697 \cs_new:Npn \_str_output_byte_pair_be:n #1
5698 {
5699   \exp_args:Nf \_str_output_byte_pair:nnN
5700   { \int_div_truncate:nn { #1 } { "100 } } {#1} \use:nn
5701 }
5702 \cs_new:Npn \_str_output_byte_pair_le:n #1
5703 {
5704   \exp_args:Nf \_str_output_byte_pair:nnN
5705   { \int_div_truncate:nn { #1 } { "100 } } {#1} \use_ii_i:nn
5706 }
5707 \cs_new:Npn \_str_output_byte_pair:nnN #1#2#3
5708 {
5709   #3
5710   { \_str_output_byte:n { #1 } }
5711   { \_str_output_byte:n { #2 - #1 * "100 } }
5712 }

```

(End definition for `_str_output_byte_pair_be:n`, `_str_output_byte_pair_le:n`, and `_str_output_byte_pair:nnN`.)

9.3.2 Mapping functions for conversions

`_str_convert_gmap:N` This maps the function #1 over all characters in `\g__str_result_tl`, which should be a byte string in most cases, sometimes a native string.
`_str_convert_gmap_loop:NN`

```

5713 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_gmap:N #1
5714 {
5715   \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
5716   {
5717     \exp_after:wN \_str_convert_gmap_loop:NN
5718     \exp_after:wN #1
5719     \g__str_result_tl { ? \prg_break: }
5720     \prg_break_point:
5721   }
5722 }
5723 \cs_new:Npn \_str_convert_gmap_loop:NN #1#2
5724 {
5725   \use_none:n #2
5726   #1#2
5727   \_str_convert_gmap_loop:NN #1
5728 }

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_gmap:N` and `_str_convert_gmap_loop:NN`.)

`_str_convert_gmap_internal:N` This maps the function #1 over all character codes in `\g__str_result_tl`, which must be in the internal representation.
`_str_convert_gmap_internal_loop:Nw`

```

5729 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_gmap_internal:N #1
5730 {
5731   \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
5732   {
5733     \exp_after:wN \_str_convert_gmap_internal_loop:Nw

```

```

5734         \exp_after:wN #1
5735         \g__str_result_tl \s__tl \q_stop \prg_break: \s__tl
5736         \prg_break_point:
5737     }
5738 }
5739 \cs_new:Npn \__str_convert_gmap_internal_loop:Nww #1 #2 \s__tl #3 \s__tl
5740 {
5741     \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w #3 \q_stop
5742     #1 {#3}
5743     \__str_convert_gmap_internal_loop:Nww #1
5744 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_gmap_internal:N` and `__str_convert_gmap_internal_loop:Nw`.)

9.3.3 Error-reporting during conversion

`__str_if_flag_error:nnx` When converting using the function `\str_set_convert:Nnnn`, errors should be reported to the user after each step in the conversion. Errors are signalled by raising some flag (typically `@@_error`), so here we test that flag: if it is raised, give the user an error, otherwise remove the arguments. On the other hand, in the conditional functions `\str_set_convert:NnnnTF`, errors should be suppressed. This is done by changing `__str_if_flag_error:nnx` into `__str_if_flag_no_error:nnx` locally.

```

5745 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_if_flag_error:nnx #1
5746 {
5747     \flag_if_raised:nTF {#1}
5748     { \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { str } }
5749     { \use_none:nn }
5750 }
5751 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_if_flag_no_error:nnx #1#2#3
5752 { \flag_if_raised:nT {#1} { \bool_gset_true:N \g__str_error_bool } }

```

(End definition for `__str_if_flag_error:nnx` and `__str_if_flag_no_error:nnx`.)

`__str_if_flag_times:nT` At the end of each conversion step, we raise all relevant errors as one error message, built on the fly. The height of each flag indicates how many times a given error was encountered. This function prints `#2` followed by the number of occurrences of an error if it occurred, nothing otherwise.

```

5753 \cs_new:Npn \__str_if_flag_times:nT #1#2
5754 { \flag_if_raised:nT {#1} { #2~(x \flag_height:n {#1} ) } }

```

(End definition for `__str_if_flag_times:nT`.)

9.3.4 Framework for conversions

Most functions in this module expect to be working with “native” strings. Strings can also be stored as bytes, in one of many encodings, for instance UTF8. The bytes themselves can be expressed in various ways in terms of TeX tokens, for instance as pairs of hexadecimal digits. The questions of going from arbitrary Unicode code points to bytes, and from bytes to tokens are mostly independent.

Conversions are done in four steps:

- “unescape” produces a string of bytes;

- “decode” takes in a string of bytes, and converts it to a list of Unicode characters in an internal representation, with items of the form

$\langle bytes \rangle \backslash s_t1 \langle Unicode\ code\ point \rangle \backslash s_t1$

where we have collected the $\langle bytes \rangle$ which combined to form this particular Unicode character, and the $\langle Unicode\ code\ point \rangle$ is in the range [0, "10FFFF].

- “encode” encodes the internal list of code points as a byte string in the new encoding;
- “escape” escapes bytes as requested.

The process is modified in case one of the encoding is empty (or the conversion function has been set equal to the empty encoding because it was not found): then the unescape or escape step is ignored, and the decode or encode steps work on tokens instead of bytes. Otherwise, each step must ensure that it passes a correct byte string or internal string to the next step.

```

\str_set_convert:Nnnn The input string is stored in \g__str_result_t1, then we: unescape and decode; encode
\str_gset_convert:Nnnn and escape; exit the group and store the result in the user's variable. The various con-
\str_set_convert:NnnnTF version functions all act on \g__str_result_t1. Errors are silenced for the conditional
\str_gset_convert:NnnnTF functions by redefining \__str_if_flag_error:nxx locally.
\__str_convert:nNNnnn
5755 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_set_convert:Nnnn
5756 { \__str_convert:nNNnnn { } \tl_set_eq:NN }
5757 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_gset_convert:Nnnn
5758 { \__str_convert:nNNnnn { } \tl_gset_eq:NN }
5759 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn
5760 \str_set_convert:Nnnn #1#2#3#4 { T , F , TF }
5761 {
5762   \bool_gset_false:N \g__str_error_bool
5763   \__str_convert:nNNnnn
5764   { \cs_set_eq:NN \__str_if_flag_error:nxx \__str_if_flag_no_error:nxx }
5765   \tl_set_eq:NN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4}
5766   \bool_if:NTF \g__str_error_bool \prg_return_false: \prg_return_true:
5767 }
5768 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn
5769 \str_gset_convert:Nnnn #1#2#3#4 { T , F , TF }
5770 {
5771   \bool_gset_false:N \g__str_error_bool
5772   \__str_convert:nNNnnn
5773   { \cs_set_eq:NN \__str_if_flag_error:nxx \__str_if_flag_no_error:nxx }
5774   \tl_gset_eq:NN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4}
5775   \bool_if:NTF \g__str_error_bool \prg_return_false: \prg_return_true:
5776 }
5777 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert:nNNnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
5778 {
5779   \group_begin:
5780   #1
5781   \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_t1 { \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n {#4} }
5782   \exp_after:wN \__str_convert:wwwnn
5783   \tl_to_str:n {#5} /// \q_stop
5784   { decode } { unescape }
5785   \prg_do_nothing:

```

```

5786     \__str_convert_decode_:
5787     \exp_after:wN \__str_convert:wwwnn
5788     \tl_to_str:n {#6} /// \q_stop
5789     { encode } { escape }
5790     \use_ii_i:nn
5791     \__str_convert_encode_:
5792     \group_end:
5793     #2 #3 \g__str_result_tl
5794 }

```

(End definition for `\str_set_convert:Nnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 67.)

`__str_convert:wwwnn` The task of `__str_convert:wwwnn` is to split $\langle encoding \rangle / \langle escaping \rangle$ pairs into their components, #1 and #2. Calls to `__str_convert:nnn` ensure that the corresponding conversion functions are defined. The third auxiliary does the main work.

- #1 is the encoding conversion function;
- #2 is the escaping function;
- #3 is the escaping name for use in an error message;
- #4 is `\prg_do_nothing:` for unescaping/decoding, and `\use_ii_i:nn` for encoding/escaping;
- #5 is the default encoding function (either “decode” or “encode”), for which there should be no escaping.

Let us ignore the native encoding for a second. In the unescaping/decoding phase, we want to do #2#1 in this order, and in the encoding/escaping phase, the order should be reversed: #4#2#1 does exactly that. If one of the encodings is the default (native), then the escaping should be ignored, with an error if any was given, and only the encoding, #1, should be performed.

```

5795 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert:wwwnn
5796     #1 / #2 // #3 \q_stop #4#5
5797 {
5798     \__str_convert:nnn {enc} {#4} {#1}
5799     \__str_convert:nnn {esc} {#5} {#2}
5800     \exp_args:Ncc \__str_convert:NNnNN
5801     { \__str_convert_#4_#1: } { \__str_convert_#5_#2: } {#2}
5802 }
5803 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert:NNnNN #1#2#3#4#5
5804 {
5805     \if_meaning:w #1 #5
5806     \tl_if_empty:nF {#3}
5807     { \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { str } { native-escaping } {#3} }
5808     #1
5809     \else:
5810     #4 #2 #1
5811     \fi:
5812 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert:wwwnn` and `__str_convert:NNnNN`.)

`__str_convert:nnn` The arguments of `__str_convert:nnn` are: `enc` or `esc`, used to build filenames, the type of the conversion (unescape, decode, encode, escape), and the encoding or escaping name. If the function is already defined, no need to do anything. Otherwise, filter out all non-alphanumerics in the name, and lowercase it. Feed that, and the same three arguments, to `__str_convert:nnnn`. The task is then to make sure that the conversion function `#3_#1` corresponding to the type `#3` and filtered name `#1` is defined, then set our initial conversion function `#3_#4` equal to that.

How do we get the `#3_#1` conversion to be defined if it isn't? Two main cases.

First, if `#1` is a key in `\g__str_alias_prop`, then the value `\l__str_internal_tl` tells us what file to load. Loading is skipped if the file was already read, *i.e.*, if the conversion command based on `\l__str_internal_tl` already exists. Otherwise, try to load the file; if that fails, there is an error, use the default empty name instead.

Second, `#1` may be absent from the property list. The `\cs_if_exist:cF` test is automatically false, and we search for a file defining the encoding or escaping `#1` (this should allow third-party `.def` files). If the file is not found, there is an error, use the default empty name instead.

In all cases, the conversion based on `\l__str_internal_tl` is defined, so we can set the `#3_#1` function equal to that. In some cases (*e.g.*, `utf16be`), the `#3_#1` function is actually defined within the file we just loaded, and it is different from the `\l__str_internal_tl`-based function: we mustn't clobber that different definition.

```

5813 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert:nnn #1#2#3
5814 {
5815   \cs_if_exist:cF { __str_convert_#2_#3: }
5816   {
5817     \exp_args:Nx \__str_convert:nnnn
5818     { \__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum:n {#3} }
5819     {#1} {#2} {#3}
5820   }
5821 }
5822 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert:nnnn #1#2#3#4
5823 {
5824   \cs_if_exist:cF { __str_convert_#3_#1: }
5825   {
5826     \prop_get:NnNF \g__str_alias_prop {#1} \l__str_internal_tl
5827     { \tl_set:Nn \l__str_internal_tl {#1} }
5828     \cs_if_exist:cF { __str_convert_#3_ \l__str_internal_tl : }
5829     {
5830       \file_if_exist:nTF { l3str-#2- \l__str_internal_tl .def }
5831       {
5832         \group_begin:
5833         \__str_load_catcodes:
5834         \file_input:n { l3str-#2- \l__str_internal_tl .def }
5835         \group_end:
5836       }
5837       {
5838         \tl_clear:N \l__str_internal_tl
5839         \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { str } { unknown-#2 } {#4} {#1}
5840       }
5841     }
5842     \cs_if_exist:cF { __str_convert_#3_#1: }
5843     {
5844       \cs_gset_eq:cc { __str_convert_#3_#1: }

```

```

5845         { __str_convert_#3_ \l__str_internal_tl : }
5846     }
5847 }
5848 \cs_gset_eq:cc { __str_convert_#3_#4: } { __str_convert_#3_#1: }
5849 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert:nnn` and `__str_convert:nnnn`.)

`__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum:n` This function keeps only letters and digits, with upper case letters converted to lower case.
`__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum_loop:N`

```

5850 \cs_new:Npn \__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum:n #1
5851 {
5852     \exp_after:wN \__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum_loop:N
5853     \tl_to_str:n {#1} { ? \prg_break: }
5854     \prg_break_point:
5855 }
5856 \cs_new:Npn \__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum_loop:N #1
5857 {
5858     \use_none:n #1
5859     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > 'Z \exp_stop_f:
5860     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > 'z \exp_stop_f: \else:
5861         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < 'a \exp_stop_f: \else:
5862             #1
5863         \fi:
5864     \fi:
5865 \else:
5866     \if_int_compare:w '#1 < 'A \exp_stop_f:
5867     \if_int_compare:w 1 < 1#1 \exp_stop_f:
5868         #1
5869     \fi:
5870 \else:
5871     \__str_output_byte:n { '#1 + 'a - 'A }
5872     \fi:
5873 \fi:
5874 \__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum_loop:N
5875 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum:n` and `__str_convert_lowercase_alphanum_loop:N`.)

`__str_load_catcodes:` Since encoding files may be loaded at arbitrary places in a T_EX document, including within verbatim mode, we set the catcodes of all characters appearing in any encoding definition file.

```

5876 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_load_catcodes:
5877 {
5878     \char_set_catcode_escape:N \
5879     \char_set_catcode_group_begin:N \{
5880     \char_set_catcode_group_end:N \}
5881     \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N \$
5882     \char_set_catcode_alignment:N &
5883     \char_set_catcode_parameter:N #
5884     \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:N ^
5885     \char_set_catcode_ignore:N %
5886     \char_set_catcode_space:N ~

```

```

5887 \tl_map_function:nN { abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz_ABCDEFILNPSTUX }
5888 \char_set_catcode_letter:N
5889 \tl_map_function:nN { 0123456789"?'*+-.(),'!/<>[];= }
5890 \char_set_catcode_other:N
5891 \char_set_catcode_comment:N \%
5892 \int_set:Nn \tex_endlinechar:D {32}
5893 }

```

(End definition for _str_load_catcodes:.)

9.3.5 Byte unescape and escape

Strings of bytes may need to be stored in auxiliary files in safe “escaping” formats. Each such escaping is only loaded as needed. By default, on input any non-byte is filtered out, while the output simply consists in letting bytes through.

_str_filter_bytes:n The case of 8-bit engines, every character is a byte. For Unicode-aware engines, test the character code; non-bytes cause us to raise the flag `str_byte`. Spaces have already been given the correct category code when this function is called.

```

5894 \bool_lazy_any:nTF
5895 {
5896   \sys_if_engine luatex_p:
5897   \sys_if_engine xetex_p:
5898 }
5899 {
5900   \cs_new:Npn \_str_filter_bytes:n #1
5901   {
5902     \_str_filter_bytes_aux:N #1
5903     { ? \prg_break: }
5904     \prg_break_point:
5905   }
5906   \cs_new:Npn \_str_filter_bytes_aux:N #1
5907   {
5908     \use_none:n #1
5909     \if_int_compare:w '#1 < 256 \exp_stop_f:
5910     #1
5911     \else:
5912     \flag_raise:n { str_byte }
5913     \fi:
5914     \_str_filter_bytes_aux:N
5915   }
5916 }
5917 { \cs_new_eq:NN \_str_filter_bytes:n \use:n }

```

(End definition for _str_filter_bytes:n and _str_filter_bytes_aux:N.)

_str_convert_unescape_: The simplest unescaping method removes non-bytes from \g_str_result_tl.

```

\_str_convert_unescape_bytes:
5918 \bool_lazy_any:nTF
5919 {
5920   \sys_if_engine luatex_p:
5921   \sys_if_engine xetex_p:
5922 }
5923 {
5924   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_unescape_:

```

```

5925     {
5926       \flag_clear:n { str_byte }
5927       \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
5928       { \exp_args:No \__str_filter_bytes:n \g__str_result_tl }
5929       \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_byte } { non-byte } { bytes }
5930     }
5931   }
5932   { \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_unescape_: { } }
5933   \cs_new_eq:NN \__str_convert_unescape_bytes: \__str_convert_unescape_:

```

(End definition for __str_convert_unescape_: and __str_convert_unescape_bytes:.)

__str_convert_escape_: The simplest form of escape leaves the bytes from the previous step of the conversion
 __str_convert_escape_bytes: unchanged.

```

5934 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_escape_: { }
5935 \cs_new_eq:NN \__str_convert_escape_bytes: \__str_convert_escape_:

```

(End definition for __str_convert_escape_: and __str_convert_escape_bytes:.)

9.3.6 Native strings

__str_convert_decode_: Convert each character to its character code, one at a time.
 __str_decode_native_char:N

```

5936 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_decode_:
5937   { \__str_convert_gmap:N \__str_decode_native_char:N }
5938 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_native_char:N #1
5939   { #1 \s__tl \int_value:w ‘#1 \s__tl }

```

(End definition for __str_convert_decode_: and __str_decode_native_char:N.)

__str_convert_encode_: The conversion from an internal string to native character tokens basically maps \char_
 __str_encode_native_char:n **generate:nn** through the code-points, but in non-Unicode-aware engines we use a fall-back character ? rather than nothing when given a character code outside [0,255]. We detect the presence of bad characters using a flag and only produce a single error after the x-expanding assignment.

```

5940 \bool_lazy_any:nTF
5941   {
5942     \sys_if_engine luatex_p:
5943     \sys_if_engine xetex_p:
5944   }
5945   {
5946     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_encode_:
5947       { \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_native_char:n }
5948     \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_native_char:n #1
5949       { \char_generate:nn {#1} {12} }
5950   }
5951   {
5952     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_encode_:
5953       {
5954         \flag_clear:n { str_error }
5955         \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_native_char:n
5956         \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_error }
5957         { native-overflow } { }
5958       }
5959     \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_native_char:n #1

```

```

5960     {
5961         \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c__str_max_byte_int
5962         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
5963         ?
5964         \else:
5965             \char_generate:nn {#1} {12}
5966         \fi:
5967     }
5968     \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { native-overflow }
5969     { Character-code-too-large-for-this-engine. }
5970     {
5971         This-engine-only-support-8-bit-characters:-
5972         valid-character-codes-are-in-the-range-[0,255].~
5973         To-manipulate-arbitrary-Unicode,~use~LuaTeX-or~XeTeX.
5974     }
5975 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_encode:` and `__str_encode_native_char:n`.)

9.3.7 clist

`__str_convert_decode_clist:` Convert each integer to the internal form. We first turn `\g__str_result_tl` into a clist variable, as this avoids problems with leading or trailing commas.

```

5976 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_decode_clist:
5977 {
5978     \clist_gset:No \g__str_result_tl \g__str_result_tl
5979     \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
5980     {
5981         \exp_args:No \clist_map_function:nN
5982         \g__str_result_tl \__str_decode_clist_char:n
5983     }
5984 }
5985 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_clist_char:n #1
5986 { #1 \s_tl \int_eval:n {#1} \s_tl }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_decode_clist:` and `__str_decode_clist_char:n`.)

`__str_convert_encode_clist:` Convert the internal list of character codes to a comma-list of character codes. The first line produces a comma-list with a leading comma, removed in the next step (this also works in the empty case, since `\tl_tail:N` does not trigger an error in this case).

```

5987 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_encode_clist:
5988 {
5989     \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_clist_char:n
5990     \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl { \tl_tail:N \g__str_result_tl }
5991 }
5992 \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_clist_char:n #1 { , #1 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_encode_clist:` and `__str_encode_clist_char:n`.)

9.3.8 8-bit encodings

This section will be entirely rewritten: it is not yet clear in what situations 8-bit encodings are used, hence I don't know what exactly should be optimized. The current approach is reasonably efficient to convert long strings, and it scales well when using many different

encodings. An approach based on csnames would have a smaller constant load time for each individual conversion, but has a large hash table cost. Using a range of \count registers works for decoding, but not for encoding: one possibility there would be to use a binary tree for the mapping of Unicode characters to bytes, stored as a box, one per encoding.

Since the section is going to be rewritten, documentation lacks.

All the 8-bit encodings which l3str supports rely on the same internal functions.

`\str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn` All the 8-bit encoding definition file start with `\str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn` $\{\langle encoding\ name\rangle\}$ $\{\langle mapping\rangle\}$ $\{\langle missing\ bytes\rangle\}$. The $\langle mapping\rangle$ argument is a token list of pairs $\{\langle byte\rangle\}$ $\{\langle Unicode\rangle\}$ expressed in uppercase hexadecimal notation. The $\langle missing\rangle$ argument is a token list of $\{\langle byte\rangle\}$. Every $\langle byte\rangle$ which does not appear in the $\langle mapping\rangle$ nor the $\langle missing\rangle$ lists maps to the same code point in Unicode.

```

5993 \cs_new_protected:Npn \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn #1#2#3
5994 {
5995   \tl_set:Nn \l__str_internal_tl {#1}
5996   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_#1: }
5997     { \__str_convert_decode_eight_bit:n {#1} }
5998   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_#1: }
5999     { \__str_convert_encode_eight_bit:n {#1} }
6000   \tl_const:cn { c__str_encoding_#1_tl } {#2}
6001   \tl_const:cn { c__str_encoding_#1_missing_tl } {#3}
6002 }

```

(End definition for `\str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn`. This function is documented on page 69.)

```

\__str_convert_decode_eight_bit:n
\__str_decode_eight_bit_load:nn
\__str_decode_eight_bit_load_missing:n
\__str_decode_eight_bit_char:N
6003 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_decode_eight_bit:n #1
6004 {
6005   \group_begin:
6006     \int_zero:N \l__str_internal_int
6007     \exp_last_unbraced:Nx \__str_decode_eight_bit_load:nn
6008       { \tl_use:c { c__str_encoding_#1_tl } }
6009     { \q_stop \prg_break: } { }
6010     \prg_break_point:
6011     \exp_last_unbraced:Nx \__str_decode_eight_bit_load_missing:n
6012       { \tl_use:c { c__str_encoding_#1_missing_tl } }
6013     { \q_stop \prg_break: }
6014     \prg_break_point:
6015     \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6016     \__str_convert_gmap:N \__str_decode_eight_bit_char:N
6017     \__str_if_flag_error:nnx { str_error } { decode-8-bit } {#1}
6018   \group_end:
6019 }
6020 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_decode_eight_bit_load:nn #1#2
6021 {
6022   \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w #1 \q_stop
6023   \tex_dimen:D "#1 = \l__str_internal_int sp \scan_stop:
6024   \tex_skip:D \l__str_internal_int = "#1 sp \scan_stop:
6025   \tex_toks:D \l__str_internal_int \exp_after:wN { \int_value:w "#2 }
6026   \int_incr:N \l__str_internal_int
6027   \__str_decode_eight_bit_load:nn
6028 }

```

```

6029 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_decode_eight_bit_load_missing:n #1
6030 {
6031   \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w #1 \q_stop
6032   \tex_dimen:D "#1 = \l__str_internal_int sp \scan_stop:
6033   \tex_skip:D \l__str_internal_int = "#1 sp \scan_stop:
6034   \tex_toks:D \l__str_internal_int \exp_after:wN
6035   { \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int }
6036   \int_incr:N \l__str_internal_int
6037   \__str_decode_eight_bit_load_missing:n
6038 }
6039 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_eight_bit_char:N #1
6040 {
6041   #1 \s_tl
6042   \if_int_compare:w \tex_dimen:D '#1 < \l__str_internal_int
6043     \if_int_compare:w \tex_skip:D \tex_dimen:D '#1 = '#1 \exp_stop_f:
6044     \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \tex_dimen:D
6045     \fi:
6046   \fi:
6047   \int_value:w '#1 \s_tl
6048 }

```

(End definition for __str_convert_decode_eight_bit:n and others.)

```

\__str_convert_encode_eight_bit:n
\__str_encode_eight_bit_load:nn
\__str_encode_eight_bit_char:n
\__str_encode_eight_bit_char_aux:n
6049 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_encode_eight_bit:n #1
6050 {
6051   \group_begin:
6052     \int_zero:N \l__str_internal_int
6053     \exp_last_unbraced:Nx \__str_encode_eight_bit_load:nn
6054     { \tl_use:c { c__str_encoding_#1_tl } }
6055     { \q_stop \prg_break: } { }
6056     \prg_break_point:
6057     \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6058     \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_eight_bit_char:n
6059     \__str_if_flag_error:nx { str_error } { encode-8-bit } {#1}
6060   \group_end:
6061 }
6062 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_encode_eight_bit_load:nn #1#2
6063 {
6064   \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w #1 \q_stop
6065   \tex_dimen:D "#2 = \l__str_internal_int sp \scan_stop:
6066   \tex_skip:D \l__str_internal_int = "#2 sp \scan_stop:
6067   \exp_args:NNf \tex_toks:D \l__str_internal_int
6068   { \__str_output_byte:n { "#1 } }
6069   \int_incr:N \l__str_internal_int
6070   \__str_encode_eight_bit_load:nn
6071 }
6072 \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_eight_bit_char:n #1
6073 {
6074   \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c_max_register_int
6075     \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6076   \else:
6077     \if_int_compare:w \tex_dimen:D #1 < \l__str_internal_int
6078     \if_int_compare:w \tex_skip:D \tex_dimen:D #1 = #1 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

6079         \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \tex_dimen:D #1 \exp_stop_f:
6080         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_none:nn
6081         \fi:
6082     \fi:
6083     \__str_encode_eight_bit_char_aux:n {#1}
6084 \fi:
6085 }
6086 \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_eight_bit_char_aux:n #1
6087 {
6088     \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c__str_max_byte_int
6089         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6090     \else:
6091         \__str_output_byte:n {#1}
6092     \fi:
6093 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_encode_eight_bit:n` and others.)

9.4 Messages

General messages, and messages for the encodings and escapings loaded by default (“native”, and “bytes”).

```

6094 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { str } { unknown-esc }
6095 { Escaping-scheme~'~#1'~(filtered:~'~#2')~unknown. }
6096 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { str } { unknown-enc }
6097 { Encoding-scheme~'~#1'~(filtered:~'~#2')~unknown. }
6098 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { native-escaping }
6099 { The~'native'~encoding-scheme~does~not~support~any~escaping. }
6100 {
6101     Since~native~strings~do~not~consist~in~bytes,~
6102     none~of~the~escaping~methods~make~sense.~
6103     The~specified~escaping,~'~#1',~will be ignored.
6104 }
6105 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { str } { file-not-found }
6106 { File~'~l3str-#1.def'~not~found. }

```

Message used when the “bytes” unescaping fails because the string given to `\str_set_convert:Nnnn` contains a non-byte. This cannot happen for the -8-bit engines. Messages used for other escapings and encodings are defined in each definition file.

```

6107 \bool_lazy_any:nT
6108 {
6109     \sys_if_engine luatex_p:
6110     \sys_if_engine xetex_p:
6111 }
6112 {
6113     \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { non-byte }
6114     { String~invalid~in~escaping~'~#1':~it~may~only~contain~bytes. }
6115     {
6116         Some~characters~in~the~string~you~asked~to~convert~are~not~
6117         8-bit~characters.~Perhaps~the~string~is~a~'native'~Unicode~string?~
6118         If~it~is,~try~using~\\
6119         \\
6120         \iow_indent:n
6121     }

```

```

6122         \iow_char:N\str_set_convert:Nnnn \\\
6123         \ \ <str-var>~\{~<string>~\}~\{~native~\}~\{~<target-encoding>~\}
6124     }
6125 }
6126 }

```

Those messages are used when converting to and from 8-bit encodings.

```

6127 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { decode-8-bit }
6128 { Invalid-string-in-encoding~'#1'. }
6129 {
6130     LaTeX-came-across-a-byte-which-is-not-defined-to-represent~
6131     any-character-in-the-encoding~'#1'.
6132 }
6133 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { encode-8-bit }
6134 { Unicode-string-cannot-be-converted-to-encoding~'#1'. }
6135 {
6136     The-encoding~'#1'~only-contains-a-subset-of-all-Unicode-characters.~
6137     LaTeX-was-asked-to-convert-a-string-to-that-encoding,~but~that~
6138     string-contains-a-character-that~'#1'~does-not-support.
6139 }

```

9.5 Escaping definitions

Several of those encodings are defined by the pdf file format. The following byte storage methods are defined:

- **bytes** (default), non-bytes are filtered out, and bytes are left untouched (this is defined by default);
- **hex** or **hexadecimal**, as per the pdfTeX primitive `\pdfescapehex`
- **name**, as per the pdfTeX primitive `\pdfescapename`
- **string**, as per the pdfTeX primitive `\pdfescapestring`
- **url**, as per the percent encoding of urls.

9.5.1 Unescape methods

`__str_convert_unescape_hex:` Take chars two by two, and interpret each pair as the hexadecimal code for a byte.
`__str_unescape_hex_auxi:N` Anything else than hexadecimal digits is ignored, raising the flag. A string which contains an odd number of hexadecimal digits gets 0 appended to it: this is equivalent to appending a 0 in all cases, and dropping it if it is alone.
`__str_unescape_hex_auxii:N`

```

6140 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_unescape_hex:
6141 {
6142     \group_begin:
6143     \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6144     \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 92 }
6145     \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6146     {
6147         \__str_output_byte:w "
6148         \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \__str_unescape_hex_auxi:N
6149         { \tl_to_str:N \g__str_result_tl }
6150         0 { ? 0 - 1 \prg_break: }

```

```

6151         \prg_break_point:
6152         \__str_output_end:
6153     }
6154     \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_error } { unescape-hex } { }
6155 \group_end:
6156 }
6157 \cs_new:Npn \__str_unescape_hex_auxi:N #1
6158 {
6159     \use_none:n #1
6160     \__str_hexadecimal_use:NTF #1
6161     { \__str_unescape_hex_auxii:N }
6162     {
6163         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6164         \__str_unescape_hex_auxi:N
6165     }
6166 }
6167 \cs_new:Npn \__str_unescape_hex_auxii:N #1
6168 {
6169     \use_none:n #1
6170     \__str_hexadecimal_use:NTF #1
6171     {
6172         \__str_output_end:
6173         \__str_output_byte:w " \__str_unescape_hex_auxi:N
6174     }
6175     {
6176         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6177         \__str_unescape_hex_auxii:N
6178     }
6179 }
6180 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { unescape-hex }
6181 { String~invalid~in~escaping~'hex':~only~hexadecimal~digits~allowed. }
6182 {
6183     Some~characters~in~the~string~you~asked~to~convert~are~not~
6184     hexadecimal~digits~(0-9,~A-F,~a-f)~nor~spaces.
6185 }

```

(End definition for __str_convert_unescape_hex:, __str_unescape_hex_auxi:N, and __str_unescape_hex_auxii:N.)

__str_convert_unescape_name:

__str_unescape_name_loop:wNN

__str_convert_unescape_url:

__str_unescape_url_loop:wNN

The __str_convert_unescape_name: function replaces each occurrence of # followed by two hexadecimal digits in \g__str_result_tl by the corresponding byte. The url function is identical, with escape character % instead of #. Thus we define the two together. The arguments of __str_tmp:w are the character code of # or % in hexadecimal, the name of the main function to define, and the name of the auxiliary which performs the loop.

The looping auxiliary #3 finds the next escape character, reads the following two characters, and tests them. The test __str_hexadecimal_use:NTF leaves the upper-case digit in the input stream, hence we surround the test with __str_output_byte:w " and __str_output_end:. If both characters are hexadecimal digits, they should be removed before looping: this is done by \use_i:nnn. If one of the characters is not a hexadecimal digit, then feed "#1 to __str_output_byte:w to produce the escape character, raise the flag, and call the looping function followed by the two characters (remove \use_i:nnn).

```

6186 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__str_tmp:w #1#2#3
6187 {
6188   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_unescape_#2: }
6189   {
6190     \group_begin:
6191       \flag_clear:n { str_byte }
6192       \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6193       \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 92 }
6194       \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6195       {
6196         \exp_after:wN #3 \g__str_result_tl
6197         #1 ? { ? \prg_break: }
6198         \prg_break_point:
6199       }
6200       \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_byte } { non-byte } { #2 }
6201       \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_error } { unescape-#2 } { }
6202     \group_end:
6203   }
6204   \cs_new:Npn #3 ##1#1##2##3
6205   {
6206     \__str_filter_bytes:n {##1}
6207     \use_none:n ##3
6208     \__str_output_byte:w "
6209     \__str_hexadecimal_use:NTF ##2
6210     {
6211       \__str_hexadecimal_use:NTF ##3
6212       { }
6213       {
6214         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6215         * 0 + '#1 \use_i:nn
6216       }
6217     }
6218     {
6219       \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6220       0 + '#1 \use_i:nn
6221     }
6222     \__str_output_end:
6223     \use_i:nnn #3 ##2##3
6224   }
6225   \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { unescape-#2 }
6226   { String~invalid~in~escaping~'#2'. }
6227   {
6228     LaTeX~came~across~the~escape~character~'#1'~not~followed~by~
6229     two~hexadecimal~digits.~This~is~invalid~in~the~escaping~'#2'.
6230   }
6231 }
6232 \exp_after:wN \__str_tmp:w \c_hash_str { name }
6233 \__str_unescape_name_loop:wNN
6234 \exp_after:wN \__str_tmp:w \c_percent_str { url }
6235 \__str_unescape_url_loop:wNN

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_unescape_name:` and others.)

```

\__str_convert_unescape_string:
\__str_unescape_string_newlines:wN
\__str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN
\__str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN

```

The **string** escaping is somewhat similar to the **name** and **url** escapings, with escape character `\`. The first step is to convert all three line endings, `^^J`, `^^M`, and `^^M^^J` to

the common `^^J`, as per the PDF specification. This step cannot raise the flag.

Then the following escape sequences are decoded.

```
\n Line feed (10)
\r Carriage return (13)
\t Horizontal tab (9)
\b Backspace (8)
\f Form feed (12)
\( Left parenthesis
\) Right parenthesis
\\ Backslash
```

`\ddd` (backslash followed by 1 to 3 octal digits) Byte `ddd` (octal), subtracting 256 in case of overflow.

If followed by an end-of-line character, the backslash and the end-of-line are ignored. If followed by anything else, the backslash is ignored, raising the error flag.

```
6236 \group_begin:
6237   \char_set_catcode_other:N ^^J
6238   \char_set_catcode_other:N ^^M
6239   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__str_tmp:w #1
6240     {
6241       \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_unescape_string:
6242         {
6243           \group_begin:
6244             \flag_clear:n { str_byte }
6245             \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6246             \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 92 }
6247             \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6248               {
6249                 \exp_after:wN \__str_unescape_string_newlines:wN
6250                 \g__str_result_tl \prg_break: ^^M ?
6251                 \prg_break_point:
6252               }
6253             \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6254               {
6255                 \exp_after:wN \__str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN
6256                 \g__str_result_tl #1 ?? { ? \prg_break: }
6257                 \prg_break_point:
6258               }
6259             \__str_if_flag_error:nxx { str_byte } { non-byte } { string }
6260             \__str_if_flag_error:nxx { str_error } { unescape-string } { }
6261           \group_end:
6262         }
6263     }
6264   \exp_args:No \__str_tmp:w { \c_backslash_str }
6265   \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
6266   \cs_new:Npn \__str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN #1 \c_backslash_str #2#3#4
6267     {
```

```

6268     \__str_filter_bytes:n {#1}
6269     \use_none:n #4
6270     \__str_output_byte:w '
6271     \__str_octal_use:NTF #2
6272     {
6273         \__str_octal_use:NTF #3
6274         {
6275             \__str_octal_use:NTF #4
6276             {
6277                 \if_int_compare:w #2 > 3 \exp_stop_f:
6278                 - 256
6279                 \fi:
6280                 \__str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN
6281             }
6282             { \__str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN ? }
6283         }
6284         { \__str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN ?? }
6285     }
6286     {
6287         \str_case_e:nnF {#2}
6288         {
6289             { \c_backslash_str } { 134 }
6290             { ( } { 50 }
6291             { ) } { 51 }
6292             { r } { 15 }
6293             { f } { 14 }
6294             { n } { 12 }
6295             { t } { 11 }
6296             { b } { 10 }
6297             { ^^J } { 0 - 1 }
6298         }
6299         {
6300             \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6301             0 - 1 \use_i:nn
6302         }
6303     }
6304     \__str_output_end:
6305     \use_i:nn \__str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN #2#3#4
6306 }
6307 \cs_new:Npn \__str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6
6308 { \__str_output_end: \__str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN }
6309 \cs_new:Npn \__str_unescape_string_newlines:wN #1 ^^M #2
6310 {
6311     #1
6312     \if_charcode:w ^^J #2 \else: ^^J \fi:
6313     \__str_unescape_string_newlines:wN #2
6314 }
6315 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { unescape-string }
6316 { String~invalid~in~escaping~'string'. }
6317 {
6318     LaTeX~came~across~an~escape~character~'\c_backslash_str'~
6319     not~followed~by~any~of:~'n',~'r',~'t',~'b',~'f',~'(',~')',~
6320     '\c_backslash_str',~one~to~three~octal~digits,~or~the~end~
6321     of~a~line.

```

```

6322     }
6323 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_unescape_string`: and others.)

9.5.2 Escape methods

Currently, none of the escape methods can lead to errors, assuming that their input is made out of bytes.

`_str_convert_escape_hex`: Loop and convert each byte to hexadecimal.

```

\_str_convert_escape_hex:N
\_str_escape_hex_char:N
6324 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_escape_hex:
6325 { \_str_convert_gmap:N \_str_escape_hex_char:N }
6326 \cs_new:Npn \_str_escape_hex_char:N #1
6327 { \_str_output_hexadecimal:n { '#1 } }

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_escape_hex`: and `_str_escape_hex_char:N`.)

`_str_convert_escape_name`: For each byte, test whether it should be output as is, or be “hash-encoded”. Roughly, bytes outside the range [“2A”, “7E”] are hash-encoded. We keep two lists of exceptions: characters in `\c_str_escape_name_not_str` are not hash-encoded, and characters in the `\c_str_escape_name_str` are encoded.

```

\_str_convert_escape_name:N
\_str_escape_name_char:N
\_str_if_escape_name:N
\_c_str_escape_name_str
\_c_str_escape_name_not_str
6328 \str_const:Nn \c_str_escape_name_not_str { ! " $ & ' } %$
6329 \str_const:Nn \c_str_escape_name_str { { } / < > [ ] }
6330 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_escape_name:
6331 { \_str_convert_gmap:N \_str_escape_name_char:N }
6332 \cs_new:Npn \_str_escape_name_char:N #1
6333 {
6334   \_str_if_escape_name:NNTF #1 {#1}
6335   { \c_hash_str \_str_output_hexadecimal:n { '#1 } }
6336 }
6337 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \_str_if_escape_name:N #1 { TF }
6338 {
6339   \if_int_compare:w '#1 < "2A \exp_stop_f:
6340   \_str_if_contains_char:NNTF \c_str_escape_name_not_str #1
6341   \prg_return_true: \prg_return_false:
6342   \else:
6343   \if_int_compare:w '#1 > "7E \exp_stop_f:
6344   \prg_return_false:
6345   \else:
6346   \_str_if_contains_char:NNTF \c_str_escape_name_str #1
6347   \prg_return_false: \prg_return_true:
6348   \fi:
6349   \fi:
6350 }

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_escape_name`: and others.)

`_str_convert_escape_string`: Any character below (and including) space, and any character above (and including) `del`, are converted to octal. One backslash is added before each parenthesis and backslash.

```

\_str_convert_escape_string:N
\_str_escape_string_char:N
\_str_if_escape_string:N
\_c_str_escape_string_str
6351 \str_const:Nx \c_str_escape_string_str
6352 { \c_backslash_str ( ) }
6353 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_convert_escape_string:
6354 { \_str_convert_gmap:N \_str_escape_string_char:N }

```

```

6355 \cs_new:Npn \__str_escape_string_char:N #1
6356 {
6357   \__str_if_escape_string:NTF #1
6358   {
6359     \__str_if_contains_char:NNT
6360     \c__str_escape_string_str #1
6361     { \c_backslash_str }
6362     #1
6363   }
6364   {
6365     \c_backslash_str
6366     \int_div_truncate:nn {'#1} {64}
6367     \int_mod:nn { \int_div_truncate:nn {'#1} { 8 } } { 8 }
6368     \int_mod:nn {'#1} { 8 }
6369   }
6370 }
6371 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_if_escape_string:N #1 { TF }
6372 {
6373   \if_int_compare:w '#1 < "21 \exp_stop_f:
6374   \prg_return_false:
6375   \else:
6376     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > "7E \exp_stop_f:
6377     \prg_return_false:
6378     \else:
6379       \prg_return_true:
6380     \fi:
6381   \fi:
6382 }

```

(End definition for __str_convert_escape_string: and others.)

```

\__str_convert_escape_url: This function is similar to \__str_convert_escape_name:, escaping different characters.
\__str_escape_url_char:N
\__str_if_escape_url:NNTF
6383 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_convert_escape_url:
6384 { \__str_convert_gmap:N \__str_escape_url_char:N }
6385 \cs_new:Npn \__str_escape_url_char:N #1
6386 {
6387   \__str_if_escape_url:NNTF #1 {#1}
6388   { \c_percent_str \__str_output_hexadecimal:n { '#1 } }
6389 }
6390 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__str_if_escape_url:N #1 { TF }
6391 {
6392   \if_int_compare:w '#1 < "41 \exp_stop_f:
6393   \__str_if_contains_char:nNTF { "-.<> } #1
6394   \prg_return_true: \prg_return_false:
6395   \else:
6396     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > "7E \exp_stop_f:
6397     \prg_return_false:
6398     \else:
6399       \__str_if_contains_char:nNTF { [ ] } #1
6400       \prg_return_false: \prg_return_true:
6401     \fi:
6402   \fi:
6403 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_escape_url:`, `__str_escape_url_char:N`, and `__str_if_escape_url:NTF`.)

9.6 Encoding definitions

The `native` encoding is automatically defined. Other encodings are loaded as needed. The following encodings are supported:

- UTF-8;
- UTF-16, big-, little-endian, or with byte order mark;
- UTF-32, big-, little-endian, or with byte order mark;
- the ISO 8859 code pages, numbered from 1 to 16, skipping the inexistent ISO 8859-12.

9.6.1 utf-8 support

`__str_convert_encode_utf8:` Loop through the internal string, and convert each character to its UTF-8 representation.
`__str_encode_utf_viii_char:n` The representation is built from the right-most (least significant) byte to the left-most (most significant) byte. Continuation bytes are in the range [128, 191], taking 64 different values, hence we roughly want to express the character code in base 64, shifting the first digit in the representation by some number depending on how many continuation bytes there are. In the range [0, 127], output the corresponding byte directly. In the range [128, 2047], output the remainder modulo 64, plus 128 as a continuation byte, then output the quotient (which is in the range [0, 31]), shifted by 192. In the next range, [2048, 65535], split the character code into residue and quotient modulo 64, output the residue as a first continuation byte, then repeat; this leaves us with a quotient in the range [0, 15], which we output shifted by 224. The last range, [65536, 1114111], follows the same pattern: once we realize that dividing twice by 64 leaves us with a number larger than 15, we repeat, producing a last continuation byte, and offset the quotient by 240 for the leading byte.

How is that implemented? `__str_encode_utf_vii_loop:wnnnw` takes successive quotients as its first argument, the quotient from the previous step as its second argument (except in step 1), the bound for quotients that trigger one more step or not, and finally the offset used if this step should produce the leading byte. Leading bytes can be in the ranges [0, 127], [192, 223], [224, 239], and [240, 247] (really, that last limit should be 244 because Unicode stops at the code point 1114111). At each step, if the quotient `#1` is less than the limit `#3` for that range, output the leading byte (`#1` shifted by `#4`) and stop. Otherwise, we need one more step: use the quotient of `#1` by 64, and `#1` as arguments for the looping auxiliary, and output the continuation byte corresponding to the remainder `#2 - 64#1 + 128`. The bizarre construction `- 1 + 0 *` removes the spurious initial continuation byte (better methods welcome).

```
6404 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf8: }
6405   { __str_convert_gmap_internal:N __str_encode_utf_viii_char:n }
6406 \cs_new:Npn __str_encode_utf_viii_char:n #1
6407   {
6408     __str_encode_utf_viii_loop:wnnnw #1 ; - 1 + 0 * ;
6409     { 128 } {      0 }
6410     {  32 } {    192 }
6411     {  16 } {    224 }
```

```

6412     { 8 } { 240 }
6413     \q_stop
6414 }
6415 \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_viii_loop:wwnnw #1; #2; #3#4 #5 \q_stop
6416 {
6417     \if_int_compare:w #1 < #3 \exp_stop_f:
6418     \__str_output_byte:n { #1 + #4 }
6419     \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
6420     \fi:
6421     \exp_after:wN \__str_encode_utf_viii_loop:wwnnw
6422     \int_value:w \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} {64} ; #1 ;
6423     #5 \q_stop
6424     \__str_output_byte:n { #2 - 64 * ( #1 - 2 ) }
6425 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_encode_utf8:`, `__str_encode_utf_viii_char:n`, and `__str_encode_utf_viii_loop:wwnnw`.)

```

\l__str_missing_flag
\l__str_extra_flag
\l__str_overlong_flag
\l__str_overflow_flag

```

When decoding a string that is purportedly in the UTF-8 encoding, four different errors can occur, signalled by a specific flag for each (we define those flags using `\flag_clear_new:n` rather than `\flag_new:n`, because they are shared with other encoding definition files).

- “Missing continuation byte”: a leading byte is not followed by the right number of continuation bytes.
- “Extra continuation byte”: a continuation byte appears where it was not expected, *i.e.*, not after an appropriate leading byte.
- “Overlong”: a Unicode character is expressed using more bytes than necessary, for instance, “C0”80 for the code point 0, instead of a single null byte.
- “Overflow”: this occurs when decoding produces Unicode code points greater than 1114111.

We only raise one L^AT_EX3 error message, combining all the errors which occurred. In the short message, the leading comma must be removed to get a grammatically correct sentence. In the long text, first remind the user what a correct UTF-8 string should look like, then add error-specific information.

```

6426 \flag_clear_new:n { str_missing }
6427 \flag_clear_new:n { str_extra }
6428 \flag_clear_new:n { str_overlong }
6429 \flag_clear_new:n { str_overflow }
6430 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { utf8-decode }
6431 {
6432     Invalid-UTF-8-string:
6433     \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \use_none:n
6434     {
6435         \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_missing } { ,~missing~continuation~byte }
6436         \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_extra } { ,~extra~continuation~byte }
6437         \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_overlong } { ,~overlong~form }
6438         \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_overflow } { ,~code~point~too~large }
6439     }
6440     .
6441 }

```

```

6442 {
6443   In~the~UTF-8~encoding,~each~Unicode~character~consists~in~
6444   1~to~4~bytes,~with~the~following~bit~pattern:~\\
6445   \iow_indent:n
6446   {
6447     Code~point~\\ \\ \\ <~128:~0xxxxxxx~\\
6448     Code~point~\\ \\ \\ <~2048:~110xxxxx~10xxxxxx~\\
6449     Code~point~\\ \\ <~65536:~1110xxxx~10xxxxxx~10xxxxxx~\\
6450     Code~point~<~1114112:~11110xxx~10xxxxxx~10xxxxxx~10xxxxxx~\\
6451   }
6452   Bytes~of~the~form~10xxxxxx~are~called~continuation~bytes.
6453   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_missing }
6454   {
6455     \\ \\ \\
6456     A~leading~byte~(in~the~range~[192,255])~was~not~followed~by~
6457     the~appropriate~number~of~continuation~bytes.
6458   }
6459   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_extra }
6460   {
6461     \\ \\ \\
6462     LaTeX~came~across~a~continuation~byte~when~it~was~not~expected.
6463   }
6464   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_overlong }
6465   {
6466     \\ \\ \\
6467     Every~Unicode~code~point~must~be~expressed~in~the~shortest~
6468     possible~form.~For~instance,~'0xC0'~'0x83'~is~not~a~valid~
6469     representation~for~the~code~point~3.
6470   }
6471   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_overflow }
6472   {
6473     \\ \\ \\
6474     Unicode~limits~code~points~to~the~range~[0,1114111].
6475   }
6476 }

```

(End definition for `\l__str_missing_flag` and others.)

`__str_convert_decode_utf8:` Decoding is significantly harder than encoding. As before, lower some flags, which are tested at the end (in bulk, to trigger at most one L^AT_EX3 error, as explained above). We expect successive multi-byte sequences of the form *⟨start byte⟩ ⟨continuation bytes⟩*. The `_start` auxiliary tests the first byte:

- [0, "7F]: the byte stands alone, and is converted to its own character code;
- ["80, "BF]: unexpected continuation byte, raise the appropriate flag, and convert that byte to the replacement character "FFFD;
- ["C0, "FF]: this byte should be followed by some continuation byte(s).

In the first two cases, `\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w` removes data that only the third case requires, namely the limits of ranges of Unicode characters which can be expressed with 1, 2, 3, or 4 bytes.

We can now concentrate on the multi-byte case and the `_continuation` auxiliary. We expect #3 to be in the range ["80, "BF]. The test for this goes as follows: if the

character code is less than "80, we compare it to –"C0, yielding **false**; otherwise to "C0, yielding **true** in the range ["80,"BF] and **false** otherwise. If we find that the byte is not a continuation range, stop the current slew of bytes, output the replacement character, and continue parsing with the **_start** auxiliary, starting at the byte we just tested. Once we know that the byte is a continuation byte, leave it behind us in the input stream, compute what code point the bytes read so far would produce, and feed that number to the **_aux** function.

The **_aux** function tests whether we should look for more continuation bytes or not. If the number it receives as **#1** is less than the maximum **#4** for the current range, then we are done: check for an overlong representation by comparing **#1** with the maximum **#3** for the previous range. Otherwise, we call the **_continuation** auxiliary again, after shifting the “current code point” by **#4** (maximum from the range we just checked).

Two additional tests are needed: if we reach the end of the list of range maxima and we are still not done, then we are faced with an overflow. Clean up, and again insert the code point "FFFD for the replacement character. Also, every time we read a byte, we need to check whether we reached the end of the string. In a correct UTF-8 string, this happens automatically when the **_start** auxiliary leaves its first argument in the input stream: the end-marker begins with **\prg_break:**, which ends the loop. On the other hand, if the end is reached when looking for a continuation byte, the **\use_none:n #3** construction removes the first token from the end-marker, and leaves the **_end** auxiliary, which raises the appropriate error flag before ending the mapping.

```

6477 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf8: }
6478 {
6479   \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6480   \flag_clear:n { str_missing }
6481   \flag_clear:n { str_extra }
6482   \flag_clear:n { str_overlong }
6483   \flag_clear:n { str_overflow }
6484   \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6485   {
6486     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N \g__str_result_tl
6487     { \prg_break: \__str_decode_utf_viii_end: }
6488     \prg_break_point:
6489   }
6490   \__str_if_flag_error:nxx { str_error } { utf8-decode } { }
6491 }
6492 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N #1
6493 {
6494   #1
6495   \if_int_compare:w '#1 < "C0 \exp_stop_f:
6496     \s_tl
6497     \if_int_compare:w '#1 < "80 \exp_stop_f:
6498       \int_value:w '#1
6499     \else:
6500       \flag_raise:n { str_extra }
6501       \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6502       \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6503     \fi:
6504   \else:
6505     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_viii_continuation:wwN
6506     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { '#1 - "C0 } \exp_after:wN
6507     \fi:

```

```

6508     \s__tl
6509     \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w {"80} {"800} {"10000} {"110000} \q_stop
6510     \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N
6511 }
6512 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_viii_continuation:wwN
6513   #1 \s__tl #2 \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N #3
6514 {
6515   \use_none:n #3
6516   \if_int_compare:w '#3 <
6517     \if_int_compare:w '#3 < "80 \exp_stop_f: - \fi:
6518     "C0 \exp_stop_f:
6519     #3
6520     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_viii_aux:wNnnwN
6521     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 * "40 + '#3 - "80 } \exp_after:wN
6522   \else:
6523     \s__tl
6524     \flag_raise:n { str_missing }
6525     \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6526     \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6527   \fi:
6528   \s__tl
6529   #2
6530   \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N #3
6531 }
6532 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_viii_aux:wNnnwN
6533   #1 \s__tl #2#3#4 #5 \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N #6
6534 {
6535   \if_int_compare:w #1 < #4 \exp_stop_f:
6536     \s__tl
6537     \if_int_compare:w #1 < #3 \exp_stop_f:
6538       \flag_raise:n { str_overlong }
6539       \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6540       \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6541     \else:
6542       #1
6543     \fi:
6544   \else:
6545     \if_meaning:w \q_stop #5
6546     \__str_decode_utf_viii_overflow:w #1
6547     \fi:
6548     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_viii_continuation:wwN
6549     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - #4 } \exp_after:wN
6550   \fi:
6551   \s__tl
6552   #2 {#4} #5
6553   \__str_decode_utf_viii_start:N
6554 }
6555 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_viii_overflow:w #1 \fi: #2 \fi:
6556 {
6557   \fi: \fi:
6558   \flag_raise:n { str_overflow }
6559   \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6560   \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6561 }

```

```

6562 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_viii_end:
6563 {
6564   \s_tl
6565   \flag_raise:n { str_missing }
6566   \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6567   \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int \s_tl
6568   \prg_break:
6569 }

```

(End definition for `__str_convert_decode_utf8:` and others.)

9.6.2 utf-16 support

The definitions are done in a category code regime where the bytes 254 and 255 used by the byte order mark have catcode 12.

```

6570 \group_begin:
6571   \char_set_catcode_other:N ^^fe
6572   \char_set_catcode_other:N ^^ff

```

`__str_convert_encode_utf16:` When the endianness is not specified, it is big-endian by default, and we add a byte-order mark. Convert characters one by one in a loop, with different behaviours depending on the character code.

`__str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N`
`__str_encode_utf_xvi_char:n`

- [0, "D7FF]: converted to two bytes;
- ["D800, "DFFF] are used as surrogates: they cannot be converted and are replaced by the replacement character;
- ["E000, "FFFF]: converted to two bytes;
- ["10000, "10FFFF]: converted to a pair of surrogates, each two bytes. The magic "D7C0 is "D800 – "10000/"400.

For the duration of this operation, `__str_tmp:w` is defined as a function to convert a number in the range [0, "FFFF] to a pair of bytes (either big endian or little endian), by feeding the quotient of the division of #1 by "100, followed by #1 to `__str_encode_utf_xvi_be:nn` or its `le` analog: those compute the remainder, and output two bytes for the quotient and remainder.

```

6573 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf16: }
6574 {
6575   \__str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N \__str_output_byte_pair_be:n
6576   \tl_gput_left:Nx \g__str_result_tl { ^^fe ^^ff }
6577 }
6578 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf16be: }
6579 { \__str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N \__str_output_byte_pair_be:n }
6580 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf16le: }
6581 { \__str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N \__str_output_byte_pair_le:n }
6582 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N #1
6583 {
6584   \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6585   \cs_set_eq:NN \__str_tmp:w #1
6586   \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_utf_xvi_char:n
6587   \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_error } { utf16-encode } { }
6588 }

```

```

6589 \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xvi_char:n #1
6590 {
6591   \if_int_compare:w #1 < "D800 \exp_stop_f:
6592     \__str_tmp:w {#1}
6593   \else:
6594     \if_int_compare:w #1 < "10000 \exp_stop_f:
6595     \if_int_compare:w #1 < "E000 \exp_stop_f:
6596       \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6597       \__str_tmp:w { \c__str_replacement_char_int }
6598     \else:
6599       \__str_tmp:w {#1}
6600     \fi:
6601   \else:
6602     \exp_args:Nf \__str_tmp:w { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} {"400} + "D7C0 }
6603     \exp_args:Nf \__str_tmp:w { \int_mod:nn {#1} {"400} + "DC00 }
6604   \fi:
6605 \fi:
6606 }

```

(End definition for __str_convert_encode_utf16: and others.)

\l__str_missing_flag When encoding a Unicode string to UTF-16, only one error can occur: code points in the range ["D800,"DFFF], corresponding to surrogates, cannot be encoded. We use the
 \l__str_extra_flag all-purpose flag @@_error to signal that error.
 \l__str_end_flag

When decoding a Unicode string which is purportedly in UTF-16, three errors can occur: a missing trail surrogate, an unexpected trail surrogate, and a string containing an odd number of bytes.

```

6607 \flag_clear_new:n { str_missing }
6608 \flag_clear_new:n { str_extra }
6609 \flag_clear_new:n { str_end }
6610 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { utf16-encode }
6611 { Unicode~string~cannot~be~expressed~in~UTF-16:~surrogate. }
6612 {
6613   Surrogate~code~points~(in~the~range~[U+D800,~U+DFFF])~
6614   can~be~expressed~in~the~UTF-8~and~UTF-32~encodings,~
6615   but~not~in~the~UTF-16~encoding.
6616 }
6617 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { utf16-decode }
6618 {
6619   Invalid~UTF-16~string:
6620   \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \use_none:n
6621   {
6622     \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_missing } { ,~missing~trail~surrogate }
6623     \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_extra } { ,~extra~trail~surrogate }
6624     \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_end } { ,~odd~number~of~bytes }
6625   }
6626 .
6627 }
6628 {
6629   In~the~UTF-16~encoding,~each~Unicode~character~is~encoded~as~
6630   2~or~4~bytes: \\
6631   \iow_indent:n
6632   {
6633     Code~point~in~[U+0000,~U+D7FF]:~two~bytes \\

```

```

6634         Code~point~in~ [U+D800,~U+DFFF]:~illegal \\
6635         Code~point~in~ [U+E000,~U+FFFF]:~two~bytes \\
6636         Code~point~in~ [U+10000,~U+10FFFF]:~
6637             a~lead~surrogate~and~a~trail~surrogate \\
6638     }
6639     Lead~surrogates~are~pairs~of~bytes~in~the~range~ [0xD800,~0xDBFF],~
6640     and~trail~surrogates~are~in~the~range~ [0xDC00,~0xDFFF].
6641     \flag_if_raised:nT { str_missing }
6642     {
6643         \\
6644         A~lead~surrogate~was~not~followed~by~a~trail~surrogate.
6645     }
6646     \flag_if_raised:nT { str_extra }
6647     {
6648         \\
6649         LaTeX~came~across~a~trail~surrogate~when~it~was~not~expected.
6650     }
6651     \flag_if_raised:nT { str_end }
6652     {
6653         \\
6654         The~string~contained~an~odd~number~of~bytes.~This~is~invalid:~
6655         the~basic~code~unit~for~UTF-16~is~16~bits~(2~bytes).
6656     }
6657 }

```

(End definition for `\l__str_missing_flag`, `\l__str_extra_flag`, and `\l__str_end_flag`.)

`__str_convert_decode_utf16:` As for UTF-8, decoding UTF-16 is harder than encoding it. If the endianness is unknown, check the first two bytes: if those are "FE and "FF in either order, remove them and use the corresponding endianness, otherwise assume big-endianness. The three endianness cases are based on a common auxiliary whose first argument is 1 for big-endian and 2 for little-endian, and whose second argument, delimited by the scan mark `\s_stop`, is expanded once (the string may be long; passing `\g__str_result_tl` as an argument before expansion is cheaper).

The `__str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw` function defines `__str_tmp:w` to take two arguments and return the character code of the first one if the string is big-endian, and the second one if the string is little-endian, then loops over the string using `__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN` described below.

```

6658     \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf16be: }
6659     { \__str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw 1 \g__str_result_tl \s_stop }
6660     \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf16le: }
6661     { \__str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw 2 \g__str_result_tl \s_stop }
6662     \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf16: }
6663     {
6664         \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xvi_bom:NN
6665         \g__str_result_tl \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop
6666     }
6667     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xvi_bom:NN #1#2
6668     {
6669         \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1#2 } { ^^ff ^^fe }
6670         { \__str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw 2 }
6671         {
6672             \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1#2 } { ^^fe ^^ff }

```

```

6673         { \_str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw 1 }
6674         { \_str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw 1 #1#2 }
6675     }
6676 }
6677 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw #1#2 \s_stop
6678 {
6679     \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6680     \flag_clear:n { str_missing }
6681     \flag_clear:n { str_extra }
6682     \flag_clear:n { str_end }
6683     \cs_set:Npn \_str_tmp:w ##1 ##2 { ' ## #1 }
6684     \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6685     {
6686         \exp_after:wN \_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN
6687         #2 \q_nil \q_nil
6688         \prg_break_point:
6689     }
6690     \_str_if_flag_error:nnx { str_error } { utf16-decode } { }
6691 }

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_decode_utf16:` and others.)

```

\_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN
\_str_decode_utf_xvi_quad:NNwNN
\_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair_end:Nw
\_str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nn
\_str_decode_utf_xvi_extra:NNw

```

Bytes are read two at a time. At this stage, `_tmp:w #1#2` expands to the character code of the most significant byte, and we distinguish cases depending on which range it lies in:

- ["D8, "DB] signals a lead surrogate, and the integer expression yields 1 (ε -TeX rounds ties away from zero);
- ["DC, "DF] signals a trail surrogate, unexpected here, and the integer expression yields 2;
- any other value signals a code point in the Basic Multilingual Plane, which stands for itself, and the `\if_case:w` construction expands to nothing (cases other than 1 or 2), leaving the relevant material in the input stream, followed by another call to the `_pair` auxiliary.

The case of a lead surrogate is treated by the `_quad` auxiliary, whose arguments `#1`, `#2`, `#4` and `#5` are the four bytes. We expect the most significant byte of `#4#5` to be in the range ["DC, "DF] (trail surrogate). The test is similar to the test used for continuation bytes in the UTF-8 decoding functions. In the case where `#4#5` is indeed a trail surrogate, leave `#1#2#4#5 \s__tl <code point> \s__tl`, and remove the pair `#4#5` before looping with `_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN`. Otherwise, of course, complain about the missing surrogate.

The magic number "D7F7 is such that `"D7F7*"400 = "D800*"400+"DC00-"10000`.

Every time we read a pair of bytes, we test for the end-marker `\q_nil`. When reaching the end, we additionally check that the string had an even length. Also, if the end is reached when expecting a trail surrogate, we treat that as a missing surrogate.

```

6692 \cs_new:Npn \_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN #1#2
6693 {
6694     \if_meaning:w \q_nil #2
6695     \_str_decode_utf_xvi_pair_end:Nw #1
6696     \fi:
6697     \if_case:w

```

```

6698     \int_eval:n { ( \__str_tmp:w #1#2 - "D6 ) / 4 } \scan_stop:
6699 \or: \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xvi_quad:NNwNN
6700 \or: \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xvi_extra:NNw
6701 \fi:
6702 #1#2 \s__tl
6703 \int_eval:n { "100 * \__str_tmp:w #1#2 + \__str_tmp:w #2#1 } \s__tl
6704 \__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN
6705 }
6706 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xvi_quad:NNwNN
6707 #1#2 #3 \__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN #4#5
6708 {
6709   \if_meaning:w \q_nil #5
6710     \__str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nNN { missing } #1#2
6711     \__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair_end:Nw #4
6712   \fi:
6713   \if_int_compare:w
6714     \if_int_compare:w \__str_tmp:w #4#5 < "DC \exp_stop_f:
6715       0 = 1
6716     \else:
6717       \__str_tmp:w #4#5 < "E0
6718     \fi:
6719     \exp_stop_f:
6720     #1 #2 #4 #5 \s__tl
6721     \int_eval:n
6722     {
6723       ( "100 * \__str_tmp:w #1#2 + \__str_tmp:w #2#1 - "D7F7 ) * "400
6724       + "100 * \__str_tmp:w #4#5 + \__str_tmp:w #5#4
6725     }
6726     \s__tl
6727     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
6728   \else:
6729     \__str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nNN { missing } #1#2
6730   \fi:
6731   \__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN #4#5
6732 }
6733 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xvi_pair_end:Nw #1 \fi:
6734 {
6735   \fi:
6736   \if_meaning:w \q_nil #1
6737   \else:
6738     \__str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nNN { end } #1 \prg_do_nothing:
6739   \fi:
6740   \prg_break:
6741 }
6742 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xvi_extra:NNw #1#2 \s__tl #3 \s__tl
6743 { \__str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nNN { extra } #1#2 }
6744 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xvi_error:nNN #1#2#3
6745 {
6746   \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6747   \flag_raise:n { str_#1 }
6748   #2 #3 \s__tl
6749   \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int \s__tl
6750 }

```

(End definition for __str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN and others.)

Restore the original catcodes of bytes 254 and 255.

```
6751 \group_end:
```

9.6.3 utf-32 support

The definitions are done in a category code regime where the bytes 0, 254 and 255 used by the byte order mark have catcode “other”.

```
6752 \group_begin:
6753   \char_set_catcode_other:N \^^00
6754   \char_set_catcode_other:N \^^fe
6755   \char_set_catcode_other:N \^^ff
```

`__str_convert_encode_utf32:` Convert each integer in the comma-list `\g__str_result_tl` to a sequence of four bytes. The functions for big-endian and little-endian encodings are very similar, but the `__str_output_byte:n` instructions are reversed.

```
\__str_convert_encode_utf32be:
  \__str_convert_encode_utf32le:
\__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be:n
  \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be_aux:nn
\__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le:n
  \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le_aux:nn
6756   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf32: }
6757   {
6758     \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be:n
6759     \tl_gput_left:Nx \g__str_result_tl { ^^00 ^^00 ^^fe ^^ff }
6760   }
6761   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf32be: }
6762   { \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be:n }
6763   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_encode_utf32le: }
6764   { \__str_convert_gmap_internal:N \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le:n }
6765   \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be:n #1
6766   {
6767     \exp_args:Nf \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be_aux:nn
6768     { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} { "100 } } {#1}
6769   }
6770   \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_be_aux:nn #1#2
6771   {
6772     ^^00
6773     \__str_output_byte_pair_be:n {#1}
6774     \__str_output_byte:n { #2 - #1 * "100 }
6775   }
6776   \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le:n #1
6777   {
6778     \exp_args:Nf \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le_aux:nn
6779     { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} { "100 } } {#1}
6780   }
6781   \cs_new:Npn \__str_encode_utf_xxxii_le_aux:nn #1#2
6782   {
6783     \__str_output_byte:n { #2 - #1 * "100 }
6784     \__str_output_byte_pair_le:n {#1}
6785     ^^00
6786   }
```

(End definition for __str_convert_encode_utf32: and others.)

str_overflow There can be no error when encoding in UTF-32. When decoding, the string may not
str_end have length $4n$, or it may contain code points larger than "10FFFF". The latter case often happens if the encoding was in fact not UTF-32, because most arbitrary strings are not valid in UTF-32.

```

6787 \flag_clear_new:n { str_overflow }
6788 \flag_clear_new:n { str_end }
6789 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { str } { utf32-decode }
6790 {
6791   Invalid-UTF-32-string:
6792   \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \use_none:n
6793   {
6794     \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_overflow } { ,~code-point-too-large }
6795     \__str_if_flag_times:nT { str_end } { ,~truncated-string }
6796   }
6797   .
6798 }
6799 {
6800   In-the-UTF-32-encoding,~every~Unicode~character~
6801   (in~the~range~[U+0000,~U+10FFFF])~is~encoded~as~4~bytes.
6802   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_overflow }
6803   {
6804     \\\
6805     LaTeX~came~across~a~code~point~larger~than~1114111,~
6806     the~maximum~code~point~defined~by~Unicode.~
6807     Perhaps~the~string~was~not~encoded~in~the~UTF-32~encoding?
6808   }
6809   \flag_if_raised:nT { str_end }
6810   {
6811     \\\
6812     The~length~of~the~string~is~not~a~multiple~of~4.~
6813     Perhaps~the~string~was~truncated?
6814   }
6815 }

```

(End definition for `str_overflow` and `str_end`. These variables are documented on page ??.)

`__str_convert_decode_utf32:` The structure is similar to UTF-16 decoding functions. If the endianness is not given, test the first 4 bytes of the string (possibly `\s_stop` if the string is too short) for the presence of a byte-order mark. If there is a byte-order mark, use that endianness, and remove the 4 bytes, otherwise default to big-endian, and leave the 4 bytes in place. The `__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw` auxiliary receives 1 or 2 as its first argument indicating endianness, and the string to convert as its second argument (expanded or not). It sets `__str_tmp:w` to expand to the character code of either of its two arguments depending on endianness, then triggers the `_loop` auxiliary inside an x-expanding assignment to `\g__str_result_tl`.

The `_loop` auxiliary first checks for the end-of-string marker `\s_stop`, calling the `_end` auxiliary if appropriate. Otherwise, leave the $\langle 4 \text{ bytes} \rangle$ `\s_tl` behind, then check that the code point is not overflowing: the leading byte must be 0, and the following byte at most 16.

In the ending code, we check that there remains no byte: there should be nothing left until the first `\s_stop`. Break the map.

```

6816 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf32be: }
6817 { \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw 1 \g__str_result_tl \s_stop }
6818 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf32le: }
6819 { \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw 2 \g__str_result_tl \s_stop }
6820 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __str_convert_decode_utf32: }
6821 {

```

```

6822     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_bom:NNNN \g__str_result_tl
6823     \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop
6824 }
6825 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_bom:NNNN #1#2#3#4
6826 {
6827     \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1#2#3#4 } { ^^ff ^^fe ^^00 ^^00 }
6828     { \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw 2 }
6829     {
6830         \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1#2#3#4 } { ^^00 ^^00 ^^fe ^^ff }
6831         { \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw 1 }
6832         { \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw 1 #1#2#3#4 }
6833     }
6834 }
6835 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw #1#2 \s_stop
6836 {
6837     \flag_clear:n { str_overflow }
6838     \flag_clear:n { str_end }
6839     \flag_clear:n { str_error }
6840     \cs_set:Npn \__str_tmp:w ##1 ##2 { ' ## #1 }
6841     \tl_gset:Nx \g__str_result_tl
6842     {
6843         \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_loop:NNNN
6844         #2 \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop \s_stop
6845         \prg_break_point:
6846     }
6847     \__str_if_flag_error:nmx { str_error } { utf32-decode } { }
6848 }
6849 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_loop:NNNN #1#2#3#4
6850 {
6851     \if_meaning:w \s_stop #4
6852     \exp_after:wN \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_end:w
6853     \fi:
6854     #1#2#3#4 \s__tl
6855     \if_int_compare:w \__str_tmp:w #1#4 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
6856     \flag_raise:n { str_overflow }
6857     \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6858     \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6859     \else:
6860     \if_int_compare:w \__str_tmp:w #2#3 > 16 \exp_stop_f:
6861     \flag_raise:n { str_overflow }
6862     \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6863     \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int
6864     \else:
6865     \int_eval:n
6866     { \__str_tmp:w #2#3*"10000 + \__str_tmp:w #3#2*"100 + \__str_tmp:w #4#1 }
6867     \fi:
6868     \fi:
6869     \s__tl
6870     \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_loop:NNNN
6871 }
6872 \cs_new:Npn \__str_decode_utf_xxxii_end:w #1 \s_stop
6873 {
6874     \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
6875     {

```

```

6876         \flag_raise:n { str_end }
6877         \flag_raise:n { str_error }
6878         #1 \s__tl
6879         \int_use:N \c__str_replacement_char_int \s__tl
6880     }
6881     \prg_break:
6882 }

```

(End definition for `_str_convert_decode_utf32:` and others.)

Restore the original catcodes of bytes 0, 254 and 255.

```

6883 \group_end:
6884 </initex | package>

```

9.6.4 iso 8859 support

The ISO-8859-1 encoding exactly matches with the 256 first Unicode characters. For other 8-bit encodings of the ISO-8859 family, we keep track only of differences, and of unassigned bytes.

```

6885 <*iso88591>
6886 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88591 }
6887 {
6888 }
6889 {
6890 }
6891 </iso88591>
6892 <*iso88592>
6893 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88592 }
6894 {
6895     { A1 } { 0104 }
6896     { A2 } { 02D8 }
6897     { A3 } { 0141 }
6898     { A5 } { 013D }
6899     { A6 } { 015A }
6900     { A9 } { 0160 }
6901     { AA } { 015E }
6902     { AB } { 0164 }
6903     { AC } { 0179 }
6904     { AE } { 017D }
6905     { AF } { 017B }
6906     { B1 } { 0105 }
6907     { B2 } { 02DB }
6908     { B3 } { 0142 }
6909     { B5 } { 013E }
6910     { B6 } { 015B }
6911     { B7 } { 02C7 }
6912     { B9 } { 0161 }
6913     { BA } { 015F }
6914     { BB } { 0165 }
6915     { BC } { 017A }
6916     { BD } { 02DD }
6917     { BE } { 017E }
6918     { BF } { 017C }
6919     { C0 } { 0154 }

```

```

6920     { C3 } { 0102 }
6921     { C5 } { 0139 }
6922     { C6 } { 0106 }
6923     { C8 } { 010C }
6924     { CA } { 0118 }
6925     { CC } { 011A }
6926     { CF } { 010E }
6927     { D0 } { 0110 }
6928     { D1 } { 0143 }
6929     { D2 } { 0147 }
6930     { D5 } { 0150 }
6931     { D8 } { 0158 }
6932     { D9 } { 016E }
6933     { DB } { 0170 }
6934     { DE } { 0162 }
6935     { E0 } { 0155 }
6936     { E3 } { 0103 }
6937     { E5 } { 013A }
6938     { E6 } { 0107 }
6939     { E8 } { 010D }
6940     { EA } { 0119 }
6941     { EC } { 011B }
6942     { EF } { 010F }
6943     { F0 } { 0111 }
6944     { F1 } { 0144 }
6945     { F2 } { 0148 }
6946     { F5 } { 0151 }
6947     { F8 } { 0159 }
6948     { F9 } { 016F }
6949     { FB } { 0171 }
6950     { FE } { 0163 }
6951     { FF } { 02D9 }
6952 }
6953 {
6954 }
6955 </iso88592>
6956 <iso88593>
6957 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88593 }
6958 {
6959     { A1 } { 0126 }
6960     { A2 } { 02D8 }
6961     { A6 } { 0124 }
6962     { A9 } { 0130 }
6963     { AA } { 015E }
6964     { AB } { 011E }
6965     { AC } { 0134 }
6966     { AF } { 017B }
6967     { B1 } { 0127 }
6968     { B6 } { 0125 }
6969     { B9 } { 0131 }
6970     { BA } { 015F }
6971     { BB } { 011F }
6972     { BC } { 0135 }
6973     { BF } { 017C }

```

```

6974     { C5 } { 010A }
6975     { C6 } { 0108 }
6976     { D5 } { 0120 }
6977     { D8 } { 011C }
6978     { DD } { 016C }
6979     { DE } { 015C }
6980     { E5 } { 010B }
6981     { E6 } { 0109 }
6982     { F5 } { 0121 }
6983     { F8 } { 011D }
6984     { FD } { 016D }
6985     { FE } { 015D }
6986     { FF } { 02D9 }
6987   }
6988   {
6989     { A5 }
6990     { AE }
6991     { BE }
6992     { C3 }
6993     { D0 }
6994     { E3 }
6995     { F0 }
6996   }
6997   </iso88593>
6998   <*iso88594>
6999   \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nmn { iso88594 }
7000   {
7001     { A1 } { 0104 }
7002     { A2 } { 0138 }
7003     { A3 } { 0156 }
7004     { A5 } { 0128 }
7005     { A6 } { 013B }
7006     { A9 } { 0160 }
7007     { AA } { 0112 }
7008     { AB } { 0122 }
7009     { AC } { 0166 }
7010     { AE } { 017D }
7011     { B1 } { 0105 }
7012     { B2 } { 02DB }
7013     { B3 } { 0157 }
7014     { B5 } { 0129 }
7015     { B6 } { 013C }
7016     { B7 } { 02C7 }
7017     { B9 } { 0161 }
7018     { BA } { 0113 }
7019     { BB } { 0123 }
7020     { BC } { 0167 }
7021     { BD } { 014A }
7022     { BE } { 017E }
7023     { BF } { 014B }
7024     { C0 } { 0100 }
7025     { C7 } { 012E }
7026     { C8 } { 010C }
7027     { CA } { 0118 }

```

```

7028     { CC } { 0116 }
7029     { CF } { 012A }
7030     { D0 } { 0110 }
7031     { D1 } { 0145 }
7032     { D2 } { 014C }
7033     { D3 } { 0136 }
7034     { D9 } { 0172 }
7035     { DD } { 0168 }
7036     { DE } { 016A }
7037     { EO } { 0101 }
7038     { E7 } { 012F }
7039     { E8 } { 010D }
7040     { EA } { 0119 }
7041     { EC } { 0117 }
7042     { EF } { 012B }
7043     { FO } { 0111 }
7044     { F1 } { 0146 }
7045     { F2 } { 014D }
7046     { F3 } { 0137 }
7047     { F9 } { 0173 }
7048     { FD } { 0169 }
7049     { FE } { 016B }
7050     { FF } { 02D9 }
7051 }
7052 {
7053 }
7054 </iso88594>
7055 < *iso88595>
7056 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88595 }
7057 {
7058     { A1 } { 0401 }
7059     { A2 } { 0402 }
7060     { A3 } { 0403 }
7061     { A4 } { 0404 }
7062     { A5 } { 0405 }
7063     { A6 } { 0406 }
7064     { A7 } { 0407 }
7065     { A8 } { 0408 }
7066     { A9 } { 0409 }
7067     { AA } { 040A }
7068     { AB } { 040B }
7069     { AC } { 040C }
7070     { AE } { 040E }
7071     { AF } { 040F }
7072     { B0 } { 0410 }
7073     { B1 } { 0411 }
7074     { B2 } { 0412 }
7075     { B3 } { 0413 }
7076     { B4 } { 0414 }
7077     { B5 } { 0415 }
7078     { B6 } { 0416 }
7079     { B7 } { 0417 }
7080     { B8 } { 0418 }
7081     { B9 } { 0419 }

```

7082	{ BA }	{ 041A }
7083	{ BB }	{ 041B }
7084	{ BC }	{ 041C }
7085	{ BD }	{ 041D }
7086	{ BE }	{ 041E }
7087	{ BF }	{ 041F }
7088	{ C0 }	{ 0420 }
7089	{ C1 }	{ 0421 }
7090	{ C2 }	{ 0422 }
7091	{ C3 }	{ 0423 }
7092	{ C4 }	{ 0424 }
7093	{ C5 }	{ 0425 }
7094	{ C6 }	{ 0426 }
7095	{ C7 }	{ 0427 }
7096	{ C8 }	{ 0428 }
7097	{ C9 }	{ 0429 }
7098	{ CA }	{ 042A }
7099	{ CB }	{ 042B }
7100	{ CC }	{ 042C }
7101	{ CD }	{ 042D }
7102	{ CE }	{ 042E }
7103	{ CF }	{ 042F }
7104	{ D0 }	{ 0430 }
7105	{ D1 }	{ 0431 }
7106	{ D2 }	{ 0432 }
7107	{ D3 }	{ 0433 }
7108	{ D4 }	{ 0434 }
7109	{ D5 }	{ 0435 }
7110	{ D6 }	{ 0436 }
7111	{ D7 }	{ 0437 }
7112	{ D8 }	{ 0438 }
7113	{ D9 }	{ 0439 }
7114	{ DA }	{ 043A }
7115	{ DB }	{ 043B }
7116	{ DC }	{ 043C }
7117	{ DD }	{ 043D }
7118	{ DE }	{ 043E }
7119	{ DF }	{ 043F }
7120	{ E0 }	{ 0440 }
7121	{ E1 }	{ 0441 }
7122	{ E2 }	{ 0442 }
7123	{ E3 }	{ 0443 }
7124	{ E4 }	{ 0444 }
7125	{ E5 }	{ 0445 }
7126	{ E6 }	{ 0446 }
7127	{ E7 }	{ 0447 }
7128	{ E8 }	{ 0448 }
7129	{ E9 }	{ 0449 }
7130	{ EA }	{ 044A }
7131	{ EB }	{ 044B }
7132	{ EC }	{ 044C }
7133	{ ED }	{ 044D }
7134	{ EE }	{ 044E }
7135	{ EF }	{ 044F }

```

7136     { F0 } { 2116 }
7137     { F1 } { 0451 }
7138     { F2 } { 0452 }
7139     { F3 } { 0453 }
7140     { F4 } { 0454 }
7141     { F5 } { 0455 }
7142     { F6 } { 0456 }
7143     { F7 } { 0457 }
7144     { F8 } { 0458 }
7145     { F9 } { 0459 }
7146     { FA } { 045A }
7147     { FB } { 045B }
7148     { FC } { 045C }
7149     { FD } { 00A7 }
7150     { FE } { 045E }
7151     { FF } { 045F }
7152 }
7153 {
7154 }
7155 </iso88595>
7156 <(*iso88596)
7157 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88596 }
7158 {
7159     { AC } { 060C }
7160     { BB } { 061B }
7161     { BF } { 061F }
7162     { C1 } { 0621 }
7163     { C2 } { 0622 }
7164     { C3 } { 0623 }
7165     { C4 } { 0624 }
7166     { C5 } { 0625 }
7167     { C6 } { 0626 }
7168     { C7 } { 0627 }
7169     { C8 } { 0628 }
7170     { C9 } { 0629 }
7171     { CA } { 062A }
7172     { CB } { 062B }
7173     { CC } { 062C }
7174     { CD } { 062D }
7175     { CE } { 062E }
7176     { CF } { 062F }
7177     { D0 } { 0630 }
7178     { D1 } { 0631 }
7179     { D2 } { 0632 }
7180     { D3 } { 0633 }
7181     { D4 } { 0634 }
7182     { D5 } { 0635 }
7183     { D6 } { 0636 }
7184     { D7 } { 0637 }
7185     { D8 } { 0638 }
7186     { D9 } { 0639 }
7187     { DA } { 063A }
7188     { E0 } { 0640 }
7189     { E1 } { 0641 }

```

```

7190      { E2 } { 0642 }
7191      { E3 } { 0643 }
7192      { E4 } { 0644 }
7193      { E5 } { 0645 }
7194      { E6 } { 0646 }
7195      { E7 } { 0647 }
7196      { E8 } { 0648 }
7197      { E9 } { 0649 }
7198      { EA } { 064A }
7199      { EB } { 064B }
7200      { EC } { 064C }
7201      { ED } { 064D }
7202      { EE } { 064E }
7203      { EF } { 064F }
7204      { FO } { 0650 }
7205      { F1 } { 0651 }
7206      { F2 } { 0652 }
7207      }
7208      {
7209          { A1 }
7210          { A2 }
7211          { A3 }
7212          { A5 }
7213          { A6 }
7214          { A7 }
7215          { A8 }
7216          { A9 }
7217          { AA }
7218          { AB }
7219          { AE }
7220          { AF }
7221          { B0 }
7222          { B1 }
7223          { B2 }
7224          { B3 }
7225          { B4 }
7226          { B5 }
7227          { B6 }
7228          { B7 }
7229          { B8 }
7230          { B9 }
7231          { BA }
7232          { BC }
7233          { BD }
7234          { BE }
7235          { CO }
7236          { DB }
7237          { DC }
7238          { DD }
7239          { DE }
7240          { DF }
7241      }
7242      </iso88596>
7243      <*iso88597>

```

```

7244 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88597 }
7245 {
7246   { A1 } { 2018 }
7247   { A2 } { 2019 }
7248   { A4 } { 20AC }
7249   { A5 } { 20AF }
7250   { AA } { 037A }
7251   { AF } { 2015 }
7252   { B4 } { 0384 }
7253   { B5 } { 0385 }
7254   { B6 } { 0386 }
7255   { B8 } { 0388 }
7256   { B9 } { 0389 }
7257   { BA } { 038A }
7258   { BC } { 038C }
7259   { BE } { 038E }
7260   { BF } { 038F }
7261   { C0 } { 0390 }
7262   { C1 } { 0391 }
7263   { C2 } { 0392 }
7264   { C3 } { 0393 }
7265   { C4 } { 0394 }
7266   { C5 } { 0395 }
7267   { C6 } { 0396 }
7268   { C7 } { 0397 }
7269   { C8 } { 0398 }
7270   { C9 } { 0399 }
7271   { CA } { 039A }
7272   { CB } { 039B }
7273   { CC } { 039C }
7274   { CD } { 039D }
7275   { CE } { 039E }
7276   { CF } { 039F }
7277   { D0 } { 03A0 }
7278   { D1 } { 03A1 }
7279   { D3 } { 03A3 }
7280   { D4 } { 03A4 }
7281   { D5 } { 03A5 }
7282   { D6 } { 03A6 }
7283   { D7 } { 03A7 }
7284   { D8 } { 03A8 }
7285   { D9 } { 03A9 }
7286   { DA } { 03AA }
7287   { DB } { 03AB }
7288   { DC } { 03AC }
7289   { DD } { 03AD }
7290   { DE } { 03AE }
7291   { DF } { 03AF }
7292   { E0 } { 03B0 }
7293   { E1 } { 03B1 }
7294   { E2 } { 03B2 }
7295   { E3 } { 03B3 }
7296   { E4 } { 03B4 }
7297   { E5 } { 03B5 }

```

```

7298     { E6 } { 03B6 }
7299     { E7 } { 03B7 }
7300     { E8 } { 03B8 }
7301     { E9 } { 03B9 }
7302     { EA } { 03BA }
7303     { EB } { 03BB }
7304     { EC } { 03BC }
7305     { ED } { 03BD }
7306     { EE } { 03BE }
7307     { EF } { 03BF }
7308     { F0 } { 03C0 }
7309     { F1 } { 03C1 }
7310     { F2 } { 03C2 }
7311     { F3 } { 03C3 }
7312     { F4 } { 03C4 }
7313     { F5 } { 03C5 }
7314     { F6 } { 03C6 }
7315     { F7 } { 03C7 }
7316     { F8 } { 03C8 }
7317     { F9 } { 03C9 }
7318     { FA } { 03CA }
7319     { FB } { 03CB }
7320     { FC } { 03CC }
7321     { FD } { 03CD }
7322     { FE } { 03CE }
7323 }
7324 {
7325     { AE }
7326     { D2 }
7327 }
7328 </iso88597>
7329 (*iso88598)
7330 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso88598 }
7331 {
7332     { AA } { 00D7 }
7333     { BA } { 00F7 }
7334     { DF } { 2017 }
7335     { E0 } { 05D0 }
7336     { E1 } { 05D1 }
7337     { E2 } { 05D2 }
7338     { E3 } { 05D3 }
7339     { E4 } { 05D4 }
7340     { E5 } { 05D5 }
7341     { E6 } { 05D6 }
7342     { E7 } { 05D7 }
7343     { E8 } { 05D8 }
7344     { E9 } { 05D9 }
7345     { EA } { 05DA }
7346     { EB } { 05DB }
7347     { EC } { 05DC }
7348     { ED } { 05DD }
7349     { EE } { 05DE }
7350     { EF } { 05DF }
7351     { F0 } { 05E0 }

```

```

7352     { F1 } { 05E1 }
7353     { F2 } { 05E2 }
7354     { F3 } { 05E3 }
7355     { F4 } { 05E4 }
7356     { F5 } { 05E5 }
7357     { F6 } { 05E6 }
7358     { F7 } { 05E7 }
7359     { F8 } { 05E8 }
7360     { F9 } { 05E9 }
7361     { FA } { 05EA }
7362     { FD } { 200E }
7363     { FE } { 200F }
7364 }
7365 {
7366     { A1 }
7367     { BF }
7368     { C0 }
7369     { C1 }
7370     { C2 }
7371     { C3 }
7372     { C4 }
7373     { C5 }
7374     { C6 }
7375     { C7 }
7376     { C8 }
7377     { C9 }
7378     { CA }
7379     { CB }
7380     { CC }
7381     { CD }
7382     { CE }
7383     { CF }
7384     { D0 }
7385     { D1 }
7386     { D2 }
7387     { D3 }
7388     { D4 }
7389     { D5 }
7390     { D6 }
7391     { D7 }
7392     { D8 }
7393     { D9 }
7394     { DA }
7395     { DB }
7396     { DC }
7397     { DD }
7398     { DE }
7399     { FB }
7400     { FC }
7401 }
7402 </iso88598>
7403 < *iso88599>
7404 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nmn { iso88599 }
7405 {

```

```

7406     { D0 } { 011E }
7407     { DD } { 0130 }
7408     { DE } { 015E }
7409     { FO } { 011F }
7410     { FD } { 0131 }
7411     { FE } { 015F }
7412 }
7413 {
7414 }
7415 </iso88599>
7416 <*:iso885910>
7417 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nmn { iso885910 }
7418 {
7419     { A1 } { 0104 }
7420     { A2 } { 0112 }
7421     { A3 } { 0122 }
7422     { A4 } { 012A }
7423     { A5 } { 0128 }
7424     { A6 } { 0136 }
7425     { A8 } { 013B }
7426     { A9 } { 0110 }
7427     { AA } { 0160 }
7428     { AB } { 0166 }
7429     { AC } { 017D }
7430     { AE } { 016A }
7431     { AF } { 014A }
7432     { B1 } { 0105 }
7433     { B2 } { 0113 }
7434     { B3 } { 0123 }
7435     { B4 } { 012B }
7436     { B5 } { 0129 }
7437     { B6 } { 0137 }
7438     { B8 } { 013C }
7439     { B9 } { 0111 }
7440     { BA } { 0161 }
7441     { BB } { 0167 }
7442     { BC } { 017E }
7443     { BD } { 2015 }
7444     { BE } { 016B }
7445     { BF } { 014B }
7446     { C0 } { 0100 }
7447     { C7 } { 012E }
7448     { C8 } { 010C }
7449     { CA } { 0118 }
7450     { CC } { 0116 }
7451     { D1 } { 0145 }
7452     { D2 } { 014C }
7453     { D7 } { 0168 }
7454     { D9 } { 0172 }
7455     { E0 } { 0101 }
7456     { E7 } { 012F }
7457     { E8 } { 010D }
7458     { EA } { 0119 }
7459     { EC } { 0117 }

```

```

7460     { F1 } { 0146 }
7461     { F2 } { 014D }
7462     { F7 } { 0169 }
7463     { F9 } { 0173 }
7464     { FF } { 0138 }
7465 }
7466 {
7467 }
7468 </iso885910>
7469 <*iso885911>
7470 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso885911 }
7471 {
7472     { A1 } { 0E01 }
7473     { A2 } { 0E02 }
7474     { A3 } { 0E03 }
7475     { A4 } { 0E04 }
7476     { A5 } { 0E05 }
7477     { A6 } { 0E06 }
7478     { A7 } { 0E07 }
7479     { A8 } { 0E08 }
7480     { A9 } { 0E09 }
7481     { AA } { 0E0A }
7482     { AB } { 0E0B }
7483     { AC } { 0E0C }
7484     { AD } { 0E0D }
7485     { AE } { 0E0E }
7486     { AF } { 0E0F }
7487     { B0 } { 0E10 }
7488     { B1 } { 0E11 }
7489     { B2 } { 0E12 }
7490     { B3 } { 0E13 }
7491     { B4 } { 0E14 }
7492     { B5 } { 0E15 }
7493     { B6 } { 0E16 }
7494     { B7 } { 0E17 }
7495     { B8 } { 0E18 }
7496     { B9 } { 0E19 }
7497     { BA } { 0E1A }
7498     { BB } { 0E1B }
7499     { BC } { 0E1C }
7500     { BD } { 0E1D }
7501     { BE } { 0E1E }
7502     { BF } { 0E1F }
7503     { C0 } { 0E20 }
7504     { C1 } { 0E21 }
7505     { C2 } { 0E22 }
7506     { C3 } { 0E23 }
7507     { C4 } { 0E24 }
7508     { C5 } { 0E25 }
7509     { C6 } { 0E26 }
7510     { C7 } { 0E27 }
7511     { C8 } { 0E28 }
7512     { C9 } { 0E29 }
7513     { CA } { 0E2A }

```

```

7514 { CB } { 0E2B }
7515 { CC } { 0E2C }
7516 { CD } { 0E2D }
7517 { CE } { 0E2E }
7518 { CF } { 0E2F }
7519 { D0 } { 0E30 }
7520 { D1 } { 0E31 }
7521 { D2 } { 0E32 }
7522 { D3 } { 0E33 }
7523 { D4 } { 0E34 }
7524 { D5 } { 0E35 }
7525 { D6 } { 0E36 }
7526 { D7 } { 0E37 }
7527 { D8 } { 0E38 }
7528 { D9 } { 0E39 }
7529 { DA } { 0E3A }
7530 { DF } { 0E3F }
7531 { E0 } { 0E40 }
7532 { E1 } { 0E41 }
7533 { E2 } { 0E42 }
7534 { E3 } { 0E43 }
7535 { E4 } { 0E44 }
7536 { E5 } { 0E45 }
7537 { E6 } { 0E46 }
7538 { E7 } { 0E47 }
7539 { E8 } { 0E48 }
7540 { E9 } { 0E49 }
7541 { EA } { 0E4A }
7542 { EB } { 0E4B }
7543 { EC } { 0E4C }
7544 { ED } { 0E4D }
7545 { EE } { 0E4E }
7546 { EF } { 0E4F }
7547 { F0 } { 0E50 }
7548 { F1 } { 0E51 }
7549 { F2 } { 0E52 }
7550 { F3 } { 0E53 }
7551 { F4 } { 0E54 }
7552 { F5 } { 0E55 }
7553 { F6 } { 0E56 }
7554 { F7 } { 0E57 }
7555 { F8 } { 0E58 }
7556 { F9 } { 0E59 }
7557 { FA } { 0E5A }
7558 { FB } { 0E5B }
7559 }
7560 {
7561 { DB }
7562 { DC }
7563 { DD }
7564 { DE }
7565 }
7566 </iso885911>
7567 <*iso885913>

```

```

7568 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso885913 }
7569 {
7570     { A1 } { 201D }
7571     { A5 } { 201E }
7572     { A8 } { 00D8 }
7573     { AA } { 0156 }
7574     { AF } { 00C6 }
7575     { B4 } { 201C }
7576     { B8 } { 00F8 }
7577     { BA } { 0157 }
7578     { BF } { 00E6 }
7579     { C0 } { 0104 }
7580     { C1 } { 012E }
7581     { C2 } { 0100 }
7582     { C3 } { 0106 }
7583     { C6 } { 0118 }
7584     { C7 } { 0112 }
7585     { C8 } { 010C }
7586     { CA } { 0179 }
7587     { CB } { 0116 }
7588     { CC } { 0122 }
7589     { CD } { 0136 }
7590     { CE } { 012A }
7591     { CF } { 013B }
7592     { D0 } { 0160 }
7593     { D1 } { 0143 }
7594     { D2 } { 0145 }
7595     { D4 } { 014C }
7596     { D8 } { 0172 }
7597     { D9 } { 0141 }
7598     { DA } { 015A }
7599     { DB } { 016A }
7600     { DD } { 017B }
7601     { DE } { 017D }
7602     { E0 } { 0105 }
7603     { E1 } { 012F }
7604     { E2 } { 0101 }
7605     { E3 } { 0107 }
7606     { E6 } { 0119 }
7607     { E7 } { 0113 }
7608     { E8 } { 010D }
7609     { EA } { 017A }
7610     { EB } { 0117 }
7611     { EC } { 0123 }
7612     { ED } { 0137 }
7613     { EE } { 012B }
7614     { EF } { 013C }
7615     { FO } { 0161 }
7616     { F1 } { 0144 }
7617     { F2 } { 0146 }
7618     { F4 } { 014D }
7619     { F8 } { 0173 }
7620     { F9 } { 0142 }
7621     { FA } { 015B }

```

```

7622     { FB } { 016B }
7623     { FD } { 017C }
7624     { FE } { 017E }
7625     { FF } { 2019 }
7626 }
7627 {
7628 }
7629 </iso885913>
7630 (*iso885914)
7631 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso885914 }
7632 {
7633     { A1 } { 1E02 }
7634     { A2 } { 1E03 }
7635     { A4 } { 010A }
7636     { A5 } { 010B }
7637     { A6 } { 1E0A }
7638     { A8 } { 1E80 }
7639     { AA } { 1E82 }
7640     { AB } { 1E0B }
7641     { AC } { 1EF2 }
7642     { AF } { 0178 }
7643     { B0 } { 1E1E }
7644     { B1 } { 1E1F }
7645     { B2 } { 0120 }
7646     { B3 } { 0121 }
7647     { B4 } { 1E40 }
7648     { B5 } { 1E41 }
7649     { B7 } { 1E56 }
7650     { B8 } { 1E81 }
7651     { B9 } { 1E57 }
7652     { BA } { 1E83 }
7653     { BB } { 1E60 }
7654     { BC } { 1EF3 }
7655     { BD } { 1E84 }
7656     { BE } { 1E85 }
7657     { BF } { 1E61 }
7658     { D0 } { 0174 }
7659     { D7 } { 1E6A }
7660     { DE } { 0176 }
7661     { F0 } { 0175 }
7662     { F7 } { 1E6B }
7663     { FE } { 0177 }
7664 }
7665 {
7666 }
7667 </iso885914>
7668 (*iso885915)
7669 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn { iso885915 }
7670 {
7671     { A4 } { 20AC }
7672     { A6 } { 0160 }
7673     { A8 } { 0161 }
7674     { B4 } { 017D }

```

```

7675     { B8 } { 017E }
7676     { BC } { 0152 }
7677     { BD } { 0153 }
7678     { BE } { 0178 }
7679 }
7680 {
7681 }
7682 </iso885915>
7683 (*iso885916)
7684 \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nmn { iso885916 }
7685 {
7686     { A1 } { 0104 }
7687     { A2 } { 0105 }
7688     { A3 } { 0141 }
7689     { A4 } { 20AC }
7690     { A5 } { 201E }
7691     { A6 } { 0160 }
7692     { A8 } { 0161 }
7693     { AA } { 0218 }
7694     { AC } { 0179 }
7695     { AE } { 017A }
7696     { AF } { 017B }
7697     { B2 } { 010C }
7698     { B3 } { 0142 }
7699     { B4 } { 017D }
7700     { B5 } { 201D }
7701     { B8 } { 017E }
7702     { B9 } { 010D }
7703     { BA } { 0219 }
7704     { BC } { 0152 }
7705     { BD } { 0153 }
7706     { BE } { 0178 }
7707     { BF } { 017C }
7708     { C3 } { 0102 }
7709     { C5 } { 0106 }
7710     { D0 } { 0110 }
7711     { D1 } { 0143 }
7712     { D5 } { 0150 }
7713     { D7 } { 015A }
7714     { D8 } { 0170 }
7715     { DD } { 0118 }
7716     { DE } { 021A }
7717     { E3 } { 0103 }
7718     { E5 } { 0107 }
7719     { F0 } { 0111 }
7720     { F1 } { 0144 }
7721     { F5 } { 0151 }
7722     { F7 } { 015B }
7723     { F8 } { 0171 }
7724     { FD } { 0119 }
7725     { FE } { 021B }
7726 }
7727 {
7728 }

```

7729 $\langle /iso885916 \rangle$

10 l3quark implementation

The following test files are used for this code: *m3quark001.lvt*.

7730 $\langle *initex | package \rangle$

10.1 Quarks

7731 $\langle @@=quark \rangle$

$\backslash quark_new:N$ Allocate a new quark.

```
7732 \cs_new_protected:Npn \quark_new:N #1
7733 {
7734   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
7735   \cs_gset_nopar:Npn #1 {#1}
7736 }
```

(End definition for $\backslash quark_new:N$. This function is documented on page 70.)

$\backslash q_nil$ Some “public” quarks. $\backslash q_stop$ is an “end of argument” marker, $\backslash q_nil$ is a empty value and $\backslash q_no_value$ marks an empty argument.

```
\q\_mark
\q\_no\_value
\q\_stop
7737 \quark_new:N \q\_nil
7738 \quark_new:N \q\_mark
7739 \quark_new:N \q\_no\_value
7740 \quark_new:N \q\_stop
```

(End definition for $\backslash q_nil$ and others. These variables are documented on page 71.)

$\backslash q_recursion_tail$ Quarks for ending recursions. Only ever used there! $\backslash q_recursion_tail$ is appended to whatever list structure we are doing recursion on, meaning it is added as a proper list item with whatever list separator is in use. $\backslash q_recursion_stop$ is placed directly after the list.

```
7741 \quark_new:N \q\_recursion\_tail
7742 \quark_new:N \q\_recursion\_stop
```

(End definition for $\backslash q_recursion_tail$ and $\backslash q_recursion_stop$. These variables are documented on page 71.)

$\backslash quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N$ When doing recursions, it is easy to spend a lot of time testing if the end marker has been found. To avoid this, a dedicated end marker is used each time a recursion is set up. Thus if the marker is found everything can be wrapper up and finished off. The simple case is when the test can guarantee that only a single token is being tested. In this case, there is just a dedicated copy of the standard quark test. Both a gobbling version and one inserting end code are provided.

```
7743 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
7744 {
7745   \if_meaning:w \q\_recursion_tail #1
7746   \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q\_recursion_stop:w
7747   \fi:
7748 }
7749 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #1
7750 {
```

```

7751 \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #1
7752 \exp_after:wN \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
7753 \else:
7754 \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
7755 \fi:
7756 }

```

(End definition for \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N and \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn. These functions are documented on page 72.)

\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n See \quark_if_nil:nTF for the details. Expanding __quark_if_recursion_tail:w once in front of the tokens chosen here gives an empty result if and only if #1 is exactly \q_recursion_tail.

```

\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:o
\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn
\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn
\__quark_if_recursion_tail:w
7757 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n #1
7758 {
7759 \tl_if_empty:oTF
7760 { \__quark_if_recursion_tail:w {} #1 {} ?! \q_recursion_tail ??! }
7761 { \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w }
7762 { }
7763 }
7764 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn #1
7765 {
7766 \tl_if_empty:oTF
7767 { \__quark_if_recursion_tail:w {} #1 {} ?! \q_recursion_tail ??! }
7768 { \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw }
7769 { \use_none:n }
7770 }
7771 \cs_new:Npn \__quark_if_recursion_tail:w
7772 #1 \q_recursion_tail #2 ? #3 ?! { #1 #2 }
7773 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n { o }
7774 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn { o }

```

(End definition for \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n, \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn, and __quark_if_recursion_tail:w. These functions are documented on page 72.)

\quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN Analogues of the \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop... functions. Break the mapping using #2.

```

\quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN
7775 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN #1#2
7776 {
7777 \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #1
7778 \exp_after:wN #2
7779 \fi:
7780 }
7781 \cs_new:Npn \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN #1#2
7782 {
7783 \tl_if_empty:oT
7784 { \__quark_if_recursion_tail:w {} #1 {} ?! \q_recursion_tail ??! }
7785 {#2}
7786 }

```

(End definition for \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:NN and \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN. These functions are documented on page 72.)

```

\quark_if_nil_p:N Here we test if we found a special quark as the first argument. We better start with
\quark_if_nil:NTF \q_no_value as the first argument since the whole thing may otherwise loop if #1 is
\quark_if_no_value_p:N wrongly given a string like aabc instead of a single token.8
\quark_if_no_value_p:c
\quark_if_no_value:NTF
\quark_if_no_value:cTF
7787 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \quark_if_nil:N #1 { p, T , F , TF }
7788 {
7789   \if_meaning:w \q_nil #1
7790   \prg_return_true:
7791   \else:
7792     \prg_return_false:
7793   \fi:
7794 }
7795 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \quark_if_no_value:N #1 { p, T , F , TF }
7796 {
7797   \if_meaning:w \q_no_value #1
7798   \prg_return_true:
7799   \else:
7800     \prg_return_false:
7801   \fi:
7802 }
7803 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \quark_if_no_value:N
7804 { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for \quark_if_nil:N~~TF~~ and \quark_if_no_value:N~~TF~~. These functions are documented on page 71.)

```

\quark_if_nil_p:n Let us explain \quark_if_nil:n(TF). Expanding \__quark_if_nil:w once is safe
\quark_if_nil_p:V thanks to the trailing \q_nil ??!. The result of expanding once is empty if and only
\quark_if_nil_p:o if both delimited arguments #1 and #2 are empty and #3 is delimited by the last to-
\quark_if_nil:nTF kens ?!. Thanks to the leading {}, the argument #1 is empty if and only if the argument
\quark_if_nil:VTF of \quark_if_nil:n starts with \q_nil. The argument #2 is empty if and only if this
\quark_if_nil:oTF \q_nil is followed immediately by ? or by {}?, coming either from the trailing tokens in
\quark_if_no_value_p:n the definition of \quark_if_nil:n, or from its argument. In the first case, \__quark-
\quark_if_no_value:nTF if_nil:w is followed by {} \q_nil {}? ! \q_nil ??!, hence #3 is delimited by the final ?!,
\__quark_if_nil:w and the test returns true as wanted. In the second case, the result is not empty since
\__quark_if_no_value:w the first ?! in the definition of \quark_if_nil:n stop #3. The auxiliary here is the same
\__quark_if_empty_if:o as \__tl_if_empty_if:o, with the same comments applying.

```

```

7805 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \quark_if_nil:n #1 { p, T , F , TF }
7806 {
7807   \__quark_if_empty_if:o
7808   { \__quark_if_nil:w {} #1 {} ? ! \q_nil ? ? ! }
7809   \prg_return_true:
7810   \else:
7811     \prg_return_false:
7812   \fi:
7813 }
7814 \cs_new:Npn \__quark_if_nil:w #1 \q_nil #2 ? #3 ? ! { #1 #2 }
7815 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \quark_if_no_value:n #1 { p, T , F , TF }
7816 {
7817   \__quark_if_empty_if:o
7818   { \__quark_if_no_value:w {} #1 {} ? ! \q_no_value ? ? ! }
7819   \prg_return_true:

```

⁸It may still loop in special circumstances however!

```

7820     \else:
7821         \prg_return_false:
7822     \fi:
7823 }
7824 \cs_new:Npn \__quark_if_no_value:w #1 \q_no_value #2 ? #3 ? ! { #1 #2 }
7825 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \quark_if_nil:n
7826 { V , o } { p , TF , T , F }
7827 \cs_new:Npn \__quark_if_empty_if:o #1
7828 {
7829     \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_after:wN \q_nil
7830     \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \exp_after:wN {#1} \q_nil
7831 }

```

(End definition for `\quark_if_nil:nTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 71.)

10.2 Scan marks

```

7832 <@@=scan>

```

`\g__scan_marks_tl` The list of all scan marks currently declared.

```

7833 \tl_new:N \g__scan_marks_tl

```

(End definition for `\g__scan_marks_tl`.)

`\scan_new:N` Check whether the variable is already a scan mark, then declare it to be equal to `\scan_stop:` globally.

```

7834 \cs_new_protected:Npn \scan_new:N #1
7835 {
7836     \tl_if_in:NnTF \g__scan_marks_tl { #1 }
7837     {
7838         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { scanmark-already-defined }
7839         { \token_to_str:N #1 }
7840     }
7841     {
7842         \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__scan_marks_tl {#1}
7843         \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \scan_stop:
7844     }
7845 }

```

(End definition for `\scan_new:N`. This function is documented on page 73.)

`\s_stop` We only declare one scan mark here, more can be defined by specific modules.

```

7846 \scan_new:N \s_stop

```

(End definition for `\s_stop`. This variable is documented on page 74.)

`\use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w` Similar to `\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w`.

```

7847 \cs_new:Npn \use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w #1 \s_stop { }

```

(End definition for `\use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w`. This function is documented on page 74.)

```

7848 </initex | package>

```

11 l3seq implementation

The following test files are used for this code: *m3seq002,m3seq003*.

7849 `*initex | package)`

7850 `\@@=seq)`

A sequence is a control sequence whose top-level expansion is of the form “`\s__seq __seq_item:n {⟨item1⟩} ... __seq_item:n {⟨itemn⟩}`”, with a leading scan mark followed by n items of the same form. An earlier implementation used the structure “`\seq_elt:w ⟨item1⟩ \seq_elt_end: ... \seq_elt:w ⟨itemn⟩ \seq_elt_end:`”. This allowed rapid searching using a delimited function, but was not suitable for items containing `{`, `}` and `#` tokens, and also lead to the loss of surrounding braces around items

<code>__seq_item:n *</code>	<code>__seq_item:n {⟨item⟩}</code>
------------------------------	-------------------------------------

The internal token used to begin each sequence entry. If expanded outside of a mapping or manipulation function, an error is raised. The definition should always be set globally.

<code>__seq_push_item_def:n</code>	<code>__seq_push_item_def:n {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>__seq_push_item_def:x</code>	

Saves the definition of `__seq_item:n` and redefines it to accept one parameter and expand to `⟨code⟩`. This function should always be balanced by use of `__seq_pop_item_def:`.

<code>__seq_pop_item_def:</code>	<code>__seq_pop_item_def:</code>
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Restores the definition of `__seq_item:n` most recently saved by `__seq_push_item_def:n`. This function should always be used in a balanced pair with `__seq_push_item_def:n`.

`\s__seq` This private scan mark.
7851 `\scan_new:N \s__seq`

(End definition for `\s__seq`.)

`__seq_item:n` The delimiter is always defined, but when used incorrectly simply removes its argument and hits an undefined control sequence to raise an error.

7852 `\cs_new:Npn __seq_item:n`
7853 `{`
7854 `__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { misused-sequence }`
7855 `\use_none:n`
7856 `}`

(End definition for `__seq_item:n`.)

`\l__seq_internal_a_tl` Scratch space for various internal uses.

`\l__seq_internal_b_tl` 7857 `\tl_new:N \l__seq_internal_a_tl`
7858 `\tl_new:N \l__seq_internal_b_tl`

(End definition for `\l__seq_internal_a_tl` and `\l__seq_internal_b_tl`.)

`__seq_tmp:w` Scratch function for internal use.

7859 `\cs_new_eq:NN __seq_tmp:w ?`

(End definition for `_seq_tmp:w`.)

`\c_empty_seq` A sequence with no item, following the structure mentioned above.

```
7860 \tl_const:Nn \c_empty_seq { \s_seq }
```

(End definition for `\c_empty_seq`. This variable is documented on page 85.)

11.1 Allocation and initialisation

`\seq_new:N` Sequences are initialized to `\c_empty_seq`.

```
\seq_new:c      7861 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_new:N #1
                  7862 {
                  7863     \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
                  7864     \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_seq
                  7865 }
                  7866 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_new:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\seq_new:N`. This function is documented on page 75.)

`\seq_clear:N` Clearing a sequence is similar to setting it equal to the empty one.

```
\seq_clear:c    7867 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_clear:N #1
\seq_gclear:N   7868 { \seq_set_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_seq }
\seq_gclear:c   7869 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_clear:N { c }
                  7870 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gclear:N #1
                  7871 { \seq_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_seq }
                  7872 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gclear:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\seq_clear:N` and `\seq_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 75.)

`\seq_clear_new:N` Once again we copy code from the token list functions.

```
\seq_clear_new:c 7873 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_clear_new:N #1
\seq_gclear_new:N 7874 { \seq_if_exist:NTF #1 { \seq_clear:N #1 } { \seq_new:N #1 } }
\seq_gclear_new:c 7875 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_clear_new:N { c }
                  7876 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gclear_new:N #1
                  7877 { \seq_if_exist:NTF #1 { \seq_gclear:N #1 } { \seq_new:N #1 } }
                  7878 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gclear_new:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\seq_clear_new:N` and `\seq_gclear_new:N`. These functions are documented on page 75.)

`\seq_set_eq:NN` Copying a sequence is the same as copying the underlying token list.

```
\seq_set_eq:cN   7879 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN
\seq_set_eq:Nc   7880 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_set_eq:Nc \tl_set_eq:Nc
\seq_set_eq:cc   7881 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_set_eq:cN \tl_set_eq:cN
\seq_gset_eq:NN  7882 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_set_eq:cc \tl_set_eq:cc
\seq_gset_eq:cN  7883 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN
\seq_gset_eq:Nc  7884 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gset_eq:Nc \tl_gset_eq:Nc
\seq_gset_eq:cN  7885 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gset_eq:cN \tl_gset_eq:cN
\seq_gset_eq:cc  7886 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gset_eq:cc \tl_gset_eq:cc
```

(End definition for `\seq_set_eq:NN` and `\seq_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 75.)

`\seq_set_from_clist:NN` Setting a sequence from a comma-separated list is done using a simple mapping.

```

\seq_set_from_clist:cN 7887 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_from_clist:NN #1#2
\seq_set_from_clist:Nc 7888 {
\seq_set_from_clist:cc 7889   \tl_set:Nx #1
\seq_set_from_clist:Nn 7890   { \s__seq \clist_map_function:NN #2 \__seq_wrap_item:n }
\seq_set_from_clist:cn 7891 }
\seq_gset_from_clist:NN 7892 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn #1#2
\seq_gset_from_clist:cN 7893 {
\seq_gset_from_clist:Nc 7894   \tl_set:Nx #1
\seq_gset_from_clist:cc 7895   { \s__seq \clist_map_function:nN {#2} \__seq_wrap_item:n }
\seq_gset_from_clist:Nn 7896 }
\seq_gset_from_clist:NN 7897 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_from_clist:NN #1#2
\seq_gset_from_clist:cn 7898 {
7899   \tl_gset:Nx #1
7900   { \s__seq \clist_map_function:NN #2 \__seq_wrap_item:n }
7901 }
7902 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn #1#2
7903 {
7904   \tl_gset:Nx #1
7905   { \s__seq \clist_map_function:nN {#2} \__seq_wrap_item:n }
7906 }
7907 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_from_clist:NN { Nc }
7908 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_from_clist:NN { c , cc }
7909 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_from_clist:Nn { c }
7910 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gset_from_clist:NN { Nc }
7911 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gset_from_clist:NN { c , cc }
7912 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_from_clist:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 75.)

`\seq_const_from_clist:Nn` Almost identical to `\seq_set_from_clist:Nn`.

```

\seq_const_from_clist:cn 7913 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_const_from_clist:Nn #1#2
7914 {
7915   \tl_const:Nx #1
7916   { \s__seq \clist_map_function:nN {#2} \__seq_wrap_item:n }
7917 }
7918 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_const_from_clist:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_const_from_clist:Nn`. This function is documented on page 76.)

`\seq_set_split:Nnn` When the separator is empty, everything is very simple, just map `__seq_wrap_item:n` through the items of the last argument. For non-trivial separators, the goal is to split a given token list at the marker, strip spaces from each item, and remove one set of outer braces if after removing leading and trailing spaces the item is enclosed within braces. After `\tl_replace_all:Nnn`, the token list `\l__seq_internal_a_tl` is a repetition of the pattern `__seq_set_split_auxi:w \prg_do_nothing: <item with spaces> __seq_set_split_end:.` Then, x-expansion causes `__seq_set_split_auxi:w` to trim spaces, and leaves its result as `__seq_set_split_auxii:w <trimmed item> __seq_set_split_end:.` This is then converted to the `l3seq` internal structure by another x-expansion. In the first step, we insert `\prg_do_nothing:` to avoid losing braces too early; that would cause space trimming to act within those lost braces. The second step is solely there to strip braces which are outermost after space trimming.

```

7919 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_split:Nnn

```

```

7920 { \__seq_set_split:NNnn \tl_set:Nx }
7921 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_split:Nnn
7922 { \__seq_set_split:NNnn \tl_gset:Nx }
7923 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_set_split:NNnn #1#2#3#4
7924 {
7925   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#3}
7926   {
7927     \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_a_tl
7928     { \tl_map_function:nN {#4} \__seq_wrap_item:n }
7929   }
7930   {
7931     \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_a_tl
7932     {
7933       \__seq_set_split_auxi:w \prg_do_nothing:
7934       #4
7935       \__seq_set_split_end:
7936     }
7937     \tl_replace_all:Nnn \l__seq_internal_a_tl { #3 }
7938     {
7939       \__seq_set_split_end:
7940       \__seq_set_split_auxi:w \prg_do_nothing:
7941     }
7942     \tl_set:Nx \l__seq_internal_a_tl { \l__seq_internal_a_tl }
7943   }
7944   #1 #2 { \s__seq \l__seq_internal_a_tl }
7945 }
7946 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_set_split_auxi:w #1 \__seq_set_split_end:
7947 {
7948   \exp_not:N \__seq_set_split_auxii:w
7949   \exp_args:No \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1}
7950   \exp_not:N \__seq_set_split_end:
7951 }
7952 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_set_split_auxii:w #1 \__seq_set_split_end:
7953 { \__seq_wrap_item:n {#1} }
7954 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_set_split:Nnn { NnV }
7955 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gset_split:Nnn { NnV }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_split:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 76.)

`\seq_concat:NNN` When concatenating sequences, one must remove the leading `\s__seq` of the second sequence. The result starts with `\s__seq` (of the first sequence), which stops `f`-expansion.

`\seq_concat:ccc`

`\seq_gconcat:NNN`

```

7956 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_concat:NNN #1#2#3
7957 { \tl_set:Nf #1 { \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn \exp_after:wN #2 #3 } }
7958 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gconcat:NNN #1#2#3
7959 { \tl_gset:Nf #1 { \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn \exp_after:wN #2 #3 } }
7960 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_concat:NNN { ccc }
7961 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gconcat:NNN { ccc }

```

(End definition for `\seq_concat:NNN` and `\seq_gconcat:NNN`. These functions are documented on page 76.)

`\seq_if_exist_p:N` Copies of the `cs` functions defined in `l3basics`.

`\seq_if_exist_p:c`

```

7962 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
7963 { TF , T , F , p }
7964 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c

```

`\seq_if_exist:N \underline{TF}`

`\seq_if_exist:c \underline{TF}`

7965 { TF , T , F , p }

(End definition for `\seq_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 76.)

11.2 Appending data to either end

`\seq_put_left:Nn` When adding to the left of a sequence, remove `\s__seq`. This is done by `__seq_put_left_aux:w`, which also stops f-expansion.

`\seq_put_left:Nv` 7966 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_put_left:Nn #1#2`

`\seq_put_left:No` 7967 {

`\seq_put_left:Nx` 7968 `\tl_set:Nx #1`

`\seq_put_left:cn` 7969 {

`\seq_put_left:cV` 7970 `\exp_not:n { \s__seq __seq_item:n {#2} }`

`\seq_put_left:cv` 7971 `\exp_not:f { \exp_after:wN __seq_put_left_aux:w #1 }`

`\seq_put_left:co` 7972 }

`\seq_put_left:cx` 7973 }

`\seq_gput_left:Nn` 7974 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gput_left:Nn #1#2`

`\seq_gput_left:Nv` 7975 {

`\seq_gput_left:Nx` 7976 `\tl_gset:Nx #1`

`\seq_gput_left:No` 7977 {

`\seq_gput_left:Nx` 7978 `\exp_not:n { \s__seq __seq_item:n {#2} }`

`\seq_gput_left:cn` 7979 `\exp_not:f { \exp_after:wN __seq_put_left_aux:w #1 }`

`\seq_gput_left:cV` 7980 }

`\seq_gput_left:cv` 7981 }

`\seq_gput_left:co` 7982 `\cs_new:Npn __seq_put_left_aux:w \s__seq { \exp_stop_f: }`

`\seq_gput_left:cx` 7983 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_put_left:Nn { NV , Nv , No , Nx }`

`__seq_put_left_aux:w` 7984 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_put_left:Nn { c , cV , cv , co , cx }`

7985 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gput_left:Nn { NV , Nv , No , Nx }`

7986 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gput_left:Nn { c , cV , cv , co , cx }`

(End definition for `\seq_put_left:Nn`, `\seq_gput_left:Nn`, and `__seq_put_left_aux:w`. These functions are documented on page 76.)

`\seq_put_right:Nn` Since there is no trailing marker, adding an item to the right of a sequence simply means wrapping it in `__seq_item:n`.

`\seq_put_right:Nv` 7987 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_put_right:Nn #1#2`

`\seq_put_right:No` 7988 { `\tl_put_right:Nn #1 { __seq_item:n {#2} }` }

`\seq_put_right:Nx` 7989 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gput_right:Nn #1#2`

`\seq_put_right:cn` 7990 { `\tl_gput_right:Nn #1 { __seq_item:n {#2} }` }

`\seq_put_right:cV` 7991 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gput_right:Nn { NV , Nv , No , Nx }`

`\seq_put_right:cv` 7992 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gput_right:Nn { c , cV , cv , co , cx }`

`\seq_put_right:co` 7993 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_put_right:Nn { NV , Nv , No , Nx }`

`\seq_put_right:cx` 7994 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_put_right:Nn { c , cV , cv , co , cx }`

`\seq_gput_right:Nn` (End definition for `\seq_put_right:Nn` and `\seq_gput_right:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 76.)

`\seq_gput_right:Nv`

`\seq_gput_right:No`

`\seq_gput_right:Nx`

`\seq_gput_right:cn`

`\seq_gput_right:cV`

`\seq_gput_right:cv`

`\seq_gput_right:co`

`\seq_gput_right:cx`

11.3 Modifying sequences

This function converts its argument to a proper sequence item in an x-expansion context.

7995 `\cs_new:Npn __seq_wrap_item:n #1 { \exp_not:n { __seq_item:n {#1} } }`

(End definition for `__seq_wrap_item:n`.)

`\l__seq_remove_seq` An internal sequence for the removal routines.

7996 `\seq_new:N \l__seq_remove_seq`

(End definition for `\l__seq_remove_seq`.)

`\seq_remove_duplicates:N` Removing duplicates means making a new list then copying it.

```

\seq_remove_duplicates:c 7997 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_remove_duplicates:N
\seq_gremove_duplicates:N 7998 { \__seq_remove_duplicates:NN \seq_set_eq:NN }
\seq_gremove_duplicates:c 7999 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gremove_duplicates:N
\__seq_remove_duplicates:NN 8000 { \__seq_remove_duplicates:NN \seq_gset_eq:NN }
8001 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_remove_duplicates:NN #1#2
8002 {
8003   \seq_clear:N \l__seq_remove_seq
8004   \seq_map_inline:Nn #2
8005   {
8006     \seq_if_in:NnF \l__seq_remove_seq {##1}
8007     { \seq_put_right:Nn \l__seq_remove_seq {##1} }
8008   }
8009   #1 #2 \l__seq_remove_seq
8010 }
8011 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_remove_duplicates:N { c }
8012 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gremove_duplicates:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_remove_duplicates:N`, `\seq_gremove_duplicates:N`, and `__seq_remove_duplicates:NN`. These functions are documented on page 79.)

`\seq_remove_all:Nn` The idea of the code here is to avoid a relatively expensive addition of items one at a time
`\seq_remove_all:cn` to an intermediate sequence. The approach taken is therefore similar to that in `__seq_`
`\seq_gremove_all:Nn` `pop_right:NNN`, using a “flexible” x-type expansion to do most of the work. As `\tl_`
`\seq_gremove_all:cn` `if_eq:nnT` is not expandable, a two-part strategy is needed. First, the x-type expansion
`__seq_remove_all_aux:NNn` uses `\str_if_eq:nnT` to find potential matches. If one is found, the expansion is halted
and the necessary set up takes place to use the `\tl_if_eq:NNT` test. The x-type is started
again, including all of the items copied already. This happens repeatedly until the entire
sequence has been scanned. The code is set up to avoid needing and intermediate scratch
list: the lead-off x-type expansion (`#1 #2 {#2}`) ensures that nothing is lost.

```

8013 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_remove_all:Nn
8014 { \__seq_remove_all_aux:NNn \tl_set:Nx }
8015 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gremove_all:Nn
8016 { \__seq_remove_all_aux:NNn \tl_gset:Nx }
8017 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_remove_all_aux:NNn #1#2#3
8018 {
8019   \__seq_push_item_def:n
8020   {
8021     \str_if_eq:nnT {##1} {#3}
8022     {
8023       \if_false: { \fi: }
8024       \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_b_tl {##1}
8025       #1 #2
8026       { \if_false: } \fi:
8027       \exp_not:o {#2}
8028       \tl_if_eq:NNT \l__seq_internal_a_tl \l__seq_internal_b_tl
8029       { \use_none:nn }
8030     }
8031     \__seq_wrap_item:n {##1}

```

```

8032     }
8033     \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_a_tl {#3}
8034     #1 #2 {#2}
8035     \__seq_pop_item_def:
8036   }
8037   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_remove_all:Nn { c }
8038   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gremove_all:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_remove_all:Nn`, `\seq_gremove_all:Nn`, and `__seq_remove_all_aux:NNn`. These functions are documented on page 79.)

```

\seq_reverse:N Previously, \seq_reverse:N was coded by collecting the items in reverse order after an
\seq_reverse:c \exp_stop_f: marker.
\seq_greverse:N \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_reverse:N #1
\seq_greverse:c {
  \cs_set_eq:NN \@@_item:n \@@_reverse_item:nw
  \tl_set:Nf #2 { #2 \exp_stop_f: }
}
\__seq_reverse:NN \cs_new:Npn \@@_reverse_item:nw #1 #2 \exp_stop_f:
\__seq_reverse_item:nwn {
  #2 \exp_stop_f:
  \@@_item:n {#1}
}

```

At first, this seems optimal, since we can forget about each item as soon as it is placed after `\exp_stop_f:`. Unfortunately, \TeX 's usual tail recursion does not take place in this case: since the following `__seq_reverse_item:nw` only reads tokens until `\exp_stop_f:`, and never reads the `\@@_item:n {#1}` left by the previous call, \TeX cannot remove that previous call from the stack, and in particular must retain the various macro parameters in memory, until the end of the replacement text is reached. The stack is thus only flushed after all the `__seq_reverse_item:nw` are expanded. Keeping track of the arguments of all those calls uses up a memory quadratic in the length of the sequence. \TeX can then not cope with more than a few thousand items.

Instead, we collect the items in the argument of `\exp_not:n`. The previous calls are cleanly removed from the stack, and the memory consumption becomes linear.

```

8039 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_reverse:N
8040 { \__seq_reverse:NN \tl_set:Nx }
8041 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_greverse:N
8042 { \__seq_reverse:NN \tl_gset:Nx }
8043 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_reverse:NN #1 #2
8044 {
8045   \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_tmp:w \__seq_item:n
8046   \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_item:n \__seq_reverse_item:nwn
8047   #1 #2 { #2 \exp_not:n { } }
8048   \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_item:n \__seq_tmp:w
8049 }
8050 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_reverse_item:nwn #1 #2 \exp_not:n #3
8051 {
8052   #2
8053   \exp_not:n { \__seq_item:n {#1} #3 }
8054 }
8055 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_reverse:N { c }
8056 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_greverse:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_reverse:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 79.)

`\seq_sort:Nn` Implemented in `l3sort`.

`\seq_sort:cn`

`\seq_gsort:Nn` (End definition for `\seq_sort:Nn` and `\seq_gsort:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 79.)

`\seq_gsort:cn`

11.4 Sequence conditionals

`\seq_if_empty_p:N` Similar to token lists, we compare with the empty sequence.

```

\seq_if_empty_p:c 8057 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \seq_if_empty:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\seq_if_empty:NTF 8058 {
\seq_if_empty:cTF 8059   \if_meaning:w #1 \c_empty_seq
8060   \prg_return_true:
8061   \else:
8062   \prg_return_false:
8063   \fi:
8064 }
8065 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_if_empty:N
8066 { c } { p , T , F , TF }
```

(End definition for `\seq_if_empty:NTF`. This function is documented on page 80.)

`\seq_shuffle:N` We apply the Fisher–Yates shuffle, storing items in `\toks` registers. We use the primitive

`\tex_uniformdeviate:D` for speed reasons. Its non-uniformity is of order its argument

`\seq_gshuffle:N` divided by 2^{28} , not too bad for small lists. For sequences with more than 13 elements

`\seq_gshuffle:c` there are more possible permutations than possible seeds ($13! > 2^{28}$) so the question

`__seq_shuffle:NN` of uniformity is somewhat moot. The integer variables are declared in `l3int`: load-order

`__seq_shuffle_item:n`

issues.

```

\g__seq_internal_seq 8067 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_uniformdeviate:D
8068 {
8069   \seq_new:N \g__seq_internal_seq
8070   \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_shuffle:N { __seq_shuffle:NN \seq_set_eq:NN }
8071   \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gshuffle:N { __seq_shuffle:NN \seq_gset_eq:NN }
8072   \cs_new_protected:Npn __seq_shuffle:NN #1#2
8073   {
8074     \int_compare:nNnTF { \seq_count:N #2 } > \c_max_register_int
8075     {
8076       __kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { shuffle-too-large }
8077       { \token_to_str:N #2 }
8078     }
8079     {
8080       \group_begin:
8081       \int_zero:N \l__seq_internal_a_int
8082       __seq_push_item_def:
8083       \cs_gset_eq:NN __seq_item:n __seq_shuffle_item:n
8084       #2
8085       __seq_pop_item_def:
8086       \seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn \g__seq_internal_seq
8087       { \int_step_function:nN { \l__seq_internal_a_int } }
8088       { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D ##1 }
8089       \group_end:
8090       #1 #2 \g__seq_internal_seq
8091       \seq_gclear:N \g__seq_internal_seq
8092     }
8093   }
```

```

8093     }
8094     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_shuffle_item:n
8095     {
8096         \int_incr:N \l__seq_internal_a_int
8097         \int_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_b_int
8098         { 1 + \tex_uniformdeviate:D \l__seq_internal_a_int }
8099         \tex_toks:D \l__seq_internal_a_int
8100         = \tex_toks:D \l__seq_internal_b_int
8101         \tex_toks:D \l__seq_internal_b_int
8102     }
8103 }
8104 {
8105     \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_shuffle:N #1
8106     {
8107         \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }
8108         { \seq_shuffle:N #1 }
8109     }
8110     \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gshuffle:N \seq_shuffle:N
8111 }
8112 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_shuffle:N { c }
8113 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gshuffle:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_shuffle:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 80.)

`\seq_if_in:NnTF` The approach here is to define `__seq_item:n` to compare its argument with the test sequence. If the two items are equal, the mapping is terminated and `\group_end: \prg_return_true:` is inserted after skipping over the rest of the recursion. On the other hand, if there is no match then the loop breaks, returning `\prg_return_false:`. Everything is inside a group so that `__seq_item:n` is preserved in nested situations.

```

8114 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \seq_if_in:Nn #1#2
8115 { T , F , TF }
8116 {
8117     \group_begin:
8118     \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_a_tl {#2}
8119     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__seq_item:n ##1
8120     {
8121         \tl_set:Nn \l__seq_internal_b_tl {##1}
8122         \if_meaning:w \l__seq_internal_a_tl \l__seq_internal_b_tl
8123         \exp_after:wN \__seq_if_in:
8124         \fi:
8125     }
8126     #1
8127     \group_end:
8128     \prg_return_false:
8129     \prg_break_point:
8130 }
8131 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_if_in:
8132 { \prg_break:n { \group_end: \prg_return_true: } }
8133 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_if_in:Nn
8134 { NV , Nv , No , Nx , c , cV , cv , co , cx } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\seq_if_in:NnTF` and `__seq_if_in:`. This function is documented on page 80.)

11.5 Recovering data from sequences

`__seq_pop:NNNN` `__seq_pop_TF:NNNN` The two pop functions share their emptiness tests. We also use a common emptiness test for all branching get and pop functions.

```

8135 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop:NNNN #1#2#3#4
8136 {
8137   \if_meaning:w #3 \c_empty_seq
8138     \tl_set:Nn #4 { \q_no_value }
8139   \else:
8140     #1#2#3#4
8141   \fi:
8142 }
8143 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop_TF:NNNN #1#2#3#4
8144 {
8145   \if_meaning:w #3 \c_empty_seq
8146     % \tl_set:Nn #4 { \q_no_value }
8147     \prg_return_false:
8148   \else:
8149     #1#2#3#4
8150     \prg_return_true:
8151   \fi:
8152 }
```

(End definition for `__seq_pop:NNNN` and `__seq_pop_TF:NNNN`.)

`\seq_get_left:NN` `\seq_get_left:cN` `__seq_get_left:wnw` Getting an item from the left of a sequence is pretty easy: just trim off the first item after `__seq_item:n` at the start. We append a `\q_no_value` item to cover the case of an empty sequence

```

8153 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_get_left:NN #1#2
8154 {
8155   \tl_set:Nx #2
8156   {
8157     \exp_after:wN \__seq_get_left:wnw
8158     #1 \__seq_item:n { \q_no_value } \q_stop
8159   }
8160 }
8161 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_get_left:wnw #1 \__seq_item:n #2#3 \q_stop
8162 { \exp_not:n {#2} }
8163 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_get_left:NN { c }
```

(End definition for `\seq_get_left:NN` and `__seq_get_left:wnw`. This function is documented on page 77.)

`\seq_pop_left:NN` `\seq_pop_left:cN` `\seq_gpop_left:NN` `\seq_gpop_left:cN` `__seq_pop_left:NNN` `__seq_pop_left:wnwNNN` The approach to popping an item is pretty similar to that to get an item, with the only difference being that the sequence itself has to be redefined. This makes it more sensible to use an auxiliary function for the local and global cases.

```

8164 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_pop_left:NN
8165 { \__seq_pop:NNNN \__seq_pop_left:NNN \tl_set:Nn }
8166 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gpop_left:NN
8167 { \__seq_pop:NNNN \__seq_pop_left:NNN \tl_gset:Nn }
8168 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop_left:NNN #1#2#3
8169 { \exp_after:wN \__seq_pop_left:wnwNNN #2 \q_stop #1#2#3 }
8170 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop_left:wnwNNN
8171 #1 \__seq_item:n #2#3 \q_stop #4#5#6
```

```

8172 {
8173     #4 #5 { #1 #3 }
8174     \tl_set:Nn #6 {#2}
8175 }
8176 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_pop_left:NN { c }
8177 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gpop_left:NN { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_pop_left:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 77.)

```

\seq_get_right:NN First remove \s__seq and prepend \q_no_value. The first argument of \__seq_get_
\seq_get_right:cN right_loop:nw is the last item found, and the second argument is empty until the end
\__seq_get_right_loop:nw of the loop, where it is code that applies \exp_not:n to the last item and ends the loop.
\__seq_get_right_end:NnN
8178 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_get_right:NN #1#2
8179 {
8180     \tl_set:Nx #2
8181     {
8182         \exp_after:wN \use_i_ii:nnn
8183         \exp_after:wN \__seq_get_right_loop:nw
8184         \exp_after:wN \q_no_value
8185         #1
8186         \__seq_get_right_end:NnN \__seq_item:n
8187     }
8188 }
8189 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_get_right_loop:nw #1#2 \__seq_item:n
8190 {
8191     #2 \use_none:n {#1}
8192     \__seq_get_right_loop:nw
8193 }
8194 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_get_right_end:NnN #1#2#3 { \exp_not:n {#2} }
8195 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_get_right:NN { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_get_right:NN`, `__seq_get_right_loop:nw`, and `__seq_get_right_end:NnN`. This function is documented on page 77.)

```

\seq_pop_right:NN The approach to popping from the right is a bit more involved, but does use some
\seq_pop_right:cN of the same ideas as getting from the right. What is needed is a “flexible length”
\seq_gpop_right:NN way to set a token list variable. This is supplied by the { \if_false: } \fi:
\seq_gpop_right:cN ... \if_false: { \fi: } construct. Using an x-type expansion and a “non-expanding”
\__seq_pop_right:NNN definition for \__seq_item:n, the left-most  $n - 1$  entries in a sequence of  $n$  items are
\__seq_pop_right_loop:nn stored back in the sequence. That needs a loop of unknown length, hence using the
strange \if_false: way of including braces. When the last item of the sequence is
reached, the closing brace for the assignment is inserted, and \tl_set:Nn #3 is inserted
in front of the final entry. This therefore does the pop assignment. One more iteration
is performed, with an empty argument and \use_none:nn, which finally stops the loop.

```

```

8196 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_pop_right:NN
8197 { \__seq_pop:NNNN \__seq_pop_right:NNN \tl_set:Nx }
8198 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gpop_right:NN
8199 { \__seq_pop:NNNN \__seq_pop_right:NNN \tl_gset:Nx }
8200 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop_right:NNN #1#2#3
8201 {
8202     \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_tmp:w \__seq_item:n
8203     \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_item:n \scan_stop:
8204     #1 #2
8205     { \if_false: } \fi: \s__seq

```

```

8206         \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
8207         \exp_after:wN \__seq_pop_right_loop:nn
8208         #2
8209         {
8210             \if_false: { \fi: }
8211             \tl_set:Nx #3
8212         }
8213         { } \use_none:nn
8214         \cs_set_eq:NN \__seq_item:n \__seq_tmp:w
8215     }
8216     \cs_new:Npn \__seq_pop_right_loop:nn #1#2
8217     {
8218         #2 { \exp_not:n {#1} }
8219         \__seq_pop_right_loop:nn
8220     }
8221     \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_pop_right:NN { c }
8222     \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gpop_right:NN { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_pop_right:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 77.)

`\seq_get_left:NNTF` Getting from the left or right with a check on the results. The first argument to `__seq_pop_TF:NNNN` is left unused.

```

8223 \seq_get_left:cNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \seq_get_left:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
8224 { \__seq_pop_TF:NNNN \prg_do_nothing: \seq_get_left:NN #1#2 }
8225 \seq_get_right:NNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \seq_get_right:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
8226 { \__seq_pop_TF:NNNN \prg_do_nothing: \seq_get_right:NN #1#2 }
8227 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_get_left:NN
8228 { c } { T , F , TF }
8229 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_get_right:NN
8230 { c } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\seq_get_left:NNTF` and `\seq_get_right:NNTF`. These functions are documented on page 78.)

`\seq_pop_left:NNTF` More or less the same for popping.

```

8231 \seq_pop_left:cNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \seq_pop_left:NN #1#2
8232 { T , F , TF }
8233 \seq_gpop_left:NNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \__seq_pop_TF:NNNN \__seq_pop_left:NN \tl_set:Nn #1 #2 }
8234 { T , F , TF }
8235 \seq_pop_right:NNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \seq_gpop_left:NN #1#2
8236 { T , F , TF }
8237 \seq_gpop_right:NNTF \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \__seq_pop_TF:NNNN \__seq_pop_left:NN \tl_gset:Nn #1 #2 }
8238 { T , F , TF }
8239 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_pop_left:NN { c }
8240 { T , F , TF }
8241 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_gpop_left:NN { c }
8242 { T , F , TF }
8243 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_pop_right:NN { c }
8244 { T , F , TF }
8245 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_gpop_right:NN { c }
8246 { T , F , TF }
8247 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_pop_right:NN { c }
8248 { T , F , TF }
8249 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \seq_gpop_right:NN { c }
8250 { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\seq_pop_left:NNTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 78.)

`\seq_item:Nn` The idea here is to find the offset of the item from the left, then use a loop to grab the correct item. If the resulting offset is too large, then the argument delimited by `__seq_item:wNn` `\seq_item:n` is `\prg_break:` instead of being empty, terminating the loop and returning nothing at all.

```

\__seq_item:wNn
\__seq_item:nN
\__seq_item:nwn
8251 \cs_new:Npn \seq_item:Nn #1
8252   { \exp_after:wN \__seq_item:wNn #1 \q_stop #1 }
8253 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_item:wNn \s_seq #1 \q_stop #2#3
8254   {
8255     \exp_args:Nf \__seq_item:nwn
8256     { \exp_args:Nf \__seq_item:nN { \int_eval:n {#3} } #2 }
8257     #1
8258     \prg_break: \__seq_item:n { }
8259     \prg_break_point:
8260   }
8261 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_item:nN #1#2
8262   {
8263     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
8264     { \int_eval:n { \seq_count:N #2 + 1 + #1 } }
8265     {#1}
8266   }
8267 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_item:nwn #1#2 \__seq_item:n #3
8268   {
8269     #2
8270     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 1
8271     { \prg_break:n { \exp_not:n {#3} } }
8272     { \exp_args:Nf \__seq_item:nwn { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } } }
8273   }
8274 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_item:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_item:Nn` and others. This function is documented on page 77.)

`\seq_rand_item:N` Importantly, `\seq_item:Nn` only evaluates its argument once.

```

\seq_rand_item:c
8275 \cs_new:Npn \seq_rand_item:N #1
8276   {
8277     \seq_if_empty:NF #1
8278     { \seq_item:Nn #1 { \int_rand:nn { 1 } { \seq_count:N #1 } } }
8279   }
8280 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_rand_item:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_rand_item:N`. This function is documented on page 78.)

11.6 Mapping to sequences

`\seq_map_break:` To break a function, the special token `\prg_break_point:Nn` is used to find the end of the code. Any ending code is then inserted before the return value of `\seq_map_break:n` is inserted.

```

8281 \cs_new:Npn \seq_map_break:
8282   { \prg_map_break:Nn \seq_map_break: { } }
8283 \cs_new:Npn \seq_map_break:n
8284   { \prg_map_break:Nn \seq_map_break: }

```

(End definition for `\seq_map_break:` and `\seq_map_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 81.)

`\seq_map_function:NN` The idea here is to apply the code of #2 to each item in the sequence without altering
`\seq_map_function:cN` the definition of `__seq_item:n`. The argument delimited by `__seq_item:n` is almost
`__seq_map_function:NNn` always empty, except at the end of the loop where it is `\prg_break:`. This allows to
break the loop without needing to do a (relatively-expensive) quark test.

```

8285 \cs_new:Npn \seq_map_function:NN #1#2
8286 {
8287   \exp_after:wN \use_i_ii:nnn
8288   \exp_after:wN \__seq_map_function:Nw
8289   \exp_after:wN #2
8290   #1
8291   \prg_break: \__seq_item:n { } \prg_break_point:
8292   \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break: { }
8293 }
8294 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_map_function:Nw #1#2 \__seq_item:n #3
8295 {
8296   #2
8297   #1 {#3}
8298   \__seq_map_function:Nw #1
8299 }
8300 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_map_function:NN { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_map_function:NN` and `__seq_map_function:NNn`. This function is documented on page 80.)

`__seq_push_item_def:n` The definition of `__seq_item:n` needs to be saved and restored at various points within
`__seq_push_item_def:x` the mapping and manipulation code. That is handled here: as always, this approach uses
`__seq_push_item_def:` global assignments.
`__seq_pop_item_def:`

```

8301 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_push_item_def:n
8302 {
8303   \__seq_push_item_def:
8304   \cs_gset:Npn \__seq_item:n ##1
8305 }
8306 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_push_item_def:x
8307 {
8308   \__seq_push_item_def:
8309   \cs_gset:Npx \__seq_item:n ##1
8310 }
8311 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_push_item_def:
8312 {
8313   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
8314   \cs_gset_eq:cN { __seq_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
8315   \__seq_item:n
8316 }
8317 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_pop_item_def:
8318 {
8319   \cs_gset_eq:Nc \__seq_item:n
8320   { __seq_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
8321   \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
8322 }

```

(End definition for `__seq_push_item_def:n`, `__seq_push_item_def:`, and `__seq_pop_item_def:`.)

\seq_map_inline:Nn The idea here is that `__seq_item:n` is already “applied” to each item in a sequence, and so an in-line mapping is just a case of redefining `__seq_item:n`.

```

8323 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_map_inline:Nn #1#2
8324 {
8325     \__seq_push_item_def:n {#2}
8326     #1
8327     \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break: { \__seq_pop_item_def: }
8328 }
8329 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_map_inline:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_map_inline:Nn`. This function is documented on page 80.)

\seq_map_tokens:Nn This is based on the function mapping but using the same tricks as described for `\prop_map_tokens:Nn`. The idea is to remove the leading `\s__seq` and apply the tokens such that they are safe with the break points, hence the `\use:n`.

```

8330 \cs_new:Npn \seq_map_tokens:Nn #1#2
8331 {
8332     \exp_last_unbraced:Nno
8333     \use_i:nn { \__seq_map_tokens:nw {#2} } #1
8334     \prg_break: \__seq_item:n { } \prg_break_point:
8335     \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break: { }
8336 }
8337 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_map_tokens:Nn { c }
8338 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_map_tokens:nw #1#2 \__seq_item:n #3
8339 {
8340     #2
8341     \use:n {#1} {#3}
8342     \__seq_map_tokens:nw {#1}
8343 }

```

(End definition for `\seq_map_tokens:Nn` and `__seq_map_tokens:nw`. This function is documented on page 81.)

\seq_map_variable:NNn This is just a specialised version of the in-line mapping function, using an `x`-type expansion for the code set up so that the number of `#` tokens required is as expected.

```

8344 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_map_variable:NNn #1#2#3
8345 {
8346     \__seq_push_item_def:x
8347     {
8348         \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N #2 {##1}
8349         \exp_not:n {#3}
8350     }
8351     #1
8352     \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break: { \__seq_pop_item_def: }
8353 }
8354 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_map_variable:NNn { Nc }
8355 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_map_variable:NNn { c , cc }

```

(End definition for `\seq_map_variable:NNn`. This function is documented on page 81.)

\seq_count:N Since counting the items in a sequence is quite common, we optimize it by grabbing 8 items at a time and correspondingly adding 8 to an integer expression. At the end of the loop, #9 is `__seq_count_end:w` instead of being empty. It removes `8+` and instead

```

\seq_count:c
\__seq_count:w
\__seq_count_end:w

```

places the number of `__seq_item:n` that `__seq_count:w` grabbed before reaching the end of the sequence.

```

8356 \cs_new:Npn \seq_count:N #1
8357 {
8358   \int_eval:n
8359   {
8360     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
8361     \exp_after:wN \__seq_count:w
8362     #1
8363     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 7
8364     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 6
8365     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 5
8366     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 4
8367     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 3
8368     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 2
8369     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 1
8370     \__seq_count_end:w \__seq_item:n 0
8371     \prg_break_point:
8372   }
8373 }
8374 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_count:w
8375   #1 \__seq_item:n #2 \__seq_item:n #3 \__seq_item:n #4 \__seq_item:n
8376   #5 \__seq_item:n #6 \__seq_item:n #7 \__seq_item:n #8 #9 \__seq_item:n
8377   { #9 8 + \__seq_count:w }
8378 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_count_end:w 8 + \__seq_count:w #1#2 \prg_break_point: {#1}
8379 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_count:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_count:N`, `__seq_count:w`, and `__seq_count_end:w`. This function is documented on page 82.)

11.7 Using sequences

<code>\seq_use:Nnnn</code> <code>\seq_use:cnnn</code> <code>__seq_use:NNnNnn</code> <code>__seq_use_setup:w</code> <code>__seq_use:nwwwnwn</code> <code>__seq_use:nwwn</code> <code>\seq_use:Nn</code> <code>\seq_use:cn</code>	<p>See <code>\clist_use:Nnnn</code> for a general explanation. The main difference is that we use <code>__seq_item:n</code> as a delimiter rather than commas. We also need to add <code>__seq_item:n</code> at various places, and <code>\s__seq</code>.</p> <pre> 8380 \cs_new:Npn \seq_use:Nnnn #1#2#3#4 8381 { 8382 \seq_if_exist:NTF #1 8383 { 8384 \int_case:nnF { \seq_count:N #1 } 8385 { 8386 { 0 } { } 8387 { 1 } { \exp_after:wN __seq_use:NNnNnn #1 ? { } { } } 8388 { 2 } { \exp_after:wN __seq_use:NNnNnn #1 {#2} } 8389 } 8390 { 8391 \exp_after:wN __seq_use_setup:w #1 __seq_item:n 8392 \q_mark { __seq_use:nwwwnwn {#3} } 8393 \q_mark { __seq_use:nwwn {#4} } 8394 \q_stop { } 8395 } 8396 } 8397 { 8398 __kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn </pre>
--	--

```

8399         { kernel } { bad-variable } {#1}
8400     }
8401 }
8402 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_use:Nnnn { c }
8403 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_use:NNNnn #1#2#3#4#5#6 { \exp_not:n { #3 #6 #5 } }
8404 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_use_setup:w \s__seq { \__seq_use:nwwwnwn { } }
8405 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_use:nwwwnwn
8406     #1 \__seq_item:n #2 \__seq_item:n #3 \__seq_item:n #4#5
8407     \q_mark #6#7 \q_stop #8
8408     {
8409         #6 \__seq_item:n {#3} \__seq_item:n {#4} #5
8410         \q_mark {#6} #7 \q_stop { #8 #1 #2 }
8411     }
8412 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_use:nwnn #1 \__seq_item:n #2 #3 \q_stop #4
8413     { \exp_not:n { #4 #1 #2 } }
8414 \cs_new:Npn \seq_use:Nn #1#2
8415     { \seq_use:Nnnn #1 {#2} {#2} {#2} }
8416 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_use:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\seq_use:Nnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 82.)

11.8 Sequence stacks

The same functions as for sequences, but with the correct naming.

\seq_push:Nn Pushing to a sequence is the same as adding on the left.

```

\seq_push:NV 8417 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:Nn \seq_put_left:Nn
\seq_push:Nv 8418 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:Nv \seq_put_left:Nv
\seq_push:No 8419 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:Nv \seq_put_left:Nv
\seq_push:Nx 8420 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:No \seq_put_left:No
\seq_push:cn 8421 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:Nx \seq_put_left:Nx
\seq_push:cV 8422 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:cn \seq_put_left:cn
\seq_push:cV 8423 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:cV \seq_put_left:cV
\seq_push:co 8424 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:cV \seq_put_left:cv
\seq_push:cx 8425 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:co \seq_put_left:co
8426 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_push:cx \seq_put_left:cx
\seq_gpush:Nn 8427 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:Nn \seq_gput_left:Nn
\seq_gpush:NV 8428 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:Nv \seq_gput_left:Nv
\seq_gpush:Nv 8429 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:Nv \seq_gput_left:Nv
\seq_gpush:No 8430 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:No \seq_gput_left:No
\seq_gpush:Nx 8431 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:Nx \seq_gput_left:Nx
\seq_gpush:cn 8432 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:cn \seq_gput_left:cn
\seq_gpush:cV 8433 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:cV \seq_gput_left:cV
\seq_gpush:cv 8434 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:cv \seq_gput_left:cv
\seq_gpush:co 8435 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:co \seq_gput_left:co
\seq_gpush:cx 8436 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpush:cx \seq_gput_left:cx

```

(End definition for `\seq_push:Nn` and `\seq_gpush:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 84.)

\seq_get:NN In most cases, getting items from the stack does not need to specify that this is from the left. So alias are provided.

```

\seq_get:cn 8437 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_get:NN \seq_get_left:NN
8438 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_get:cn \seq_get_left:cn
\seq_pop:NN 8439 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_pop:NN \seq_pop_left:NN
\seq_pop:cn
\seq_gpop:NN
\seq_gpop:cn

```

```

8440 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_pop:cN \seq_pop_left:cN
8441 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpop:NN \seq_gpop_left:NN
8442 \cs_new_eq:NN \seq_gpop:cN \seq_gpop_left:cN

```

(End definition for `\seq_get:NN`, `\seq_pop:NN`, and `\seq_gpop:NN`. These functions are documented on page 83.)

```

\seq_get:NNTF More copies.
\seq_get:cNTF 8443 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_get:NN \seq_get_left:NN { T , F , TF }
\seq_pop:NNTF 8444 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_get:cN \seq_get_left:cN { T , F , TF }
\seq_pop:cNTF 8445 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_pop:NN \seq_pop_left:NN { T , F , TF }
\seq_gpop:NNTF 8446 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_pop:cN \seq_pop_left:cN { T , F , TF }
\seq_gpop:cNTF 8447 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_gpop:NN \seq_gpop_left:NN { T , F , TF }
8448 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \seq_gpop:cN \seq_gpop_left:cN { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\seq_get:NNTF`, `\seq_pop:NNTF`, and `\seq_gpop:NNTF`. These functions are documented on page 83.)

11.9 Viewing sequences

```

\seq_show:N Apply the general \msg_show:nnnnnn.
\seq_show:c 8449 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_show:N { \__seq_show:NN \msg_show:nnxxxx }
\seq_log:N 8450 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_show:N { c }
\seq_log:c 8451 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_log:N { \__seq_show:NN \msg_log:nnxxxx }
\__seq_show:NN 8452 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_log:N { c }
8453 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_show:NN #1#2
8454 {
8455   \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
8456   {
8457     #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { show-seq }
8458     { \token_to_str:N #2 }
8459     { \seq_map_function:NN #2 \msg_show_item:n }
8460     { } { }
8461   }
8462 }

```

(End definition for `\seq_show:N`, `\seq_log:N`, and `__seq_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 86.)

11.10 Scratch sequences

```

\l_tmpa_seq Temporary comma list variables.
\l_tmpb_seq 8463 \seq_new:N \l_tmpa_seq
\g_tmpa_seq 8464 \seq_new:N \l_tmpb_seq
\g_tmpb_seq 8465 \seq_new:N \g_tmpa_seq
8466 \seq_new:N \g_tmpb_seq

```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_seq` and others. These variables are documented on page 86.)

```

8467 </initex | package>

```

12 l3int implementation

8468 `*initex | package)`

8469 `\@@=int)`

The following test files are used for this code: m3int001,m3int002,m3int03.

`\c_max_register_int` Done in l3basics.

(End definition for \c_max_register_int. This variable is documented on page 99.)

`__int_to_roman:w` Done in l3basics.

`\if_int_compare:w` *(End definition for __int_to_roman:w and \if_int_compare:w. This function is documented on page 100.)*

`\or:` Done in l3basics.

(End definition for \or:. This function is documented on page 100.)

`\int_value:w` Here are the remaining primitives for number comparisons and expressions.

<code>__int_eval:w</code>	8470	<code>\cs_new_eq:NN \int_value:w</code>	<code>\tex_number:D</code>
<code>__int_eval_end:</code>	8471	<code>\cs_new_eq:NN __int_eval:w</code>	<code>\tex_numexpr:D</code>
<code>\if_int_odd:w</code>	8472	<code>\cs_new_eq:NN __int_eval_end:</code>	<code>\tex_relax:D</code>
<code>\if_case:w</code>	8473	<code>\cs_new_eq:NN \if_int_odd:w</code>	<code>\tex_ifodd:D</code>
	8474	<code>\cs_new_eq:NN \if_case:w</code>	<code>\tex_ifcase:D</code>

(End definition for \int_value:w and others. These functions are documented on page 100.)

12.1 Integer expressions

`\int_eval:n` Wrapper for `__int_eval:w`: can be used in an integer expression or directly in the input stream. When debugging, use parentheses to catch early termination.

`\int_eval:w`

```
8475 \cs_new:Npn \int_eval:n #1
8476   { \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_eval_end: }
8477 \cs_new:Npn \int_eval:w { \int_value:w \__int_eval:w }
```

(End definition for \int_eval:n and \int_eval:w. These functions are documented on page 88.)

`\int_sign:n` See `\int_abs:n`. Evaluate the expression once (and when debugging is enabled, check that the expression is well-formed), then test the first character to determine the sign. This is wrapped in `\int_value:w ... \exp_stop_f:` to ensure a fixed number of expansions and to avoid dealing with closing the conditionals.

`__int_sign:Nw`

```
8478 \cs_new:Npn \int_sign:n #1
8479   {
8480     \int_value:w \exp_after:wN \__int_sign:Nw
8481     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_eval_end: ;
8482     \exp_stop_f:
8483   }
8484 \cs_new:Npn \__int_sign:Nw #1#2 ;
8485   {
8486     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
8487       0
8488     \else:
8489       \if_meaning:w - #1 - \fi: 1
8490     \fi:
8491   }
```

(End definition for `\int_sign:n` and `__int_sign:Nw`. This function is documented on page 89.)

`\int_abs:n` Functions for min, max, and absolute value with only one evaluation. The absolute value
`__int_abs:N` is obtained by removing a leading sign if any. All three functions expand in two steps.
`\int_max:nn`
`\int_min:nn`
`__int_maxmin:wwN`

```

8492 \cs_new:Npn \int_abs:n #1
8493 {
8494   \int_value:w \exp_after:wN \__int_abs:N
8495   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_eval_end:
8496   \exp_stop_f:
8497 }
8498 \cs_new:Npn \__int_abs:N #1
8499 { \if_meaning:w - #1 \else: \exp_after:wN #1 \fi: }
8500 \cs_set:Npn \int_max:nn #1#2
8501 {
8502   \int_value:w \exp_after:wN \__int_maxmin:wwN
8503   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
8504   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #2 ;
8505   >
8506   \exp_stop_f:
8507 }
8508 \cs_set:Npn \int_min:nn #1#2
8509 {
8510   \int_value:w \exp_after:wN \__int_maxmin:wwN
8511   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
8512   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #2 ;
8513   <
8514   \exp_stop_f:
8515 }
8516 \cs_new:Npn \__int_maxmin:wwN #1 ; #2 ; #3
8517 {
8518   \if_int_compare:w #1 #3 #2 ~
8519   #1
8520   \else:
8521   #2
8522   \fi:
8523 }
```

(End definition for `\int_abs:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 89.)

`\int_div_truncate:nn` As `__int_eval:w` rounds the result of a division we also provide a version that truncates
`\int_div_round:nn` the result. We use an auxiliary to make sure numerator and denominator are only
`\int_mod:nn` evaluated once: this comes in handy when those are more expressions are expensive
`__int_div_truncate:NwNw` to evaluate (e.g., `\tl_count:n`). If the numerator `#1#2` is 0, then we divide 0 by the
`__int_mod:ww` denominator (this ensures that 0/0 is correctly reported as an error). Otherwise, shift
the numerator `#1#2` towards 0 by $(| \#3\#4 | - 1)/2$, which we round away from zero. It turns
out that this quantity exactly compensates the difference between ε -TeX's rounding and
the truncating behaviour that we want. The details are thanks to Heiko Oberdiek: getting
things right in all cases is not so easy.

```

8524 \cs_new:Npn \int_div_truncate:nn #1#2
8525 {
8526   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w
8527   \exp_after:wN \__int_div_truncate:NwNw
8528   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
```

```

8529     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #2 ;
8530     \__int_eval_end:
8531 }
8532 \cs_new:Npn \__int_div_truncate:NwNw #1#2; #3#4;
8533 {
8534     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
8535     0
8536     \else:
8537     (
8538         #1#2
8539         \if_meaning:w - #1 + \else: - \fi:
8540         ( \if_meaning:w - #3 - \fi: #3#4 - 1 ) / 2
8541     )
8542     \fi:
8543     / #3#4
8544 }

```

For the sake of completeness:

```

8545 \cs_new:Npn \int_div_round:nn #1#2
8546 { \int_value:w \__int_eval:w ( #1 ) / ( #2 ) \__int_eval_end: }

```

Finally there's the modulus operation.

```

8547 \cs_new:Npn \int_mod:nn #1#2
8548 {
8549     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w \exp_after:wN \__int_mod:ww
8550     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
8551     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #2 ;
8552     \__int_eval_end:
8553 }
8554 \cs_new:Npn \__int_mod:ww #1; #2;
8555 { #1 - ( \__int_div_truncate:NwNw #1 ; #2 ; ) * #2 }

```

(End definition for `\int_div_truncate:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 89.)

`__kernel_int_add:nnn` Equivalent to `\int_eval:n {#1+#2+#3}` except that overflow only occurs if the final result overflows $[-2^{31} + 1, 2^{31} - 1]$. The idea is to choose the order in which the three numbers are added together. If `#1` and `#2` have opposite signs (one is in $[-2^{31} + 1, -1]$ and the other in $[0, 2^{31} - 1]$) then `#1+#2` cannot overflow so we compute the result as `#1+#2+#3`. If they have the same sign, then either `#3` has the same sign and the order does not matter, or `#3` has the opposite sign and any order in which `#3` is not last will work. We use `#1+#3+#2`.

```

8556 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_int_add:nnn #1#2#3
8557 {
8558     \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1
8559     \if_int_compare:w #2 < \c_zero_int \exp_after:wN \reverse_if:N \fi:
8560     \if_int_compare:w #1 < \c_zero_int + #2 + #3 \else: + #3 + #2 \fi:
8561     \__int_eval_end:
8562 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_int_add:nnn`.)

12.2 Creating and initialising integers

`\int_new:N` Two ways to do this: one for the format and one for the L^AT_EX 2_ε package. In plain T_EX, `\int_new:c` `\newcount` (and other allocators) are `\outer`: to allow the code here to work in “generic” mode this is therefore accessed by name. (The same applies to `\newbox`, `\newdimen` and so on.)

```

8563 (*package)
8564 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_new:N #1
8565 {
8566   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
8567   \cs:w newcount \cs_end: #1
8568 }
8569 \package
8570 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_new:N`. This function is documented on page 89.)

`\int_const:Nn` As stated, most constants can be defined as `\chardef` or `\mathchardef` but that’s engine dependent. As a result, there is some set up code to determine what can be done. No full engine testing just yet so everything is a little awkward. We cannot use `\int_gset:Nn` because (when `check-declarations` is enabled) this runs some checks that constants would fail.

```

\int_const:cn
\__int_constdef:Nw
\c__int_max_constdef_int
8571 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_const:Nn #1#2
8572 {
8573   \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} < \c_zero_int
8574   {
8575     \int_new:N #1
8576     \tex_global:D
8577   }
8578   {
8579     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > \c__int_max_constdef_int
8580     {
8581       \int_new:N #1
8582       \tex_global:D
8583     }
8584     {
8585       \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
8586       \tex_global:D \__int_constdef:Nw
8587     }
8588   }
8589   #1 = \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end:
8590 }
8591 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_const:Nn { c }
8592 \if_int_odd:w 0
8593   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex luatexversion:D { 1 }
8594   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex_omathchardef:D { 1 }
8595   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex_XeTeXversion:D { 1 } ~
8596   \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_omathchardef:D
8597   { \cs_new_eq:NN \__int_constdef:Nw \tex_omathchardef:D }
8598   { \cs_new_eq:NN \__int_constdef:Nw \tex_chardef:D }
8599   \__int_constdef:Nw \c__int_max_constdef_int 1114111 ~
8600 \else:
8601   \cs_new_eq:NN \__int_constdef:Nw \tex_mathchardef:D
8602   \tex_mathchardef:D \c__int_max_constdef_int 32767 ~

```

8603 `\fi:`

(End definition for `\int_const:Nn`, `__int_constdef:Nw`, and `\c__int_max_constdef_int`. This function is documented on page 90.)

`\int_zero:N` Functions that reset an *integer* register to zero.

```

\int_zero:c      8604 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_zero:N #1 { #1 = \c_zero_int }
\int_gzero:N     8605 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gzero:N #1 { \tex_global:D #1 = \c_zero_int }
\int_gzero:c     8606 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_zero:N { c }
                 8607 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_zero:N` and `\int_gzero:N`. These functions are documented on page 90.)

`\int_zero_new:N` Create a register if needed, otherwise clear it.

```

\int_zero_new:c  8608 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_zero_new:N #1
\int_gzero_new:N 8609 { \int_if_exist:NTF #1 { \int_zero:N #1 } { \int_new:N #1 } }
\int_gzero_new:c 8610 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gzero_new:N #1
                 8611 { \int_if_exist:NTF #1 { \int_gzero:N #1 } { \int_new:N #1 } }
                 8612 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_zero_new:N { c }
                 8613 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gzero_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_zero_new:N` and `\int_gzero_new:N`. These functions are documented on page 90.)

`\int_set_eq:NN` Setting equal means using one integer inside the set function of another. Check that assigned integer is local/global. No need to check that the other one is defined as \TeX does it for us.

```

\int_set_eq:cN   8614 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_set_eq:NN #1#2 { #1 = #2 }
\int_set_eq:Nc   8615 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\int_gset_eq:NN  8616 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gset_eq:NN #1#2 { \tex_global:D #1 = #2 }
\int_gset_eq:cN  8617 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\int_gset_eq:Nc
\int_gset_eq:cc

```

(End definition for `\int_set_eq:NN` and `\int_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 90.)

`\int_if_exist_p:N` Copies of the `cs` functions defined in `l3basics`.

```

\int_if_exist_p:c 8618 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \int_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\int_if_exist:NTF 8619 { TF , T , F , p }
\int_if_exist:cTF 8620 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \int_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
                 8621 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for `\int_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 90.)

12.3 Setting and incrementing integers

`\int_add:Nn` Adding and subtracting to and from a counter.

```

\int_add:cn      8622 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_add:Nn #1#2
\int_gadd:Nn     8623 { \tex_advance:D #1 by \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
\int_gadd:cn     8624 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_sub:Nn #1#2
\int_sub:Nn      8625 { \tex_advance:D #1 by - \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
\int_sub:cn      8626 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gadd:Nn #1#2
\int_gsub:Nn     8627 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
\int_gsub:cn     8628 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gsub:Nn #1#2
                 8629 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by - \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
                 8630 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_add:Nn { c }

```

```

8631 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gadd:Nn { c }
8632 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_sub:Nn { c }
8633 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gsub:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_add:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 90.)

```

\int_incr:N Incrementing and decrementing of integer registers is done with the following functions.
\int_incr:c 8634 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_incr:N #1
\int_gincr:N 8635 { \tex_advance:D #1 \c_one_int }
\int_gincr:c 8636 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_decr:N #1
\int_decr:N 8637 { \tex_advance:D #1 - \c_one_int }
\int_decr:c 8638 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gincr:N #1
\int_gdecr:N 8639 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 \c_one_int }
\int_gdecr:c 8640 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gdecr:N #1
8641 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 - \c_one_int }
8642 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_incr:N { c }
8643 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_decr:N { c }
8644 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gincr:N { c }
8645 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gdecr:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_incr:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 90.)

```

\int_set:Nn As integers are register-based TeX issues an error if they are not defined.
\int_set:cn 8646 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_set:Nn #1#2
\int_gset:Nn 8647 { #1 ~ \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
\int_gset:cn 8648 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_gset:Nn #1#2
8649 { \tex_global:D #1 ~ \__int_eval:w #2 \__int_eval_end: }
8650 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_set:Nn { c }
8651 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_gset:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\int_set:Nn` and `\int_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 91.)

12.4 Using integers

`\int_use:N` Here is how counters are accessed:

```

\int_use:c 8652 \cs_new_eq:NN \int_use:N \tex_the:D
We hand-code this for some speed gain:
8653 %\cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_use:N { c }
8654 \cs_new:Npn \int_use:c #1 { \tex_the:D \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }

```

(End definition for `\int_use:N`. This function is documented on page 91.)

12.5 Integer expression conditionals

`__int_compare_error:` Those functions are used for comparison tests which use a simple syntax where only one set of braces is required and additional operators such as `!=` and `>=` are supported. `__int_compare_error:Nw` The tests first evaluate their left-hand side, with a trailing `__int_compare_error:.` This marker is normally not expanded, but if the relation symbol is missing from the test's argument, then the marker inserts `=` (and itself) after triggering the relevant TeX error. If the first token which appears after evaluating and removing the left-hand side is not a known relation symbol, then a judiciously placed `__int_compare_error:Nw` gets expanded, cleaning up the end of the test and telling the user what the problem was.

```

8655 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__int_compare_error:

```

```

8656 {
8657   \if_int_compare:w \c_zero_int \c_zero_int \fi:
8658   =
8659   \__int_compare_error:
8660 }
8661 \cs_new:Npn \__int_compare_error:Nw
8662   #1#2 \q_stop
8663 {
8664   { }
8665   \c_zero_int \fi:
8666   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
8667   { kernel } { unknown-comparison } {#1}
8668   \prg_return_false:
8669 }

```

(End definition for __int_compare_error: and __int_compare_error:Nw.)

<pre> \int_compare_p:n \int_compare:nTF __int_compare:w __int_compare:Nw __int_compare:NNw __int_compare:nnN __int_compare_end=:NNw __int_compare=:NNw __int_compare:<:NNw __int_compare:>:NNw __int_compare==:NNw __int_compare!=:NNw __int_compare<=:NNw __int_compare>=:NNw </pre>	<p>Comparison tests using a simple syntax where only one set of braces is required, additional operators such as != and >= are supported, and multiple comparisons can be performed at once, for instance <code>0 < 5 <= 1</code>. The idea is to loop through the argument, finding one operand at a time, and comparing it to the previous one. The looping auxiliary <code>__int_compare:Nw</code> reads one <i><operand></i> and one <i><comparison></i> symbol, and leaves roughly</p> <pre> <operand> \prg_return_false: \fi: \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w <operand> <comparison> __int_compare:Nw </pre> <p>in the input stream. Each call to this auxiliary provides the second operand of the last call's <code>\if_int_compare:w</code>. If one of the <i><comparisons></i> is false, the true branch of the TeX conditional is taken (because of <code>\reverse_if:N</code>), immediately returning false as the result of the test. There is no TeX conditional waiting the first operand, so we add an <code>\if_false:</code> and expand by hand with <code>\int_value:w</code>, thus skipping <code>\prg_return_false:</code> on the first iteration.</p>
---	---

Before starting the loop, the first step is to make sure that there is at least one relation symbol. We first let TeX evaluate this left hand side of the (in)equality using `__int_eval:w`. Since the relation symbols `<`, `>`, `=` and `!` are not allowed in integer expressions, they would terminate the expression. If the argument contains no relation symbol, `__int_compare_error:` is expanded, inserting `=` and itself after an error. In all cases, `__int_compare:w` receives as its argument an integer, a relation symbol, and some more tokens. We then setup the loop, which is ended by the two odd-looking items `e` and `{=nd_}`, with a trailing `\q_stop` used to grab the entire argument when necessary.

```

8670 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \int_compare:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
8671 {
8672   \exp_after:wN \__int_compare:w
8673   \int_value:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_compare_error:
8674 }
8675 \cs_new:Npn \__int_compare:w #1 \__int_compare_error:
8676 {
8677   \exp_after:wN \if_false: \int_value:w
8678   \__int_compare:Nw #1 e { = nd_ } \q_stop
8679 }

```

The goal here is to find an $\langle operand \rangle$ and a $\langle comparison \rangle$. The $\langle operand \rangle$ is already evaluated, but we cannot yet grab it as an argument. To access the following relation symbol, we remove the number by applying `_int_to_roman:w`, after making sure that the argument becomes non-positive: its roman numeral representation is then empty. Then probe the first two tokens with `_int_compare:NNw` to determine the relation symbol, building a control sequence from it (`\token_to_str:N` gives better errors if #1 is not a character). All the extended forms have an extra = hence the test for that as a second token. If the relation symbol is unknown, then the control sequence is turned by `\TeX` into `\scan_stop:`, ignored thanks to `\unexpanded`, and `_int_compare_error:Nw` raises an error.

```

8680 \cs_new:Npn \_int_compare:Nw #1#2 \q_stop
8681 {
8682   \exp_after:wN \_int_compare:NNw
8683   \_int_to_roman:w - 0 #2 \q_mark
8684   #1#2 \q_stop
8685 }
8686 \cs_new:Npn \_int_compare:NNw #1#2#3 \q_mark
8687 {
8688   \_kernel_exp_not:w
8689   \use:c
8690   {
8691     \_int_compare_ \token_to_str:N #1
8692     \if_meaning:w = #2 = \fi:
8693     :NNw
8694   }
8695   \_int_compare_error:Nw #1
8696 }

```

When the last $\langle operand \rangle$ is seen, `_int_compare:NNw` receives `e` and `=nd_` as arguments, hence calling `_int_compare_end=:NNw` to end the loop: return the result of the last comparison (involving the operand that we just found). When a normal relation is found, the appropriate auxiliary calls `_int_compare:nnN` where #1 is `\if_int_compare:w` or `\reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w`, #2 is the $\langle operand \rangle$, and #3 is one of `<`, `=`, or `>`. As announced earlier, we leave the $\langle operand \rangle$ for the previous conditional. If this conditional is true the result of the test is known, so we remove all tokens and return `false`. Otherwise, we apply the conditional #1 to the $\langle operand \rangle$ #2 and the comparison #3, and call `_int_compare:Nw` to look for additional operands, after evaluating the following expression.

```

8697 \cs_new:cpn { \_int_compare_end=:NNw } #1#2#3 e #4 \q_stop
8698 {
8699   {#3} \exp_stop_f:
8700   \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi:
8701 }
8702 \cs_new:Npn \_int_compare:nnN #1#2#3
8703 {
8704   {#2} \exp_stop_f:
8705   \prg_return_false: \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
8706   \fi:
8707   #1 #2 #3 \exp_after:wN \_int_compare:Nw \int_value:w \_int_eval:w
8708 }

```

The actual comparisons are then simple function calls, using the relation as delimiter for a delimited argument and discarding `_int_compare_error:Nw` $\langle token \rangle$ responsible for

error detection.

```

8709 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare=:NNw } #1#2#3 =
8710 { \__int_compare:nnN { \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w } {#3} = }
8711 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare:<:NNw } #1#2#3 <
8712 { \__int_compare:nnN { \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w } {#3} < }
8713 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare:>:NNw } #1#2#3 >
8714 { \__int_compare:nnN { \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w } {#3} > }
8715 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare=:NNw } #1#2#3 ==
8716 { \__int_compare:nnN { \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w } {#3} = }
8717 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare!=:NNw } #1#2#3 !=
8718 { \__int_compare:nnN { \if_int_compare:w } {#3} = }
8719 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare<=:NNw } #1#2#3 <=
8720 { \__int_compare:nnN { \if_int_compare:w } {#3} > }
8721 \cs_new:cpn { __int_compare>=:NNw } #1#2#3 >=
8722 { \__int_compare:nnN { \if_int_compare:w } {#3} < }

```

(End definition for \int_compare:nTF and others. This function is documented on page 92.)

\int_compare_p:nNn More efficient but less natural in typing.

```

\int_compare:nNnTF
8723 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \int_compare:nNn #1#2#3 { p , T , F , TF }
8724 {
8725     \if_int_compare:w \__int_eval:w #1 #2 \__int_eval:w #3 \__int_eval_end:
8726     \prg_return_true:
8727     \else:
8728     \prg_return_false:
8729     \fi:
8730 }

```

(End definition for \int_compare:nNnTF. This function is documented on page 91.)

\int_case:nn For integer cases, the first task to fully expand the check condition. The over all idea is then much the same as for \tl_case:nn(TF) as described in l3tl.

```

\int_case:nnTF
\__int_case:nnTF
\__int_case:nw
\__int_case_end:nw
8731 \cs_new:Npn \int_case:nnTF #1
8732 {
8733     \exp:w
8734     \exp_args:Nf \__int_case:nnTF { \int_eval:n {#1} }
8735 }
8736 \cs_new:Npn \int_case:nnT #1#2#3
8737 {
8738     \exp:w
8739     \exp_args:Nf \__int_case:nnTF { \int_eval:n {#1} } {#2} {#3} { }
8740 }
8741 \cs_new:Npn \int_case:nnF #1#2
8742 {
8743     \exp:w
8744     \exp_args:Nf \__int_case:nnTF { \int_eval:n {#1} } {#2} { }
8745 }
8746 \cs_new:Npn \int_case:nn #1#2
8747 {
8748     \exp:w
8749     \exp_args:Nf \__int_case:nnTF { \int_eval:n {#1} } {#2} { } { }
8750 }
8751 \cs_new:Npn \__int_case:nnTF #1#2#3#4
8752 { \__int_case:nw {#1} #2 {#1} { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop }

```

```

8753 \cs_new:Npn \__int_case:nw #1#2#3
8754 {
8755     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = {#2}
8756     { \__int_case_end:nw {#3} }
8757     { \__int_case:nw {#1} }
8758 }
8759 \cs_new:Npn \__int_case_end:nw #1#2#3 \q_mark #4#5 \q_stop
8760 { \exp_end: #1 #4 }

```

(End definition for `\int_case:nnTF` and others. This function is documented on page 93.)

`\int_if_odd_p:n` A predicate function.

```

8761 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \int_if_odd:n #1 { p , T , F , TF}
8762 {
8763     \if_int_odd:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_eval_end:
8764     \prg_return_true:
8765     \else:
8766     \prg_return_false:
8767     \fi:
8768 }
8769 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \int_if_even:n #1 { p , T , F , TF}
8770 {
8771     \reverse_if:N \if_int_odd:w \__int_eval:w #1 \__int_eval_end:
8772     \prg_return_true:
8773     \else:
8774     \prg_return_false:
8775     \fi:
8776 }

```

(End definition for `\int_if_odd:nTF` and `\int_if_even:nTF`. These functions are documented on page 93.)

12.6 Integer expression loops

`\int_while_do:nn` These are quite easy given the above functions. The `while` versions test first and then execute the body. The `do_while` does it the other way round.

```

8777 \cs_new:Npn \int_while_do:nn #1#2
8778 {
8779     \int_compare:nT {#1}
8780     {
8781         #2
8782         \int_while_do:nn {#1} {#2}
8783     }
8784 }
8785 \cs_new:Npn \int_until_do:nn #1#2
8786 {
8787     \int_compare:nF {#1}
8788     {
8789         #2
8790         \int_until_do:nn {#1} {#2}
8791     }
8792 }
8793 \cs_new:Npn \int_do_while:nn #1#2
8794 {

```

```

8795     #2
8796     \int_compare:nT {#1}
8797         { \int_do_while:nn {#1} {#2} }
8798     }
8799 \cs_new:Npn \int_do_until:nn #1#2
8800 {
8801     #2
8802     \int_compare:nF {#1}
8803         { \int_do_until:nn {#1} {#2} }
8804     }

```

(End definition for `\int_while_do:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 94.)

`\int_while_do:nNnn` As above but not using the more natural syntax.

```

\int_until_do:nNnn
\int_do_while:nNnn
\int_do_until:nNnn
8805 \cs_new:Npn \int_while_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
8806 {
8807     \int_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}
8808     {
8809         #4
8810         \int_while_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
8811     }
8812 }
8813 \cs_new:Npn \int_until_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
8814 {
8815     \int_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
8816     {
8817         #4
8818         \int_until_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
8819     }
8820 }
8821 \cs_new:Npn \int_do_while:nNnn #1#2#3#4
8822 {
8823     #4
8824     \int_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}
8825     { \int_do_while:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
8826 }
8827 \cs_new:Npn \int_do_until:nNnn #1#2#3#4
8828 {
8829     #4
8830     \int_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
8831     { \int_do_until:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
8832 }

```

(End definition for `\int_while_do:nNnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 94.)

12.7 Integer step functions

`\int_step_function:nnnN` Before all else, evaluate the initial value, step, and final value. Repeating a function by steps first needs a check on the direction of the steps. After that, do the function for the start value then step and loop around. It would be more symmetrical to test for a step size of zero before checking the sign, but we optimize for the most frequent case (positive step).

```

8833 \cs_new:Npn \int_step_function:nnnN #1#2#3
8834 {

```

```

8835     \exp_after:wN \_int_step:wwwN
8836     \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
8837     \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #2 \exp_after:wN ;
8838     \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #3 ;
8839 }
8840 \cs_new:Npn \_int_step:wwwN #1; #2; #3; #4
8841 {
8842     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > \c_zero_int
8843     { \_int_step:NwnnN > }
8844     {
8845         \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} = \c_zero_int
8846         {
8847             \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
8848             { kernel } { zero-step } {#4}
8849             \prg_break:
8850         }
8851         { \_int_step:NwnnN < }
8852     }
8853     #1 ; {#2} {#3} #4
8854     \prg_break_point:
8855 }
8856 \cs_new:Npn \_int_step:NwnnN #1#2 ; #3#4#5
8857 {
8858     \if_int_compare:w #2 #1 #4 \exp_stop_f:
8859     \prg_break:n
8860     \fi:
8861     #5 {#2}
8862     \exp_after:wN \_int_step:NwnnN
8863     \exp_after:wN #1
8864     \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #2 + #3 ; {#3} {#4} #5
8865 }
8866 \cs_new:Npn \int_step_function:nnN
8867 { \int_step_function:nnnN { 1 } { 1 } }
8868 \cs_new:Npn \int_step_function:nnN #1
8869 { \int_step_function:nnnN {#1} { 1 } }

```

(End definition for `\int_step_function:nnnN` and others. These functions are documented on page 95.)

`\int_step_inline:nn` The approach here is to build a function, with a global integer required to make the nesting safe (as seen in other in line functions), and map that function using `\int_step_function:nnnN`. We put a `\prg_break_point:Nn` so that `map_break` functions from other modules correctly decrement `\g__kernel_prg_map_int` before looking for their own break point. The first argument is `\scan_stop:`, so that no breaking function recognizes this break point as its own.

```

\int_step_inline:nnnN
\int_step_inline:nnnnN
\int_step_variable:nnN
\int_step_variable:nnnN
\_int_step:NNnnnn
8870 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_inline:nn
8871 { \int_step_inline:nnnn { 1 } { 1 } }
8872 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_inline:nnn #1
8873 { \int_step_inline:nnnn {#1} { 1 } }
8874 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_inline:nnnn
8875 {
8876     \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
8877     \exp_args:NNc \_int_step:NNnnnn
8878     \cs_gset_protected:Npn
8879     { \_int_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }

```

```

8880 }
8881 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_variable:nNn
8882 { \int_step_variable:nnnNn { 1 } { 1 } }
8883 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_variable:nnNn #1
8884 { \int_step_variable:nnnNn {#1} { 1 } }
8885 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_step_variable:nnnNn #1#2#3#4#5
8886 {
8887   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
8888   \exp_args:Nnc \__int_step:NNnnnn
8889     \cs_gset_protected:Npx
8890     { __int_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
8891     {#1}{#2}{#3}
8892     {
8893       \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N #4 {##1}
8894       \exp_not:n {#5}
8895     }
8896 }
8897 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__int_step:NNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
8898 {
8899   #1 #2 ##1 {#6}
8900   \int_step_function:nnnN {#3} {#4} {#5} #2
8901   \prg_break_point:Nn \scan_stop: { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
8902 }

```

(End definition for `\int_step_inline:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 95.)

12.8 Formatting integers

`\int_to_arabic:n` Nothing exciting here.

```

8903 \cs_new_eq:NN \int_to_arabic:n \int_eval:n

```

(End definition for `\int_to_arabic:n`. This function is documented on page 96.)

`\int_to_symbols:nnn` For conversion of integers to arbitrary symbols the method is in general as follows. The input number (#1) is compared to the total number of symbols available at each place (#2). If the input is larger than the total number of symbols available then the modulus is needed, with one added so that the positions don't have to number from zero. Using an f-type expansion, this is done so that the system is recursive. The actual conversion function therefore gets a 'nice' number at each stage. Of course, if the initial input was small enough then there is no problem and everything is easy.

```

8904 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_symbols:nnn #1#2#3
8905 {
8906   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} > {#2}
8907   {
8908     \exp_args:NNo \exp_args:No \__int_to_symbols:nnnn
8909     {
8910       \int_case:nn
8911       { 1 + \int_mod:nn { #1 - 1 } {#2} }
8912       {#3}
8913     }
8914     {#1} {#2} {#3}
8915   }
8916   { \int_case:nn {#1} {#3} }
8917 }

```

```

8918 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_symbols:nnnn #1#2#3#4
8919 {
8920   \exp_args:Nf \int_to_symbols:nnn
8921   { \int_div_truncate:nn { #2 - 1 } {#3} } {#3} {#4}
8922   #1
8923 }

```

(End definition for `\int_to_symbols:nnn` and `__int_to_symbols:nnnn`. This function is documented on page 96.)

`\int_to_alph:n` These both use the above function with input functions that make sense for the alphabet
`\int_to_Alph:n` in English.

```

8924 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_alph:n #1
8925 {
8926   \int_to_symbols:nnn {#1} { 26 }
8927   {
8928     { 1 } { a }
8929     { 2 } { b }
8930     { 3 } { c }
8931     { 4 } { d }
8932     { 5 } { e }
8933     { 6 } { f }
8934     { 7 } { g }
8935     { 8 } { h }
8936     { 9 } { i }
8937     { 10 } { j }
8938     { 11 } { k }
8939     { 12 } { l }
8940     { 13 } { m }
8941     { 14 } { n }
8942     { 15 } { o }
8943     { 16 } { p }
8944     { 17 } { q }
8945     { 18 } { r }
8946     { 19 } { s }
8947     { 20 } { t }
8948     { 21 } { u }
8949     { 22 } { v }
8950     { 23 } { w }
8951     { 24 } { x }
8952     { 25 } { y }
8953     { 26 } { z }
8954   }
8955 }
8956 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_Alph:n #1
8957 {
8958   \int_to_symbols:nnn {#1} { 26 }
8959   {
8960     { 1 } { A }
8961     { 2 } { B }
8962     { 3 } { C }
8963     { 4 } { D }
8964     { 5 } { E }
8965     { 6 } { F }

```

```

8966      { 7 } { G }
8967      { 8 } { H }
8968      { 9 } { I }
8969      { 10 } { J }
8970      { 11 } { K }
8971      { 12 } { L }
8972      { 13 } { M }
8973      { 14 } { N }
8974      { 15 } { O }
8975      { 16 } { P }
8976      { 17 } { Q }
8977      { 18 } { R }
8978      { 19 } { S }
8979      { 20 } { T }
8980      { 21 } { U }
8981      { 22 } { V }
8982      { 23 } { W }
8983      { 24 } { X }
8984      { 25 } { Y }
8985      { 26 } { Z }
8986    }
8987  }

```

(End definition for `\int_to_alph:n` and `\int_to_Alph:n`. These functions are documented on page 96.)

```

\int_to_base:nn Converting from base ten (#1) to a second base (#2) starts with computing #1: if it is
\int_to_Base:nn a complicated calculation, we shouldn't perform it twice. Then check the sign, store it,
\__int_to_base:nn either - or \c_empty_tl, and feed the absolute value to the next auxiliary function.
\__int_to_Base:nn
\__int_to_base:nnN 8988 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_base:nn #1
\__int_to_Base:nnN 8989 { \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_base:nn { \int_eval:n {#1} } }
\__int_to_base:nnN 8990 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_Base:nn #1
\__int_to_base:nnN 8991 { \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_Base:nn { \int_eval:n {#1} } }
\__int_to_Base:nnN 8992 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_base:nn #1#2
\__int_to_letter:n 8993 {
\__int_to_Letter:n 8994   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
8995     { \exp_args:No \__int_to_base:nnN { \use_none:n #1 } {#2} - }
8996     { \__int_to_base:nnN {#1} {#2} \c_empty_tl }
8997   }
8998 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Base:nn #1#2
8999   {
9000     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
9001     { \exp_args:No \__int_to_Base:nnN { \use_none:n #1 } {#2} - }
9002     { \__int_to_Base:nnN {#1} {#2} \c_empty_tl }
9003   }

```

Here, the idea is to provide a recursive system to deal with the input. The output is built up after the end of the function. At each pass, the value in `#1` is checked to see if it is less than the new base (`#2`). If it is, then it is converted directly, putting the sign back in front. On the other hand, if the value to convert is greater than or equal to the new base then the modulus and remainder values are found. The modulus is converted to a symbol and put on the right, and the remainder is carried forward to the next round.

```

9004 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_base:nnN #1#2#3
9005   {
9006     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < {#2}

```

```

9007     { \exp_last_unbraced:Nf #3 { \__int_to_letter:n {#1} } }
9008     {
9009         \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_base:nnnN
9010         { \__int_to_letter:n { \int_mod:nn {#1} {#2} } }
9011         {#1}
9012         {#2}
9013         #3
9014     }
9015 }
9016 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_base:nnnN #1#2#3#4
9017 {
9018     \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_base:nnN
9019     { \int_div_truncate:nn {#2} {#3} }
9020     {#3}
9021     #4
9022     #1
9023 }
9024 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Base:nnN #1#2#3
9025 {
9026     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < {#2}
9027     { \exp_last_unbraced:Nf #3 { \__int_to_Letter:n {#1} } }
9028     {
9029         \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_Base:nnnN
9030         { \__int_to_Letter:n { \int_mod:nn {#1} {#2} } }
9031         {#1}
9032         {#2}
9033         #3
9034     }
9035 }
9036 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Base:nnnN #1#2#3#4
9037 {
9038     \exp_args:Nf \__int_to_Base:nnN
9039     { \int_div_truncate:nn {#2} {#3} }
9040     {#3}
9041     #4
9042     #1
9043 }

```

Convert to a letter only if necessary, otherwise simply return the value unchanged. It would be cleaner to use `\int_case:nn`, but in our case, the cases are contiguous, so it is forty times faster to use the `\if_case:w` primitive. The first `\exp_after:wN` expands the conditional, jumping to the correct case, the second one expands after the resulting character to close the conditional. Since `#1` might be an expression, and not directly a single digit, we need to evaluate it properly, and expand the trailing `\fi:`.

```

9044 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_letter:n #1
9045 {
9046     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
9047     \if_case:w \__int_eval:w #1 - 10 \__int_eval_end:
9048     a
9049     \or: b
9050     \or: c
9051     \or: d
9052     \or: e
9053     \or: f

```

```

9054     \or: g
9055     \or: h
9056     \or: i
9057     \or: j
9058     \or: k
9059     \or: l
9060     \or: m
9061     \or: n
9062     \or: o
9063     \or: p
9064     \or: q
9065     \or: r
9066     \or: s
9067     \or: t
9068     \or: u
9069     \or: v
9070     \or: w
9071     \or: x
9072     \or: y
9073     \or: z
9074     \else: \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN \_int_eval_end:
9075     \fi:
9076   }
9077   \cs_new:Npn \_int_to_Letter:n #1
9078   {
9079     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
9080     \if_case:w \_int_eval:w #1 - 10 \_int_eval_end:
9081       A
9082     \or: B
9083     \or: C
9084     \or: D
9085     \or: E
9086     \or: F
9087     \or: G
9088     \or: H
9089     \or: I
9090     \or: J
9091     \or: K
9092     \or: L
9093     \or: M
9094     \or: N
9095     \or: O
9096     \or: P
9097     \or: Q
9098     \or: R
9099     \or: S
9100     \or: T
9101     \or: U
9102     \or: V
9103     \or: W
9104     \or: X
9105     \or: Y
9106     \or: Z
9107     \else: \int_value:w \_int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN \_int_eval_end:

```

```

9108     \fi:
9109   }

```

(End definition for \int_to_base:nn and others. These functions are documented on page 97.)

```

\int_to_bin:n  Wrappers around the generic function.
\int_to_hex:n  9110 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_bin:n #1
\int_to_Hex:n  9111 { \int_to_base:nn {#1} { 2 } }
\int_to_oct:n  9112 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_hex:n #1
               9113 { \int_to_base:nn {#1} { 16 } }
               9114 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_Hex:n #1
               9115 { \int_to_Base:nn {#1} { 16 } }
               9116 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_oct:n #1
               9117 { \int_to_base:nn {#1} { 8 } }

```

(End definition for \int_to_bin:n and others. These functions are documented on page 97.)

```

\int_to_roman:n The \__int_to_roman:w primitive creates tokens of category code 12 (other). Usually,
\int_to_Roman:n what is actually wanted is letters. The approach here is to convert the output of the
                  primitive into letters using appropriate control sequence names. That keeps everything
                  expandable. The loop is terminated by the conversion of the Q.
__int_to_roman:N 9118 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_roman:n #1
__int_to_roman:N 9119 {
__int_to_roman_i:w 9120   \exp_after:wN \__int_to_roman:N
__int_to_roman_v:w 9121   \__int_to_roman:w \int_eval:n {#1} Q
__int_to_roman_x:w 9122 }
__int_to_roman_l:w 9123 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman:N #1
__int_to_roman_c:w 9124 {
__int_to_roman_d:w 9125   \use:c { __int_to_roman_ #1 :w }
__int_to_roman_m:w 9126   \__int_to_roman:N
__int_to_roman_Q:w 9127 }
__int_to_Roman_i:w 9128 \cs_new:Npn \int_to_Roman:n #1
__int_to_Roman_v:w 9129 {
__int_to_Roman_x:w 9130   \exp_after:wN \__int_to_Roman_aux:N
__int_to_Roman_l:w 9131   \__int_to_roman:w \int_eval:n {#1} Q
__int_to_Roman_c:w 9132 }
__int_to_Roman_d:w 9133 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_aux:N #1
__int_to_Roman_m:w 9134 {
__int_to_Roman_Q:w 9135   \use:c { __int_to_Roman_ #1 :w }
9136   \__int_to_Roman_aux:N
9137 }
9138 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_i:w { i }
9139 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_v:w { v }
9140 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_x:w { x }
9141 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_l:w { l }
9142 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_c:w { c }
9143 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_d:w { d }
9144 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_m:w { m }
9145 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_roman_Q:w #1 { }
9146 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_i:w { I }
9147 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_v:w { V }
9148 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_x:w { X }
9149 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_l:w { L }
9150 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_c:w { C }

```

```

9151 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_d:w { D }
9152 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_m:w { M }
9153 \cs_new:Npn \__int_to_Roman_Q:w #1 { }

```

(End definition for `\int_to_roman:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 97.)

12.9 Converting from other formats to integers

`__int_pass_signs:wn` Called as `__int_pass_signs:wn <signs and digits> \q_stop {<code>}`, this function leaves in the input stream any sign it finds, then inserts the `<code>` before the first non-sign token (and removes `\q_stop`). More precisely, it deletes any + and passes any - to the input stream, hence should be called in an integer expression.

```

9154 \cs_new:Npn \__int_pass_signs:wn #1
9155 {
9156   \if:w + \if:w - \exp_not:N #1 + \fi: \exp_not:N #1
9157   \exp_after:wN \__int_pass_signs:wn
9158   \else:
9159     \exp_after:wN \__int_pass_signs_end:wn
9160     \exp_after:wN #1
9161   \fi:
9162 }
9163 \cs_new:Npn \__int_pass_signs_end:wn #1 \q_stop #2 { #2 #1 }

```

(End definition for `__int_pass_signs:wn` and `__int_pass_signs_end:wn`.)

`\int_from_alph:n` First take care of signs then loop through the input using the recursion quarks. The `__int_from_alph:nN` auxiliary collects in its first argument the value obtained so far, and the auxiliary `__int_from_alph:N` converts one letter to an expression which evaluates to the correct number.

```

9164 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_alph:n #1
9165 {
9166   \int_eval:n
9167   {
9168     \exp_after:wN \__int_pass_signs:wn \tl_to_str:n {#1}
9169     \q_stop { \__int_from_alph:nN { 0 } }
9170     \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
9171   }
9172 }
9173 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_alph:nN #1#2
9174 {
9175   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2 {#1}
9176   \exp_args:Nf \__int_from_alph:nN
9177   { \int_eval:n { #1 * 26 + \__int_from_alph:N #2 } }
9178 }
9179 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_alph:N #1
9180 { '#1 - \int_compare:nNnTF { '#1 } < { 91 } { 64 } { 96 } }

```

(End definition for `\int_from_alph:n`, `__int_from_alph:nN`, and `__int_from_alph:N`. This function is documented on page 97.)

`\int_from_base:nn` Leave the signs into the integer expression, then loop through characters, collecting the value found so far in the first argument of `__int_from_base:nnN`. To convert a single character, `__int_from_base:N` checks first for digits, then distinguishes lower from

upper case letters, turning them into the appropriate number. Note that this auxiliary does not use `\int_eval:n`, hence is not safe for general use.

```

9181 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_base:nn #1#2
9182 {
9183   \int_eval:n
9184   {
9185     \exp_after:wN \__int_pass_signs:wn \tl_to_str:n {#1}
9186     \q_stop { \__int_from_base:nnN { 0 } {#2} }
9187     \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
9188   }
9189 }
9190 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_base:nnN #1#2#3
9191 {
9192   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #3 {#1}
9193   \exp_args:Nf \__int_from_base:nnN
9194   { \int_eval:n { #1 * #2 + \__int_from_base:N #3 } }
9195   {#2}
9196 }
9197 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_base:N #1
9198 {
9199   \int_compare:nNnTF { '#1 } < { 58 }
9200   {#1}
9201   { '#1 - \int_compare:nNnTF { '#1 } < { 91 } { 55 } { 87 } }
9202 }

```

(End definition for `\int_from_base:nn`, `__int_from_base:nnN`, and `__int_from_base:N`. This function is documented on page 98.)

`\int_from_bin:n` Wrappers around the generic function.

```

\int_from_hex:n
\int_from_oct:n
9203 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_bin:n #1
9204 { \int_from_base:nn {#1} { 2 } }
9205 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_hex:n #1
9206 { \int_from_base:nn {#1} { 16 } }
9207 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_oct:n #1
9208 { \int_from_base:nn {#1} { 8 } }

```

(End definition for `\int_from_bin:n`, `\int_from_hex:n`, and `\int_from_oct:n`. These functions are documented on page 98.)

<code>\c__int_from_roman_i_int</code>	Constants used to convert from Roman numerals to integers.
<code>\c__int_from_roman_v_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_x_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_l_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_c_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_d_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_m_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_I_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_V_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_X_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_L_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_C_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_D_int</code>	
<code>\c__int_from_roman_M_int</code>	

```

9209 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_i_int } { 1 }
9210 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_v_int } { 5 }
9211 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_x_int } { 10 }
9212 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_l_int } { 50 }
9213 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_c_int } { 100 }
9214 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_d_int } { 500 }
9215 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_m_int } { 1000 }
9216 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_I_int } { 1 }
9217 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_V_int } { 5 }
9218 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_X_int } { 10 }
9219 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_L_int } { 50 }
9220 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_C_int } { 100 }
9221 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_D_int } { 500 }
9222 \int_const:cn { c__int_from_roman_M_int } { 1000 }

```

(End definition for `\c__int_from_roman_i_int` and others.)

`\int_from_roman:n` The method here is to iterate through the input, finding the appropriate value for each letter and building up a sum. This is then evaluated by \TeX . If any unknown letter is found, skip to the closing parenthesis and insert `*0-1` afterwards, to replace the value by -1 .

```

9223 \cs_new:Npn \int_from_roman:n #1
9224 {
9225   \int_eval:n
9226   {
9227     (
9228       0
9229       \exp_after:wN \__int_from_roman:NN \tl_to_str:n {#1}
9230       \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
9231     )
9232   }
9233 }
9234 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_roman:NN #1#2
9235 {
9236   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
9237   \int_if_exist:cF { c__int_from_roman_ #1 _int }
9238   { \__int_from_roman_error:w }
9239   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
9240   { + \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #1 _int } }
9241   \int_if_exist:cF { c__int_from_roman_ #2 _int }
9242   { \__int_from_roman_error:w }
9243   \int_compare:nNnTF
9244   { \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #1 _int } }
9245   <
9246   { \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #2 _int } }
9247   {
9248     + \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #2 _int }
9249     - \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #1 _int }
9250     \__int_from_roman:NN
9251   }
9252   {
9253     + \use:c { c__int_from_roman_ #1 _int }
9254     \__int_from_roman:NN #2
9255   }
9256 }
9257 \cs_new:Npn \__int_from_roman_error:w #1 \q_recursion_stop #2
9258 { #2 * 0 - 1 }

```

(End definition for `\int_from_roman:n`, `__int_from_roman:NN`, and `__int_from_roman_error:w`. This function is documented on page 98.)

12.10 Viewing integer

`\int_show:N` Diagnostics.
`\int_show:c` 9259 \cs_new_eq:NN \int_show:N __kernel_register_show:N
`__int_show:nN` 9260 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_show:N { c }

(End definition for `\int_show:N` and `__int_show:nN`. This function is documented on page 99.)

\int_show:n We don't use the T_EX primitive `\showthe` to show integer expressions: this gives a more unified output.

```
9261 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_show:n
9262 { \msg_show_eval:Nn \int_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\int_show:n`. This function is documented on page 99.)

\int_log:N Diagnostics.

```
\int_log:c 9263 \cs_new_eq:NN \int_log:N \__kernel_register_log:N
9264 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \int_log:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\int_log:N`. This function is documented on page 99.)

\int_log:n Similar to `\int_show:n`.

```
9265 \cs_new_protected:Npn \int_log:n
9266 { \msg_log_eval:Nn \int_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\int_log:n`. This function is documented on page 99.)

12.11 Random integers

\int_rand:nn Defined in `l3fp-random`.

(End definition for `\int_rand:nn`. This function is documented on page 98.)

12.12 Constant integers

\c_zero_int The zero is defined in `l3basics`.

```
\c_one_int 9267 \int_const:Nn \c_one_int { 1 }
```

(End definition for `\c_zero_int` and `\c_one_int`. These variables are documented on page 99.)

\c_max_int The largest number allowed is $2^{31} - 1$

```
9268 \int_const:Nn \c_max_int { 2 147 483 647 }
```

(End definition for `\c_max_int`. This variable is documented on page 99.)

\c_max_char_int The largest character code is 1114111 (hexadecimal 10FFFF) in X_ƎT_EX and LuaT_EX and 255 in other engines. In many places pT_EX and upT_EX support larger character codes but for instance the values of `\lccode` are restricted to $[0, 255]$.

```
9269 \int_const:Nn \c_max_char_int
9270 {
9271   \if_int_odd:w 0
9272     \cs_if_exist:NT \tex luatexversion:D { 1 }
9273     \cs_if_exist:NT \tex XeTeXversion:D { 1 } ~
9274     "10FFFF
9275   \else:
9276     "FF
9277   \fi:
9278 }
```

(End definition for `\c_max_char_int`. This variable is documented on page 99.)

12.13 Scratch integers

`\l_tmpa_int` We provide two local and two global scratch counters, maybe we need more or less.

```
\l_tmpb_int 9279 \int_new:N \l_tmpa_int
\g_tmpa_int 9280 \int_new:N \l_tmpb_int
\g_tmpb_int 9281 \int_new:N \g_tmpa_int
           9282 \int_new:N \g_tmpb_int
```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_int` and others. These variables are documented on page 99.)

12.14 Integers for earlier modules

<@@=seq>

```
\l__int_internal_a_int
\l__int_internal_b_int 9283 \int_new:N \l__int_internal_a_int
                     9284 \int_new:N \l__int_internal_b_int
```

(End definition for `\l__int_internal_a_int` and `\l__int_internal_b_int`.)

```
9285 </initex | package>
```

13 l3flag implementation

```
9286 <*initex | package>
```

```
9287 <@@=flag>
```

The following test files are used for this code: `m3flag001`.

13.1 Non-expandable flag commands

The height h of a flag (initially zero) is stored by setting control sequences of the form `\flag <name> <integer>` to `\relax` for $0 \leq \langle integer \rangle < h$. When a flag is raised, a “trap” function `\flag <name>` is called. The existence of this function is also used to test for the existence of a flag.

`\flag_new:n` For each flag, we define a “trap” function, which by default simply increases the flag by 1 by letting the appropriate control sequence to `\relax`. This can be done expandably!

```
9288 \cs_new_protected:Npn \flag_new:n #1
9289 {
9290   \cs_new:cpn { flag~#1 } ##1 ;
9291   { \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \cs:w flag~#1~##1 \cs_end: }
9292 }
```

(End definition for `\flag_new:n`. This function is documented on page 102.)

`\flag_clear:n` `__flag_clear:wn` Undefine control sequences, starting from the 0 flag, upwards, until reaching an undefined control sequence. We don’t use `\cs_undefine:c` because that would act globally. When the option `check-declarations` is used, check for the function defined by `\flag_new:n`.

```
9293 \cs_new_protected:Npn \flag_clear:n #1 { \__flag_clear:wn 0 ; {#1} }
9294 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__flag_clear:wn #1 ; #2
9295 {
9296   \if_cs_exist:w flag~#2~#1 \cs_end:
9297   \cs_set_eq:cN { flag~#2~#1 } \tex_undefined:D
9298   \exp_after:wN \__flag_clear:wn
```

```

9299     \int_value:w \int_eval:w 1 + #1
9300   \else:
9301     \use_i:nnn
9302   \fi:
9303   ; {#2}
9304 }

```

(End definition for `\flag_clear:n` and `__flag_clear:wn`. This function is documented on page 102.)

`\flag_clear_new:n` As for other datatypes, clear the $\langle flag \rangle$ or create a new one, as appropriate.

```

9305 \cs_new_protected:Npn \flag_clear_new:n #1
9306 { \flag_if_exist:nTF {#1} { \flag_clear:n } { \flag_new:n } {#1} }

```

(End definition for `\flag_clear_new:n`. This function is documented on page 102.)

`\flag_show:n` Show the height (terminal or log file) using appropriate `l3msg` auxiliaries.

```

\flag_log:n
\__flag_show:Nn
9307 \cs_new_protected:Npn \flag_show:n { \__flag_show:Nn \tl_show:n }
9308 \cs_new_protected:Npn \flag_log:n { \__flag_show:Nn \tl_log:n }
9309 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__flag_show:Nn #1#2
9310 {
9311   \exp_args:Nc \__kernel_chk_defined:NT { flag~#2 }
9312   {
9313     \exp_args:Nx #1
9314     { \tl_to_str:n { flag~#2~height } = \flag_height:n {#2} }
9315   }
9316 }

```

(End definition for `\flag_show:n`, `\flag_log:n`, and `__flag_show:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 102.)

13.2 Expandable flag commands

`\flag_if_exist_p:n` A flag exist if the corresponding trap `\flag $\langle flag name \rangle$:n` is defined.

```

\flag_if_exist:nTF
9317 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \flag_if_exist:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
9318 {
9319   \cs_if_exist:cTF { flag~#1 }
9320   { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
9321 }

```

(End definition for `\flag_if_exist:nTF`. This function is documented on page 103.)

`\flag_if_raised_p:n` Test if the flag has a non-zero height, by checking the 0 control sequence.

```

\flag_if_raised:nTF
9322 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \flag_if_raised:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
9323 {
9324   \if_cs_exist:w flag~#1~0 \cs_end:
9325   \prg_return_true:
9326   \else:
9327   \prg_return_false:
9328   \fi:
9329 }

```

(End definition for `\flag_if_raised:nTF`. This function is documented on page 103.)

\flag_height:n Extract the value of the flag by going through all of the control sequences starting from 0.

```

9330 \cs_new:Npn \flag_height:n #1 { \__flag_height_loop:wn 0; {#1} }
9331 \cs_new:Npn \__flag_height_loop:wn #1 ; #2
9332 {
9333   \if_cs_exist:w flag~#2~#1 \cs_end:
9334   \exp_after:wN \__flag_height_loop:wn \int_value:w \int_eval:w 1 +
9335   \else:
9336   \exp_after:wN \__flag_height_end:wn
9337   \fi:
9338   #1 ; {#2}
9339 }
9340 \cs_new:Npn \__flag_height_end:wn #1 ; #2 {#1}

```

(End definition for \flag_height:n, __flag_height_loop:wn, and __flag_height_end:wn. This function is documented on page 103.)

\flag_raise:n Simply apply the trap to the height, after expanding the latter.

```

9341 \cs_new:Npn \flag_raise:n #1
9342 {
9343   \cs:w flag~#1 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
9344   \int_value:w \flag_height:n {#1} ;
9345 }

```

(End definition for \flag_raise:n. This function is documented on page 103.)

```

9346 </initex | package>

```

14 l3prg implementation

The following test files are used for this code: m3prg001.lvt,m3prg002.lvt,m3prg003.lvt.

```

9347 <*initex | package>

```

14.1 Primitive conditionals

\if_bool:N Those two primitive TeX conditionals are synonyms.
\if_predicate:w

```

9348 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_bool:N \tex_ifodd:D
9349 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_predicate:w \tex_ifodd:D

```

(End definition for \if_bool:N and \if_predicate:w. These functions are documented on page 112.)

14.2 Defining a set of conditional functions

These are all defined in l3basics, as they are needed “early”. This is just a reminder!

(End definition for \prg_set_conditional:Npnn and others. These functions are documented on page 104.)

```

\prg_set_conditional:Npnn
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn
\prg_set_protected_conditional:Npnn
\prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn
\prg_set_conditional:Nnn
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn
\prg_set_protected_conditional:Nnn
\prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn
\prg_set_eq_conditional:NNn
\prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn
\prg_return_true:
\prg_return_false:

```

14.3 The boolean data type

9350 <@@=bool>

\bool_new:N Boolean variables have to be initiated when they are created. Other than that there is not much to say here.

\bool_new:c

```

9351 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_new:N #1 { \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \c_false_bool }
9352 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\bool_new:N`. This function is documented on page 106.)

\bool_const:Nn A merger between `\tl_const:Nn` and `\bool_set:Nn`.

\bool_const:cn

```

9353 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_const:Nn #1#2
9354 {
9355   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
9356   \tex_global:D \tex_chardef:D #1 = \bool_if_p:n {#2}
9357 }
9358 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_const:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\bool_const:Nn`. This function is documented on page 107.)

\bool_set_true:N Setting is already pretty easy. When `check-declarations` is active, the definitions are patched to make sure the boolean exists. This is needed because booleans are not based on token lists nor on T_EX registers.

\bool_set_true:c

\bool_gset_true:N

\bool_set_false:N

\bool_set_false:c

\bool_gset_false:N

\bool_gset_false:c

```

9359 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_set_true:N #1
9360 { \cs_set_eq:NN #1 \c_true_bool }
9361 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_set_false:N #1
9362 { \cs_set_eq:NN #1 \c_false_bool }
9363 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_gset_true:N #1
9364 { \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_true_bool }
9365 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_gset_false:N #1
9366 { \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_false_bool }
9367 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_set_true:N { c }
9368 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_set_false:N { c }
9369 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_gset_true:N { c }
9370 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_gset_false:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\bool_set_true:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 107.)

\bool_set_eq:NN The usual copy code. While it would be cleaner semantically to copy the `\cs_set_eq:NN` family of functions, we copy `\tl_set_eq:NN` because that has the correct checking code.

\bool_set_eq:cN

\bool_set_eq:Nc

\bool_set_eq:cc

\bool_gset_eq:NN

\bool_gset_eq:cN

\bool_gset_eq:Nc

\bool_gset_eq:cc

```

9371 \cs_new_eq:NN \bool_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN
9372 \cs_new_eq:NN \bool_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN
9373 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_set_eq:NN { Nc, cN, cc }
9374 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_gset_eq:NN { Nc, cN, cc }

```

(End definition for `\bool_set_eq:NN` and `\bool_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 107.)

\bool_set:Nn This function evaluates a boolean expression and assigns the first argument the meaning `\c_true_bool` or `\c_false_bool`. Again, we include some checking code. It is important to evaluate the expression before applying the `\chardef` primitive, because that primitive sets the left-hand side to `\scan_stop:` before looking for the right-hand side.

\bool_set:cn

\bool_gset:Nn

\bool_gset:cn

```

9375 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_set:Nn #1#2
9376 {

```

```

9377 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNf
9378 \tex_chardef:D #1 = { \bool_if_p:n {#2} }
9379 }
9380 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_gset:Nn #1#2
9381 {
9382 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNf
9383 \tex_global:D \tex_chardef:D #1 = { \bool_if_p:n {#2} }
9384 }
9385 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_set:Nn { c }
9386 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_gset:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\bool_set:Nn` and `\bool_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 107.)

`\bool_if_p:N` Straight forward here. We could optimize here if we wanted to as the boolean can just be input directly.

```

\bool_if_p:c
\bool_if:NTF
\bool_if:cTF
9387 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_if:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
9388 {
9389 \if_bool:N #1
9390 \prg_return_true:
9391 \else:
9392 \prg_return_false:
9393 \fi:
9394 }
9395 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \bool_if:N { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\bool_if:N`. This function is documented on page 107.)

`\bool_show:n` Show the truth value of the boolean, as true or false.

```

\bool_log:n
\__bool_to_str:n
9396 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_show:n
9397 { \msg_show_eval:Nn \__bool_to_str:n }
9398 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_log:n
9399 { \msg_log_eval:Nn \__bool_to_str:n }
9400 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_to_str:n #1
9401 { \bool_if:nTF {#1} { true } { false } }

```

(End definition for `\bool_show:n`, `\bool_log:n`, and `__bool_to_str:n`. These functions are documented on page 107.)

`\bool_show:N` Show the truth value of the boolean, as true or false.

```

\bool_show:c
\bool_log:N
\bool_log:c
\__bool_show:NN
9402 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_show:N { \__bool_show:NN \tl_show:n }
9403 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_show:N { c }
9404 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_log:N { \__bool_show:NN \tl_log:n }
9405 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_log:N { c }
9406 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__bool_show:NN #1#2
9407 {
9408 \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
9409 { \exp_args:Nx #1 { \token_to_str:N #2 = \__bool_to_str:n {#2} } }
9410 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_show:N`, `\bool_log:N`, and `__bool_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 107.)

`\l_tmpa_bool` A few booleans just if you need them.

```

\l_tmpb_bool
\g_tmpa_bool
\g_tmpb_bool
9411 \bool_new:N \l_tmpa_bool
9412 \bool_new:N \l_tmpb_bool
9413 \bool_new:N \g_tmpa_bool
9414 \bool_new:N \g_tmpb_bool

```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_bool` and others. These variables are documented on page 108.)

```

\bool_if_exist_p:N Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.
\bool_if_exist_p:c 9415 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \bool_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\bool_if_exist:NTF 9416 { TF , T , F , p }
\bool_if_exist:cTF 9417 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \bool_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
9418 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for `\bool_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 108.)

14.4 Boolean expressions

`\bool_if_p:n` Evaluating the truth value of a list of predicates is done using an input syntax somewhat similar to the one found in other programming languages with `(` and `)` for grouping, `!` for logical “Not”, `&&` for logical “And” and `||` for logical “Or”. However, they perform eager evaluation. We shall use the terms Not, And, Or, Open and Close for these operations.

Any expression is terminated by a Close operation. Evaluation happens from left to right in the following manner using a `GetNext` function:

- If an Open is seen, start evaluating a new expression using the `Eval` function and call `GetNext` again.
- If a Not is seen, remove the `!` and call a `GetNext` function with the logic reversed.
- If none of the above, reinsert the token found (this is supposed to be a predicate function) in front of an `Eval` function, which evaluates it to the boolean value `<true>` or `<false>`.

The `Eval` function then contains a post-processing operation which grabs the instruction following the predicate. This is either And, Or or Close. In each case the truth value is used to determine where to go next. The following situations can arise:

`<true>`**And** Current truth value is true, logical And seen, continue with `GetNext` to examine truth value of next boolean (sub-)expression.

`<false>`**And** Current truth value is false, logical And seen, stop using the values of predicates within this sub-expression until the next Close. Then return `<false>`.

`<true>`**Or** Current truth value is true, logical Or seen, stop using the values of predicates within this sub-expression until the nearest Close. Then return `<true>`.

`<false>`**Or** Current truth value is false, logical Or seen, continue with `GetNext` to examine truth value of next boolean (sub-)expression.

`<true>`**Close** Current truth value is true, Close seen, return `<true>`.

`<false>`**Close** Current truth value is false, Close seen, return `<false>`.

```

9419 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_if:n #1 { T , F , TF }
9420 {
9421   \if_predicate:w \bool_if_p:n {#1}
9422   \prg_return_true:
9423   \else:
9424     \prg_return_false:
9425   \fi:
9426 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_if:nTF`. This function is documented on page 109.)

`\bool_if_p:n` To speed up the case of a single predicate, `f-expand` and check whether the result is one token (possibly surrounded by spaces), which must be `\c_true_bool` or `\c_false_bool`. We use a version of `\tl_if_single:nTF` optimized for speed since we know that an empty `#1` is an error. The auxiliary `__bool_if_p_aux:w` removes the trailing parenthesis and gets rid of any space. For the general case, first issue a `\group_align_safe_begin:` as we are using `&&` as syntax shorthand for the And operation and we need to hide it for `TeX`. This group is closed after `__bool_get_next:NN` returns `\c_true_bool` or `\c_false_bool`. That function requires the trailing parenthesis to know where the expression ends.

```

9427 \cs_new:Npn \bool_if_p:n { \exp_args:Nf \__bool_if_p:n }
9428 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_if_p:n #1
9429 {
9430   \tl_if_empty:oT { \use_none:nn #1 . } { \__bool_if_p_aux:w }
9431   \group_align_safe_begin:
9432   \exp_after:wN
9433   \group_align_safe_end:
9434   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w % (
9435   \__bool_get_next:NN \use_i:nnnn #1 )
9436 }
9437 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_if_p_aux:w #1 \use_i:nnnn #2#3 {#2}

```

(End definition for `\bool_if_p:n`, `__bool_if_p:n`, and `__bool_if_p_aux:w`. This function is documented on page 109.)

`__bool_get_next:NN` The GetNext operation. Its first argument is `\use_i:nnnn`, `\use_ii:nnnn`, `\use_iii:nnnn`, or `\use_iv:nnnn` (we call these “states”). In the first state, this function eventually expand to the truth value `\c_true_bool` or `\c_false_bool` of the expression which follows until the next unmatched closing parenthesis. For instance “`__bool_get_next:NN \use_i:nnnn \c_true_bool && \c_true_bool)`” (including the closing parenthesis) expands to `\c_true_bool`. In the second state (after a `!`) the logic is reversed. We call these two states “normal” and the next two “skipping”. In the third state (after `\c_true_bool||`) it always returns `\c_true_bool`. In the fourth state (after `\c_false_bool&&`) it always returns `\c_false_bool` and also stops when encountering `||`, not only parentheses. This code itself is a switch: if what follows is neither `!` nor `(`, we assume it is a predicate.

```

9438 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_get_next:NN #1#2
9439 {
9440   \use:c
9441   {
9442     __bool_
9443     \if_meaning:w !#2 ! \else: \if_meaning:w (#2 ( \else: p \fi: \fi:
9444     :Nw
9445   }
9446   #1 #2
9447 }

```

(End definition for `__bool_get_next:NN`.)

`__bool_!:Nw` The Not operation reverses the logic: it discards the `!` token and calls the GetNext operation with the appropriate first argument. Namely the first and second states are interchanged, but after `\c_true_bool||` or `\c_false_bool&&` the `!` is ignored.

```

9448 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_!:Nw } #1#2
9449 {
9450   \exp_after:wN \__bool_get_next:NN
9451   #1 \use_ii:nnnn \use_i:nnnn \use_iii:nnnn \use_iv:nnnn
9452 }

```

(End definition for __bool_!:Nw.)

__bool_(:Nw The Open operation starts a sub-expression after discarding the open parenthesis. This is done by calling GetNext (which eventually discards the corresponding closing parenthesis), with a post-processing step which looks for And, Or or Close after the group.

```

9453 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_(:Nw } #1#2
9454 {
9455   \exp_after:wN \__bool_choose:NNN \exp_after:wN #1
9456   \int_value:w \__bool_get_next:NN \use_i:nnnn
9457 }

```

(End definition for __bool_(:Nw.)

__bool_p:Nw If what follows GetNext is neither ! nor (, evaluate the predicate using the primitive \int_value:w. The canonical true and false values have numerical values 1 and 0 respectively. Look for And, Or or Close afterwards.

```

9458 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_p:Nw } #1
9459 { \exp_after:wN \__bool_choose:NNN \exp_after:wN #1 \int_value:w }

```

(End definition for __bool_p:Nw.)

__bool_choose:NNN The arguments are #1: a function such as \use_i:nnnn, #2: 0 or 1 encoding the current truth value, #3: the next operation, And, Or or Close. We distinguish three cases according to a combination of #1 and #2. Case 2 is when #1 is \use_iii:nnnn (state 3), namely after \c_true_bool ||. Case 1 is when #1 is \use_i:nnnn and #2 is true or when #1 is \use_ii:nnnn and #2 is false, for instance for !\c_false_bool. Case 0 includes the same with true/false interchanged and the case where #1 is \use_iv:nnnn namely after \c_false_bool &&.

__bool_)_0: When seeing) the current subexpression is done, leave the appropriate boolean.

__bool_)_1: When seeing & in case 0 go into state 4, equivalent to having seen \c_false_bool &&.

__bool_)_2: In case 1, namely when the argument is true and we are in a normal state continue in the normal state 1. In case 2, namely when skipping alternatives in an Or, continue in the same state. When seeing | in case 0, continue in a normal state; in particular stop skipping for \c_false_bool && because that binds more tightly than ||. In the other two cases start skipping for \c_true_bool ||.

```

9460 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_choose:NNN #1#2#3
9461 {
9462   \use:c
9463   {
9464     __bool_ \token_to_str:N #3 _
9465     #1 #2 { \if_meaning:w 0 #2 1 \else: 0 \fi: } 2 0 :
9466   }
9467 }
9468 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_)_0: } { \c_false_bool }
9469 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_)_1: } { \c_true_bool }
9470 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_)_2: } { \c_true_bool }
9471 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_&_0: } & { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_iv:nnnn }

```

```

9472 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_&_1: } & { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_i:nnnn }
9473 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_&_2: } & { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_iii:nnnn }
9474 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_|_0: } | { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_i:nnnn }
9475 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_|_1: } | { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_iii:nnnn }
9476 \cs_new:cpn { __bool_|_2: } | { \__bool_get_next:NN \use_iii:nnnn }

```

(End definition for __bool_choose:NNN and others.)

\bool_lazy_all_p:n Go through the list of expressions, stopping whenever an expression is **false**. If the end
\bool_lazy_all:nTF is reached without finding any false expression, then the result is true.

```

\__bool_lazy_all:n
9477 \cs_new:Npn \bool_lazy_all_p:n #1
9478 { \__bool_lazy_all:n #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop }
9479 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_lazy_all:n #1 { T , F , TF }
9480 {
9481   \if_predicate:w \bool_lazy_all_p:n {#1}
9482   \prg_return_true:
9483   \else:
9484     \prg_return_false:
9485   \fi:
9486 }
9487 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_lazy_all:n #1
9488 {
9489   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn {#1} { \c_true_bool }
9490   \bool_if:nF {#1}
9491   { \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw { \c_false_bool } }
9492   \__bool_lazy_all:n
9493 }

```

(End definition for \bool_lazy_all:nTF and __bool_lazy_all:n. This function is documented on page 109.)

\bool_lazy_and_p:n Only evaluate the second expression if the first is true. Note that #2 must be removed
\bool_lazy_and:nnTF as an argument, not just by skipping to the \else: branch of the conditional since #2 may contain unbalanced TeX conditionals.

```

9494 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_lazy_and:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
9495 {
9496   \if_predicate:w
9497     \bool_if:nTF {#1} { \bool_if_p:n {#2} } { \c_false_bool }
9498   \prg_return_true:
9499   \else:
9500     \prg_return_false:
9501   \fi:
9502 }

```

(End definition for \bool_lazy_and:nnTF. This function is documented on page 109.)

\bool_lazy_any_p:n Go through the list of expressions, stopping whenever an expression is **true**. If the end
\bool_lazy_any:nTF is reached without finding any true expression, then the result is false.

```

\__bool_lazy_any:n
9503 \cs_new:Npn \bool_lazy_any_p:n #1
9504 { \__bool_lazy_any:n #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop }
9505 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_lazy_any:n #1 { T , F , TF }
9506 {
9507   \if_predicate:w \bool_lazy_any_p:n {#1}
9508   \prg_return_true:

```

```

9509     \else:
9510         \prg_return_false:
9511     \fi:
9512 }
9513 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_lazy_any:n #1
9514 {
9515     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn {#1} { \c_false_bool }
9516     \bool_if:nT {#1}
9517     { \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw { \c_true_bool } }
9518     \__bool_lazy_any:n
9519 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_lazy_any:nTF` and `__bool_lazy_any:n`. This function is documented on page 110.)

`\bool_lazy_or_p:nn` Only evaluate the second expression if the first is false.

```

\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
9520 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_lazy_or:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
9521 {
9522     \if_predicate:w
9523         \bool_if:nTF {#1} { \c_true_bool } { \bool_if_p:n {#2} }
9524         \prg_return_true:
9525     \else:
9526         \prg_return_false:
9527     \fi:
9528 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_lazy_or:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 110.)

`\bool_not_p:n` The Not variant just reverses the outcome of `\bool_if_p:n`. Can be optimized but this is nice and simple and according to the implementation plan. Not even particularly useful to have it when the infix notation is easier to use.

```

9529 \cs_new:Npn \bool_not_p:n #1 { \bool_if_p:n { ! ( #1 ) } }

```

(End definition for `\bool_not_p:n`. This function is documented on page 110.)

`\bool_xor_p:nn` Exclusive or. If the boolean expressions have same truth value, return **false**, otherwise
`\bool_xor:nnTF` return **true**.

```

9530 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \bool_xor:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
9531 {
9532     \bool_if:nT {#1} \reverse_if:N
9533     \if_predicate:w \bool_if_p:n {#2}
9534         \prg_return_true:
9535     \else:
9536         \prg_return_false:
9537     \fi:
9538 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_xor:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 110.)

14.5 Logical loops

`\bool_while_do:Nn` A while loop where the boolean is tested before executing the statement. The “while” version executes the code as long as the boolean is true; the “until” version executes the code as long as the boolean is false.

```
\bool_while_do:cn
\bool_while_do:Nn
\bool_until_do:Nn
\bool_until_do:cn
9539 \cs_new:Npn \bool_while_do:Nn #1#2
9540   { \bool_if:NT #1 { #2 \bool_while_do:Nn #1 {#2} } }
9541 \cs_new:Npn \bool_until_do:Nn #1#2
9542   { \bool_if:NF #1 { #2 \bool_until_do:Nn #1 {#2} } }
9543 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_while_do:Nn { c }
9544 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_until_do:Nn { c }
```

(End definition for \bool_while_do:Nn and \bool_until_do:Nn. These functions are documented on page 110.)

`\bool_do_while:Nn` A do-while loop where the body is performed at least once and the boolean is tested after executing the body. Otherwise identical to the above functions.

```
\bool_do_while:Nn
\bool_do_while:cn
\bool_do_until:Nn
\bool_do_until:cn
9545 \cs_new:Npn \bool_do_while:Nn #1#2
9546   { #2 \bool_if:NT #1 { \bool_do_while:Nn #1 {#2} } }
9547 \cs_new:Npn \bool_do_until:Nn #1#2
9548   { #2 \bool_if:NF #1 { \bool_do_until:Nn #1 {#2} } }
9549 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_do_while:Nn { c }
9550 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_do_until:Nn { c }
```

(End definition for \bool_do_while:Nn and \bool_do_until:Nn. These functions are documented on page 110.)

`\bool_while_do:nn` Loop functions with the test either before or after the first body expansion.

```
\bool_do_while:nn
\bool_until_do:nn
\bool_do_until:nn
9551 \cs_new:Npn \bool_while_do:nn #1#2
9552   {
9553     \bool_if:nT {#1}
9554     {
9555       #2
9556       \bool_while_do:nn {#1} {#2}
9557     }
9558   }
9559 \cs_new:Npn \bool_do_while:nn #1#2
9560   {
9561     #2
9562     \bool_if:nT {#1} { \bool_do_while:nn {#1} {#2} }
9563   }
9564 \cs_new:Npn \bool_until_do:nn #1#2
9565   {
9566     \bool_if:nF {#1}
9567     {
9568       #2
9569       \bool_until_do:nn {#1} {#2}
9570     }
9571   }
9572 \cs_new:Npn \bool_do_until:nn #1#2
9573   {
9574     #2
9575     \bool_if:nF {#1} { \bool_do_until:nn {#1} {#2} }
9576   }
```

(End definition for \bool_while_do:nn and others. These functions are documented on page 111.)

14.6 Producing multiple copies

9577 <@@=prg>

\prg_replicate:nn

This function uses a cascading csname technique by David Kastrup (who else :-)

The idea is to make the input 25 result in first adding five, and then 20 copies of the code to be replicated. The technique uses cascading csnames which means that we start building several csnames so we end up with a list of functions to be called in reverse order. This is important here (and other places) because it means that we can for instance make the function that inserts five copies of something to also hand down ten to the next function in line. This is exactly what happens here: in the example with 25 then the next function is the one that inserts two copies but it sees the ten copies handed down by the previous function. In order to avoid the last function to insert say, 100 copies of the original argument just to gobble them again we define separate functions to be inserted first. These functions also close the expansion of `\exp:w`, which ensures that `\prg_replicate:nn` only requires two steps of expansion.

This function has one flaw though: Since it constantly passes down ten copies of its previous argument it severely affects the main memory once you start demanding hundreds of thousands of copies. Now I don't think this is a real limitation for any ordinary use, and if necessary, it is possible to write `\prg_replicate:nn {1000} { \prg_replicate:nn {1000} {<code>} }`. An alternative approach is to create a string of m's with `\exp:w` which can be done with just four macros but that method has its own problems since it can exhaust the string pool. Also, it is considerably slower than what we use here so the few extra csnames are well spent I would say.

```

9578 \cs_new:Npn \prg_replicate:nn #1
9579 {
9580   \exp:w
9581     \exp_after:wN \__prg_replicate_first:N
9582     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#1}
9583     \cs_end:
9584 }
9585 \cs_new:Npn \__prg_replicate:N #1
9586 { \cs:w __prg_replicate_#1 :n \__prg_replicate:N }
9587 \cs_new:Npn \__prg_replicate_first:N #1
9588 { \cs:w __prg_replicate_first_#1 :n \__prg_replicate:N }
```

Then comes all the functions that do the hard work of inserting all the copies. The first function takes `:n` as a parameter.

```

9589 \cs_new:Npn \__prg_replicate_ :n #1 { \cs_end: }
9590 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_0:n } #1
9591 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} }
9592 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_1:n } #1
9593 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1 }
9594 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_2:n } #1
9595 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1#1 }
9596 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_3:n } #1
9597 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1#1#1 }
9598 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_4:n } #1
9599 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1#1#1#1 }
9600 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_5:n } #1
9601 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1#1#1#1#1 }
9602 \cs_new:cpn { __prg_replicate_6:n } #1
9603 { \cs_end: {#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1#1} #1#1#1#1#1#1 }
```

Users shouldn't ask for something to be replicated once or even not at all but...

(End definition for `\prg_replicate:nn` and others. This function is documented on page 111.)

14.7 Detecting T_FX's mode

`\mode_if_vertical_p:` For testing vertical mode. Strikes me here on the bus with David, that as long as we are just talking about returning true and false states, we can just use the primitive conditionals for this and gobbling the `\exp_end:` in the input stream. However this requires knowledge of the implementation so we keep things nice and clean and use the return statements.

```
9626 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \mode_if_vertical: { p , T , F , TF }
9627 { \if mode vertical: \prg_return true: \else: \prg_return false: \fi: }
```

(End definition for \mode if vertical:TF. This function is documented on page 112.)

`\mode_if_horizontal_p`: For testing horizontal mode.

```
\mode_if_horizontal:TF 9628 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \mode_if_horizontal: { p , T , F , TF }
9629 { \if_mode_horizontal: \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: }
```

(End definition for \mode_if_horizontal:TF. This function is documented on page 111.)

`\mode_if_inner_p:` For testing inner mode.

```
\mode_if_inner:TF 9630 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \mode_if_inner: { p , T , F , TF }
9631 { \if_mode_inner: \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: }
```

(End definition for \mode if inner:TF. This function is documented on page 111.)

`\mode_if_math_p:` For testing math mode. At the beginning of an alignment cell, this should be used only inside a non-expandable function.

```

9632 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \mode_if_math: { p , T , F , TF }
9633 { \if mode math: \prg_return true: \else: \prg_return false: \fi: }

```

(End definition for `\mode if math:TF`. This function is documented on page 111.)

14.8 Internal programming functions

`\group_align_safe_begin:` `\group_align_safe_end:` T_EX’s alignment structures present many problems. As Knuth says himself in *T_EX: The Program*: “It’s sort of a miracle whenever `\halign` or `\valign` work, [...]” One problem relates to commands that internally issues a `\cr` but also peek ahead for the next character for use in, say, an optional argument. If the next token happens to be a `&` with category code 4 we get some sort of weird error message because the underlying `\futurelet` stores the token at the end of the alignment template. This could be a `&_4` giving a message like `! Misplaced \cr.` or even worse: it could be the `\endtemplate` token causing even more trouble! To solve this we have to open a special group so that T_EX still thinks it’s on safe ground but at the same time we don’t want to introduce any brace group that may find its way to the output. The following functions help with this by using code documented only in Appendix D of *The T_EXbook*... We place the `\if_false: { \fi:` part at that place so that the successive expansions of `\group_align_safe_begin/end:` are always brace balanced.

```

9634 \cs_new:Npn \group_align_safe_begin:
9635   { \if_int_compare:w \if_false: { \fi: ‘} = \c_zero_int \fi: }
9636 \cs_new:Npn \group_align_safe_end:
9637   { \if_int_compare:w ‘{ = \c_zero_int } \fi: }

```

(End definition for `\group_align_safe_begin:` and `\group_align_safe_end:`. These functions are documented on page 113.)

```

9638 <@@=prg>

```

`\g__kernel_prg_map_int` A nesting counter for mapping.

```

9639 \int_new:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int

```

(End definition for `\g__kernel_prg_map_int:`.)

`\prg_break_point:Nn` `\prg_map_break:Nn` These are defined in `l3basics`, as they are needed “early”. This is just a reminder that is the case!

(End definition for `\prg_break_point:Nn` and `\prg_map_break:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 112.)

`\prg_break_point:` Also done in `l3basics` as in format mode these are needed within `l3alloc`.

`\prg_break:`

`\prg_break:n`

(End definition for `\prg_break_point:`, `\prg_break:`, and `\prg_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 113.)

```

9640 </initex | package>

```

15 l3sys implementation

```

9641 <@@=sys>

```

15.1 Kernel code

```

9642 <*:initex | package>

```

15.1.1 Detecting the engine

`__sys_const:nn` Set the T, F, TF, p forms of #1 to be constants equal to the result of evaluating the boolean expression #2.

```

9643 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_const:nn #1#2

```

```

9644 {
9645   \bool_if:nTF {#2}
9646   {
9647     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :T } \use:n
9648     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :F } \use_none:n
9649     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :TF } \use_i:nn
9650     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 _p: } \c_true_bool
9651   }
9652   {
9653     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :T } \use_none:n
9654     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :F } \use:n
9655     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 :TF } \use_ii:nn
9656     \cs_new_eq:cN { #1 _p: } \c_false_bool
9657   }
9658 }

```

(End definition for `_sys_const:nn`.)

`\sys_if_engine luatex_p:` Set up the engine tests on the basis exactly one test should be true. Mainly a case of looking for the appropriate marker primitive.

```

\sys_if_engine luatex:TF
\sys_if_engine pdftex_p:
\sys_if_engine pdftex:TF
  \sys_if_engine ptex_p:
  \sys_if_engine ptex:TF
\sys_if_engine uptex_p:
\sys_if_engine uptex:TF
\sys_if_engine xetex_p:
\sys_if_engine xetex:TF
  \c_sys_engine_str
9659 \str_const:Nx \c_sys_engine_str
9660 {
9661   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex luatexversion:D { luatex }
9662   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex pdftexversion:D { pdftex }
9663   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex kanjiskip:D
9664   {
9665     \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex enablecjktoken:D
9666     { uptex }
9667     { ptex }
9668   }
9669   \cs_if_exist:NT \tex XeTeXversion:D { xetex }
9670 }
9671 \tl_map_inline:nn { { luatex } { pdftex } { ptex } { uptex } { xetex } }
9672 {
9673   \_sys_const:nn { sys_if_engine_ #1 }
9674   { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \c_sys_engine_str {#1} }
9675 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_if_engine luatex:TF` and others. These functions are documented on page 114.)

15.1.2 Randomness

This candidate function is placed there because `\sys_if_rand_exist:TF` is used in `l3fp-rand`.

`\sys_if_rand_exist_p:` Currently, randomness exists under pdfTeX, LuaTeX, pTeX and upTeX.

```

\sys_if_rand_exist:TF
9676 \_sys_const:nn { sys_if_rand_exist }
9677 { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex uniformdeviate:D }

```

(End definition for `\sys_if_rand_exist:TF`. This function is documented on page 267.)

15.1.3 Platform

`\sys_if_platform_unix_p:` Setting these up requires the file module (file lookup), so is actually implemented there.
`\sys_if_platform_unix:TF`
`\sys_if_platform_windows_p:` (End definition for `\sys_if_platform_unix:TF`, `\sys_if_platform_windows:TF`, and `\c_sys_platform-str`. These functions are documented on page 115.)
`\sys_if_platform_windows:TF`
`\c_sys_platform_str`

15.1.4 Configurations

`\sys_load_backend:n` Loading the backend code is pretty simply: check that the backend is valid, then load it
`__sys_load_backend_check:N` up.
`\c_sys_backend_str`

```

9678 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_load_backend:n #1
9679 {
9680   \sys_finalise:
9681   \str_if_exist:NTF \c_sys_backend_str
9682   {
9683     \str_if_eq:VnF \c_sys_backend_str {#1}
9684     { \__kernel_msg_error:nn { sys } { backend-set } }
9685   }
9686   {
9687     \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
9688     { \tl_set:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl {#1} }
9689     \__sys_load_backend_check:N \g__sys_backend_tl
9690     \str_const:Nx \c_sys_backend_str { \g__sys_backend_tl }
9691     \__kernel_sys_configuration_load:n
9692     { l3backend- \c_sys_backend_str }
9693   }
9694 }
9695 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_load_backend_check:N #1
9696 {
9697   \sys_if_engine_xetex:TF
9698   {
9699     \str_case:VnF #1
9700     {
9701       { dvisvgm } { }
9702       { xdvipdfmx } { }
9703     }
9704     {
9705       \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { sys } { wrong-backend }
9706       #1 { xdvipdfmx }
9707       \tl_gset:Nn #1 { xdvipdfmx }
9708     }
9709   }
9710   {
9711     \sys_if_output_pdf:TF
9712     {
9713       \str_if_eq:VnF #1 { pdfmode }
9714       {
9715         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { sys } { wrong-backend }
9716         #1 { pdfmode }
9717         \tl_gset:Nn #1 { pdfmode }
9718       }
9719     }
9720     {

```

```

9721         \str_case:VnF #1
9722         {
9723             { dvipdfmx } { }
9724             { dvips } { }
9725             { dvisvgm } { }
9726         }
9727         {
9728             \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { sys } { wrong-backend }
9729             #1 { dvips }
9730             \tl_gset:Nn #1 { dvips }
9731         }
9732     }
9733 }
9734 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_load_backend:n`, `__sys_load_backend_check:N`, and `\c_sys_backend_str`. These functions are documented on page 117.)

```

\g__sys_debug_bool
\g__sys_deprecation_bool
9735 \bool_new:N \g__sys_debug_bool
9736 \bool_new:N \g__sys_deprecation_bool

```

(End definition for `\g__sys_debug_bool` and `\g__sys_deprecation_bool`.)

\sys_load_debug: Simple.

```

\sys_load_deprecation:
9737 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_load_debug:
9738 {
9739     \bool_if:NF \g__sys_debug_bool
9740     { \__kernel_sys_configuration_load:n { l3debug } }
9741     \bool_gset_true:N \g__sys_debug_bool
9742 }
9743 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_load_deprecation:
9744 {
9745     \bool_if:NF \g__sys_deprecation_bool
9746     { \__kernel_sys_configuration_load:n { l3deprecation } }
9747     \bool_gset_true:N \g__sys_deprecation_bool
9748 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_load_debug:` and `\sys_load_deprecation:`. These functions are documented on page 117.)

15.1.5 Access to the shell

```

\l__sys_internal_tl
9749 \tl_new:N \l__sys_internal_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__sys_internal_tl`.)

\c__sys_marker_tl The same idea as the marker for rescanning token lists.

```

9750 \tl_const:Nx \c__sys_marker_tl { : \token_to_str:N : }

```

(End definition for `\c__sys_marker_tl`.)

`\sys_get_shell:nn`**TF** Setting using a shell is at this level just a slightly specialised file operation, with an additional check for quotes, as these are not supported.

```

\sys_get_shell:nn
  \__sys_get:nnN
  \__sys_get_do:Nw
9751 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_get_shell:nnN #1#2#3
9752 {
9753   \sys_get_shell:nnNF {#1} {#2} #3
9754   { \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value } }
9755 }
9756 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \sys_get_shell:nnN #1#2#3 { T , F , TF }
9757 {
9758   \sys_if_shell:TF
9759   { \exp_args:No \__sys_get:nnN { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } {#2} #3 }
9760   { \prg_return_false: }
9761 }
9762 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_get:nnN #1#2#3
9763 {
9764   \tl_if_in:nnTF {#1} { " }
9765   {
9766     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx
9767     { kernel } { quote-in-shell } {#1}
9768     \prg_return_false:
9769   }
9770   {
9771     \group_begin:
9772     \if_false: { \fi:
9773       \int_set_eq:NN \tex_tracingnesting:D \c_zero_int
9774       \exp_args:No \tex_everyeof:D { \c__sys_marker_tl }
9775       #2 \scan_stop:
9776       \exp_after:wN \__sys_get_do:Nw
9777       \exp_after:wN #3
9778       \exp_after:wN \prg_do_nothing:
9779       \tex_input:D | "#1" \scan_stop:
9780       \if_false: } \fi:
9781       \prg_return_true:
9782     }
9783   }
9784   \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
9785   { \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_get_do:Nw #1#2 }
9786   { \c__sys_marker_tl }
9787   {
9788     \group_end:
9789     \tl_set:Nn #1 {#2}
9790   }

```

(End definition for `\sys_get_shell:nnTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 116.)

`\c__sys_shell_stream_int` This is not needed for LuaTeX: shell escape there isn't done using a TeX interface.

```

9791 \sys_if_engine luatex:F
9792 { \int_const:Nn \c__sys_shell_stream_int { 18 } }

```

(End definition for `\c__sys_shell_stream_int`.)

`\sys_shell_now:n` Execute commands through shell escape immediately.

```

9793 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
9794 {

```

```

9795 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_shell_now:n #1
9796 {
9797   \lua_now:e
9798   { l3kernel.shellescape(" \lua_escape:e { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } ") }
9799 }
9800 }
9801 {
9802   \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_shell_now:n #1
9803   { \iow_now:Nn \c__sys_shell_stream_int {#1} }
9804 }
9805 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \sys_shell_now:n { x }

```

(End definition for `\sys_shell_now:n`. This function is documented on page 116.)

`\sys_shell_shipout:n` Execute commands through shell escape at shipout.

```

9806 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
9807 {
9808   \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_shell_shipout:n #1
9809   {
9810     \lua_shipout_e:n
9811     { l3kernel.shellescape(" \lua_escape:e { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } ") }
9812   }
9813 }
9814 {
9815   \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_shell_shipout:n #1
9816   { \iow_shipout:Nn \c__sys_shell_stream_int {#1} }
9817 }
9818 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \sys_shell_shipout:n { x }

```

(End definition for `\sys_shell_shipout:n`. This function is documented on page 116.)

15.2 Dynamic (every job) code

```

\sys_everyjob:
\__sys_everyjob:n
\g__sys_everyjob_tl
9819 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_everyjob:
9820 {
9821   \tl_use:N \g__sys_everyjob_tl
9822   \tl_gclear:N \g__sys_everyjob_tl
9823 }
9824 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_everyjob:n #1
9825 { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__sys_everyjob_tl {#1} }
9826 \tl_new:N \g__sys_everyjob_tl

```

(End definition for `\sys_everyjob:`, `__sys_everyjob:n`, and `\g__sys_everyjob_tl`. This function is documented on page ??.)

15.2.1 The name of the job

`\c_sys_jobname_str` Inherited from the L^AT_EX3 name for the primitive. This *has* to be the primitive as it's set in `\everyjob`. If the user does

```
pdflatex \input some-file-name
```

then `\everyjob` is inserted *before* `\jobname` is changed from `texput`, and thus we would have the wrong result.

```
9827 \__sys_everyjob:n
9828 { \cs_new_eq:NN \c_sys_jobname_str \tex_jobname:D }
```

(End definition for `\c_sys_jobname_str`. This variable is documented on page 114.)

15.2.2 Time and date

`\c_sys_minute_int` `\c_sys_hour_int` `\c_sys_day_int` `\c_sys_month_int` `\c_sys_year_int` Copies of the information provided by T_EX. There is a lot of defensive code in package mode: someone may have moved the primitives, and they can only be recovered if we have `\primitive` and it is working correctly. For IniT_EX of course that is all redundant but does no harm.

```
9829 \__sys_everyjob:n
9830 {
9831   \group_begin:
9832   \cs_set:Npn \__sys_tmp:w #1
9833   {
9834     \str_if_eq:eeTF { \cs_meaning:N #1 } { \token_to_str:N #1 }
9835     { #1 }
9836     {
9837       \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_primitive:D
9838       {
9839         \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
9840         { \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: }
9841         {
9842           \int_compare_p:nNn
9843           { \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \tex_XeTeXrevision:D }
9844           < { 99999 }
9845         }
9846         { 0 }
9847         { \tex_primitive:D #1 }
9848       }
9849       { 0 }
9850     }
9851   }
9852   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_minute_int
9853   { \int_mod:nn { \__sys_tmp:w \time } { 60 } }
9854   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_hour_int
9855   { \int_div_truncate:nn { \__sys_tmp:w \time } { 60 } }
9856   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_day_int { \__sys_tmp:w \day }
9857   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_month_int { \__sys_tmp:w \month }
9858   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_year_int { \__sys_tmp:w \year }
9859   \group_end:
9860 }
```

(End definition for `\c_sys_minute_int` and others. These variables are documented on page 114.)

15.2.3 Random numbers

`\sys_rand_seed:` Unpack the primitive. When random numbers are not available, we return zero after an error (and incidentally make sure the number of expansions needed is the same as with random numbers available).

```

9861 \__sys_everyjob:n
9862 {
9863   \sys_if_rand_exist:TF
9864   { \cs_new:Npn \sys_rand_seed: { \tex_the:D \tex_randomseed:D } }
9865   {
9866     \cs_new:Npn \sys_rand_seed:
9867     {
9868       \int_value:w
9869       \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }
9870       { \sys_rand_seed: }
9871       \c_zero_int
9872     }
9873   }
9874 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_rand_seed:`. This function is documented on page 115.)

`\sys_gset_rand_seed:n` The primitive always assigns the seed globally.

```

9875 \__sys_everyjob:n
9876 {
9877   \sys_if_rand_exist:TF
9878   {
9879     \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_gset_rand_seed:n #1
9880     { \tex_setrandomseed:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
9881   }
9882   {
9883     \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_gset_rand_seed:n #1
9884     {
9885       \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }
9886       { \sys_gset_rand_seed:n {#1} }
9887     }
9888   }
9889 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_gset_rand_seed:n`. This function is documented on page 115.)

15.2.4 Access to the shell

`\c_sys_shell_escape_int` Expose the engine's shell escape status to the user.

```

9890 \__sys_everyjob:n
9891 {
9892   \int_const:Nn \c_sys_shell_escape_int
9893   {
9894     \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
9895     {
9896       \tex_directlua:D
9897       { tex.sprint(status.shell_escape~or~os.execute()) }
9898     }
9899     { \tex_shellescape:D }
9900   }
9901 }

```

(End definition for `\c_sys_shell_escape_int`. This variable is documented on page 116.)

`\sys_if_shell_p:` Performs a check for whether shell escape is enabled. The first set of functions returns true if either of restricted or unrestricted shell escape is enabled, while the other two sets of functions return true in only one of these two cases.

```

\sys_if_shell_unrestricted:TF
\sys_if_shell_restricted_p:
\sys_if_shell_restricted:TF
9902 \__sys_everyjob:n
9903 {
9904   \__sys_const:nn { sys_if_shell }
9905   { \int_compare_p:nNn \c_sys_shell_escape_int > 0 }
9906   \__sys_const:nn { sys_if_shell_unrestricted }
9907   { \int_compare_p:nNn \c_sys_shell_escape_int = 1 }
9908   \__sys_const:nn { sys_if_shell_restricted }
9909   { \int_compare_p:nNn \c_sys_shell_escape_int = 2 }
9910 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_if_shell:TF`, `\sys_if_shell_unrestricted:TF`, and `\sys_if_shell_restricted:TF`. These functions are documented on page 116.)

15.2.5 Held over from l3file

`\g_file_curr_name_str` See comments about `\c_sys_jobname_str`: here, as soon as there is file input/output, things get “tided up”.

```

9911 \__sys_everyjob:n
9912 { \cs_gset_eq:NN \g_file_curr_name_str \tex_jobname:D }

```

(End definition for `\g_file_curr_name_str`. This variable is documented on page 163.)

15.3 Last-minute code

`\sys_finalise:` A simple hook to finalise the system-dependent layer. This is forced by the backend loader, which is forced by the main loader, so we do not need to include that here.

```

\__sys_finalise:n
\g__sys_finalise_tl
9913 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sys_finalise:
9914 {
9915   \sys_everyjob:
9916   \tl_use:N \g__sys_finalise_tl
9917   \tl_gclear:N \g__sys_finalise_tl
9918 }
9919 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sys_finalise:n #1
9920 { \tl_gput_right:Nn \g__sys_finalise_tl {#1} }
9921 \tl_new:N \g__sys_finalise_tl

```

(End definition for `\sys_finalise:`, `__sys_finalise:n`, and `\g__sys_finalise_tl`. This function is documented on page 117.)

15.3.1 Detecting the output

`\sys_if_output_dvi_p:` This is a simple enough concept: the two views here are complementary.

```

\sys_if_output_dvi:TF
\sys_if_output_pdf_p:
\sys_if_output_pdf:TF
\c_sys_output_str
9922 \__sys_finalise:n
9923 {
9924   \str_const:Nx \c_sys_output_str
9925   {
9926     \int_compare:nNnTF
9927     { \cs_if_exist_use:NF \tex_pdfoutput:D { 0 } } > { 0 }
9928     { pdf }
9929     { dvi }
9930   }

```

```

9931     \__sys_const:nn { sys_if_output_dvi }
9932     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \c_sys_output_str { dvi } }
9933     \__sys_const:nn { sys_if_output_pdf }
9934     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \c_sys_output_str { pdf } }
9935 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_if_output_dvi:TF`, `\sys_if_output_pdf:TF`, and `\c_sys_output_str`. These functions are documented on page 115.)

15.3.2 Configurations

`\g__sys_backend_tl` As the backend has to be checked and possibly adjusted, the approach here is to create a variable and use that in a one-shot to set a constant.

```

9936 \tl_new:N \g__sys_backend_tl
9937 \__sys_finalise:n
9938 {
9939     \tl_gset:Nx \g__sys_backend_tl
9940     {
9941         \sys_if_engine_xetex:TF
9942         { xdvipdfmx }
9943         {
9944             \sys_if_output_pdf:TF
9945             { pdfmode }
9946             { dvips }
9947         }
9948     }
9949 }

```

If there is a class option set, and recognised, we pick it up: these will over-ride anything set automatically but will themselves be over-written if there is a package option.

```

9950 \__sys_finalise:n
9951 {
9952     \cs_if_exist:NT \@classoptionslist
9953     {
9954         \cs_if_eq:NNF \@classoptionslist \scan_stop:
9955         {
9956             \clist_map_inline:Nn \@classoptionslist
9957             {
9958                 \str_case:nnT {#1}
9959                 {
9960                     { dvipdfmx }
9961                     { \tl_gset:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl { dvipdfmx } }
9962                     { dvips }
9963                     { \tl_gset:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl { dvips } }
9964                     { dvisvgm }
9965                     { \tl_gset:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl { dvisvgm } }
9966                     { pdftex }
9967                     { \tl_gset:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl { pdfmode } }
9968                     { xetex }
9969                     { \tl_gset:Nn \g__sys_backend_tl { xdvipdfmx } }
9970                 }
9971             { \clist_remove_all:Nn \@unusedoptionlist {#1} }
9972         }
9973     }

```

```

9974     }
9975 }
(End definition for \g__sys_backend_tl.)
9976 </initex | package>

```

16 l3clist implementation

The following test files are used for this code: *m3clist002*.

```

9977 <*initex | package>
9978 <@@=clist>

```

\c_empty_clist An empty comma list is simply an empty token list.

```

9979 \cs_new_eq:NN \c_empty_clist \c_empty_tl

```

(End definition for \c_empty_clist. This variable is documented on page 127.)

\l__clist_internal_clist Scratch space for various internal uses. This comma list variable cannot be declared as such because it comes before \clist_new:N

```

9980 \tl_new:N \l__clist_internal_clist

```

(End definition for \l__clist_internal_clist.)

__clist_tmp:w A temporary function for various purposes.

```

9981 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_tmp:w { }

```

(End definition for __clist_tmp:w.)

16.1 Removing spaces around items

__clist_trim_next:w Called as \exp:w __clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing: <comma list> ... it expands to {\<trimmed item>} where the <trimmed item> is the first non-empty result from removing spaces from both ends of comma-delimited items in the <comma list>. The \prg_do_nothing: marker avoids losing braces. The test for blank items is a somewhat optimized \tl_if_empty:oTF construction; if blank, another item is sought, otherwise trim spaces.

```

9982 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_trim_next:w #1 ,
9983 {
9984   \tl_if_empty:oTF { \use_none:nn #1 ? }
9985   { \__clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing: }
9986   { \tl_trim_spaces_apply:oN {#1} \exp_end: }
9987 }

```

(End definition for __clist_trim_next:w.)

__clist_sanitize:n The auxiliary __clist_sanitize:Nn receives a delimiter (\c_empty_tl the first time, afterwards a comma) and that item as arguments. Unless we are done with the loop it calls __clist_wrap_item:w to unbrace the item (using a comma delimiter is safe since #2 came from removing spaces from an argument delimited by a comma) and possibly re-brace it if needed.

```

9988 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_sanitize:n #1
9989 {

```

```

9990     \exp_after:wN \__clist_sanitize:Nn \exp_after:wN \c_empty_tl
9991     \exp:w \__clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing:
9992     #1 , \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop
9993   }
9994 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_sanitize:Nn #1#2
9995   {
9996     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#2}
9997     #1 \__clist_wrap_item:w #2 ,
9998     \exp_after:wN \__clist_sanitize:Nn \exp_after:wN ,
9999     \exp:w \__clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing:
10000   }

```

(End definition for __clist_sanitize:n and __clist_sanitize:Nn.)

`__clist_if_wrap:nTF` True if the argument must be wrapped to avoid getting altered by some clist operations.
`__clist_if_wrap:w` That is the case whenever the argument

- starts or end with a space or contains a comma,
- is empty, or
- consists of a single braced group.

All `l3clist` functions go through the same test when they need to determine whether to brace an item, so it is not a problem that this test has false positives such as “`\q_mark`?”. If the argument starts or end with a space or contains a comma then one of the three arguments of `__clist_if_wrap:w` will have its end delimiter (partly) in one of the three copies of `#1` in `__clist_if_wrap:nTF`; this has a knock-on effect meaning that the result of the expansion is not empty; in that case, wrap. Otherwise, the argument is safe unless it starts with a brace group (or is empty) and it is empty or consists of a single `n`-type argument.

```

10001 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__clist_if_wrap:n #1 { TF }
10002   {
10003     \tl_if_empty:oTF
10004     {
10005       \__clist_if_wrap:w
10006       \q_mark ? #1 ~ \q_mark ? ~ #1 \q_mark , ~ \q_mark #1 ,
10007     }
10008     {
10009       \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF { #1 { } }
10010       {
10011         \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
10012         { \prg_return_true: }
10013         {
10014           \tl_if_empty:oTF { \use_none:n #1 }
10015           { \prg_return_true: }
10016           { \prg_return_false: }
10017         }
10018       }
10019       { \prg_return_false: }
10020     }
10021     { \prg_return_true: }
10022   }
10023 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_if_wrap:w #1 \q_mark ? ~ #2 ~ \q_mark #3 , { }

```

(End definition for `_clist_if_wrap:nTF` and `_clist_if_wrap:w`.)

`_clist_wrap_item:w` Safe items are put in `\exp_not:n`, otherwise we put an extra set of braces.

```

10024 \cs_new:Npn \_clist_wrap_item:w #1 ,
10025   { \_clist_if_wrap:nTF {#1} { \exp_not:n { {#1} } } { \exp_not:n {#1} } }

```

(End definition for `_clist_wrap_item:w`.)

16.2 Allocation and initialisation

`\clist_new:N` Internally, comma lists are just token lists.

```

\clist_new:c 10026 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_new:N \tl_new:N
10027 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_new:c \tl_new:c

```

(End definition for `\clist_new:N`. This function is documented on page 118.)

`\clist_const:Nn` Creating and initializing a constant comma list is done by sanitizing all items (stripping spaces and braces).

```

\clist_const:cn 10028 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_const:Nn #1#2
\clist_const:Nx 10029   { \tl_const:Nx #1 { \_clist_sanitize:n {#2} } }
\clist_const:cx 10030 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_const:Nn { c , Nx , cx }

```

(End definition for `\clist_const:Nn`. This function is documented on page 119.)

`\clist_clear:N` Clearing comma lists is just the same as clearing token lists.

```

\clist_clear:c 10031 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_clear:N \tl_clear:N
\clist_gclear:N 10032 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_clear:c \tl_clear:c
\clist_gclear:c 10033 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gclear:N \tl_gclear:N
10034 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gclear:c \tl_gclear:c

```

(End definition for `\clist_clear:N` and `\clist_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 119.)

`\clist_clear_new:N` Once again a copy from the token list functions.

```

\clist_clear_new:c 10035 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_clear_new:N \tl_clear_new:N
\clist_gclear_new:N 10036 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_clear_new:c \tl_clear_new:c
\clist_gclear_new:c 10037 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gclear_new:N \tl_gclear_new:N
10038 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gclear_new:c \tl_gclear_new:c

```

(End definition for `\clist_clear_new:N` and `\clist_gclear_new:N`. These functions are documented on page 119.)

`\clist_set_eq:NN` Once again, these are simple copies from the token list functions.

```

\clist_set_eq:cN 10039 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN
\clist_set_eq:Nc 10040 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_set_eq:Nc \tl_set_eq:Nc
\clist_set_eq:cc 10041 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_set_eq:cN \tl_set_eq:cN
\clist_gset_eq:NN 10042 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_set_eq:cc \tl_set_eq:cc
\clist_gset_eq:cN 10043 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN
\clist_gset_eq:Nc 10044 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gset_eq:Nc \tl_gset_eq:Nc
\clist_gset_eq:cN 10045 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gset_eq:cN \tl_gset_eq:cN
10046 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gset_eq:cc \tl_gset_eq:cc

```

(End definition for `\clist_set_eq:NN` and `\clist_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 119.)

`\clist_set_from_seq:NN` Setting a comma list from a comma-separated list is done using a simple mapping. Safe items are put in `\exp_not:n`, otherwise we put an extra set of braces. The first comma must be removed, except in the case of an empty comma-list.

```

\clist_set_from_seq:cN
\clist_set_from_seq:Nc
\clist_set_from_seq:cc
\clist_gset_from_seq:NN
\clist_gset_from_seq:cN
\clist_gset_from_seq:Nc
\clist_gset_from_seq:cc
\__clist_set_from_seq:NNNN
\__clist_set_from_seq:n
10047 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_set_from_seq:NN
10048 { \__clist_set_from_seq:NNNN \clist_clear:N \tl_set:Nx }
10049 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gset_from_seq:NN
10050 { \__clist_set_from_seq:NNNN \clist_gclear:N \tl_gset:Nx }
10051 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_set_from_seq:NNNN #1#2#3#4
10052 {
10053   \seq_if_empty:NTF #4
10054   { #1 #3 }
10055   {
10056     #2 #3
10057     {
10058       \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
10059       \seq_map_function:NN #4 \__clist_set_from_seq:n
10060     }
10061   }
10062 }
10063 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_set_from_seq:n #1
10064 {
10065   ,
10066   \__clist_if_wrap:nTF {#1}
10067   { \exp_not:n { {#1} } }
10068   { \exp_not:n {#1} }
10069 }
10070 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_set_from_seq:NN { Nc }
10071 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_set_from_seq:NN { c , cc }
10072 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gset_from_seq:NN { Nc }
10073 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gset_from_seq:NN { c , cc }

```

(End definition for `\clist_set_from_seq:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 119.)

`\clist_concat:NNN` Concatenating comma lists is not quite as easy as it seems, as there needs to be the correct addition of a comma to the output. So a little work to do.

```

\clist_concat:ccc
\clist_gconcat:NNN
\clist_gconcat:ccc
\__clist_concat:NNNN
10074 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_concat:NNN
10075 { \__clist_concat:NNNN \tl_set:Nx }
10076 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gconcat:NNN
10077 { \__clist_concat:NNNN \tl_gset:Nx }
10078 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_concat:NNNN #1#2#3#4
10079 {
10080   #1 #2
10081   {
10082     \exp_not:o #3
10083     \clist_if_empty:NF #3 { \clist_if_empty:NF #4 { , } }
10084     \exp_not:o #4
10085   }
10086 }
10087 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_concat:NNN { ccc }
10088 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gconcat:NNN { ccc }

```

(End definition for `\clist_concat:NNN`, `\clist_gconcat:NNN`, and `__clist_concat:NNNN`. These functions are documented on page 119.)

```

\clist_if_exist_p:N Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.
\clist_if_exist_p:c 10089 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \clist_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\clist_if_exist:NTF 10090 { TF , T , F , p }
\clist_if_exist:cTF 10091 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \clist_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
10092 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for \clist_if_exist:N~~TF~~. This function is documented on page 119.)

16.3 Adding data to comma lists

```

\clist_set:Nn
\clist_set:NV 10093 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_set:Nn #1#2
\clist_set:No 10094 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \__clist_sanitize:n {#2} } }
\clist_set:Nx 10095 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gset:Nn #1#2
\clist_set:cn 10096 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \__clist_sanitize:n {#2} } }
\clist_set:cV 10097 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_set:Nn { NV , No , Nx , c , cV , co , cx }
\clist_set:co 10098 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gset:Nn { NV , No , Nx , c , cV , co , cx }
\clist_set:cx

```

(End definition for \clist_set:Nn and \clist_gset:Nn. These functions are documented on page 120.)

\clist_gset:Nn

```

\clist_put_left:Nn Everything is based on concatenation after storing in \l__clist_internal_clist. This
\clist_gset:NV avoids having to worry here about space-trimming and so on.
\clist_put_left:NV
\clist_gset:No
\clist_put_left:No
\clist_gset:Nx
\clist_put_left:Nx
\clist_gset:cn
\clist_put_left:cn
\clist_gset:cV
\clist_put_left:cV
\clist_gset:co
\clist_put_left:co
\clist_gset:cx
\clist_put_left:cx
\clist_gput_left:Nn
\clist_gput_left:NV
\clist_gput_left:No
\clist_gput_left:Nx
\clist_gput_left:cn
\clist_gput_left:cV
\clist_gput_left:co
\clist_gput_left:cx

```

(End definition for \clist_put_left:Nn, \clist_gput_left:Nn, and __clist_put_left:NNNn. These functions are documented on page 120.)

__clist_put_left:NNNn

```

\clist_put_right:Nn 10112 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_put_right:Nn
\clist_put_right:NV 10113 { \__clist_put_right:NNNn \clist_concat:NNN \clist_set:Nn }
\clist_put_right:No 10114 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gput_right:Nn
\clist_put_right:Nx 10115 { \__clist_put_right:NNNn \clist_gconcat:NNN \clist_set:Nn }
\clist_put_right:cn 10116 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_put_right:NNNn #1#2#3#4
\clist_put_right:cV 10117 {
\clist_put_right:co 10118 #2 \l__clist_internal_clist {#4}
\clist_put_right:cx 10119 #1 #3 #3 \l__clist_internal_clist
10120 }
\clist_gput_right:Nn 10121 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_put_right:Nn { NV , No , Nx }
\clist_gput_right:NV 10122 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_put_right:Nn { c , cV , co , cx }
\clist_gput_right:No 10123 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gput_right:Nn { NV , No , Nx }
\clist_gput_right:Nx 10124 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gput_right:Nn { c , cV , co , cx }
\clist_gput_right:cn
\clist_gput_right:cV
\clist_gput_right:co
\clist_gput_right:cx

```

(End definition for \clist_put_right:Nn, \clist_gput_right:Nn, and __clist_put_right:NNNn. These functions are documented on page 120.)

__clist_put_right:NNNn

16.4 Comma lists as stacks

`\clist_get:NN` Getting an item from the left of a comma list is pretty easy: just trim off the first item using the comma. No need to trim spaces as comma-list *variables* are assumed to have “cleaned-up” items. (Note that grabbing a comma-delimited item removes an outer pair of braces if present, exactly as needed to uncover the underlying item.)

```
\clist_get:cN
__clist_get:wN

10125 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_get:NN #1#2
10126 {
10127     \if_meaning:w #1 \c_empty_clist
10128     \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value }
10129     \else:
10130     \exp_after:wN __clist_get:wN #1 , \q_stop #2
10131     \fi:
10132 }
10133 \cs_new_protected:Npn __clist_get:wN #1 , #2 \q_stop #3
10134 { \tl_set:Nn #3 {#1} }
10135 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_get:NN { c }
```

(End definition for `\clist_get:NN` and `__clist_get:wN`. This function is documented on page 125.)

`\clist_pop:NN` An empty clist leads to `\q_no_value`, otherwise grab until the first comma and assign to the variable. The second argument of `__clist_pop:wwNNN` is a comma list ending in a comma and `\q_mark`, unless the original clist contained exactly one item: then the argument is just `\q_mark`. The next auxiliary picks either `\exp_not:n` or `\use_none:n` as #2, ensuring that the result can safely be an empty comma list.

```
\clist_pop:cN
\clist_gpop:NN
__clist_pop:NNN
__clist_pop:wwNNN
__clist_pop:wN

10136 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_pop:NN
10137 { __clist_pop:NNN \tl_set:Nx }
10138 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gpop:NN
10139 { __clist_pop:NNN \tl_gset:Nx }
10140 \cs_new_protected:Npn __clist_pop:NNN #1#2#3
10141 {
10142     \if_meaning:w #2 \c_empty_clist
10143     \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value }
10144     \else:
10145     \exp_after:wN __clist_pop:wwNNN #2 , \q_mark \q_stop #1#2#3
10146     \fi:
10147 }
10148 \cs_new_protected:Npn __clist_pop:wwNNN #1 , #2 \q_stop #3#4#5
10149 {
10150     \tl_set:Nn #5 {#1}
10151     #3 #4
10152     {
10153         __clist_pop:wN \prg_do_nothing:
10154         #2 \exp_not:o
10155         , \q_mark \use_none:n
10156         \q_stop
10157     }
10158 }
10159 \cs_new:Npn __clist_pop:wN #1 , \q_mark #2 #3 \q_stop { #2 {#1} }
10160 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_pop:NN { c }
10161 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gpop:NN { c }
```

(End definition for `\clist_pop:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 125.)

```

\clist_get:NNTF The same, as branching code: very similar to the above.
\clist_get:cNTF 10162 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \clist_get:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
\clist_pop:NNTF 10163 {
\clist_pop:cNTF 10164 \if_meaning:w #1 \c_empty_clist
\clist_gpop:NNTF 10165 \prg_return_false:
\clist_gpop:cNTF 10166 \else:
\__clist_pop_TF:NNN 10167 \exp_after:wN \__clist_get:wN #1 , \q_stop #2
10168 \prg_return_true:
10169 \fi:
10170 }
10171 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \clist_get:NN { c } { T , F , TF }
10172 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \clist_pop:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
10173 { \__clist_pop_TF:NNN \tl_set:Nx #1 #2 }
10174 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \clist_gpop:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
10175 { \__clist_pop_TF:NNN \tl_gset:Nx #1 #2 }
10176 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_pop_TF:NNN #1#2#3
10177 {
10178 \if_meaning:w #2 \c_empty_clist
10179 \prg_return_false:
10180 \else:
10181 \exp_after:wN \__clist_pop:wwNNN #2 , \q_mark \q_stop #1#2#3
10182 \prg_return_true:
10183 \fi:
10184 }
10185 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \clist_pop:NN { c } { T , F , TF }
10186 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \clist_gpop:NN { c } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for \clist_get:NNTF and others. These functions are documented on page 125.)

```

\clist_push:Nn Pushing to a comma list is the same as adding on the left.
\clist_push:NV 10187 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:Nn \clist_put_left:Nn
\clist_push:No 10188 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:NV \clist_put_left:NV
\clist_push:Nx 10189 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:No \clist_put_left:No
\clist_push:cn 10190 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:Nx \clist_put_left:Nx
\clist_push:cV 10191 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:cn \clist_put_left:cn
\clist_push:co 10192 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:cV \clist_put_left:cV
\clist_push:cx 10193 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_push:co \clist_put_left:co
\clist_gpush:Nn 10194 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:Nn \clist_gput_left:Nn
\clist_gpush:NV 10195 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:NV \clist_gput_left:NV
\clist_gpush:No 10196 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:No \clist_gput_left:No
\clist_gpush:Nx 10197 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:Nx \clist_gput_left:Nx
\clist_gpush:cn 10198 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:cn \clist_gput_left:cn
\clist_gpush:cV 10199 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:cV \clist_gput_left:cV
\clist_gpush:co 10200 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:co \clist_gput_left:co
\clist_gpush:cx 10201 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:cx \clist_gput_left:cx
10202 \cs_new_eq:NN \clist_gpush:cx \clist_gput_left:cx

```

(End definition for \clist_push:Nn and \clist_gpush:Nn. These functions are documented on page 126.)

16.5 Modifying comma lists

\l__clist_internal_remove_clist An internal comma list and a sequence for the removal routines.

```

\l__clist_internal_remove_seq 10203 \clist_new:N \l__clist_internal_remove_clist
10204 \seq_new:N \l__clist_internal_remove_seq

```

(End definition for \l__clist_internal_remove_clist and \l__clist_internal_remove_seq.)

```

\clist_remove_duplicates:N Removing duplicates means making a new list then copying it.
\clist_remove_duplicates:c 10205 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_remove_duplicates:N
\clist_gremove_duplicates:N 10206 { \__clist_remove_duplicates:NN \clist_set_eq:NN }
\clist_gremove_duplicates:c 10207 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gremove_duplicates:N
    \__clist_remove_duplicates:NN 10208 { \__clist_remove_duplicates:NN \clist_gset_eq:NN }
    10209 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_remove_duplicates:NN #1#2
    10210 {
    10211     \clist_clear:N \l__clist_internal_remove_clist
    10212     \clist_map_inline:Nn #2
    10213     {
    10214         \clist_if_in:NnF \l__clist_internal_remove_clist {##1}
    10215         { \clist_put_right:Nn \l__clist_internal_remove_clist {##1} }
    10216     }
    10217     #1 #2 \l__clist_internal_remove_clist
    10218 }
    10219 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_remove_duplicates:N { c }
    10220 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gremove_duplicates:N { c }

```

(End definition for \clist_remove_duplicates:N, \clist_gremove_duplicates:N, and __clist_remove_duplicates:NN. These functions are documented on page 121.)

```

\clist_remove_all:Nn The method used here for safe items is very similar to \tl_replace_all:Nnn. However,
\clist_remove_all:cn if the item contains commas or leading/trailing spaces, or is empty, or consists of a
\clist_gremove_all:Nn single brace group, we know that it can only appear within braces so the code would
\clist_gremove_all:cn fail; instead just convert to a sequence and do the removal with l3seq code (it involves
\__clist_remove_all:NNNn somewhat elaborate code to do most of the work expandably but the final token list
\__clist_remove_all:w comparisons non-expandably).
\__clist_remove_all:

```

For “safe” items, build a function delimited by the *<item>* that should be removed, surrounded with commas, and call that function followed by the expanded comma list, and another copy of the *<item>*. The loop is controlled by the argument grabbed by __clist_remove_all:w: when the item was found, the \q_mark delimiter used is the one inserted by __clist_tmp:w, and \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w is deleted. At the end, the final *<item>* is grabbed, and the argument of __clist_tmp:w contains \q_mark: in that case, __clist_remove_all:w removes the second \q_mark (inserted by __clist_tmp:w), and lets \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w act.

No brace is lost because items are always grabbed with a leading comma. The result of the first assignment has an extra leading comma, which we remove in a second assignment. Two exceptions: if the clist lost all of its elements, the result is empty, and we shouldn’t remove anything; if the clist started up empty, the first step happens to turn it into a single comma, and the second step removes it.

```

10221 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_remove_all:Nn
10222 { \__clist_remove_all:NNNn \clist_set_from_seq:NN \tl_set:Nx }
10223 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gremove_all:Nn
10224 { \__clist_remove_all:NNNn \clist_gset_from_seq:NN \tl_gset:Nx }
10225 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_remove_all:NNNn #1#2#3#4
10226 {
10227     \__clist_if_wrap:nTF {#4}
10228     {
10229         \seq_set_from_clist:NN \l__clist_internal_remove_seq #3
10230         \seq_remove_all:Nn \l__clist_internal_remove_seq {#4}
10231         #1 #3 \l__clist_internal_remove_seq

```

```

10232     }
10233     {
10234         \cs_set:Npn \__clist_tmp:w ##1 , #4 ,
10235         {
10236             ##1
10237             , \q_mark , \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w ,
10238             \__clist_remove_all:
10239         }
10240         #2 #3
10241         {
10242             \exp_after:wN \__clist_remove_all:
10243             #3 , \q_mark , #4 , \q_stop
10244         }
10245         \clist_if_empty:NF #3
10246         {
10247             #2 #3
10248             {
10249                 \exp_args:No \exp_not:o
10250                 { \exp_after:wN \use_none:n #3 }
10251             }
10252         }
10253     }
10254 }
10255 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_remove_all:
10256 { \exp_after:wN \__clist_remove_all:w \__clist_tmp:w , }
10257 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_remove_all:w #1 , \q_mark , #2 , { \exp_not:n {#1} }
10258 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_remove_all:Nn { c }
10259 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gremove_all:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_remove_all:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 121.)

`\clist_reverse:N` Use `\clist_reverse:n` in an x-expanding assignment. The extra work that `\clist_reverse:n` does to preserve braces and spaces would not be needed for the well-controlled case of N-type comma lists, but the slow-down is not too bad.

`\clist_reverse:c`

`\clist_greverse:N`

`\clist_greverse:c`

```

10260 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_reverse:N #1
10261 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \clist_reverse:n {#1} } }
10262 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_greverse:N #1
10263 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \exp_args:No \clist_reverse:n {#1} } }
10264 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_reverse:N { c }
10265 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_greverse:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_reverse:N` and `\clist_greverse:N`. These functions are documented on page 121.)

`\clist_reverse:n` The reversed token list is built one item at a time, and stored between `\q_stop` and `\q_mark`, in the form of ? followed by zero or more instances of “ $\langle item \rangle$,”. We start from a comma list “ $\langle item_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle item_n \rangle$ ”. During the loop, the auxiliary `__clist_reverse:wwNww` receives “ $\langle item_i \rangle$ ” as #1, “ $\langle item_{i+1} \rangle, \dots, \langle item_n \rangle$ ” as #2, `__clist_reverse:wwNww` as #3, what remains until `\q_stop` as #4, and “ $\langle item_{i-1} \rangle, \dots, \langle item_1 \rangle$,” as #5. The auxiliary moves #1 just before #5, with a comma, and calls itself (#3). After the last item is moved, `__clist_reverse:wwNww` receives “`\q_mark __clist_reverse:wwNww !`” as its argument #1, thus `__clist_reverse_end:ww` as its argument #3. This second auxiliary cleans up until the marker !, removes the trailing comma (introduced when the first item was moved after `\q_stop`), and leaves its argument #1

within `\exp_not:n`. There is also a need to remove a leading comma, hence `\exp_not:o` and `\use_none:n`.

```

10266 \cs_new:Npn \clist_reverse:n #1
10267 {
10268     \__clist_reverse:wwNww ? #1 ,
10269     \q_mark \__clist_reverse:wwNww ! ,
10270     \q_mark \__clist_reverse_end:ww
10271     \q_stop ? \q_mark
10272 }
10273 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_reverse:wwNww
10274     #1 , #2 \q_mark #3 #4 \q_stop ? #5 \q_mark
10275     { #3 ? #2 \q_mark #3 #4 \q_stop #1 , #5 \q_mark }
10276 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_reverse_end:ww #1 ! #2 , \q_mark
10277     { \exp_not:o { \use_none:n #2 } }

```

(End definition for `\clist_reverse:n`, `__clist_reverse:wwNww`, and `__clist_reverse_end:ww`. This function is documented on page 121.)

`\clist_sort:Nn` Implemented in `l3sort`.

`\clist_sort:cn`

`\clist_gsort:Nn` (End definition for `\clist_sort:Nn` and `\clist_gsort:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 121.)

`\clist_gsort:cn`

16.6 Comma list conditionals

`\clist_if_empty_p:N` Simple copies from the token list variable material.

`\clist_if_empty_p:c`

`\clist_if_empty:NTF`

`\clist_if_empty:cTF`

```

10278 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \clist_if_empty:N \tl_if_empty:N
10279 { p , T , F , TF }
10280 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \clist_if_empty:c \tl_if_empty:c
10281 { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\clist_if_empty:NTF`. This function is documented on page 122.)

`\clist_if_empty_p:n`

`\clist_if_empty:nTF`

`__clist_if_empty_n:w`

`__clist_if_empty_n:wNw`

As usual, we insert a token (here ?) before grabbing any argument: this avoids losing braces. The argument of `\tl_if_empty:oTF` is empty if #1 is ? followed by blank spaces (besides, this particular variant of the emptiness test is optimized). If the item of the comma list is blank, grab the next one. As soon as one item is non-blank, exit: the second auxiliary grabs `\prg_return_false:` as #2, unless every item in the comma list was blank and the loop actually got broken by the trailing `\q_mark \prg_return_false:` item.

```

10282 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \clist_if_empty:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
10283 {
10284     \__clist_if_empty_n:w ? #1
10285     , \q_mark \prg_return_false:
10286     , \q_mark \prg_return_true:
10287     \q_stop
10288 }
10289 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_if_empty_n:w #1 ,
10290 {
10291     \tl_if_empty:oTF { \use_none:nn #1 ? }
10292     { \__clist_if_empty_n:w ? }
10293     { \__clist_if_empty_n:wNw }
10294 }
10295 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_if_empty_n:wNw #1 \q_mark #2#3 \q_stop {#2}

```

(End definition for `\clist_if_empty:nTF`, `__clist_if_empty_n:w`, and `__clist_if_empty_n:wNw`. This function is documented on page 122.)

```

\clist_if_in:NnTF For “safe” items, we simply surround the comma list, and the item, with commas, then
\clist_if_in:NVTF use the same code as for \tl_if_in:Nn. For “unsafe” items we follow the same route as
\clist_if_in:NoTF \seq_if_in:Nn, mapping through the list a comparison function. If found, return true
\clist_if_in:cnTF and remove \prg_return_false:.
\clist_if_in:cVTF 10296 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \clist_if_in:Nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
\clist_if_in:coTF 10297 {
\clist_if_in:nnTF 10298 \exp_args:No \__clist_if_in_return:nnN #1 {#2} #1
\clist_if_in:nVTF 10299 }
\clist_if_in:noTF 10300 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \clist_if_in:nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
\__clist_if_in_return:nnN 10301 {
10302 \clist_set:Nn \l__clist_internal_clist {#1}
10303 \exp_args:No \__clist_if_in_return:nnN \l__clist_internal_clist {#2}
10304 \l__clist_internal_clist
10305 }
10306 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_if_in_return:nnN #1#2#3
10307 {
10308 \__clist_if_wrap:nTF {#2}
10309 {
10310 \cs_set:Npx \__clist_tmp:w ##1
10311 {
10312 \exp_not:N \tl_if_eq:nnT {##1}
10313 \exp_not:n
10314 {
10315 {#2}
10316 { \clist_map_break:n { \prg_return_true: \use_none:n } }
10317 }
10318 }
10319 \clist_map_function:NN #3 \__clist_tmp:w
10320 \prg_return_false:
10321 }
10322 {
10323 \cs_set:Npn \__clist_tmp:w ##1 ,#2, { }
10324 \tl_if_empty:oTF
10325 { \__clist_tmp:w ,#1, {} {} ,#2, }
10326 { \prg_return_false: } { \prg_return_true: }
10327 }
10328 }
10329 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \clist_if_in:Nn
10330 { NV , No , c , cV , co } { T , F , TF }
10331 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \clist_if_in:nn
10332 { nV , no } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\clist_if_in:NnTF`, `\clist_if_in:nnTF`, and `__clist_if_in_return:nnN`. These functions are documented on page 122.)

16.7 Mapping to comma lists

`\clist_map_function:NN` If the variable is empty, the mapping is skipped (otherwise, that comma-list would be seen as consisting of one empty item). Then loop over the comma-list, grabbing one comma-delimited item at a time. The end is marked by `\q_recursion_tail`. The auxiliary function `__clist_map_function:Nw` is also used in `\clist_map_inline:Nn`.

```

10333 \cs_new:Npn \clist_map_function:NN #1#2
10334 {
10335     \clist_if_empty:NF #1
10336     {
10337         \exp_last_unbraced:NNo \__clist_map_function:Nw #2 #1
10338         , \q_recursion_tail ,
10339         \prg_break_point:Nn \clist_map_break: { }
10340     }
10341 }
10342 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_map_function:Nw #1#2 ,
10343 {
10344     \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#2} \clist_map_break:
10345     #1 {#2}
10346     \__clist_map_function:Nw #1
10347 }
10348 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_map_function:NN { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_map_function:NN` and `__clist_map_function:Nw`. This function is documented on page 122.)

`\clist_map_function:nN` The `n`-type mapping function is a bit more awkward, since spaces must be trimmed from each item. Space trimming is again based on `__clist_trim_next:w`. The auxiliary `__clist_map_function_n:Nn` receives as arguments the function, and the next non-empty item (after space trimming but before brace removal). One level of braces is removed by `__clist_map_unbrace:Nw`.

```

10349 \cs_new:Npn \clist_map_function:nN #1#2
10350 {
10351     \exp_after:wN \__clist_map_function_n:Nn \exp_after:wN #2
10352     \exp:w \__clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing: #1 , \q_recursion_tail ,
10353     \prg_break_point:Nn \clist_map_break: { }
10354 }
10355 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_map_function_n:Nn #1 #2
10356 {
10357     \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:nN {#2} \clist_map_break:
10358     \__clist_map_unbrace:Nw #1 #2,
10359     \exp_after:wN \__clist_map_function_n:Nn \exp_after:wN #1
10360     \exp:w \__clist_trim_next:w \prg_do_nothing:
10361 }
10362 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_map_unbrace:Nw #1 #2, { #1 {#2} }

```

(End definition for `\clist_map_function:nN`, `__clist_map_function_n:Nn`, and `__clist_map_unbrace:Nw`. This function is documented on page 122.)

`\clist_map_inline:Nn` **`\clist_map_inline:cn`** **`\clist_map_inline:nn`** Inline mapping is done by creating a suitable function “on the fly”: this is done globally to avoid any issues with \TeX ’s groups. We use a different function for each level of nesting.

Since the mapping is non-expandable, we can perform the space-trimming needed by the `n` version simply by storing the comma-list in a variable. We don’t need a different comma-list for each nesting level: the comma-list is expanded before the mapping starts.

```

10363 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_map_inline:Nn #1#2
10364 {
10365     \clist_if_empty:NF #1
10366     {
10367         \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int

```

```

10368     \cs_gset_protected:cpn
10369     { __clist_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w } ##1 {#2}
10370     \exp_last_unbraced:Nco \__clist_map_function:Nw
10371     { __clist_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
10372     #1 , \q_recursion_tail ,
10373     \prg_break_point:Nn \clist_map_break:
10374     { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
10375   }
10376 }
10377 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_map_inline:nn #1
10378 {
10379   \clist_set:Nn \l__clist_internal_clist {#1}
10380   \clist_map_inline:Nn \l__clist_internal_clist
10381 }
10382 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_map_inline:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_map_inline:Nn` and `\clist_map_inline:nn`. These functions are documented on page 123.)

`\clist_map_variable:NNn` As for other comma-list mappings, filter out the case of an empty list. Same approach as
`\clist_map_variable:cNn` `\clist_map_function:Nn`, additionally we store each item in the given variable. As for
`\clist_map_variable:nNn` inline mappings, space trimming for the `n` variant is done by storing the comma list in
`__clist_map_variable:Nnw` a variable. The quark test is done before assigning the item to the variable: this avoids
storing a quark which the user wouldn't expect. The strange `\use:n` avoids unlikely
problems when #2 would contain `\q_recursion_stop`.

```

10383 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_map_variable:NNn #1#2#3
10384 {
10385   \clist_if_empty:NF #1
10386   {
10387     \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
10388     { \__clist_map_variable:Nnw #2 {#3} }
10389     #1
10390     , \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop
10391     \prg_break_point:Nn \clist_map_break: { }
10392   }
10393 }
10394 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_map_variable:nNn #1
10395 {
10396   \clist_set:Nn \l__clist_internal_clist {#1}
10397   \clist_map_variable:NNn \l__clist_internal_clist
10398 }
10399 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_map_variable:Nnw #1#2#3,
10400 {
10401   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#3}
10402   \tl_set:Nn #1 {#3}
10403   \use:n {#2}
10404   \__clist_map_variable:Nnw #1 {#2}
10405 }
10406 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_map_variable:NNn { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_map_variable:NNn`, `\clist_map_variable:nNn`, and `__clist_map_variable:Nnw`. These functions are documented on page 123.)

`\clist_map_break:` The break statements use the general `\prg_map_break:Nn` mechanism.
`\clist_map_break:n`

```

10407 \cs_new:Npn \clist_map_break:
10408 { \prg_map_break:Nn \clist_map_break: { } }
10409 \cs_new:Npn \clist_map_break:n
10410 { \prg_map_break:Nn \clist_map_break: }

```

(End definition for `\clist_map_break:` and `\clist_map_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 123.)

\clist_count:N Counting the items in a comma list is done using the same approach as for other token
\clist_count:c count functions: turn each entry into a +1 then use integer evaluation to actually do the
\clist_count:n mathematics. In the case of an n-type comma-list, we could of course use `\clist_map_-`
`__clist_count:n` **function:nN**, but that is very slow, because it carefully removes spaces. Instead, we loop
`__clist_count:w` manually, and skip blank items (but not {}, hence the extra spaces).

```

10411 \cs_new:Npn \clist_count:N #1
10412 {
10413   \int_eval:n
10414   {
10415     0
10416     \clist_map_function:NN #1 \__clist_count:n
10417   }
10418 }
10419 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_count:N { c }
10420 \cs_new:Npx \clist_count:n #1
10421 {
10422   \exp_not:N \int_eval:n
10423   {
10424     0
10425     \exp_not:N \__clist_count:w \c_space_tl
10426     #1 \exp_not:n { , \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop }
10427   }
10428 }
10429 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_count:n #1 { + 1 }
10430 \cs_new:Npx \__clist_count:w #1 ,
10431 {
10432   \exp_not:n { \exp_args:Nf \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n } {#1}
10433   \exp_not:N \tl_if_blank:nF {#1} { + 1 }
10434   \exp_not:N \__clist_count:w \c_space_tl
10435 }

```

(End definition for `\clist_count:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 124.)

16.8 Using comma lists

\clist_use:Nmn First check that the variable exists. Then count the items in the comma list. If it has
\clist_use:cnm none, output nothing. If it has one item, output that item, brace stripped (note that
`__clist_use:wn` space-trimming has already been done when the comma list was assigned). If it has two,
`__clist_use:nwnwnwn` place the *<separator between two>* in the middle.

Otherwise, `__clist_use:nwnwnwn` takes the following arguments; 1: a *<separator>*,
\clist_use:Nn 2, 3, 4: three items from the comma list (or quarks), 5: the rest of the comma list, 6:
\clist_use:cn a *<continuation>* function (`use_ii` or `use_iii` with its *<separator>* argument), 7: junk,
and 8: the temporary result, which is built in a brace group following `\q_stop`. The
<separator> and the first of the three items are placed in the result, then we use the
<continuation>, placing the remaining two items after it. When we begin this loop, the

three items really belong to the comma list, the first `\q_mark` is taken as a delimiter to the `use_ii` function, and the continuation is `use_ii` itself. When we reach the last two items of the original token list, `\q_mark` is taken as a third item, and now the second `\q_mark` serves as a delimiter to `use_ii`, switching to the other *continuation*, `use_iii`, which uses the *separator between final two*.

```

10436 \cs_new:Npn \clist_use:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
10437 {
10438   \clist_if_exist:NTF #1
10439   {
10440     \int_case:nnF { \clist_count:N #1 }
10441     {
10442       { 0 } { }
10443       { 1 } { \exp_after:wN \__clist_use:wwn #1 , , { } }
10444       { 2 } { \exp_after:wN \__clist_use:wwn #1 , {#2} }
10445     }
10446     {
10447       \exp_after:wN \__clist_use:nwwwwnwn
10448       \exp_after:wN { \exp_after:wN } #1 ,
10449       \q_mark , { \__clist_use:nwwwwnwn {#3} }
10450       \q_mark , { \__clist_use:nwnwn {#4} }
10451       \q_stop { }
10452     }
10453   }
10454   {
10455     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
10456     { kernel } { bad-variable } {#1}
10457   }
10458 }
10459 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_use:Nnnn { c }
10460 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_use:wwn #1 , #2 , #3 { \exp_not:n { #1 #3 #2 } }
10461 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_use:nwwwwnwn
10462   #1#2 , #3 , #4 , #5 \q_mark , #6#7 \q_stop #8
10463   { #6 {#3} , {#4} , #5 \q_mark , {#6} #7 \q_stop { #8 #1 #2 } }
10464 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_use:nwnwn #1#2 , #3 \q_stop #4
10465   { \exp_not:n { #4 #1 #2 } }
10466 \cs_new:Npn \clist_use:Nn #1#2
10467   { \clist_use:Nnnn #1 {#2} {#2} {#2} }
10468 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_use:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_use:Nnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 124.)

16.9 Using a single item

<pre> \clist_item:Nn \clist_item:cn __clist_item:nnnN __clist_item:ffoN __clist_item:ffnN __clist_item_N_loop:nw </pre>	<p>To avoid needing to test the end of the list at each step, we first compute the <i>length</i> of the list. If the item number is 0, less than $-\langle length \rangle$, or more than $\langle length \rangle$, the result is empty. If it is negative, but not less than $-\langle length \rangle$, add $\langle length \rangle + 1$ to the item number before performing the loop. The loop itself is very simple, return the item if the counter reached 1, otherwise, decrease the counter and repeat.</p> <pre> 10469 \cs_new:Npn \clist_item:Nn #1#2 10470 { 10471 __clist_item:ffoN 10472 { \clist_count:N #1 } 10473 { \int_eval:n {#2} } </pre>
---	--

```

10474     #1
10475     \__clist_item_N_loop:nw
10476   }
10477   \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item:nnnN #1#2#3#4
10478   {
10479     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} < 0
10480     {
10481       \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} < { - #1 }
10482       { \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w }
10483       { \exp_args:Nf #4 { \int_eval:n { #2 + 1 + #1 } } }
10484     }
10485     {
10486       \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > {#1}
10487       { \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w }
10488       { #4 {#2} }
10489     }
10490     { } , #3 , \q_stop
10491   }
10492   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__clist_item:nnnN { ffo, ff }
10493   \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_N_loop:nw #1 #2,
10494   {
10495     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 0
10496     { \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
10497     { \exp_args:Nf \__clist_item_N_loop:nw { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } } }
10498   }
10499   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_item:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_item:Nn`, `__clist_item:nnnN`, and `__clist_item_N_loop:nw`. This function is documented on page 126.)

\clist_item:nn This starts in the same way as `\clist_item:Nn` by counting the items of the comma list. The final item should be space-trimmed before being brace-stripped, hence we insert a couple of odd-looking `\prg_do_nothing:` to avoid losing braces. Blank items are ignored.

```

\__clist_item_n:nw
\__clist_item_n_loop:nw
\__clist_item_n_end:n
\__clist_item_n_strip:n
\__clist_item_n_strip:w
10500 \cs_new:Npn \clist_item:nn #1#2
10501 {
10502   \__clist_item:ffnN
10503   { \clist_count:n {#1} }
10504   { \int_eval:n {#2} }
10505   {#1}
10506   \__clist_item_n:nw
10507 }
10508 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_n:nw #1
10509 { \__clist_item_n_loop:nw {#1} \prg_do_nothing: }
10510 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_n_loop:nw #1 #2,
10511 {
10512   \exp_args:No \tl_if_blank:nTF {#2}
10513   { \__clist_item_n_loop:nw {#1} \prg_do_nothing: }
10514   {
10515     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 0
10516     { \exp_args:No \__clist_item_n_end:n {#2} }
10517     {
10518       \exp_args:Nf \__clist_item_n_loop:nw
10519       { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } }
10520       \prg_do_nothing:

```

```

10521     }
10522   }
10523 }
10524 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_n_end:n #1 #2 \q_stop
10525 { \tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN {#1} \__clist_item_n_strip:n }
10526 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_n_strip:n #1 { \__clist_item_n_strip:w #1 , }
10527 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_item_n_strip:w #1 , { \exp_not:n {#1} }

```

(End definition for `\clist_item:nn` and others. This function is documented on page 126.)

`\clist_rand_item:n` The N-type function is not implemented through the n-type function for efficiency: for instance comma-list variables do not require space-trimming of their items. Even testing for emptiness of an n-type comma-list is slow, so we count items first and use that both for the emptiness test and the pseudo-random integer. Importantly, `\clist_item:Nn` and `\clist_item:nn` only evaluate their argument once.

```

10528 \cs_new:Npn \clist_rand_item:n #1
10529 { \exp_args:Nf \__clist_rand_item:nn { \clist_count:n {#1} } {#1} }
10530 \cs_new:Npn \__clist_rand_item:nn #1#2
10531 {
10532   \int_compare:nNnF {#1} = 0
10533   { \clist_item:nn {#2} { \int_rand:nn { 1 } {#1} } }
10534 }
10535 \cs_new:Npn \clist_rand_item:N #1
10536 {
10537   \clist_if_empty:NF #1
10538   { \clist_item:Nn #1 { \int_rand:nn { 1 } { \clist_count:N #1 } } }
10539 }
10540 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_rand_item:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\clist_rand_item:n`, `\clist_rand_item:N`, and `__clist_rand_item:nn`. These functions are documented on page 126.)

16.10 Viewing comma lists

`\clist_show:N` Apply the general `__kernel_chk_defined:NT` and `\msg_show:nnnnnn`.

`\clist_show:c`

`\clist_log:N`

`\clist_log:c`

`__clist_show:NN`

```

10541 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_show:N { \__clist_show:NN \msg_show:nnxxxx }
10542 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_show:N { c }
10543 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_log:N { \__clist_show:NN \msg_log:nnxxxx }
10544 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_log:N { c }
10545 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_show:NN #1#2
10546 {
10547   \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
10548   {
10549     #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { show-clist }
10550     { \token_to_str:N #2 }
10551     { \clist_map_function:NN #2 \msg_show_item:n }
10552     { } { }
10553   }
10554 }

```

(End definition for `\clist_show:N`, `\clist_log:N`, and `__clist_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 126.)

```

\clist_show:n A variant of the above: no existence check, empty first argument for the message.
\clist_log:n
\__clist_show:Nn
10555 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_show:n { \__clist_show:Nn \msg_show:nnxxxx }
10556 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_log:n { \__clist_show:Nn \msg_log:nnxxxx }
10557 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__clist_show:Nn #1#2
10558 {
10559     #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { show-clist }
10560     { } { \clist_map_function:nN {#2} \msg_show_item:n } { } { }
10561 }

```

(End definition for `\clist_show:n`, `\clist_log:n`, and `__clist_show:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 127.)

16.11 Scratch comma lists

```

\l_tmpa_clist Temporary comma list variables.
\l_tmpb_clist
\g_tmpa_clist
\g_tmpb_clist
10562 \clist_new:N \l_tmpa_clist
10563 \clist_new:N \l_tmpb_clist
10564 \clist_new:N \g_tmpa_clist
10565 \clist_new:N \g_tmpb_clist

```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_clist` and others. These variables are documented on page 127.)

```
10566 </initex | package>
```

17 l3token implementation

```
10567 <*initex | package>
```

```
10568 <@@=char>
```

17.1 Manipulating and interrogating character tokens

```

\char_set_catcode:nn Simple wrappers around the primitives.
\char_value_catcode:n
\char_show_value_catcode:n
10569 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode:nn #1#2
10570 { \tex_catcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} = \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_stop_f: }
10571 \cs_new:Npn \char_value_catcode:n #1
10572 { \tex_the:D \tex_catcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
10573 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_show_value_catcode:n #1
10574 { \exp_args:Nf \tl_show:n { \char_value_catcode:n {#1} } }

```

(End definition for `\char_set_catcode:nn`, `\char_value_catcode:n`, and `\char_show_value_catcode:n`. These functions are documented on page 131.)

```

\char_set_catcode_escape:N
\char_set_catcode_group_begin:N
\char_set_catcode_group_end:N
\char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N
\char_set_catcode_alignment:N
10575 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_escape:N #1
10576 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 0 } }
10577 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_group_begin:N #1
10578 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 1 } }
10579 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_group_end:N #1
10580 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 2 } }
10581 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N #1
10582 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 3 } }
10583 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_alignment:N #1
10584 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 4 } }
10585 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_end_line:N #1

```

```

\char_set_catcode_ignore:N
\char_set_catcode_space:N
\char_set_catcode_letter:N
\char_set_catcode_other:N
\char_set_catcode_active:N
\char_set_catcode_comment:N
\char_set_catcode_invalid:N

```

```

10586 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 5 } }
10587 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_parameter:N #1
10588 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 6 } }
10589 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:N #1
10590 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 7 } }
10591 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:N #1
10592 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 8 } }
10593 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_ignore:N #1
10594 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 9 } }
10595 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_space:N #1
10596 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 10 } }
10597 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_letter:N #1
10598 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 11 } }
10599 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_other:N #1
10600 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 12 } }
10601 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_active:N #1
10602 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 13 } }
10603 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_comment:N #1
10604 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 14 } }
10605 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_invalid:N #1
10606 { \char_set_catcode:nn { '#1 } { 15 } }

```

(End definition for `\char_set_catcode_escape:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 130.)

```

\char_set_catcode_escape:n
  \char_set_catcode_group_begin:n
  \char_set_catcode_group_end:n
  \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:n
  \char_set_catcode_alignment:n
\char_set_catcode_end_line:n
  \char_set_catcode_parameter:n
  \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n
  \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:n
\char_set_catcode_ignore:n
\char_set_catcode_space:n
\char_set_catcode_letter:n
\char_set_catcode_other:n
\char_set_catcode_active:n
\char_set_catcode_comment:n
\char_set_catcode_invalid:n
10607 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_escape:n #1
10608 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 0 } }
10609 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_group_begin:n #1
10610 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 1 } }
10611 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_group_end:n #1
10612 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 2 } }
10613 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:n #1
10614 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 3 } }
10615 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_alignment:n #1
10616 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 4 } }
10617 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_end_line:n #1
10618 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 5 } }
10619 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_parameter:n #1
10620 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 6 } }
10621 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n #1
10622 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 7 } }
10623 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:n #1
10624 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 8 } }
10625 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_ignore:n #1
10626 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 9 } }
10627 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_space:n #1
10628 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 10 } }
10629 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_letter:n #1
10630 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 11 } }
10631 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_other:n #1
10632 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 12 } }
10633 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_active:n #1
10634 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 13 } }

```

```

10635 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_comment:n #1
10636 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 14 } }
10637 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_catcode_invalid:n #1
10638 { \char_set_catcode:nn {#1} { 15 } }

```

(End definition for `\char_set_catcode_escape:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 130.)

```

\char_set_mathcode:nn
\char_value_mathcode:n
\char_show_value_mathcode:n
\char_set_lccode:nn
\char_value_lccode:n
\char_show_value_lccode:n
\char_set_uccode:nn
\char_value_uccode:n
\char_show_value_uccode:n
\char_set_sfcode:nn
\char_value_sfcode:n
\char_show_value_sfcode:n

```

Pretty repetitive, but necessary!

```

10639 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_mathcode:nn #1#2
10640 { \tex_mathcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} = \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_stop_f: }
10641 \cs_new:Npn \char_value_mathcode:n #1
10642 { \tex_the:D \tex_mathcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
10643 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_show_value_mathcode:n #1
10644 { \exp_args:Nf \tl_show:n { \char_value_mathcode:n {#1} } }
10645 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_lccode:nn #1#2
10646 { \tex_lccode:D \int_eval:n {#1} = \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_stop_f: }
10647 \cs_new:Npn \char_value_lccode:n #1
10648 { \tex_the:D \tex_lccode:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
10649 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_show_value_lccode:n #1
10650 { \exp_args:Nf \tl_show:n { \char_value_lccode:n {#1} } }
10651 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_uccode:nn #1#2
10652 { \tex_uccode:D \int_eval:n {#1} = \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_stop_f: }
10653 \cs_new:Npn \char_value_uccode:n #1
10654 { \tex_the:D \tex_uccode:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
10655 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_show_value_uccode:n #1
10656 { \exp_args:Nf \tl_show:n { \char_value_uccode:n {#1} } }
10657 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_set_sfcode:nn #1#2
10658 { \tex_sfcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} = \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_stop_f: }
10659 \cs_new:Npn \char_value_sfcode:n #1
10660 { \tex_the:D \tex_sfcode:D \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_stop_f: }
10661 \cs_new_protected:Npn \char_show_value_sfcode:n #1
10662 { \exp_args:Nf \tl_show:n { \char_value_sfcode:n {#1} } }

```

(End definition for `\char_set_mathcode:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 132.)

```

\l_char_active_seq
\l_char_special_seq

```

Two sequences for dealing with special characters. The first is characters which may be active, the second longer list is for “special” characters more generally. Both lists are escaped so that for example bulk code assignments can be carried out. In both cases, the order is by ASCII character code (as is done in for example `\ExplSyntaxOn`).

```

10663 \seq_new:N \l_char_special_seq
10664 \seq_set_split:Nnn \l_char_special_seq { }
10665 { \ \ " \# \$ \% \& \ \ ^ \_ \{ \} \~ }
10666 \seq_new:N \l_char_active_seq
10667 \seq_set_split:Nnn \l_char_active_seq { }
10668 { \ " \$ \& \^ \_ \~ }

```

(End definition for `\l_char_active_seq` and `\l_char_special_seq`. These variables are documented on page 132.)

17.2 Creating character tokens

```

\char_set_active_eq:NN
\char_set_active_eq:Nc
\char_gset_active_eq:NN
\char_gset_active_eq:Nc
\char_set_active_eq:nN
\char_set_active_eq:nc
\char_gset_active_eq:nN
\char_gset_active_eq:nc

```

Four simple functions with very similar definitions, so set up using an auxiliary. These are similar to LuaTeX’s `\letcharcode` primitive.

```

10669 \group_begin:
10670   \char_set_catcode_active:N \^^@
10671   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_tmp:nN #1#2
10672   {
10673     \cs_new_protected:cpn { #1 :nN } ##1
10674     {
10675       \group_begin:
10676       \char_set_lccode:nn { \^^@ } { ##1 }
10677       \tex_lowercase:D { \group_end: #2 ^^@ }
10678     }
10679     \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :NN } ##1
10680     { \exp_not:c { #1 : nN } { '##1 } }
10681   }
10682   \__char_tmp:nN { char_set_active_eq } \cs_set_eq:NN
10683   \__char_tmp:nN { char_gset_active_eq } \cs_gset_eq:NN
10684 \group_end:
10685 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \char_set_active_eq:NN { Nc }
10686 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \char_gset_active_eq:NN { Nc }
10687 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \char_set_active_eq:nN { nc }
10688 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \char_gset_active_eq:nN { nc }

```

(End definition for `\char_set_active_eq:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 128.)

`__char_int_to_roman:w` For efficiency in 8-bit engines, we use the faster primitive approach to making roman numerals.

```

10689 \cs_new_eq:NN \__char_int_to_roman:w \tex_romannumeral:D

```

(End definition for `__char_int_to_roman:w`.)

```

\char_generate:nn
\__char_generate_aux:nn
\__char_generate_aux:nnw
\__char_generate_auxii:nnw
  \l__char_tmp_tl
\__char_generate_invalid_catcode:

```

The aim here is to generate characters of (broadly) arbitrary category code. Where possible, that is done using engine support (XeTeX, LuaTeX). There are though various issues which are covered below. At the interface layer, turn the two arguments into integers up-front so this is only done once.

```

10690 \cs_new:Npn \char_generate:nn #1#2
10691 {
10692   \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__char_generate_aux:w
10693   \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_after:wN ;
10694   \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} ;
10695 }

```

Before doing any actual conversion, first some special case filtering. Spaces are out here as LuaTeX emulation only makes normal (charcode 32 spaces). However, `^^@` is filtered out separately as that can't be done with macro emulation either, so is flagged up separately. That done, hand off to the engine-dependent part.

```

10696 \cs_new:Npn \__char_generate_aux:w #1 ; #2 ;
10697 {
10698   \if_int_compare:w #2 = 10 \exp_stop_f:
10699   \if_int_compare:w #1 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
10700     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { char-null-space }
10701   \else:
10702     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { char-space }
10703   \fi:
10704   \else:
10705     \if_int_odd:w 0

```

```

10706         \if_int_compare:w #2 < 1 \exp_stop_f: 1 \fi:
10707         \if_int_compare:w #2 = 5 \exp_stop_f: 1 \fi:
10708         \if_int_compare:w #2 = 9 \exp_stop_f: 1 \fi:
10709         \if_int_compare:w #2 > 13 \exp_stop_f: 1 \fi: \exp_stop_f:
10710         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel }
10711         { char-invalid-catcode }
10712     \else:
10713         \if_int_odd:w 0
10714             \if_int_compare:w #1 < 0 \exp_stop_f: 1 \fi:
10715             \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c_max_char_int 1 \fi: \exp_stop_f:
10716             \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel }
10717             { char-out-of-range }
10718         \else:
10719             \__char_generate_aux:nnw {#1} {#2}
10720         \fi:
10721     \fi:
10722 \fi:
10723 \exp_end:
10724 }
10725 \tl_new:N \l__char_tmp_tl

```

Engine-dependent definitions are now needed for the implementation. For LuaTeX and XeTeX there is engine-level support. They can do cases that macro emulation can't. All of those are filtered out here using a primitive-based boolean expression to avoid fixing the category code of the null character used in the false branch (for 8-bit engines). The final level is the basic definition at the engine level: the arguments here are integers so there is no need to worry about them too much. Older versions of XeTeX cannot generate active characters so we filter that: at some future stage that may change: the slightly odd ordering of auxiliaries reflects that.

```

10726 \group_begin:
10727 (*package)
10728   \char_set_catcode_active:N ^^L
10729   \cs_set:Npn ^^L { }
10730 (/package)
10731 \char_set_catcode_other:n { 0 }
10732 \if_int_odd:w 0
10733     \sys_if_engine luatex:T { 1 }
10734     \sys_if_engine xetex:T { 1 } \exp_stop_f:
10735 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
10736 {
10737     \cs_new:Npn \__char_generate_aux:nnw #1#2#3 \exp_end:
10738     {
10739         #3
10740         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
10741         \lua_now:e { l3kernel.charcat(#1, #2) }
10742     }
10743 }
10744 {
10745     \cs_new:Npn \__char_generate_aux:nnw #1#2#3 \exp_end:
10746     {
10747         #3
10748         \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
10749         \tex_Ucharcat:D #1 \exp_stop_f: #2 \exp_stop_f:
10750     }

```

```

10751 \cs_if_exist:NF \tex_expanded:D
10752 {
10753   \cs_new_eq:NN \__char_generate_auxii:nnw \__char_generate_aux:nnw
10754   \cs_gset:Npn \__char_generate_aux:nnw #1#2#3 \exp_end:
10755   {
10756     #3
10757     \if_int_compare:w #2 = 13 \exp_stop_f:
10758       \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { char-active }
10759     \else:
10760       \__char_generate_auxii:nnw {#1} {#2}
10761     \fi:
10762     \exp_end:
10763   }
10764 }
10765 }
10766 \else:

```

For engines where `\Ucharcat` isn't available or emulated, we have to work in macros, and cover only the 8-bit range. The first stage is to build up a `tl` containing `^^@` with each category code that can be accessed in this way, with an error set up for the other cases. This is all done such that it can be quickly accessed using a `\if_case:w` low-level conditional. There are a few things to notice here. As `^^L` is `\outer` we need to locally set it to avoid a problem. To get open/close braces into the list, they are set up using `\if_false:` pairing and are then x-type expanded together into the desired form.

```

10767 \tl_set:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \exp_not:N \or: }
10768 \char_set_catcode_group_begin:n { 0 } % {
10769 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { ^^@ \if_false: } }
10770 \char_set_catcode_group_end:n { 0 }
10771 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { { \fi: \exp_not:N \or: ^^@ } % }
10772 \tl_set:Nx \l__char_tmp_tl { \l__char_tmp_tl }
10773 \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:n { 0 }
10774 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10775 \char_set_catcode_alignment:n { 0 }
10776 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10777 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: }
10778 \char_set_catcode_parameter:n { 0 }
10779 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10780 \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n { 0 }
10781 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10782 \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:n { 0 }
10783 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10784 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: }

```

For making spaces, there needs to be an o-type expansion of a `\use:n` (or some other tokenization) to avoid dropping the space.

```

10785 \char_set_catcode_space:n { 0 }
10786 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \use:n { \or: } ^^@ }
10787 \char_set_catcode_letter:n { 0 }
10788 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10789 \char_set_catcode_other:n { 0 }
10790 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }
10791 \char_set_catcode_active:n { 0 }
10792 \tl_put_right:Nn \l__char_tmp_tl { \or: ^^@ }

```

Convert the above temporary list into a series of constant token lists, one for each character code, using `\tex_lowercase:D` to convert `^^@` in each case. The x-type expansion ensures that `\tex_lowercase:D` receives the contents of the token list. In package mode, `^^L` is awkward hence this is done in three parts. Notice that at this stage `^^@` is active.

```

10793 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_tmp:n #1
10794 {
10795   \char_set_lccode:nn { 0 } {#1}
10796   \char_set_lccode:nn { 32 } {#1}
10797   \exp_args:Nx \tex_lowercase:D
10798   {
10799     \tl_const:Nn
10800     \exp_not:c { c__char_ \__char_int_to_roman:w #1 _tl }
10801     { \exp_not:o \l__char_tmp_tl }
10802   }
10803 }
10804 (*package)
10805 \int_step_function:nnN { 0 } { 11 } \__char_tmp:n
10806 \group_begin:
10807   \tl_replace_once:Nnn \l__char_tmp_tl { ^^@ } { \ERROR }
10808   \__char_tmp:n { 12 }
10809 \group_end:
10810 \int_step_function:nnN { 13 } { 255 } \__char_tmp:n
10811 \end{package}
10812 \end{initex}
10813 \int_step_function:nnN { 0 } { 255 } \__char_tmp:n
10814 \end{initex}

```

As TeX is very unhappy if it finds an alignment character inside a primitive `\halign` even when skipping false branches, some precautions are required. TeX is happy if the token is hidden between braces within `\if_false: ... \fi:`.

```

10815 \cs_new:Npn \__char_generate_aux:nnw #1#2#3 \exp_end:
10816 {
10817   #3
10818   \if_false: { \fi:
10819     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
10820     \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
10821     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
10822     \if_case:w #2
10823       \exp_last_unbraced:Nv \exp_stop_f:
10824       { c__char_ \__char_int_to_roman:w #1 _tl }
10825     \or: }
10826     \fi:
10827   }
10828   \fi:
10829 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\char_generate:nn` and others. This function is documented on page 129.)

`\char_to_utfviii_bytes:n`

This code converts a codepoint into the correct UTF-8 representation. In terms of the algorithm itself, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF-8> for the octet pattern.

```

\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxi:n
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn \cs_new:Npn \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n #1
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n {
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw 10830 \exp_args:Nf \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxi:n
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw 10831 { \int_eval:n {#1} }
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiii:nw
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiv:nw
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_output:nmn
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_output:fnn
\__char_to_utfviii_bytes_end:

```

```

10834 }
10835 \cs_new:Npn \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxi:n #1
10836 {
10837   \if_int_compare:w #1 > "80 \exp_stop_f:
10838   \if_int_compare:w #1 < "800 \exp_stop_f:
10839     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw
10840     { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn C {#1} { 64 } }
10841     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw
10842     { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n {#1} }
10843   \else:
10844     \if_int_compare:w #1 < "10000 \exp_stop_f:
10845     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw
10846     { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn E {#1} { 64 * 64 } }
10847     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw
10848     {
10849       \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n
10850       { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} { 64 } }
10851     }
10852     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiii:nw
10853     { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n {#1} }
10854   \else:
10855     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw
10856     {
10857       \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn F
10858       {#1} { 64 * 64 * 64 }
10859     }
10860     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw
10861     {
10862       \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n
10863       { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} { 64 * 64 } }
10864     }
10865     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiii:nw
10866     {
10867       \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n
10868       { \int_div_truncate:nn {#1} { 64 } }
10869     }
10870     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiv:nw
10871     { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n {#1} }
10872   \fi:
10873   \fi:
10874   \else:
10875     \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw {#1}
10876   \fi:
10877   \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_end: { } { } { } { }
10878 }
10879 \cs_new:Npn \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn #1#2#3
10880 { "#10 + \int_div_truncate:nn {#2} {#3} }
10881 \cs_new:Npn \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n #1
10882 { \int_mod:nn {#1} { 64 } + 128 }
10883 \cs_new:Npn \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw
10884 #1 #2 \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_end: #3
10885 { \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_output:fnn { \int_eval:n {#1} } { } {#2} }
10886 \cs_new:Npn \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw
10887 #1 #2 \__char_to_utfviii_bytes_end: #3#4

```

```

10888 { \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_output:fnn { \_int\_eval:n {#1} } { {#3} } {#2} }
10889 \cs\_new:Npn \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_outputiii:nw
10890 #1 #2 \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_end: #3#4#5
10891 {
10892   \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_output:fnn
10893   { \_int\_eval:n {#1} } { {#3} {#4} } {#2}
10894 }
10895 \cs\_new:Npn \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_outputiv:nw
10896 #1 #2 \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_end: #3#4#5#6
10897 {
10898   \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_output:fnn
10899   { \_int\_eval:n {#1} } { {#3} {#4} {#5} } {#2}
10900 }
10901 \cs\_new:Npn \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_output:nnn #1#2#3
10902 {
10903   #3
10904   \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_end: #2 {#1}
10905 }
10906 \cs\_generate\_variant:Nn \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_output:nnn { f }
10907 \cs\_new:Npn \_char\_to\_utfviii\_bytes\_end: { }

```

(End definition for `\char_to_utfviii_bytes:n` and others. This function is documented on page 269.)

```

\_char\_to\_nfd:N Look up any NFD and recursively produce the result.
\_char\_to\_nfd:n 10908 \cs\_new:Npn \char\_to\_nfd:N #1
\_char\_to\_nfd:Nw 10909 {
10910   \cs\_if\_exist:cTF { c\_char\_nfd\_ \token\_to\_str:N #1 _ tl }
10911   {
10912     \exp\_after:wN \exp\_after:wN \exp\_after:wN \_char\_to\_nfd:Nw
10913     \exp\_after:wN \exp\_after:wN \exp\_after:wN #1
10914     \cs:w c\_char\_nfd\_ \token\_to\_str:N #1 _ tl \cs\_end:
10915     \q\_stop
10916   }
10917   { \exp\_not:n {#1} }
10918 }
10919 \cs\_set\_eq:NN \_char\_to\_nfd:n \char\_to\_nfd:N
10920 \cs\_new:Npn \_char\_to\_nfd:Nw #1#2#3 \q\_stop
10921 {
10922   \exp\_args:Ne \_char\_to\_nfd:n
10923   { \char\_generate:nn { '#2 } { \_char\_change\_case\_catcode:N #1 } }
10924   \tl\_if\_blank:nF {#3}
10925   {
10926     \exp\_args:Ne \_char\_to\_nfd:n
10927     { \char\_generate:nn { '#3 } { \char\_value\_catcode:n { '#3 } } }
10928   }
10929 }

```

(End definition for `\char_to_nfd:N`, `_char_to_nfd:n`, and `_char_to_nfd:Nw`. This function is documented on page 269.)

```

\_char\_lowercase:N To ensure that the category codes produced are predictable, every character is re-
\_char\_uppercase:N generated even if it is otherwise unchanged. This makes life a little interesting when
\_char\_titlecase:N we might have multiple output characters: we have to grab each of them and case change
\_char\_foldcase:N them in reverse order to maintain f-type expandability.

```

```

\_char\_change\_case:nnN
\_char\_change\_case:nN
\_char\_change\_case\_multi:nN
\_char\_change\_case\_multi:vN
\_char\_change\_case\_multi:NNNw
\_char\_change\_case:NNN
\_char\_change\_case:NNNN
\_char\_change\_case:NN
\_char\_change\_case\_catcode:N

```

```

\_char\_str\_lowercase:N
\_char\_str\_uppercase:N

```

```

10930 \cs_new:Npn \char_lowercase:N #1
10931 { \__char_change_case:nNN { lower } \char_value_lccode:n #1 }
10932 \cs_new:Npn \char_uppercase:N #1
10933 { \__char_change_case:nNN { upper } \char_value_uccode:n #1 }
10934 \cs_new:Npn \char_titlecase:N #1
10935 {
10936   \tl_if_exist:cTF { c__char_titlecase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
10937   {
10938     \__char_change_case_multi:vN
10939     { c__char_titlecase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl } #1
10940   }
10941   { \char_uppercase:N #1 }
10942 }
10943 \cs_new:Npn \char_foldcase:N #1
10944 { \__char_change_case:nNN { fold } \char_value_lccode:n #1 }
10945 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case:nNN #1#2#3
10946 {
10947   \tl_if_exist:cTF { c__char_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #3 _tl }
10948   {
10949     \__char_change_case_multi:vN
10950     { c__char_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #3 _tl } #3
10951   }
10952   { \exp_args:Nf \__char_change_case:nN { #2 { ' #3 } } #3 }
10953 }
10954 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case:nN #1#2
10955 {
10956   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 0
10957   { #2 }
10958   { \char_generate:nn {#1} { \__char_change_case_catcode:N #2 } }
10959 }
10960 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case_multi:nN #1#2
10961 { \__char_change_case_multi:NNNNw #2 #1 \q_no_value \q_no_value \q_stop }
10962 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__char_change_case_multi:nN { v }
10963 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case_multi:NNNNw #1#2#3#4#5 \q_stop
10964 {
10965   \quark_if_no_value:NTF #4
10966   {
10967     \quark_if_no_value:NTF #3
10968     { \__char_change_case:NN #1 #2 }
10969     { \__char_change_case:NNN #1 #2#3 }
10970   }
10971   { \__char_change_case:NNNN #1 #2#3#4 }
10972 }
10973 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case:NNN #1#2#3
10974 {
10975   \exp_args:Nnf \use:nn
10976   { \__char_change_case:NN #1 #2 }
10977   { \__char_change_case:NN #1 #3 }
10978 }
10979 \cs_new:Npn \__char_change_case:NNNN #1#2#3#4
10980 {
10981   \exp_args:Nnff \use:nnn
10982   { \__char_change_case:NN #1 #2 }
10983   { \__char_change_case:NN #1 #3 }

```

```

10984     { \_char_change_case:NN #1 #4 }
10985   }
10986 \cs_new:Npn \_char_change_case:NN #1#2
10987   { \char_generate:nn { '#2 } { \_char_change_case_catcode:N #1 } }
10988 \cs_new:Npn \_char_change_case_catcode:N #1
10989   {
10990     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_toggle_token
10991       3
10992   \else:
10993     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_alignment_token
10994       4
10995   \else:
10996     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_superscript_token
10997       7
10998   \else:
10999     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_subscript_token
11000       8
11001   \else:
11002     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_space_token
11003       10
11004   \else:
11005     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_letter_token
11006       11
11007   \else:
11008     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_other_token
11009       12
11010   \else:
11011     13
11012   \fi:
11013   \fi:
11014   \fi:
11015   \fi:
11016   \fi:
11017   \fi:
11018   \fi:
11019 }

```

Same story for the string version, except category code is easier to follow. This of course makes this version significantly faster.

```

11020 \cs_new:Npn \char_str_lowercase:N #1
11021   { \_char_str_change_case:nNN { lower } \char_value_lccode:n #1 }
11022 \cs_new:Npn \char_str_uppercase:N #1
11023   { \_char_str_change_case:nNN { upper } \char_value_uccode:n #1 }
11024 \cs_new:Npn \char_str_titlecase:N #1
11025   {
11026     \tl_if_exist:cTF { c__char_titlecase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
11027       { \tl_to_str:c { c__char_titlecase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl } }
11028     { \char_str_uppercase:N #1 }
11029   }
11030 \cs_new:Npn \char_str_foldcase:N #1
11031   { \_char_str_change_case:nNN { fold } \char_value_lccode:n #1 }
11032 \cs_new:Npn \_char_str_change_case:nNN #1#2#3
11033   {
11034     \tl_if_exist:cTF { c__char_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #3 _tl }

```

```

11035     { \tl_to_str:c { c__char_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #3 _tl } }
11036     { \exp_args:Nf \__char_str_change_case:nN { #2 { ‘#3 } } #3 }
11037   }
11038   \cs_new:Npn \__char_str_change_case:nN #1#2
11039   {
11040     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = 0
11041     { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
11042     { \char_generate:nn {#1} { 12 } }
11043   }
11044   \bool_lazy_or:nnF
11045   { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_luatexversion:D }
11046   { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_XeTeXversion:D }
11047   {
11048     \cs_set:Npn \__char_str_change_case:nN #1#2
11049     { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
11050   }

```

(End definition for `\char_lowercase:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 129.)

`\c_catcode_other_space_tl` Create a space with category code 12: an “other” space.

```

11051 \tl_const:Nx \c_catcode_other_space_tl { \char_generate:nn { ‘\ ’ } { 12 } }

```

(End definition for `\c_catcode_other_space_tl`. This function is documented on page 129.)

17.3 Generic tokens

```

11052 <@@=token>

```

`\token_to_meaning:N` These are all defined in `l3basics`, as they are needed “early”. This is just a reminder!

`\token_to_meaning:c`

`\token_to_str:N`

`\token_to_str:c`

(End definition for `\token_to_meaning:N` and `\token_to_str:N`. These functions are documented on page 133.)

`\c_group_begin_token`

`\c_group_end_token`

`\c_math_toggle_token`

`\c_alignment_token`

`\c_parameter_token`

We define these useful tokens. For the brace and space tokens things have to be done by hand: the formal argument spec. for `\cs_new_eq:NN` does not cover them so we do things by hand. (As currently coded it would *work* with `\cs_new_eq:NN` but that’s not really a great idea to show off: we want people to stick to the defined interfaces and that includes us.) So that these few odd names go into the log when appropriate there is a need to hand-apply the `__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N` check.

`\c_math_superscript_token`

`\c_math_subscript_token`

`\c_space_token`

`\c_catcode_letter_token`

`\c_catcode_other_token`

```

11053 \group_begin:
11054   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N \c_group_begin_token
11055   \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \c_group_begin_token {
11056     \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N \c_group_end_token
11057     \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \c_group_end_token }
11058   \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N \*
11059   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_math_toggle_token *
11060   \char_set_catcode_alignment:N \*
11061   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_alignment_token *
11062   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_parameter_token #
11063   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_math_superscript_token ^
11064   \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:N \*
11065   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_math_subscript_token *
11066   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N \c_space_token
11067   \use:n { \tex_global:D \tex_let:D \c_space_token = ~ } ~
11068   \cs_new_eq:NN \c_catcode_letter_token a

```

```

11069 \cs_new_eq:NN \c_catcode_other_token 1
11070 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\c_group_begin_token` and others. These functions are documented on page 133.)

`\c_catcode_active_tl` Not an implicit token!

```

11071 \group_begin:
11072 \char_set_catcode_active:N \*
11073 \tl_const:Nn \c_catcode_active_tl { \exp_not:N * }
11074 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\c_catcode_active_tl`. This variable is documented on page 133.)

17.4 Token conditionals

`\token_if_group_begin_p:N` Check if token is a begin group token. We use the constant `\c_group_begin_token` for this.
`\token_if_group_begin:N \underline{TF}`

```

11075 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_group_begin:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11076 {
11077     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_group_begin_token
11078     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11079 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_group_begin:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_group_end_p:N` Check if token is a end group token. We use the constant `\c_group_end_token` for this.

`\token_if_group_end:N \underline{TF}`

```

11080 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_group_end:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11081 {
11082     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_group_end_token
11083     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11084 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_group_end:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_math_toggle_p:N` Check if token is a math shift token. We use the constant `\c_math_toggle_token` for this.
`\token_if_math_toggle:N \underline{TF}`

```

11085 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_math_toggle:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11086 {
11087     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_toggle_token
11088     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11089 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_math_toggle:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_alignment_p:N` Check if token is an alignment tab token. We use the constant `\c_alignment_token` for this.
`\token_if_alignment:N \underline{TF}`

```

11090 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_alignment:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11091 {
11092     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_alignment_token
11093     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11094 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_alignment:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_parameter_p:N` Check if token is a parameter token. We use the constant `\c_parameter_token` for this.
`\token_if_parameter:N \underline{TF}` We have to trick \TeX a bit to avoid an error message: within a group we prevent `\c_parameter_token` from behaving like a macro parameter character. The definitions of `\prg_new_conditional:Npnn` are global, so they remain after the group.

```

11095 \group_begin:
11096 \cs_set_eq:NN \c_parameter_token \scan_stop:
11097 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_parameter:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11098 {
11099     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_parameter_token
11100     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11101 }
11102 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\token_if_parameter:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_math_superscript_p:N` Check if token is a math superscript token. We use the constant `\c_math_superscript_token` for this.
`\token_if_math_superscript:N \underline{TF}`

```

11103 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_math_superscript:N #1
11104 { p , T , F , TF }
11105 {
11106     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_superscript_token
11107     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11108 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_math_superscript:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_math_subscript_p:N` Check if token is a math subscript token. We use the constant `\c_math_subscript_token` for this.
`\token_if_math_subscript:N \underline{TF}`

```

11109 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_math_subscript:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11110 {
11111     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_subscript_token
11112     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11113 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_math_subscript:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_space_p:N` Check if token is a space token. We use the constant `\c_space_token` for this.

```

11114 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_space:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11115 {
11116     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_space_token
11117     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11118 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_space:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 134.)

`\token_if_letter_p:N` Check if token is a letter token. We use the constant `\c_catcode_letter_token` for this.

```

11119 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_letter:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11120 {
11121     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_letter_token
11122     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11123 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_letter:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_other_p:N` Check if token is an other char token. We use the constant `\c_catcode_other_token`
`\token_if_other:N \underline{TF}` for this.

```
11124 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_other:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11125 {
11126     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_other_token
11127     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11128 }
```

(End definition for `\token_if_other:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_active_p:N` Check if token is an active char token. We use the constant `\c_catcode_active_tl` for
`\token_if_active:N \underline{TF}` this. A technical point is that `\c_catcode_active_tl` is in fact a macro expanding to
`\exp_not:N *`, where `*` is active.

```
11129 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_active:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11130 {
11131     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_active_tl
11132     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11133 }
```

(End definition for `\token_if_active:N \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN` Check if the tokens #1 and #2 have same meaning.

`\token_if_eq_meaning:NN \underline{TF}`

```
11134 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_eq_meaning:NN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
11135 {
11136     \if_meaning:w #1 #2
11137     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11138 }
```

(End definition for `\token_if_eq_meaning:NN \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_eq_catcode_p:NN` Check if the tokens #1 and #2 have same category code.

`\token_if_eq_catcode:NN \underline{TF}`

```
11139 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_eq_catcode:NN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
11140 {
11141     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \exp_not:N #2
11142     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11143 }
```

(End definition for `\token_if_eq_catcode:NN \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_eq_charcode_p:NN` Check if the tokens #1 and #2 have same character code.

`\token_if_eq_charcode:NN \underline{TF}`

```
11144 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_eq_charcode:NN #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
11145 {
11146     \if_charcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \exp_not:N #2
11147     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11148 }
```

(End definition for `\token_if_eq_charcode:NN \underline{TF}` . This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_macro_p:N` When a token is a macro, `\token_to_meaning:N` always outputs something like
`\token_if_macro:N \underline{TF}` `\long macro:#1->#1` so we could naively check to see if the meaning contains `->`.
`__token_if_macro_p:w` However, this can fail the five `\...mark` primitives, whose meaning has the form
`\...mark:<user material>`. The problem is that the `<user material>` can contain `->`.

However, only characters, macros, and marks can contain the colon character. The idea is thus to grab until the first `:`, and analyse what is left. However, macros can have

any combination of `\long`, `\protected` or `\outer` (not used in L^AT_EX3) before the string `macro:`. We thus only select the part of the meaning between the first `ma` and the first following `:`. If this string is `cro`, then we have a macro. If the string is `rk`, then we have a mark. The string can also be `cro parameter character` for a colon with a weird category code (namely the usual category code of `#`). Otherwise, it is empty.

This relies on the fact that `\long`, `\protected`, `\outer` cannot contain `ma`, regardless of the escape character, even if the escape character is `m...`.

Both `ma` and `:` must be of category code 12 (other), so are detokenized.

```

11149 \use:x
11150 {
11151   \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \exp_not:N \token_if_macro:N #1
11152   { p , T , F , TF }
11153   {
11154     \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \__token_if_macro_p:w
11155     \exp_not:N \token_to_meaning:N #1 \tl_to_str:n { ma : }
11156     \exp_not:N \q_stop
11157   }
11158   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:N \__token_if_macro_p:w
11159   ##1 \tl_to_str:n { ma } ##2 \c_colon_str ##3 \exp_not:N \q_stop
11160 }
11161 {
11162   \str_if_eq:nnTF { #2 } { cro }
11163   { \prg_return_true: }
11164   { \prg_return_false: }
11165 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_macro:N` and `__token_if_macro_p:w`. This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_cs_p:N` Check if token has same catcode as a control sequence. This follows the same pattern as `\token_if_letter:N` etc. We use `\scan_stop:` for this.

`\token_if_cs:N` *TF*

```

11166 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_cs:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11167 {
11168   \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \scan_stop:
11169   \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
11170 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_cs:N`. This function is documented on page 135.)

`\token_if_expandable_p:N` Check if token is expandable. We use the fact that T_EX temporarily converts `\exp_not:N` $\langle token \rangle$ into `\scan_stop:` if $\langle token \rangle$ is expandable. An undefined token is not considered as expandable. No problem nesting the conditionals, since the third `#1` is only skipped if it is non-expandable (hence not part of T_EX's conditional apparatus).

`\token_if_expandable:N` *TF*

```

11171 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \token_if_expandable:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
11172 {
11173   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1
11174   \prg_return_false:
11175   \else:
11176     \if_cs_exist:N #1
11177     \prg_return_true:
11178     \else:
11179     \prg_return_false:
11180     \fi:

```

```

11181     \fi:
11182   }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_expandable:NTF`. This function is documented on page 135.)

```

\__token_delimit_by_char:w
\__token_delimit_by_count:w
\__token_delimit_by_dimen:w
\__token_delimit_by_macro:w
\__token_delimit_by_muskip:w
\__token_delimit_by_skip:w
\__token_delimit_by_toks:w

```

These auxiliary functions are used below to define some conditionals which detect whether the `\meaning` of their argument begins with a particular string. Each auxiliary takes an argument delimited by a string, a second one delimited by `\q_stop`, and returns the first one and its delimiter. This result is eventually compared to another string.

```

11183 \group_begin:
11184 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__token_tmp:w #1
11185 {
11186   \use:x
11187   {
11188     \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:c { __token_delimit_by_ #1 :w }
11189     #####1 \tl_to_str:n {#1} #####2 \exp_not:N \q_stop
11190     { #####1 \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
11191   }
11192 }
11193 \__token_tmp:w { char" }
11194 \__token_tmp:w { count }
11195 \__token_tmp:w { dimen }
11196 \__token_tmp:w { macro }
11197 \__token_tmp:w { muskip }
11198 \__token_tmp:w { skip }
11199 \__token_tmp:w { toks }
11200 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `__token_delimit_by_char:w` and others.)

```

\token_if_chardef_p:N
\token_if_chardef:NTF
\token_if_mathchardef_p:N
\token_if_mathchardef:NTF
\token_if_long_macro_p:N
\token_if_long_macro:NTF
\token_if_protected_macro_p:N
\token_if_protected_macro:NTF
\token_if_protected_long_macro_p:N
\token_if_protected_long_macro:NTF
\token_if_dim_register_p:N
\token_if_dim_register:NTF
\token_if_int_register_p:N
\token_if_int_register:NTF
\token_if_muskip_register_p:N
\token_if_muskip_register:NTF
\token_if_skip_register_p:N
\token_if_skip_register:NTF
\token_if_toks_register_p:N
\token_if_toks_register:NTF

```

Each of these conditionals tests whether its argument's `\meaning` starts with a given string. This is essentially done by having an auxiliary grab an argument delimited by the string and testing whether the argument was empty. Of course, a copy of this string must first be added to the end of the `\meaning` to avoid a runaway argument in case it does not contain the string. Two complications arise. First, the escape character is not fixed, and cannot be included in the delimiter of the auxiliary function (this function cannot be defined on the fly because tests must remain expandable): instead the first argument of the auxiliary (plus the delimiter to avoid complications with trailing spaces) is compared using `\str_if_eq:eeTF` to the result of applying `\token_to_str:N` to a control sequence. Second, the `\meaning` of primitives such as `\dimen` or `\dimendef` starts in the same way as registers such as `\dimen123`, so they must be tested for.

Characters used as delimiters must have catcode 12 and are obtained through `\tl_to_str:n`. This requires doing all definitions within `x`-expansion. The temporary function `__token_tmp:w` used to define each conditional receives three arguments: the name of the conditional, the auxiliary's delimiter (also used to name the auxiliary), and the string to which one compares the auxiliary's result. Note that the `\meaning` of a protected long macro starts with `\protected\long macro`, with no space after `\protected` but a space after `\long`, hence the mixture of `\token_to_str:N` and `\tl_to_str:n`.

For the first five conditionals, `\cs_if_exist:cT` turns out to be `false`, and the code boils down to a string comparison between the result of the auxiliary on the `\meaning` of the conditional's argument `#####1`, and `#3`. Both are evaluated at run-time, as this is important to get the correct escape character.

The other five conditionals have additional code that compares the argument #####1 to two T_EX primitives which would wrongly be recognized as registers otherwise. Despite using T_EX's primitive conditional construction, this does not break when #####1 is itself a conditional, because branches of the conditionals are only skipped if #####1 is one of the two primitives that are tested for (which are not T_EX conditionals).

```

11201 \group_begin:
11202 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__token_tmp:w #1#2#3
11203 {
11204   \use:x
11205   {
11206     \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \exp_not:c { token_if_ #1 :N } #####1
11207     { p , T , F , TF }
11208     {
11209       \cs_if_exist:cT { tex_ #2 :D }
11210       {
11211         \exp_not:N \if_meaning:w #####1 \exp_not:c { tex_ #2 :D }
11212         \exp_not:N \prg_return_false:
11213         \exp_not:N \else:
11214         \exp_not:N \if_meaning:w #####1 \exp_not:c { tex_ #2 def:D }
11215         \exp_not:N \prg_return_false:
11216         \exp_not:N \else:
11217       }
11218       \exp_not:N \str_if_eq:eeTF
11219       {
11220         \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN
11221         \exp_not:c { __token_delimit_by_ #2 :w }
11222         \exp_not:N \token_to_meaning:N #####1
11223         ? \tl_to_str:n {#2} \exp_not:N \q_stop
11224       }
11225       { \exp_not:n {#3} }
11226       { \exp_not:N \prg_return_true: }
11227       { \exp_not:N \prg_return_false: }
11228       \cs_if_exist:cT { tex_ #2 :D }
11229       {
11230         \exp_not:N \fi:
11231         \exp_not:N \fi:
11232       }
11233     }
11234   }
11235 }
11236 __token_tmp:w { chardef } { char" } { \token_to_str:N \char" }
11237 __token_tmp:w { mathchardef } { char" } { \token_to_str:N \mathchar" }
11238 __token_tmp:w { long_macro } { macro } { \tl_to_str:n { \long } macro }
11239 __token_tmp:w { protected_macro } { macro }
11240 { \tl_to_str:n { \protected } macro }
11241 __token_tmp:w { protected_long_macro } { macro }
11242 { \token_to_str:N \protected \tl_to_str:n { \long } macro }
11243 __token_tmp:w { dim_register } { dimen } { \token_to_str:N \dimen }
11244 __token_tmp:w { int_register } { count } { \token_to_str:N \count }
11245 __token_tmp:w { muskip_register } { muskip } { \token_to_str:N \muskip }
11246 __token_tmp:w { skip_register } { skip } { \token_to_str:N \skip }
11247 __token_tmp:w { toks_register } { toks } { \token_to_str:N \toks }
11248 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\token_if_chardef:NTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 136.)

`\token_if_primitive_p:N`

`\token_if_primitive:NTF`

`__token_if_primitive:NNw`

`__token_if_primitive_space:w`

`__token_if_primitive_nullfont:N`

`__token_if_primitive_loop:N`

`__token_if_primitive:Nw`

`__token_if_primitive_undefined:N`

We filter out macros first, because they cause endless trouble later otherwise.

Primitives are almost distinguished by the fact that the result of `\token_to_meaning:N` is formed from letters only. Every other token has either a space (e.g., the letter A), a digit (e.g., `\count123`) or a double quote (e.g., `\char"A`).

Ten exceptions: on the one hand, `\tex_undefined:D` is not a primitive, but its meaning is undefined, only letters; on the other hand, `\space`, `\italiccorr`, `\hyphen`, `\firstmark`, `\topmark`, `\botmark`, `\splitfirstmark`, `\splitbotmark`, and `\nullfont` are primitives, but have non-letters in their meaning.

We start by removing the two first (non-space) characters from the meaning. This removes the escape character (which may be nonexistent depending on `\endlinechar`), and takes care of three of the exceptions: `\space`, `\italiccorr` and `\hyphen`, whose meaning is at most two characters. This leaves a string terminated by some `:`, and `\q_stop`.

The meaning of each one of the five `\...mark` primitives has the form $\langle letters \rangle : \langle user material \rangle$. In other words, the first non-letter is a colon. We remove everything after the first colon.

We are now left with a string, which we must analyze. For primitives, it contains only letters. For non-primitives, it contains either `"`, or a space, or a digit. Two exceptions remain: `\tex_undefined:D`, which is not a primitive, and `\nullfont`, which is a primitive.

Spaces cannot be grabbed in an undelimited way, so we check them separately. If there is a space, we test for `\nullfont`. Otherwise, we go through characters one by one, and stop at the first character less than ‘A’ (this is not quite a test for “only letters”, but is close enough to work in this context). If this first character is `:` then we have a primitive, or `\tex_undefined:D`, and if it is `"` or a digit, then the token is not a primitive.

```

11249 \tex_chardef:D \c__token_A_int = 'A ~ %
11250 \use:x
11251 {
11252   \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \exp_not:N \token_if_primitive:N ##1
11253   { p , T , F , TF }
11254   {
11255     \exp_not:N \token_if_macro:NTF ##1
11256     \exp_not:N \prg_return_false:
11257     {
11258       \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \__token_if_primitive:NNw
11259       \exp_not:N \token_to_meaning:N ##1
11260       \tl_to_str:n { : : : } \exp_not:N \q_stop ##1
11261     }
11262   }
11263   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:N \__token_if_primitive:NNw
11264   ##1##2 ##3 \c_colon_str ##4 \exp_not:N \q_stop
11265   {
11266     \exp_not:N \tl_if_empty:oTF
11267     { \exp_not:N \__token_if_primitive_space:w ##3 ~ }
11268     {
11269       \exp_not:N \__token_if_primitive_loop:N ##3
11270       \c_colon_str \exp_not:N \q_stop
11271     }
11272     { \exp_not:N \__token_if_primitive_nullfont:N }
11273   }

```

```

11274 }
11275 \cs_new:Npn \__token_if_primitive_space:w #1 ~ { }
11276 \cs_new:Npn \__token_if_primitive_nullfont:N #1
11277 {
11278   \if_meaning:w \tex_nullfont:D #1
11279   \prg_return_true:
11280   \else:
11281   \prg_return_false:
11282   \fi:
11283 }
11284 \cs_new:Npn \__token_if_primitive_loop:N #1
11285 {
11286   \if_int_compare:w '#1 < \c__token_A_int %
11287   \exp_after:wN \__token_if_primitive:Nw
11288   \exp_after:wN #1
11289   \else:
11290   \exp_after:wN \__token_if_primitive_loop:N
11291   \fi:
11292 }
11293 \cs_new:Npn \__token_if_primitive:Nw #1 #2 \q_stop
11294 {
11295   \if:w : #1
11296   \exp_after:wN \__token_if_primitive_undefined:N
11297   \else:
11298   \prg_return_false:
11299   \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
11300   \fi:
11301 }
11302 \cs_new:Npn \__token_if_primitive_undefined:N #1
11303 {
11304   \if_cs_exist:N #1
11305   \prg_return_true:
11306   \else:
11307   \prg_return_false:
11308   \fi:
11309 }

```

(End definition for `\token_if_primitive:N` and others. This function is documented on page [137](#).)

17.5 Peeking ahead at the next token

```

11310 <@@=peek>

```

Peeking ahead is implemented using a two part mechanism. The outer level provides a defined interface to the lower level material. This allows a large amount of code to be shared. There are four cases:

1. peek at the next token;
2. peek at the next non-space token;
3. peek at the next token and remove it;
4. peek at the next non-space token and remove it.

\l_peek_token Storage tokens which are publicly documented: the token peeked.

\g_peek_token 11311 \cs_new_eq:NN \l_peek_token ?
11312 \cs_new_eq:NN \g_peek_token ?

(End definition for \l_peek_token and \g_peek_token. These variables are documented on page 137.)

\l__peek_search_token The token to search for as an implicit token: cf. \l__peek_search_tl.

11313 \cs_new_eq:NN \l__peek_search_token ?

(End definition for \l__peek_search_token.)

\l__peek_search_tl The token to search for as an explicit token: cf. \l__peek_search_token.

11314 \tl_new:N \l__peek_search_tl

(End definition for \l__peek_search_tl.)

__peek_true:w Functions used by the branching and space-stripping code.

__peek_true_aux:w 11315 \cs_new:Npn __peek_true:w { }
__peek_false:w 11316 \cs_new:Npn __peek_true_aux:w { }
__peek_tmp:w 11317 \cs_new:Npn __peek_false:w { }
11318 \cs_new:Npn __peek_tmp:w { }

(End definition for __peek_true:w and others.)

\peek_after:Nw Simple wrappers for \futurelet: no arguments absorbed here.

\peek_gafter:Nw 11319 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_after:Nw
11320 { \tex_futurelet:D \l_peek_token }
11321 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_gafter:Nw
11322 { \tex_global:D \tex_futurelet:D \g_peek_token }

(End definition for \peek_after:Nw and \peek_gafter:Nw. These functions are documented on page 137.)

__peek_true_remove:w A function to remove the next token and then regain control.

11323 \cs_new_protected:Npn __peek_true_remove:w
11324 {
11325 \tex_afterassignment:D __peek_true_aux:w
11326 \cs_set_eq:NN __peek_tmp:w
11327 }

(End definition for __peek_true_remove:w.)

\peek_remove_spaces:n Repeatedly use __peek_true_remove:w to remove a space and call __peek_true_remove_spaces:w.

__peek_remove_spaces: 11328 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_remove_spaces:n #1
11329 {
11330 \cs_set:Npx __peek_false:w { \exp_not:n {#1} }
11331 \group_align_safe_begin:
11332 \cs_set:Npn __peek_true_aux:w { \peek_after:Nw __peek_remove_spaces: }
11333 __peek_true_aux:w
11334 }
11335 \cs_new_protected:Npn __peek_remove_spaces:
11336 {
11337 \if_meaning:w \l_peek_token \c_space_token
11338 \exp_after:wN __peek_true_remove:w

```

11339     \else:
11340         \group_align_safe_end:
11341         \exp_after:wN \__peek_false:w
11342     \fi:
11343 }

```

(End definition for \peek_remove_spaces:n and __peek_remove_spaces:. This function is documented on page 270.)

__peek_token_generic_aux:NNNTF

The generic functions store the test token in both implicit and explicit modes, and the true and false code as token lists, more or less. The two branches have to be absorbed here as the input stream needs to be cleared for the peek function itself. Here, #1 is __peek_true_remove:w when removing the token and __peek_true_aux:w otherwise.

```

11344 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_generic_aux:NNNTF #1#2#3#4#5
11345 {
11346     \group_align_safe_begin:
11347     \cs_set_eq:NN \l__peek_search_token #3
11348     \tl_set:Nn \l__peek_search_tl {#3}
11349     \cs_set:Npx \__peek_true_aux:w
11350     {
11351         \exp_not:N \group_align_safe_end:
11352         \exp_not:n {#4}
11353     }
11354     \cs_set_eq:NN \__peek_true:w #1
11355     \cs_set:Npx \__peek_false:w
11356     {
11357         \exp_not:N \group_align_safe_end:
11358         \exp_not:n {#5}
11359     }
11360     \peek_after:Nw #2
11361 }

```

(End definition for __peek_token_generic_aux:NNNTF.)

__peek_token_generic:NNTF

For token removal there needs to be a call to the auxiliary function which does the work.

__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF

```

11362 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_generic:NNTF
11363 { \__peek_token_generic_aux:NNNTF \__peek_true_aux:w }
11364 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_generic:NNT #1#2#3
11365 { \__peek_token_generic:NNTF #1 #2 {#3} { } }
11366 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_generic:NNTF #1#2#3
11367 { \__peek_token_generic:NNTF #1 #2 { } {#3} }
11368 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF
11369 { \__peek_token_generic_aux:NNNTF \__peek_true_remove:w }
11370 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_remove_generic:NNT #1#2#3
11371 { \__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF #1 #2 {#3} { } }
11372 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF #1#2#3
11373 { \__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF #1 #2 { } {#3} }

```

(End definition for __peek_token_generic:NNTF and __peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF.)

__peek_execute_branches_meaning:

The meaning test is straight forward.

```

11374 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_meaning:
11375 {
11376     \if_meaning:w \l_peek_token \l__peek_search_token
11377     \exp_after:wN \__peek_true:w

```

```

11378     \else:
11379         \exp_after:wN \__peek_false:w
11380     \fi:
11381 }

```

(End definition for __peek_execute_branches_meaning:.)

```

\__peek_execute_branches_catcode:
\__peek_execute_branches_charcode:
\__peek_execute_branches_catcode_aux:
\__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxii:N
\__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxiii:

```

The catcode and charcode tests are very similar, and in order to use the same auxiliaries we do something a little bit odd, firing `\if_catcode:w` and `\if_charcode:w` before finding the operands for those tests, which are only given in the `auxii:N` and `auxiii:` auxiliaries. For our purposes, three kinds of tokens may follow the peeking function:

- control sequences which are not equal to a non-active character token (*e.g.*, macro, primitive);
- active characters which are not equal to a non-active character token (*e.g.*, macro, primitive);
- explicit non-active character tokens, or control sequences or active characters set equal to a non-active character token.

The first two cases are not distinguishable simply using \TeX 's `\futurelet`, because we can only access the `\meaning` of tokens in that way. In those cases, detected thanks to a comparison with `\scan_stop:`, we grab the following token, and compare it explicitly with the explicit search token stored in `\l__peek_search_tl`. The `\exp_not:N` prevents outer macros (coming from non- \LaTeX 3 code) from blowing up. In the third case, `\l__peek_token` is good enough for the test, and we compare it again with the explicit search token. Just like the peek token, the search token may be of any of the three types above, hence the need to use the explicit token that was given to the peek function.

```

11382 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_catcode:
11383 { \if_catcode:w \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_aux: }
11384 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_charcode:
11385 { \if_charcode:w \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_aux: }
11386 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_aux:
11387 {
11388     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l__peek_token \scan_stop:
11389         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
11390         \exp_after:wN \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxii:N
11391         \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N
11392     \else:
11393         \exp_after:wN \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxiii:
11394     \fi:
11395 }
11396 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxii:N #1
11397 {
11398     \exp_not:N #1
11399     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \l__peek_search_tl
11400     \exp_after:wN \__peek_true:w
11401     \else:
11402         \exp_after:wN \__peek_false:w
11403     \fi:
11404     #1
11405 }
11406 \cs_new:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxiii:

```

```

11407 {
11408     \exp_not:N \l_peek_token
11409     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \l_peek_search_tl
11410     \exp_after:wN \__peek_true:w
11411     \else:
11412     \exp_after:wN \__peek_false:w
11413     \fi:
11414 }

```

(End definition for `__peek_execute_branches_catcode:` and others.)

`\peek_catcode:N \overline{TF}` The public functions themselves cannot be defined using `\prg_new_conditional:Npnn`. Instead, the TF, T, F variants are defined in terms of corresponding variants of `__peek_token_generic:NNTF` or `__peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF`, with first argument one of `__peek_execute_branches_catcode:`, `__peek_execute_branches_charcode:`, or `__peek_execute_branches_meaning:`.

```

11415 \tl_map_inline:nn { { catcode } { charcode } { meaning } }
11416 {
11417     \tl_map_inline:nn { { } { _remove } }
11418     {
11419         \tl_map_inline:nn { { TF } { T } { F } }
11420         {
11421             \cs_new_protected:cpx { peek_ #1 ##1 :N ####1 }
11422             {
11423                 \exp_not:c { __peek_token ##1 _generic:NN ####1 }
11424                 \exp_not:c { __peek_execute_branches_ #1 : }
11425             }
11426         }
11427     }
11428 }

```

(End definition for `\peek_catcode:N \overline{TF}` and others. These functions are documented on page 137.)

`\peek_catcode_ignore_spaces:N \overline{TF}` To ignore spaces, remove them using `\peek_remove_spaces:n` before running the tests.

```

11429 \tl_map_inline:nn
11430 {
11431     { catcode } { catcode_remove }
11432     { charcode } { charcode_remove }
11433     { meaning } { meaning_remove }
11434 }
11435 {
11436     \cs_new_protected:cpx { peek_#1_ignore_spaces:N $\overline{TF}$  } ##1##2##3
11437     {
11438         \peek_remove_spaces:n
11439         { \exp_not:c { peek_#1:N $\overline{TF}$  } ##1 {##2} {##3} }
11440     }
11441     \cs_new_protected:cpx { peek_#1_ignore_spaces:NT } ##1##2
11442     {
11443         \peek_remove_spaces:n
11444         { \exp_not:c { peek_#1:NT } ##1 {##2} }
11445     }
11446     \cs_new_protected:cpx { peek_#1_ignore_spaces:N $\overline{F}$  } ##1##2
11447     {
11448         \peek_remove_spaces:n

```

```

11449         { \exp_not:c { peek_#1:NF } ##1 {##2} }
11450     }
11451 }

```

(End definition for `\peek_catcode_ignore_spaces:NTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 138.)

`\peek_N_type:TF`
`__peek_execute_branches_N_type:`
`__peek_N_type:w`
`__peek_N_type_aux:nnw`

All tokens are N-type tokens, except in four cases: begin-group tokens, end-group tokens, space tokens with character code 32, and outer tokens. Since `\l_peek_token` might be outer, we cannot use the convenient `\bool_if:nTF` function, and must resort to the old trick of using `\ifodd` to expand a set of tests. The `false` branch of this test is taken if the token is one of the first three kinds of non-N-type tokens (explicit or implicit), thus we call `__peek_false:w`. In the `true` branch, we must detect outer tokens, without impacting performance too much for non-outer tokens. The first filter is to search for `outer` in the `\meaning` of `\l_peek_token`. If that is absent, `\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w` cleans up, and we call `__peek_true:w`. Otherwise, the token can be a non-outer macro or a primitive mark whose parameter or replacement text contains `outer`, it can be the primitive `\outer`, or it can be an outer token. Macros and marks would have `ma` in the part before the first occurrence of `outer`; the meaning of `\outer` has nothing after `outer`, contrarily to outer macros; and that covers all cases, calling `__peek_true:w` or `__peek_false:w` as appropriate. Here, there is no *search token*, so we feed a dummy `\scan_stop:` to the `__peek_token_generic:NNTF` function.

```

11452 \group_begin:
11453   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__peek_tmp:w #1 \q_stop
11454   {
11455     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_execute_branches_N_type:
11456     {
11457       \if_int_odd:w
11458         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l_peek_token { 0 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
11459         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l_peek_token } 0 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
11460         \if_meaning:w \l_peek_token \c_space_token 0 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
11461         1 \exp_stop_f:
11462         \exp_after:wN \__peek_N_type:w
11463         \token_to_meaning:N \l_peek_token
11464         \q_mark \__peek_N_type_aux:nnw
11465         #1 \q_mark \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
11466         \q_stop
11467         \exp_after:wN \__peek_true:w
11468       \else:
11469         \exp_after:wN \__peek_false:w
11470       \fi:
11471     }
11472     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_N_type:w ##1 #1 ##2 \q_mark ##3
11473     { ##3 {##1} {##2} }
11474   }
11475   \exp_after:wN \__peek_tmp:w \tl_to_str:n { outer } \q_stop
11476 \group_end:
11477 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_N_type_aux:nnw #1 #2 #3 \fi:
11478 {
11479   \fi:
11480   \tl_if_in:noTF {#1} { \tl_to_str:n {ma} }
11481   { \__peek_true:w }
11482   { \tl_if_empty:nTF {#2} { \__peek_true:w } { \__peek_false:w } }

```

```

11483 }
11484 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_N_type:TF
11485 {
11486   \__peek_token_generic:NNTF
11487   \__peek_execute_branches_N_type: \scan_stop:
11488 }
11489 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_N_type:T
11490 { \__peek_token_generic:NNT \__peek_execute_branches_N_type: \scan_stop: }
11491 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_N_type:F
11492 { \__peek_token_generic:NNF \__peek_execute_branches_N_type: \scan_stop: }

(End definition for \peek_N_type:TF and others. This function is documented on page 140.)

11493 </initex | package>

```

18 l3prop implementation

The following test files are used for this code: `m3prop001`, `m3prop002`, `m3prop003`, `m3prop004`, `m3show001`.

```

11494 <*initex | package>
11495 <@@=prop>

```

A property list is a macro whose top-level expansion is of the form

```

\__prop \__prop_pair:wn <key1> \s__prop {<value1>}
...
\__prop_pair:wn <keyn> \s__prop {<valuen>}

```

where `\s__prop` is a scan mark (equal to `\scan_stop:`), and `__prop_pair:wn` can be used to map through the property list.

`\s__prop` The internal token used at the beginning of property lists. This is also used after each `<key>` (see `__prop_pair:wn`).

(End definition for `\s__prop`.)

`__prop_pair:wn` `__prop_pair:wn <key> \s__prop {<item>}`

The internal token used to begin each key–value pair in the property list. If expanded outside of a mapping or manipulation function, an error is raised. The definition should always be set globally.

(End definition for `__prop_pair:wn`.)

`\l__prop_internal_tl` Token list used to store new key–value pairs to be inserted by functions of the `\prop_put:Nnn` family.

(End definition for `\l__prop_internal_tl`.)

`__prop_split:NnTF`

Updated: 2013-01-08

`__prop_split:NnTF` $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$

Splits the $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ at the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$, giving three token lists: the $\langle\textit{extract}\rangle$ of $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ before the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$, the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$ associated with the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ and the $\langle\textit{extract}\rangle$ of the $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ after the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$. Both $\langle\textit{extracts}\rangle$ retain the internal structure of a property list, and the concatenation of the two $\langle\textit{extracts}\rangle$ is a property list. If the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ is present in the $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ then the $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ is left in the input stream, with #1, #2, and #3 replaced by the first $\langle\textit{extract}\rangle$, the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$, and the second $\langle\textit{extract}\rangle$. If the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ is not present in the $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ then the $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$ is left in the input stream, with no trailing material. Both $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ and $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$ are used in the replacement text of a macro defined internally, hence macro parameter characters should be doubled, except #1, #2, and #3 which stand in the $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ for the three extracts from the property list. The $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ comparison takes place as described for `\str_if_eq:nn`.

`\s__prop` A private scan mark is used as a marker after each key, and at the very beginning of the property list.

11496 `\scan_new:N \s__prop`

(End definition for `\s__prop`.)

`__prop_pair:wn` The delimiter is always defined, but when misused simply triggers an error and removes its argument.

11497 `\cs_new:Npn __prop_pair:wn #1 \s__prop #2`

11498 `{ __kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { misused-prop } }`

(End definition for `__prop_pair:wn`.)

`\l__prop_internal_tl` Token list used to store the new key–value pair inserted by `\prop_put:Nnn` and friends.

11499 `\tl_new:N \l__prop_internal_tl`

(End definition for `\l__prop_internal_tl`.)

`\c_empty_prop` An empty prop.

11500 `\tl_const:Nn \c_empty_prop { \s__prop }`

(End definition for `\c_empty_prop`. This variable is documented on page 149.)

18.1 Allocation and initialisation

`\prop_new:N` Property lists are initialized with the value `\c_empty_prop`.

`\prop_new:c`

11501 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_new:N #1`

11502 `{`

11503 `__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1`

11504 `\cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_prop`

11505 `}`

11506 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_new:N { c }`

(End definition for `\prop_new:N`. This function is documented on page 143.)

`\prop_clear:N` The same idea for clearing.

`\prop_clear:c`

`\prop_gclear:N`

`\prop_gclear:c`

11507 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_clear:N #1`

11508 `{ \prop_set_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_prop }`

11509 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_clear:N { c }`

11510 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gclear:N #1`

11511 `{ \prop_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_prop }`

11512 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gclear:N { c }`

(End definition for `\prop_clear:N` and `\prop_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 143.)

`\prop_clear_new:N` Once again a simple variation of the token list functions.
`\prop_clear_new:c` 11513 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_clear_new:N #1`
`\prop_gclear_new:N` 11514 `{ \prop_if_exist:NTF #1 { \prop_clear:N #1 } { \prop_new:N #1 } }`
`\prop_gclear_new:c` 11515 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_clear_new:N { c }`
11516 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gclear_new:N #1`
11517 `{ \prop_if_exist:NTF #1 { \prop_gclear:N #1 } { \prop_new:N #1 } }`
11518 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gclear_new:N { c }`

(End definition for `\prop_clear_new:N` and `\prop_gclear_new:N`. These functions are documented on page 143.)

`\prop_set_eq:NN` These are simply copies from the token list functions.
`\prop_set_eq:cN` 11519 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN`
`\prop_set_eq:Nc` 11520 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_set_eq:Nc \tl_set_eq:Nc`
`\prop_set_eq:cc` 11521 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_set_eq:cN \tl_set_eq:cN`
`\prop_gset_eq:NN` 11522 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_set_eq:cc \tl_set_eq:cc`
`\prop_gset_eq:cN` 11523 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN`
`\prop_gset_eq:Nc` 11524 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_gset_eq:Nc \tl_gset_eq:Nc`
`\prop_gset_eq:cN` 11525 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_gset_eq:cN \tl_gset_eq:cN`
`\prop_gset_eq:cc` 11526 `\cs_new_eq:NN \prop_gset_eq:cc \tl_gset_eq:cc`

(End definition for `\prop_set_eq:NN` and `\prop_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 143.)

`\l_tmpa_prop` We can now initialize the scratch variables.
`\l_tmpb_prop` 11527 `\prop_new:N \l_tmpa_prop`
`\g_tmpa_prop` 11528 `\prop_new:N \l_tmpb_prop`
`\g_tmpb_prop` 11529 `\prop_new:N \g_tmpa_prop`
11530 `\prop_new:N \g_tmpb_prop`

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_prop` and others. These variables are documented on page 148.)

`\l__prop_internal_prop` Property list used by `\prop_set_from_keyval:Nn` and others.
11531 `\prop_new:N \l__prop_internal_prop`

(End definition for `\l__prop_internal_prop`.)

`\prop_set_from_keyval:Nn` To avoid tracking throughout the loop the variable name and whether the assignment
`\prop_set_from_keyval:cN` is local/global, do everything in a scratch variable and empty it afterwards to avoid
`\prop_gset_from_keyval:Nn` wasting memory. Loop through items separated by commas, with `\prg_do_nothing:` to
`\prop_gset_from_keyval:cN` avoid losing braces. After checking for termination, split the item at the first and then
`\prop_const_from_keyval:Nn` at the second = (which ought to be the first of the trailing = that we added). For both
`\prop_const_from_keyval:cN` splits trim spaces and call a function (first `__prop_from_keyval_key:w` then `__prop_-`
`__prop_from_keyval:n` `from_keyval_value:w`), followed by the trimmed material, `\q_nil`, the subsequent part
`__prop_from_keyval_loop:w` of the item, and the trailing =’s and `\q_stop`. After finding the `⟨key⟩` just store it after
`__prop_from_keyval_split:Nw` `\q_stop`. After finding the `⟨value⟩` ignore completely empty items (both trailing = were
`__prop_from_keyval_key:n` used as delimiters and all parts are empty); if the remaining part #2 consists exactly
`__prop_from_keyval_key:w` of the second trailing = (namely there was exactly one = in the item) then output one
`__prop_from_keyval_value:n` key–value pair for the property list; otherwise complain about a missing or extra =.
`__prop_from_keyval_value:w` 11532 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_set_from_keyval:Nn #1#2`
11533 `{`
11534 `\prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop`

```

11535     \__prop_from_keyval:n {#2}
11536     \prop_set_eq:NN #1 \l__prop_internal_prop
11537     \prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop
11538   }
11539   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_set_from_keyval:Nn { c }
11540   \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gset_from_keyval:Nn #1#2
11541   {
11542     \prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop
11543     \__prop_from_keyval:n {#2}
11544     \prop_gset_eq:NN #1 \l__prop_internal_prop
11545     \prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop
11546   }
11547   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gset_from_keyval:Nn { c }
11548   \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn #1#2
11549   {
11550     \prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop
11551     \__prop_from_keyval:n {#2}
11552     \tl_const:Nx #1 { \exp_not:o \l__prop_internal_prop }
11553     \prop_clear:N \l__prop_internal_prop
11554   }
11555   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn { c }
11556   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval:n #1
11557   {
11558     \__prop_from_keyval_loop:w \prg_do_nothing: #1 ,
11559     \q_recursion_tail , \q_recursion_stop
11560   }
11561   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_loop:w #1 ,
11562   {
11563     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:o {#1}
11564     \__prop_from_keyval_split:Nw \__prop_from_keyval_key:n
11565     #1 = = \q_stop {#1}
11566     \__prop_from_keyval_loop:w \prg_do_nothing:
11567   }
11568   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_split:Nw #1#2 =
11569   { \tl_trim_spaces_apply:oN {#2} #1 }
11570   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_key:n #1
11571   { \__prop_from_keyval_key:w #1 \q_nil }
11572   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_key:w #1 \q_nil #2 \q_stop
11573   {
11574     \__prop_from_keyval_split:Nw \__prop_from_keyval_value:n
11575     \prg_do_nothing: #2 \q_stop {#1}
11576   }
11577   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_value:n #1
11578   { \__prop_from_keyval_value:w #1 \q_nil }
11579   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_from_keyval_value:w #1 \q_nil #2 \q_stop #3#4
11580   {
11581     \tl_if_empty:nF { #3 #1 #2 }
11582     {
11583       \str_if_eq:nnTF {#2} { = }
11584       { \prop_put:Nnn \l__prop_internal_prop {#3} {#1} }
11585       {
11586         \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { prop-keyval }
11587         { \exp_not:o {#4} }
11588       }
11589     }
11590   }

```

```

11589     }
11590 }

```

(End definition for `\prop_set_from_keyval:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 143.)

18.2 Accessing data in property lists

```

\__prop_split:NnTF
\__prop_split_aux:NnTF
\__prop_split_aux:w

```

This function is used by most of the module, and hence must be fast. It receives a $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$, a $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$, a $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ and a $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$. The aim is to split the $\langle\textit{property list}\rangle$ at the given $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ into the $\langle\textit{extract}_1\rangle$ before the key–value pair, the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$ associated with the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ and the $\langle\textit{extract}_2\rangle$ after the key–value pair. This is done using a delimited function, whose definition is as follows, where the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ is turned into a string.

```

\cs_set:Npn \__prop_split_aux:w #1
\__prop_pair:wn \langle\textit{key}\rangle \s__prop #2
#3 \q_mark #4 #5 \q_stop
{ #4 {\langle\textit{true code}\rangle} {\langle\textit{false code}\rangle} }

```

If the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ is present in the property list, `__prop_split_aux:w`'s #1 is the part before the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$, #2 is the $\langle\textit{value}\rangle$, #3 is the part after the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$, #4 is `\use_i:nn`, and #5 is additional tokens that we do not care about. The $\langle\textit{true code}\rangle$ is left in the input stream, and can use the parameters #1, #2, #3 for the three parts of the property list as desired. Namely, the original property list is in this case #1 `__prop_pair:wn \langle\textit{key}\rangle \s__prop {#2} #3`.

If the $\langle\textit{key}\rangle$ is not there, then the $\langle\textit{function}\rangle$ is `\use_ii:nn`, which keeps the $\langle\textit{false code}\rangle$.

```

11591 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_split:NnTF #1#2
11592 { \exp_args:NNo \__prop_split_aux:NnTF #1 { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } }
11593 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_split_aux:NnTF #1#2#3#4
11594 {
11595   \cs_set:Npn \__prop_split_aux:w ##1
11596     \__prop_pair:wn #2 \s__prop ##2 ##3 \q_mark ##4 ##5 \q_stop
11597     { ##4 {#3} {#4} }
11598   \exp_after:wN \__prop_split_aux:w #1 \q_mark \use_i:nn
11599   \__prop_pair:wn #2 \s__prop { } \q_mark \use_ii:nn \q_stop
11600 }
11601 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_split_aux:w { }

```

(End definition for `__prop_split:NnTF`, `__prop_split_aux:NnTF`, and `__prop_split_aux:w`.)

```

\prop_remove:Nn
\prop_remove:NV
\prop_remove:cn
\prop_remove:cV
\prop_gremove:Nn
\prop_gremove:NV
\prop_gremove:cn
\prop_gremove:cV

```

Deleting from a property starts by splitting the list. If the key is present in the property list, the returned value is ignored. If the key is missing, nothing happens.

```

11602 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_remove:Nn #1#2
11603 {
11604   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11605   { \tl_set:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 } }
11606   { }
11607 }
11608 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gremove:Nn #1#2
11609 {
11610   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11611   { \tl_gset:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 } }

```

```

11612     { }
11613   }
11614   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_remove:Nn { NV }
11615   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_remove:Nn { c , cV }
11616   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gremove:Nn { NV }
11617   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gremove:Nn { c , cV }

```

(End definition for `\prop_remove:Nn` and `\prop_gremove:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 145.)

`\prop_get:NnN` Getting an item from a list is very easy: after splitting, if the key is in the property list, just set the token list variable to the return value, otherwise to `\q_no_value`.

```

\prop_get:NVN
\prop_get:NoN 11618 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_get:NnN #1#2#3
\prop_get:cnN 11619 {
\prop_get:cVN 11620   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
\prop_get:coN 11621   { \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2} }
11622   { \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value } }
11623 }
11624 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_get:NnN { NV , No }
11625 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_get:NnN { c , cV , co }

```

(End definition for `\prop_get:NnN`. This function is documented on page 144.)

`\prop_pop:NnN` Popping a value also starts by doing the split. If the key is present, save the value in the token list and update the property list as when deleting. If the key is missing, save `\q_no_value` in the token list.

```

\prop_pop:NoN 11626 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_pop:NnN #1#2#3
\prop_pop:cnN 11627 {
\prop_gpop:NoN 11628   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
\prop_gpop:cnN 11629   {
11630     \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2}
11631     \tl_set:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 }
11632   }
11633   { \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value } }
11634 }
11635 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gpop:NnN #1#2#3
11636 {
11637   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11638   {
11639     \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2}
11640     \tl_gset:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 }
11641   }
11642   { \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value } }
11643 }
11644 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_pop:NnN { No }
11645 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_pop:NnN { c , co }
11646 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gpop:NnN { No }
11647 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gpop:NnN { c , co }

```

(End definition for `\prop_pop:NnN` and `\prop_gpop:NnN`. These functions are documented on page 144.)

`\prop_item:Nn` Getting the value corresponding to a key in a property list in an expandable fashion is similar to mapping some tokens. Go through the property list one $\langle key \rangle$ – $\langle value \rangle$ pair at a time: the arguments of `__prop_item_Nn:nwn` are the $\langle key \rangle$ we are looking for, a $\langle key \rangle$ of the property list, and its associated value. The $\langle keys \rangle$ are compared (as strings). If

they match, the $\langle value \rangle$ is returned, within $\backslash exp_not:n$. The loop terminates even if the $\langle key \rangle$ is missing, and yields an empty value, because we have appended the appropriate $\langle key \rangle$ – $\langle empty\ value \rangle$ pair to the property list.

```

11648 \cs_new:Npn \prop_item:Nn #1#2
11649 {
11650   \exp_last_unbraced:Noo \__prop_item:Nn:nwn { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } #1
11651   \__prop_pair:wn \tl_to_str:n {#2} \s__prop { }
11652   \prg_break_point:
11653 }
11654 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_item:Nn:nwn #1#2 \__prop_pair:wn #3 \s__prop #4
11655 {
11656   \str_if_eq:eeTF {#1} {#3}
11657   { \prg_break:n { \exp_not:n {#4} } }
11658   { \__prop_item:Nn:nwn {#1} }
11659 }
11660 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_item:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for $\backslash prop_item:Nn$ and $\backslash _prop_item:Nn:nwn$. This function is documented on page 145.)

$\backslash prop_count:N$ Counting the key–value pairs in a property list is done using the same approach as for
 $\backslash prop_count:c$ other count functions: turn each entry into a +1 then use integer evaluation to actually
 $\backslash _prop_count:nn$ do the mathematics.

```

11661 \cs_new:Npn \prop_count:N #1
11662 {
11663   \int_eval:n
11664   {
11665     0
11666     \prop_map_function:NN #1 \__prop_count:nn
11667   }
11668 }
11669 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_count:nn #1#2 { + 1 }
11670 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_count:N { c }

```

(End definition for $\backslash prop_count:N$ and $\backslash _prop_count:nn$. This function is documented on page 145.)

$\backslash prop_pop:NnN\TF$ Popping an item from a property list, keeping track of whether the key was present or
 $\backslash prop_pop:cnN\TF$ not, is implemented as a conditional. If the key was missing, neither the property list, nor
 $\backslash prop_gpop:NnN\TF$ the token list are altered. Otherwise, $\backslash prg_return_true:$ is used after the assignments.
 $\backslash prop_gpop:cnN\TF$

```

11671 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \prop_pop:NnN #1#2#3 { T , F , TF }
11672 {
11673   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11674   {
11675     \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2}
11676     \tl_set:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 }
11677     \prg_return_true:
11678   }
11679   { \prg_return_false: }
11680 }
11681 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \prop_gpop:NnN #1#2#3 { T , F , TF }
11682 {
11683   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11684   {
11685     \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2}

```

```

11686         \tl_gset:Nn #1 { ##1 ##3 }
11687         \prg_return_true:
11688     }
11689     { \prg_return_false: }
11690 }
11691 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \prop_pop:NnN { c } { T , F , TF }
11692 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \prop_gpop:NnN { c } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\prop_pop:NnNTF` and `\prop_gpop:NnNTF`. These functions are documented on page 146.)

`\prop_put:Nnn` Since the branches of `__prop_split:NnTF` are used as the replacement text of an internal macro, and since the `<key>` and new `<value>` may contain arbitrary tokens, it is not safe to include them in the argument of `__prop_split:NnTF`. We thus start by storing in `\l__prop_internal_tl` tokens which (after x-expansion) encode the key–value pair. This variable can safely be used in `__prop_split:NnTF`. If the `<key>` was absent, append the new key–value to the list. Otherwise concatenate the extracts `##1` and `##3` with the new key–value pair `\l__prop_internal_tl`. The updated entry is placed at the same spot as the original `<key>` in the property list, preserving the order of entries.

```

11693 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_put:Nnn { \__prop_put:NNnn \tl_set:Nx }
11694 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gput:Nnn { \__prop_put:NNnn \tl_gset:Nx }
11695 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_put:NNnn #1#2#3#4
11696 {
11697     \tl_set:Nn \l__prop_internal_tl
11698     {
11699         \exp_not:N \__prop_pair:wn \tl_to_str:n {#3}
11700         \s__prop { \exp_not:n {#4} }
11701     }
11702     \__prop_split:NnTF #2 {#3}
11703     { #1 #2 { \exp_not:n {##1} \l__prop_internal_tl \exp_not:n {##3} } }
11704     { #1 #2 { \exp_not:o {#2} \l__prop_internal_tl } }
11705 }
11706 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_put:Nnn
11707 { NnV , Nno , Nnx , NV , NVV , No , Noo }
11708 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gput:Nnn
11709 { c , cnV , cno , cnx , cV , cVV , co , coo }
11710 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gput:Nnn
11711 { NnV , Nno , Nnx , NV , NVV , No , Noo }
11712 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gput:Nnn
11713 { c , cnV , cno , cnx , cV , cVV , co , coo }

```

(End definition for `\prop_put:Nnn`, `\prop_gput:Nnn`, and `__prop_put:NNnn`. These functions are documented on page 144.)

```

\prop_gput:con
\prop_put_if_new:Nnn
\prop_gput:coo
\prop_put_if_new:cnn
\__prop_put:NNnn
\prop_gput_if_new:Nnn
\prop_gput_if_new:cnn
\__prop_put_if_new:NNnn

```

Adding conditionally also splits. If the key is already present, the three brace groups given by `__prop_split:NnTF` are removed. If the key is new, then the value is added, being careful to convert the key to a string using `\tl_to_str:n`.

```

11714 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_put_if_new:Nnn
11715 { \__prop_put_if_new:NNnn \tl_set:Nx }
11716 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_gput_if_new:Nnn
11717 { \__prop_put_if_new:NNnn \tl_gset:Nx }
11718 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_put_if_new:NNnn #1#2#3#4
11719 {
11720     \tl_set:Nn \l__prop_internal_tl

```

```

11721     {
11722         \exp_not:N \__prop_pair:wn \tl_to_str:n {#3}
11723         \s__prop \exp_not:n { {#4} }
11724     }
11725     \__prop_split:NnTF #2 {#3}
11726     { }
11727     { #1 #2 { \exp_not:o {#2} \l__prop_internal_tl } }
11728 }
11729 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_put_if_new:Nnn { c }
11730 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_gput_if_new:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\prop_put_if_new:Nnn`, `\prop_gput_if_new:Nnn`, and `__prop_put_if_new:Nnn`. These functions are documented on page 144.)

18.3 Property list conditionals

`\prop_if_exist_p:N` Copies of the `cs` functions defined in `l3basics`.

```

\prop_if_exist_p:c 11731 \prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn \prop_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\prop_if_exist:NTF 11732 { TF , T , F , p }
\prop_if_exist:cTF 11733 \prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn \prop_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
11734 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for `\prop_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 145.)

`\prop_if_empty_p:N` Same test as for token lists.

```

\prop_if_empty_p:c 11735 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \prop_if_empty:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\prop_if_empty:NTF 11736 {
\prop_if_empty:cTF 11737     \tl_if_eq:NNTF #1 \c_empty_prop
11738     \prg_return_true: \prg_return_false:
11739 }
11740 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \prop_if_empty:N
11741 { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\prop_if_empty:NTF`. This function is documented on page 145.)

`\prop_if_in_p:N` Testing expandably if a key is in a property list requires to go through the key–value pairs one by one. This is rather slow, and a faster test would be

```

\prop_if_in_p:Nv  \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \prop_if_in:Nn #1 #2
\prop_if_in_p:No {
\prop_if_in_p:cn {
\prop_if_in_p:cV \@@_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
\prop_if_in_p:co { \prg_return_true: }
\prop_if_in:NnTF { \prg_return_false: }
\prop_if_in:NvTF }
\prop_if_in:NoTF
\prop_if_in:cnTF
\prop_if_in:cVTF
\prop_if_in:coTF
\__prop_if_in:nwnn
\__prop_if_in:N

```

but `__prop_split:NnTF` is non-expandable.

Instead, the key is compared to each key in turn using `\str_if_eq:ee`, which is expandable. To terminate the mapping, we append to the property list the key that is searched for. This second `\tl_to_str:n` is not expanded at the start, but only when included in the `\str_if_eq:ee`. It cannot make the breaking mechanism choke, because the arbitrary token list material is enclosed in braces. The second argument of `__prop_if_in:nwnn` is most often empty. When the *key* is found in the list, `__prop_if_in:N` receives `__prop_pair:wn`, and if it is found as the extra item, the function receives `\q_recursion_tail`, easily recognizable.

Here, `\prop_map_function:NN` is not sufficient for the mapping, since it can only map a single token, and cannot carry the key that is searched for.

```

11742 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \prop_if_in:Nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
11743 {
11744   \exp_last_unbraced:Noo \__prop_if_in:nwn { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } #1
11745   \__prop_pair:wn \tl_to_str:n {#2} \s__prop { }
11746   \q_recursion_tail
11747   \prg_break_point:
11748 }
11749 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_if_in:nwn #1#2 \__prop_pair:wn #3 \s__prop #4
11750 {
11751   \str_if_eq:eeTF {#1} {#3}
11752   { \__prop_if_in:N }
11753   { \__prop_if_in:nwn {#1} }
11754 }
11755 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_if_in:N #1
11756 {
11757   \if_meaning:w \q_recursion_tail #1
11758   \prg_return_false:
11759   \else:
11760     \prg_return_true:
11761   \fi:
11762   \prg_break:
11763 }
11764 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \prop_if_in:Nn
11765 { NV , No , c , cV , co } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\prop_if_in:NnTF`, `__prop_if_in:nwn`, and `__prop_if_in:N`. This function is documented on page 146.)

18.4 Recovering values from property lists with branching

`\prop_get:NnTF` Getting the value corresponding to a key, keeping track of whether the key was present or not, is implemented as a conditional (with side effects). If the key was absent, the token list is not altered.

```

\prop_get:NnTF
\prop_get:NVNTF
\prop_get:NnNTF
\prop_get:cnNTF
\prop_get:cVNTF
\prop_get:coNTF
11766 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \prop_get:NnN #1#2#3 { T , F , TF }
11767 {
11768   \__prop_split:NnTF #1 {#2}
11769   {
11770     \tl_set:Nn #3 {##2}
11771     \prg_return_true:
11772   }
11773   { \prg_return_false: }
11774 }
11775 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \prop_get:NnN
11776 { NV , No , c , cV , co } { T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\prop_get:NnNTF`. This function is documented on page 146.)

18.5 Mapping to property lists

The argument delimited by `__prop_pair:wn` is empty except at the end of the loop where it is `\prg_break:.` No need for any quark test.

```

\prop_map_function:NN
\prop_map_function:Nc
\prop_map_function:cN
\prop_map_function:cc
\__prop_map_function:Nwn

```

```

11777 \cs_new:Npn \prop_map_function:NN #1#2
11778 {
11779   \exp_after:wN \use_i_ii:nnn
11780   \exp_after:wN \__prop_map_function:Nwwn
11781   \exp_after:wN #2
11782   #1
11783   \prg_break: \__prop_pair:wn \s__prop { } \prg_break_point:
11784   \prg_break_point:Nn \prop_map_break: { }
11785 }
11786 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_map_function:Nwwn #1#2 \__prop_pair:wn #3 \s__prop #4
11787 {
11788   #2
11789   #1 {#3} {#4}
11790   \__prop_map_function:Nwwn #1
11791 }
11792 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_map_function:NN { Nc , c , cc }

```

(End definition for `\prop_map_function:NN` and `__prop_map_function:Nwwn`. This function is documented on page 147.)

`\prop_map_inline:Nn` Mapping in line requires a nesting level counter. Store the current definition of `__prop_pair:wn`, and define it anew. At the end of the loop, revert to the earlier definition. Note that besides pairs of the form `__prop_pair:wn <key> \s__prop {<value>}`, there are a leading and a trailing tokens, but both are equal to `\scan_stop:`, hence have no effect in such inline mapping. Such `\scan_stop:` could have affected ligatures if they appeared during the mapping.

`\prop_map_inline:cn`

```

11793 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_map_inline:Nn #1#2
11794 {
11795   \cs_gset_eq:cN
11796   { \__prop_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :wn } \__prop_pair:wn
11797   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
11798   \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__prop_pair:wn ##1 \s__prop ##2 {#2}
11799   #1
11800   \prg_break_point:Nn \prop_map_break:
11801   {
11802     \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
11803     \cs_gset_eq:Nc \__prop_pair:wn
11804     { \__prop_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :wn }
11805   }
11806 }
11807 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_map_inline:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\prop_map_inline:Nn`. This function is documented on page 147.)

`\prop_map_tokens:Nn` The mapping is very similar to `\prop_map_function:NN`. The `\use_i:nn` removes the leading `\s__prop`. The odd construction `\use:n {#1}` allows #1 to contain any token without interfering with `\prop_map_break:`. The loop stops when the argument delimited by `__prop_pair:wn` is `\prg_break:` instead of being empty.

`\prop_map_tokens:cn`

`__prop_map_tokens:nwwn`

```

11808 \cs_new:Npn \prop_map_tokens:Nn #1#2
11809 {
11810   \exp_last_unbraced:Nno
11811   \use_i:nn { \__prop_map_tokens:nwwn {#2} } #1
11812   \prg_break: \__prop_pair:wn \s__prop { } \prg_break_point:
11813   \prg_break_point:Nn \prop_map_break: { }

```

```

11814 }
11815 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_map_tokens:nwn #1#2 \__prop_pair:wn #3 \s__prop #4
11816 {
11817     #2
11818     \use:n {#1} {#3} {#4}
11819     \__prop_map_tokens:nwn {#1}
11820 }
11821 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_map_tokens:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\prop_map_tokens:Nn` and `__prop_map_tokens:nwn`. This function is documented on page 147.)

`\prop_map_break:` The break statements are based on the general `\prg_map_break:Nn`.
`\prop_map_break:n`

```

11822 \cs_new:Npn \prop_map_break:
11823 { \prg_map_break:Nn \prop_map_break: { } }
11824 \cs_new:Npn \prop_map_break:n
11825 { \prg_map_break:Nn \prop_map_break: }

```

(End definition for `\prop_map_break:` and `\prop_map_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 147.)

18.6 Viewing property lists

`\prop_show:N` Apply the general `__kernel_chk_defined:NT` and `\msg_show:nnnnnn`. Contrarily to sequences and comma lists, we use `\msg_show_item:nn` to format both the key and the value for each pair.
`\prop_show:c`
`\prop_log:N`
`\prop_log:c`

```

11826 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_show:N { \__prop_show:NN \msg_show:nnxxxx }
11827 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_show:N { c }
11828 \cs_new_protected:Npn \prop_log:N { \__prop_show:NN \msg_log:nnxxxx }
11829 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_log:N { c }
11830 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__prop_show:NN #1#2
11831 {
11832     \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
11833     {
11834         #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { show-prop }
11835         { \token_to_str:N #2 }
11836         { \prop_map_function:NN #2 \msg_show_item:nn }
11837         { } { }
11838     }
11839 }

```

(End definition for `\prop_show:N` and `\prop_log:N`. These functions are documented on page 148.)

```

11840 </initex | package>

```

19 l3msg implementation

```

11841 <*initex | package>
11842 <@@=msg>

```

`\l_msg_internal_tl` A general scratch for the module.

```

11843 \tl_new:N \l_msg_internal_tl

```

(End definition for `\l_msg_internal_tl`.)

`\l__msg_name_str` Used to save module info when creating messages.

```
\l__msg_text_str 11844 \str_new:N \l__msg_name_str
11845 \str_new:N \l__msg_text_str
```

(End definition for `\l__msg_name_str` and `\l__msg_text_str`.)

19.1 Creating messages

Messages are created and used separately, so there two parts to the code here. First, a mechanism for creating message text. This is pretty simple, as there is not actually a lot to do.

`\c__msg_text_prefix_tl` Locations for the text of messages.

```
\c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl 11846 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_text_prefix_tl { msg~text~>~ }
11847 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl { msg~extra~text~>~ }
```

(End definition for `\c__msg_text_prefix_tl` and `\c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl`.)

`\msg_if_exist_p:nn` Test whether the control sequence containing the message text exists or not.

```
\msg_if_exist:nnTF 11848 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \msg_if_exist:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
11849 {
11850   \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
11851   { \prg_return_true: } { \prg_return_false: }
11852 }
```

(End definition for `\msg_if_exist:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 151.)

`__msg_chk_if_free:nn` This auxiliary is similar to `__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N`, and is used when defining messages with `\msg_new:nnnn`.

```
11853 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_chk_free:nn #1#2
11854 {
11855   \msg_if_exist:nnT {#1} {#2}
11856   {
11857     \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { message-already-defined }
11858     {#1} {#2}
11859   }
11860 }
```

(End definition for `__msg_chk_if_free:nn`.)

`\msg_new:nnnn` Setting a message simply means saving the appropriate text into two functions. A sanity check first.

```
\msg_new:nnn 11861 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_new:nnnn #1#2
\msg_gset:nnnn 11862 {
\msg_gset:nnn 11863   \__msg_chk_free:nn {#1} {#2}
\msg_set:nnnn 11864   \msg_gset:nnnn {#1} {#2}
\msg_set:nnn 11865 }
11866 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_new:nnn #1#2#3
11867 { \msg_new:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} { } }
11868 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_set:nnnn #1#2#3#4
11869 {
11870   \cs_set:cpn { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
11871   ##1##2##3##4 {#3}
11872   \cs_set:cpn { \c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
```

```

11873     ##1##2##3##4 {#4}
11874 }
11875 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_set:nnn #1#2#3
11876 { \msg_set:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} { } }
11877 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_gset:nnnn #1#2#3#4
11878 {
11879     \cs_gset:cpn { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
11880     ##1##2##3##4 {#3}
11881     \cs_gset:cpn { \c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
11882     ##1##2##3##4 {#4}
11883 }
11884 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_gset:nnn #1#2#3
11885 { \msg_gset:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} { } }

```

(End definition for `\msg_new:nnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page [150](#).)

19.2 Messages: support functions and text

```

\c__msg_coding_error_text_tl Simple pieces of text for messages.
\c__msg_continue_text_tl 11886 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
\c__msg_critical_text_tl 11887 {
\c__msg_fatal_text_tl 11888     This~is~a~coding~error.
\c__msg_help_text_tl 11889     \\ \\
\c__msg_no_info_text_tl 11890 }
\c__msg_on_line_text_tl 11891 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_continue_text_tl
\c__msg_return_text_tl 11892 { Type~<return>~to~continue }
\c__msg_trouble_text_tl 11893 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_critical_text_tl
11894 { Reading~the~current~file~'\g_file_curr_name_str'~will~stop. }
11895 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_fatal_text_tl
11896 { This~is~a~fatal~error:~LaTeX~will~abort. }
11897 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_help_text_tl
11898 { For~immediate~help~type~H~<return> }
11899 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_no_info_text_tl
11900 {
11901     LaTeX~does~not~know~anything~more~about~this~error,~sorry.
11902     \c__msg_return_text_tl
11903 }
11904 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_on_line_text_tl { on~line }
11905 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_return_text_tl
11906 {
11907     \\ \\
11908     Try~typing~<return>~to~proceed.
11909     \\
11910     If~that~doesn't~work,~type~X~<return>~to~quit.
11911 }
11912 \tl_const:Nn \c__msg_trouble_text_tl
11913 {
11914     \\ \\
11915     More~errors~will~almost~certainly~follow: \\
11916     the~LaTeX~run~should~be~aborted.
11917 }

```

(End definition for `\c__msg_coding_error_text_tl` and others.)

`\msg_line_number:` For writing the line number nicely. `\msg_line_context:` was set up earlier, so this is not new.

```

11918 \cs_new:Npn \msg_line_number: { \int_use:N \tex_inputlineno:D }
11919 \cs_gset:Npn \msg_line_context:
11920 {
11921   \c__msg_on_line_text_tl
11922   \c_space_tl
11923   \msg_line_number:
11924 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_line_number:` and `\msg_line_context:`. These functions are documented on page 151.)

19.3 Showing messages: low level mechanism

`__msg_interrupt:Nnnn` The low-level interruption macro is rather opaque, unfortunately. Depending on the availability of more information there is a choice of how to set up the further help. We feed the extra help text and the message itself to a wrapping auxiliary, in this order because we must first setup TeX's `\errhelp` register before issuing an `\errmessage`. To deal with the various cases of critical or fatal errors with and without help text, there is a bit of argument-passing to do.

```

11925 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_interrupt:NnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
11926 {
11927   \str_set:Nx \l__msg_text_str { #1 {#2} }
11928   \str_set:Nx \l__msg_name_str { \msg_module_name:n {#2} }
11929   \cs_if_eq:cNTF
11930     { \c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl #2 / #3 }
11931     \__msg_no_more_text:nnnn
11932     {
11933       \__msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn
11934       { \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #2 / #3 } #4 }
11935       { \c__msg_continue_text_tl }
11936       {
11937         \c__msg_no_info_text_tl
11938         \tl_if_empty:NF #5
11939         { \ \ \ #5 }
11940       }
11941     }
11942     {
11943       \__msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn
11944       { \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #2 / #3 } #4 }
11945       { \c__msg_help_text_tl }
11946       {
11947         \use:c { \c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl #2 / #3 } #4
11948         \tl_if_empty:NF #5
11949         { \ \ \ #5 }
11950       }
11951     }
11952   }
11953   \cs_new:Npn \__msg_no_more_text:nnnn #1#2#3#4 { }

```

(End definition for `__msg_interrupt:Nnnn` and `__msg_no_more_text:nnnn`.)

`_msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn` First setup TeX's `\errhelp` register with the extra help #1, then build a nice-looking error message with #2. Everything is done using x-type expansion as the new line markers are different for the two type of text and need to be correctly set up. The auxiliary `_msg_interrupt_more_text:n` receives its argument as a line-wrapped string, which is thus unaffected by expansion. We have to split the main text into two parts as only the "message" itself is wrapped with a leader: the generic help is wrapped at full width. We also have to allow for the two characters used by `\errmessage` itself.

```

11954 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn #1#2#3
11955 {
11956   \iow_wrap:nnnN { \ \ #3 } { } { } \_msg_interrupt_more_text:n
11957   \group_begin:
11958     \int_sub:Nn \l_iow_line_count_int { 2 }
11959     \iow_wrap:nxnN { \l__msg_text_str : ~ #1 }
11960     {
11961       ( \l__msg_name_str )
11962       \prg_replicate:nn
11963       {
11964         \str_count:N \l__msg_text_str
11965         - \str_count:N \l__msg_name_str
11966         + 2
11967       }
11968       { ~ }
11969     }
11970     { } \_msg_interrupt_text:n
11971     \iow_wrap:nnnN { \l__msg_internal_tl \ \ \ #2 } { } { }
11972     \_msg_interrupt:n
11973   }
11974   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_msg_interrupt_text:n #1
11975   {
11976     \group_end:
11977     \tl_set:Nn \l__msg_internal_tl {#1}
11978   }
11979   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_msg_interrupt_more_text:n #1
11980   { \exp_args:Nx \tex_errhelp:D { #1 \iow_newline: } }
  
```

(End definition for `_msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn`, `_msg_interrupt_text:n`, and `_msg_interrupt_more_text:n`.)

`_msg_interrupt:n` The business end of the process starts by producing some visual separation of the message from the main part of the log. The error message needs to be printed with everything made "invisible": TeX's own information involves the macro in which `\errmessage` is called, and the end of the argument of the `\errmessage`, including the closing brace. We use an active ! to call the `\errmessage` primitive, and end its argument with `\use_none:n {<spaces>}` which fills the output with spaces. Two trailing closing braces are turned into spaces to hide them as well. The group in which we alter the definition of the active ! is closed before producing the message: this ensures that tokens inserted by typing I in the command-line are inserted after the message is entirely cleaned up.

The `_kernel_iow_with:Nnn` auxiliary, defined in `l3file`, expects an *<integer variable>*, an integer *<value>*, and some *<code>*. It runs the *<code>* after ensuring that the *<integer variable>* takes the given *<value>*, then restores the former value of the *<integer variable>* if needed. We use it to ensure that the `\newlinechar` is 10, as needed for `\iow_newline:` to work, and that `\errorcontextlines` is -1, to avoid showing irrelevant context. Note that restoring the former value of these integers requires inserting

tokens after the `\errmessage`, which go in the way of tokens which could be inserted by the user. This is unavoidable.

```

11981 \group_begin:
11982   \char_set_lccode:nn { 38 } { 32 } % &
11983   \char_set_lccode:nn { 46 } { 32 } % .
11984   \char_set_lccode:nn { 123 } { 32 } % {
11985   \char_set_lccode:nn { 125 } { 32 } % }
11986   \char_set_catcode_active:N \&
11987 \tex_lowercase:D
11988 {
11989   \group_end:
11990   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_interrupt:n #1
11991   {
11992     \iow_term:n { }
11993     \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_newlinechar:D { ‘^^J }
11994     {
11995       \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
11996       {
11997         \group_begin:
11998         \cs_set_protected:Npn &
11999         {
12000           \tex_errmessage:D
12001           {
12002             #1
12003             \use_none:n
12004             { ..... }
12005           }
12006         }
12007         \exp_after:wN
12008         \group_end:
12009         &
12010       }
12011     }
12012   }
12013 }

```

(End definition for `__msg_interrupt:n`.)

19.4 Displaying messages

L^AT_EX is handling error messages and so the T_EX ones are disabled. This is already done by the L^AT_EX 2_ε kernel, so to avoid messing up any deliberate change by a user this is only set in format mode.

```

12014 <*initex>
12015 \int_gset:Nn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
12016 </initex>

```

```

\msg_fatal_text:n
\msg_critical_text:n
\msg_error_text:n
\msg_warning_text:n
\msg_info_text:n
\__msg_text:nn
\__msg_text:n

```

A function for issuing messages: both the text and order could in principle vary. The module name may be empty for kernel messages, hence the slightly contorted code path for a space.

```

12017 \cs_new:Npn \msg_fatal_text:n #1
12018 {
12019   Fatal ~

```

```

12020     \msg_error_text:n {#1}
12021   }
12022 \cs_new:Npn \msg_critical_text:n #1
12023 {
12024   Critical ~
12025   \msg_error_text:n {#1}
12026 }
12027 \cs_new:Npn \msg_error_text:n #1
12028 { \__msg_text:nn {#1} { Error } }
12029 \cs_new:Npn \msg_warning_text:n #1
12030 { \__msg_text:nn {#1} { Warning } }
12031 \cs_new:Npn \msg_info_text:n #1
12032 { \__msg_text:nn {#1} { Info } }
12033 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_text:nn #1#2
12034 {
12035   \exp_args:Nf \__msg_text:n { \msg_module_type:n {#1} }
12036   \msg_module_name:n {#1} ~
12037   #2
12038 }
12039 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_text:n #1
12040 {
12041   \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
12042     { #1 ~ }
12043 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_fatal_text:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 151.)

`\g_msg_module_name_prop` For storing public module information: the kernel data is set up in advance.
`\g_msg_module_type_prop`

```

12044 \prop_new:N \g_msg_module_name_prop
12045 \prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_name_prop { LaTeX } { LaTeX3 }
12046 \prop_new:N \g_msg_module_type_prop
12047 \prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_type_prop { LaTeX } { }

```

(End definition for `\g_msg_module_name_prop` and `\g_msg_module_type_prop`. These variables are documented on page 152.)

`\msg_module_type:n` Contextual footer information, with the potential to give modules an alternative name.

```

12048 \cs_new:Npn \msg_module_type:n #1
12049 {
12050   \prop_if_in:NnTF \g_msg_module_type_prop {#1}
12051     { \prop_item:Nn \g_msg_module_type_prop {#1} }
12052   <*initex>
12053     { Module }
12054   </initex>
12055   <*package>
12056     { Package }
12057   </package>
12058 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_module_type:n`. This function is documented on page 152.)

`\msg_module_name:n` Contextual footer information, with the potential to give modules an alternative name.
`\msg_see_documentation_text:n`

```

12059 \cs_new:Npn \msg_module_name:n #1
12060 {
12061   \prop_if_in:NnTF \g_msg_module_name_prop {#1}

```

```

12062     { \prop_item:Nn \g_msg_module_name_prop {#1} }
12063     {#1}
12064   }
12065   \cs_new:Npn \msg_see_documentation_text:n #1
12066   {
12067     See~the~ \msg_module_name:n {#1} ~
12068     documentation~for~further~information.
12069   }

```

(End definition for \msg_module_name:n and \msg_see_documentation_text:n. These functions are documented on page 152.)

_msg_class_new:nn

```

12070 \group_begin:
12071   \cs_set_protected:Npn \_msg_class_new:nn #1#2
12072   {
12073     \prop_new:c { l\_msg_redirect_ #1 _prop }
12074     \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_msg_ #1 _code:nnnnnn }
12075       ##1##2##3##4##5##6 {#2}
12076     \cs_new_protected:cpn { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } ##1##2##3##4##5##6
12077     {
12078       \use:x
12079       {
12080         \exp_not:n { \_msg_use:nnnnnn {#1} {##1} {##2} }
12081         { \tl_to_str:n {##3} } { \tl_to_str:n {##4} }
12082         { \tl_to_str:n {##5} } { \tl_to_str:n {##6} }
12083       }
12084     }
12085     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnnnn } ##1##2##3##4##5
12086       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} {##5} { } }
12087     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnnn } ##1##2##3##4
12088       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} { } { } }
12089     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnn } ##1##2##3
12090       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} { } { } { } }
12091     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nn } ##1##2
12092       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} { } { } { } { } }
12093     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnxxx } ##1##2##3##4##5##6
12094     {
12095       \use:x
12096       {
12097         \exp_not:N \exp_not:n
12098         { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} }
12099         {##3} {##4} {##5} {##6}
12100       }
12101     }
12102     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnxxx } ##1##2##3##4##5
12103       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} {##5} { } }
12104     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnxx } ##1##2##3##4
12105       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} { } { } }
12106     \cs_new_protected:cpx { msg_ #1 :nnx } ##1##2##3
12107       { \exp_not:c { msg_ #1 :nnxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} { } { } { } }
12108   }

```

(End definition for _msg_class_new:nn.)

`\msg_fatal:nnnnnn` For fatal errors, after the error message TeX bails out. We force a bail out rather than using `\end` as this means it does not matter if we are in a context where normally the run cannot end.

```

\msg_fatal:nnxxx 12109 \__msg_class_new:nn { fatal }
\msg_fatal:nnnn 12110 {
\msg_fatal:nnxx 12111 \__msg_interrupt:NnnnN
\msg_fatal:nnnn 12112 \msg_fatal_text:n {#1} {#2}
\msg_fatal:nnx 12113 { {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} }
\msg_fatal:nn 12114 \c_msg_fatal_text_tl
\__msg_fatal_exit: 12115 \__msg_fatal_exit:
12116 }
12117 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_fatal_exit:
12118 {
12119 \tex_batchmode:D
12120 \tex_read:D -1 to \l__msg_internal_tl
12121 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_fatal:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 153.)

`\msg_critical:nnnnnn` Not quite so bad: just end the current file.

```

\msg_critical:nnxxx 12122 \__msg_class_new:nn { critical }
\msg_critical:nnnnn 12123 {
\msg_critical:nnxxx 12124 \__msg_interrupt:NnnnN
\msg_critical:nnnn 12125 \msg_critical_text:n {#1} {#2}
\msg_critical:nnxx 12126 { {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} }
\msg_critical:nnnn 12127 \c__msg_critical_text_tl
\msg_critical:nnx 12128 \tex_endinput:D
\msg_critical:nn 12129 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_critical:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 153.)

`\msg_error:nnnnnn` For an error, the interrupt routine is called. We check if there is a “more text” by comparing that control sequence with a permanently empty text.

```

\msg_error:nnnnnn 12130 \__msg_class_new:nn { error }
\msg_error:nnxxx 12131 {
\msg_error:nnnnn 12132 \__msg_interrupt:NnnnN
\msg_error:nnxx 12133 \msg_error_text:n {#1} {#2}
\msg_error:nnnn 12134 { {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} }
\msg_error:nnx 12135 \c_empty_tl
\msg_error:nn 12136 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_error:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 153.)

`\msg_warning:nnnnnn` Warnings are printed to the terminal.

```

\msg_warning:nnxxx 12137 \__msg_class_new:nn { warning }
\msg_warning:nnnnn 12138 {
\msg_warning:nnxxx 12139 \str_set:Nx \l__msg_text_str { \msg_warning_text:n {#1} }
\msg_warning:nnnn 12140 \str_set:Nx \l__msg_name_str { \msg_module_name:n {#1} }
\msg_warning:nnxx 12141 \iow_term:n { }
\msg_warning:nnnn 12142 \iow_wrap:nxnN
\msg_warning:nnx 12143 {
12144 \l__msg_text_str : ~
12145 \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 } {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6}
12146 }

```

```

12147     {
12148         ( \l__msg_name_str )
12149         \prg_replicate:nn
12150         {
12151             \str_count:N \l__msg_text_str
12152             - \str_count:N \l__msg_name_str
12153         }
12154         { ~ }
12155     }
12156     { } \iow_term:n
12157     \iow_term:n { }
12158 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_warning:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 153.)

```

\msg_info:nnnnnn Information only goes into the log.
\msg_info:nnxxxx 12159  \__msg_class_new:nn { info }
\msg_info:nnnnnn 12160  {
\msg_info:nnxxx 12161      \str_set:Nx \l__msg_text_str { \msg_info_text:n {#1} }
\msg_info:nnnn 12162      \str_set:Nx \l__msg_name_str { \msg_module_name:n {#1} }
\msg_info:nnxx 12163      \iow_log:n { }
\msg_info:nnn 12164      \iow_wrap:nxnN
\msg_info:nnx 12165      {
12166          \l__msg_text_str : ~
12167          \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 } {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6}
12168      }
12169      {
12170          ( \l__msg_name_str )
12171          \prg_replicate:nn
12172          {
12173              \str_count:N \l__msg_text_str
12174              - \str_count:N \l__msg_name_str
12175          }
12176          { ~ }
12177      }
12178      { } \iow_log:n
12179      \iow_log:n { }
12180  }

```

(End definition for `\msg_info:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 154.)

```

\msg_log:nnnnnn "Log" data is very similar to information, but with no extras added.
\msg_log:nnxxxx 12181  \__msg_class_new:nn { log }
\msg_log:nnnnnn 12182  {
\msg_log:nnxxx 12183      \iow_wrap:nnnN
\msg_log:nnnn 12184      { \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 } {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} }
\msg_log:nnxx 12185      { } { } \iow_log:n
\msg_log:nnn 12186      }

```

(End definition for `\msg_log:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 154.)

`\msg_none:nnnnnn` The none message type is needed so that input can be gobbled.

```

\msg_none:nnxxxx 12187  \__msg_class_new:nn { none } { }

```

(End definition for `\msg_none:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 154.)

```

\msg_none:nnxxx
\msg_none:nnnn
\msg_none:nnxx
\msg_none:nnn
\msg_none:nnx
\msg_none:nn

```

`\msg_show:nnnnnn` The `show` message type is used for `\seq_show:N` and similar complicated data structures.
`\msg_show:nnxxxx` Wrap the given text with a trailing dot (important later) then pass it to `__msg_show:n`.
`\msg_show:nnnnn` If there is `\\>~` (or if the whole thing starts with `>~`) we split there, print the first part
`\msg_show:nnxxx` and show the second part using `\showtokens` (the `\exp_after:wN` ensure a nice display).
`\msg_show:nnnn` Note that this primitive adds a leading `>~` and trailing dot. That is why we included a
`\msg_show:nnxx` trailing dot before wrapping and removed it afterwards. If there is no `\\>~` do the same
`\msg_show:nnn` but with an empty second part which adds a spurious but inevitable `>~`.
`\msg_show:nnx`
`\msg_show:nn`

```

12188 \__msg_class_new:nn { show }
12189 {
12190   \iow_wrap:nnnN
12191   { \use:c { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 } {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} }
12192   { } { } \__msg_show:n
12193 }
12194 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_show:n #1
12195 {
12196   \tl_if_in:nnTF { ^^J #1 } { ^^J > ~ }
12197   {
12198     \tl_if_in:nnTF { #1 \q_mark } { . \q_mark }
12199     { \__msg_show_dot:w } { \__msg_show:w }
12200     ^^J #1 \q_stop
12201   }
12202   { \__msg_show:nn { ? #1 } { } }
12203 }
12204 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_show_dot:w #1 ^^J > ~ #2 . \q_stop
12205 { \__msg_show:nn {#1} {#2} }
12206 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_show:w #1 ^^J > ~ #2 \q_stop
12207 { \__msg_show:nn {#1} {#2} }
12208 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_show:nn #1#2
12209 {
12210   \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
12211   { \exp_args:No \iow_term:n { \use_none:n #1 } }
12212   \tl_set:Nn \l__msg_internal_tl {#2}
12213   \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_newlinechar:D { 10 }
12214   {
12215     \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
12216     {
12217       \tex_showtokens:D \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
12218       { \exp_after:wN \l__msg_internal_tl }
12219     }
12220   }
12221 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_show:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 263.)

End the group to eliminate `__msg_class_new:nn`.

```
12222 \group_end:
```

`__msg_class_chk_exist:nT` Checking that a message class exists. We build this from `\cs_if_free:cTF` rather than `\cs_if_exist:cTF` because that avoids reading the second argument earlier than necessary.

```

12223 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_class_chk_exist:nT #1
12224 {
12225   \cs_if_free:cTF { __msg_ #1 _code:nnnnnn }
12226   { \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { message-class-unknown } {#1} }

```

```
12227 }
```

(End definition for _msg_class_chk_exist:nT.)

```
\l__msg_class_tl      Support variables needed for the redirection system.
\l__msg_current_class_tl 12228 \tl_new:N \l__msg_class_tl
                        12229 \tl_new:N \l__msg_current_class_tl
```

(End definition for \l__msg_class_tl and \l__msg_current_class_tl.)

```
\l__msg_redirect_prop For redirection of individually-named messages
                        12230 \prop_new:N \l__msg_redirect_prop
```

(End definition for \l__msg_redirect_prop.)

```
\l__msg_hierarchy_seq During redirection, split the message name into a sequence: {/module/submodule},
                        {/module}, and {}.
```

```
12231 \seq_new:N \l__msg_hierarchy_seq
```

(End definition for \l__msg_hierarchy_seq.)

```
\l__msg_class_loop_seq Classes encountered when following redirections to check for loops.
                        12232 \seq_new:N \l__msg_class_loop_seq
```

(End definition for \l__msg_class_loop_seq.)

```
\__msg_use:nnnnnnn    Actually using a message is a multi-step process. First, some safety checks on the message
\__msg_use_redirect_name:n and class requested. The code and arguments are then stored to avoid passing them
\__msg_use_hierarchy:nwWN around. The assignment to \__msg_use_code: is similar to \tl_set:Nn. The message
\__msg_use_redirect_module:n is eventually produced with whatever \l__msg_class_tl is when \__msg_use_code:
\__msg_use_code:       is called. Here is also a good place to suppress tracing output if the trace package is loaded
                        since all (non-expandable) messages go through this auxiliary.
```

```
12233 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_use:nnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
12234 {
12235   <package> \cs_if_exist_use:N \conditionally@traceoff
12236   \msg_if_exist:nnTF {#2} {#3}
12237   {
12238     \__msg_class_chk_exist:nT {#1}
12239     {
12240       \tl_set:Nn \l__msg_current_class_tl {#1}
12241       \cs_set_protected:Npx \__msg_use_code:
12242       {
12243         \exp_not:n
12244         {
12245           \use:c { __msg_ \l__msg_class_tl _code:nnnnnnn }
12246           {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} {#7}
12247         }
12248       }
12249       \__msg_use_redirect_name:n { #2 / #3 }
12250     }
12251   }
12252   { \_kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { message-unknown } {#2} {#3} }
12253   <package> \cs_if_exist_use:N \conditionally@traceon
12254   }
12255   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_use_code: { }
```

The first check is for a individual message redirection. If this applies then no further redirection is attempted. Otherwise, split the message name into $\langle module \rangle$, $\langle submodule \rangle$ and $\langle message \rangle$ (with an arbitrary number of slashes), and store $\{/module/submodule\}$, $\{/module\}$ and $\{\}$ into $\backslash l_msg_hierarchy_seq$. We then map through this sequence, applying the most specific redirection.

```

12256 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_use_redirect_name:n #1
12257 {
12258   \prop_get:NnNTF \l__msg_redirect_prop { / #1 } \l__msg_class_tl
12259   { \__msg_use_code: }
12260   {
12261     \seq_clear:N \l__msg_hierarchy_seq
12262     \__msg_use_hierarchy:nwwN { }
12263     #1 \q_mark \__msg_use_hierarchy:nwwN
12264     / \q_mark \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
12265     \q_stop
12266     \__msg_use_redirect_module:n { }
12267   }
12268 }
12269 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_use_hierarchy:nwwN #1#2 / #3 \q_mark #4
12270 {
12271   \seq_put_left:Nn \l__msg_hierarchy_seq {#1}
12272   #4 { #1 / #2 } #3 \q_mark #4
12273 }

```

At this point, the items of $\backslash l_msg_hierarchy_seq$ are the various levels at which we should look for a redirection. Redirections which are less specific than the argument of $\backslash _msg_use_redirect_module:n$ are not attempted. This argument is empty for a class redirection, $/module$ for a module redirection, *etc.* Loop through the sequence to find the most specific redirection, with module **##1**. The loop is interrupted after testing for a redirection for **##1** equal to the argument **#1** (least specific redirection allowed). When a redirection is found, break the mapping, then if the redirection targets the same class, output the code with that class, and otherwise set the target as the new current class, and search for further redirections. Those redirections should be at least as specific as **##1**.

```

12274 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_use_redirect_module:n #1
12275 {
12276   \seq_map_inline:Nn \l__msg_hierarchy_seq
12277   {
12278     \prop_get:cnNTF { l__msg_redirect_ \l__msg_current_class_tl _prop }
12279     {##1} \l__msg_class_tl
12280     {
12281       \seq_map_break:n
12282       {
12283         \tl_if_eq:NNTF \l__msg_current_class_tl \l__msg_class_tl
12284         { \__msg_use_code: }
12285         {
12286           \tl_set_eq:NN \l__msg_current_class_tl \l__msg_class_tl
12287           \__msg_use_redirect_module:n {##1}
12288         }
12289       }
12290     }
12291     {
12292       \str_if_eq:nnT {##1} {#1}

```

```

12293         {
12294             \tl_set_eq:NN \l__msg_class_tl \l__msg_current_class_tl
12295             \seq_map_break:n { \__msg_use_code: }
12296         }
12297     }
12298 }
12299 }

```

(End definition for `__msg_use:nnnnnn` and others.)

`\msg_redirect_name:nnn` Named message always use the given class even if that class is redirected further. An empty target class cancels any existing redirection for that message.

```

12300 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_redirect_name:nnn #1#2#3
12301 {
12302     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#3}
12303     { \prop_remove:Nn \l__msg_redirect_prop { / #1 / #2 } }
12304     {
12305         \__msg_class_chk_exist:nT {#3}
12306         { \prop_put:Nnn \l__msg_redirect_prop { / #1 / #2 } {#3} }
12307     }
12308 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_redirect_name:nnn`. This function is documented on page 155.)

`\msg_redirect_class:nn` If the target class is empty, eliminate the corresponding redirection. Otherwise, add the redirection. We must then check for a loop: as an initialization, we start by storing the initial class in `\l__msg_current_class_tl`.

`\msg_redirect_module:nnn`
`__msg_redirect:nnn`
`__msg_redirect_loop_chk:nnn`
`__msg_redirect_loop_list:n`

```

12309 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_redirect_class:nn
12310 { \__msg_redirect:nnn { } }
12311 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_redirect_module:nnn #1
12312 { \__msg_redirect:nnn { / #1 } }
12313 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_redirect:nnn #1#2#3
12314 {
12315     \__msg_class_chk_exist:nT {#2}
12316     {
12317         \tl_if_empty:nTF {#3}
12318         { \prop_remove:cn { l__msg_redirect_ #2 _prop } {#1} }
12319         {
12320             \__msg_class_chk_exist:nT {#3}
12321             {
12322                 \prop_put:cnn { l__msg_redirect_ #2 _prop } {#1} {#3}
12323                 \tl_set:Nn \l__msg_current_class_tl {#2}
12324                 \seq_clear:N \l__msg_class_loop_seq
12325                 \__msg_redirect_loop_chk:nnn {#2} {#3} {#1}
12326             }
12327         }
12328     }
12329 }

```

Since multiple redirections can only happen with increasing specificity, a loop requires that all steps are of the same specificity. The new redirection can thus only create a loop with other redirections for the exact same module, #1, and not submodules. After some initialization above, follow redirections with `\l__msg_class_tl`, and keep track in `\l__msg_class_loop_seq` of the various classes encountered. A redirection from a class to

itself, or the absence of redirection both mean that there is no loop. A redirection to the initial class marks a loop. To break it, we must decide which redirection to cancel. The user most likely wants the newly added redirection to hold with no further redirection. We thus remove the redirection starting from #2, target of the new redirection. Note that no message is emitted by any of the underlying functions: otherwise we may get an infinite loop because of a message from the message system itself.

```

12330 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__msg_redirect_loop_chk:nnn #1#2#3
12331 {
12332   \seq_put_right:Nn \l__msg_class_loop_seq {#1}
12333   \prop_get:cnNT { l__msg_redirect_ #1_prop } {#3} \l__msg_class_tl
12334   {
12335     \str_if_eq:VnF \l__msg_class_tl {#1}
12336     {
12337       \tl_if_eq:NNTF \l__msg_class_tl \l__msg_current_class_tl
12338       {
12339         \prop_put:cnn { l__msg_redirect_ #2_prop } {#3} {#2}
12340         \__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxx
12341         { kernel } { message-redirect-loop }
12342         { \seq_item:Nn \l__msg_class_loop_seq { 1 } }
12343         { \seq_item:Nn \l__msg_class_loop_seq { 2 } }
12344         {#3}
12345         {
12346           \seq_map_function:NN \l__msg_class_loop_seq
12347             \__msg_redirect_loop_list:n
12348             { \seq_item:Nn \l__msg_class_loop_seq { 1 } }
12349         }
12350       }
12351       { \__msg_redirect_loop_chk:onn \l__msg_class_tl {#2} {#3} }
12352     }
12353   }
12354 }
12355 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__msg_redirect_loop_chk:nnn { o }
12356 \cs_new:Npn \__msg_redirect_loop_list:n #1 { {#1} ~ => ~ }

```

(End definition for `\msg_redirect_class:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 155.)

19.5 Kernel-specific functions

`__kernel_msg_new:nnnn` The kernel needs some messages of its own. These are created using pre-built functions. Two functions are provided: one more general and one which only has the short text part.

```

\__kernel_msg_new:nnn
\__kernel_msg_set:nnnn
\__kernel_msg_set:nnn
12357 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn #1#2
12358 { \msg_new:nnnn { LaTeX } { #1 / #2 } }
12359 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_new:nnn #1#2
12360 { \msg_new:nnn { LaTeX } { #1 / #2 } }
12361 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_set:nnnn #1#2
12362 { \msg_set:nnnn { LaTeX } { #1 / #2 } }
12363 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_msg_set:nnn #1#2
12364 { \msg_set:nnn { LaTeX } { #1 / #2 } }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_msg_new:nnnn` and others.)

`__msg_kernel_class_new:nN` All the functions for kernel messages come in variants ranging from 0 to 4 arguments. Those with less than 4 arguments are defined in terms of the 4-argument variant, in a

way very similar to `_msg_class_new:nN`. This auxiliary is destroyed at the end of the group.

```

12365 \group_begin:
12366   \cs_set_protected:Npn \_msg\_kernel\_class\_new:nN #1
12367     { \_msg\_kernel\_class\_new\_aux:nN { \_kernel\_msg\_ #1 } }
12368   \cs_set_protected:Npn \_msg\_kernel\_class\_new\_aux:nN #1#2
12369     {
12370       \cs_new_protected:cpn { #1 :nnnnnn } ##1##2##3##4##5##6
12371       {
12372         \use:x
12373         {
12374           \exp_not:n { #2 { LaTeX } { ##1 / ##2 } }
12375           { \tl_to_str:n {##3} } { \tl_to_str:n {##4} }
12376           { \tl_to_str:n {##5} } { \tl_to_str:n {##6} }
12377         }
12378       }
12379       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnnnn } ##1##2##3##4##5
12380       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} {##5} { } }
12381       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnnn } ##1##2##3##4
12382       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} { } { } }
12383       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnn } ##1##2##3
12384       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} {##3} { } { } { } }
12385       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nn } ##1##2
12386       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} { } { } { } { } }
12387       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnxxxx } ##1##2##3##4##5##6
12388       {
12389         \use:x
12390         {
12391           \exp_not:N \exp_not:n
12392           { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnnnnn } {##1} {##2} }
12393           {##3} {##4} {##5} {##6}
12394         }
12395       }
12396       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnxxx } ##1##2##3##4##5
12397       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnxxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} {##5} { } }
12398       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnxx } ##1##2##3##4
12399       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnxxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} {##4} { } { } }
12400       \cs_new_protected:cpx { #1 :nnx } ##1##2##3
12401       { \exp_not:c { #1 :nnxxxx } {##1} {##2} {##3} { } { } { } }
12402     }

```

(End definition for `_msg_kernel_class_new:nN` and `_msg_kernel_class_new_aux:nN`.)

`_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn` Neither fatal kernel errors nor kernel errors can be redirected. We directly use the code for (non-kernel) fatal errors and errors, adding the “`LaTeX`” module name. Three functions are already defined by `l3basics`; we need to undefine them to avoid errors.

```

12403 \_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nnnnnn \_msg\_kernel\_class\_new:nN { fatal } \_msg\_fatal\_code:nnnnnn
12404 \_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nnxxxx \cs_undefine:N \_kernel\_msg\_error:nnxx
12405 \_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nnnnn \cs_undefine:N \_kernel\_msg\_error:nnx
12406 \_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nnxxx \cs_undefine:N \_kernel\_msg\_error:nn
12407 \_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nnnn \_msg\_kernel\_class\_new:nN { error } \_msg\_error\_code:nnnnnn
\_kernel\_msg\_fatal:nn

```

(End definition for `_kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn` and others.)

```

\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnnnnn
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnxxxx
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnnnn
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnxxx
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnnn
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnxx
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnn
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nnx
\_kernel\_msg\_error:nn

```

Kernel messages which can be redirected simply use the machinery for normal messages, with the module name “`LATEX`”.

```

\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxxx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnxx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnn
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnx
\__kernel_msg_warning:nn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxxxx
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxxx
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnxx
\__kernel_msg_info:nnn
\__kernel_msg_info:nnx
\__kernel_msg_info:nn
12408 \__msg_kernel_class_new:nN { warning } \msg_warning:nnxxxx
12409 \__msg_kernel_class_new:nN { info } \msg_info:nnxxxx

(End definition for \__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnnn and others.)
End the group to eliminate \__msg_kernel_class_new:nN.
12410 \group_end:
Error messages needed to actually implement the message system itself.
12411 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { message-already-defined }
12412 { Message~'#2'~for~module~'#1'~already-defined. }
12413 {
12414 \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12415 LaTeX~was~asked~to~define~a~new~message~called~'#2'\\
12416 by~the~module~'#1':~this~message~already~exists.
12417 \c__msg_return_text_tl
12418 }
12419 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { message-unknown }
12420 { Unknown~message~'#2'~for~module~'#1'. }
12421 {
12422 \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12423 LaTeX~was~asked~to~display~a~message~called~'#2'\\
12424 by~the~module~'#1':~this~message~does~not~exist.
12425 \c__msg_return_text_tl
12426 }
12427 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { message-class-unknown }
12428 { Unknown~message~class~'#1'. }
12429 {
12430 LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~redirect~messages~to~a~class~'#1':\\
12431 this~was~never~defined.
12432 \c__msg_return_text_tl
12433 }
12434 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { message-redirect-loop }
12435 {
12436 Message~redirection~loop~caused~by~ {#1} ~=>~ {#2}
12437 \tl_if_empty:nF {#3} { ~for~module~' \use_none:n #3 ' } .
12438 }
12439 {
12440 Adding~the~message~redirection~ {#1} ~=>~ {#2}
12441 \tl_if_empty:nF {#3} { ~for~the~module~' \use_none:n #3 ' } ~
12442 created~an~infinite~loop\\
12443 \iow_indent:n { #4 \\ }
12444 }

```

Messages for earlier kernel modules plus a few for `l3keys` which cover coding errors.

```

12445 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { bad-number-of-arguments }
12446 { Function~'#1'~cannot~be~defined~with~#2~arguments. }
12447 {
12448 \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12449 LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~define~a~function~'#1'~with~
12450 #2~arguments.~
12451 TeX~allows~between~0~and~9~arguments~for~a~single~function.
12452 }

```

```

12453 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { char-active }
12454 { Cannot~generate~active~chars. }
12455 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { char-invalid-catcode }
12456 { Invalid~catcode~for~char~generation. }
12457 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { char-null-space }
12458 { Cannot~generate~null~char~as~a~space. }
12459 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { char-out-of-range }
12460 { Charcode~requested~out~of~engine~range. }
12461 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { char-space }
12462 { Cannot~generate~space~chars. }
12463 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { command-already-defined }
12464 { Control~sequence~#1~already~defined. }
12465 {
12466   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12467   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~create~a~new~control~sequence~'#1'~
12468   but~this~name~has~already~been~used~elsewhere. \\ \\
12469   The~current~meaning~is:\\
12470   \\ #2
12471 }
12472 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { command-not-defined }
12473 { Control~sequence~#1~undefined. }
12474 {
12475   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12476   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~use~a~control~sequence~'#1':\\
12477   this~has~not~been~defined~yet.
12478 }
12479 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { empty-search-pattern }
12480 { Empty~search~pattern. }
12481 {
12482   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12483   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~replace~an~empty~pattern~by~'#1':~that~
12484   would~lead~to~an~infinite~loop!
12485 }
12486 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { out-of-registers }
12487 { No~room~for~a~new~#1. }
12488 {
12489   TeX~only~supports~\int\_use:N \c\_max\_register\_int \ %
12490   of~each~type.~All~the~#1~registers~have~been~used.~
12491   This~run~will~be~aborted~now.
12492 }
12493 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { non-base-function }
12494 { Function~'#1'~is~not~a~base~function }
12495 {
12496   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12497   Functions~defined~through~\iow\_char:N\\cs\_new:Nn~must~have~
12498   a~signature~consisting~of~only~normal~arguments~'N'~and~'n'.~
12499   To~define~variants~use~\iow\_char:N\\cs\_generate\_variant:Nn~
12500   and~to~define~other~functions~use~\iow\_char:N\\cs\_new:Npn.
12501 }
12502 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { missing-colon }
12503 { Function~'#1'~contains~no~':'. }
12504 {
12505   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12506   Code~level~functions~must~contain~':'~to~separate~the~

```

```

12507     argument~specification~from~the~function~name.~This~is~
12508     needed~when~defining~conditionals~or~variants,~or~when~building~a~
12509     parameter~text~from~the~number~of~arguments~of~the~function.
12510 }
12511 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { overflow }
12512 { Integers~larger~than~2^{30}-1~cannot~be~stored~in~arrays. }
12513 {
12514     An~attempt~was~made~to~store~#3~
12515     \tl_if_empty:nF {#2} { at~position~#2~ } in~the~array~'#1'.~
12516     The~largest~allowed~value~#4~will~be~used~instead.
12517 }
12518 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { out-of-bounds }
12519 { Access~to~an~entry~beyond~an~array's~bounds. }
12520 {
12521     An~attempt~was~made~to~access~or~store~data~at~position~#2~of~the~
12522     array~'#1',~but~this~array~has~entries~at~positions~from~1~to~#3.
12523 }
12524 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { protected-predicate }
12525 { Predicate~'#1'~must~be~expandable. }
12526 {
12527     \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12528     LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~define~'#1'~as~a~protected~predicate.~
12529     Only~expandable~tests~can~have~a~predicate~version.
12530 }
12531 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { randint-backward-range }
12532 { Bounds~ordered~backwards~in~\iow_char:N\int_rand:nn~{#1}~{#2}. }
12533 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { conditional-form-unknown }
12534 { Conditional~form~'#1'~for~function~'#2'~unknown. }
12535 {
12536     \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12537     LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~define~the~conditional~form~'#1'~of~
12538     the~function~'#2',~but~only~'TF',~'T',~'F',~and~'p'~forms~exist.
12539 }
12540 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-no-property }
12541 { No~property~given~in~definition~of~key~'#1'. }
12542 {
12543     \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12544     Inside~\keys_define:nn~each~key~name~
12545     needs~a~property:~\\~\\
12546     \iow_indent:n { #1 .<property> } \\~\\
12547     LaTeX~did~not~find~a~'.'~to~indicate~the~start~of~a~property.
12548 }
12549 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-property-boolean-values-only }
12550 { The~property~'#1'~accepts~boolean~values~only. }
12551 {
12552     \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12553     The~property~'#1'~only~accepts~the~values~'true'~and~'false'.
12554 }
12555 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-property-requires-value }
12556 { The~property~'#1'~requires~a~value. }
12557 {
12558     \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12559     LaTeX~was~asked~to~set~property~'#1'~for~key~'#2'.~\\
12560     No~value~was~given~for~the~property,~and~one~is~required.

```

```

12561 }
12562 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-property-unknown }
12563 { The~key~property~'#1'~is~unknown. }
12564 {
12565   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12566   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~set~the~property~'#1'~for~key~'#2':~
12567   this~property~is~not~defined.
12568 }
12569 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { quote-in-shell }
12570 { Quotes~in~shell~command~'#1'. }
12571 { Shell~commands~cannot~contain~quotes~("). }
12572 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { scanmark-already-defined }
12573 { Scan~mark~'#1'~already~defined. }
12574 {
12575   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12576   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~create~a~new~scan~mark~'#1'~
12577   but~this~name~has~already~been~used~for~a~scan~mark.
12578 }
12579 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { shuffle-too-large }
12580 { The~sequence~'#1'~is~too~long~to~be~shuffled~by~TeX. }
12581 {
12582   TeX~has~ \int_eval:n { \c_max_register_int + 1 } ~
12583   toks~registers:~this~only~allows~to~shuffle~up~to~
12584   \int_use:N \c_max_register_int \ items.~
12585   The~list~will~not~be~shuffled.
12586 }
12587 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { variable-not-defined }
12588 { Variable~'#1'~undefined. }
12589 {
12590   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12591   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~show~a~variable~'#1',~but~this~has~not~
12592   been~defined~yet.
12593 }
12594 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { variant-too-long }
12595 { Variant~form~'#1'~longer~than~base~signature~of~'#2'. }
12596 {
12597   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12598   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~create~a~variant~of~the~function~'#2'~
12599   with~a~signature~starting~with~'#1',~but~that~is~longer~than~
12600   the~signature~(part~after~the~colon)~of~'#2'.
12601 }
12602 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { invalid-variant }
12603 { Variant~form~'#1'~invalid~for~base~form~'#2'. }
12604 {
12605   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12606   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~create~a~variant~of~the~function~'#2'~
12607   with~a~signature~starting~with~'#1',~but~cannot~change~an~argument~
12608   from~type~'#3'~to~type~'#4'.
12609 }
12610 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { invalid-exp-args }
12611 { Invalid~variant~specifier~'#1'~in~'#2'. }
12612 {
12613   \c__msg_coding_error_text_tl
12614   LaTeX~has~been~asked~to~create~an~\iow_char:N\exp_args:N...~

```

```

12615     function-with-signature~'N#2'~but~'#1'~is-not-a-valid-argument~
12616     specifier.
12617   }
12618   \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { deprecated-variant }
12619   {
12620     Variant-form~'#1'~deprecated-for-base-form~'#2'.~
12621     One-should-not-change-an-argument-from-type~'#3'~to-type~'#4'
12622     \str_case:nnF {#3}
12623     {
12624       { n } { :~use-a~'\token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #4 c v V'~variant? }
12625       { N } { :~base-form-only-accepts-a-single-token-argument. }
12626       {#4} { :~base-form-is-already-a-variant. }
12627     } { . }
12628   }

```

Some errors are only needed in package mode if debugging is enabled by one of the options `enable-debug`, `check-declarations`, `log-functions`, or on the contrary if debugging is turned off. In format mode the error is somewhat different.

```

12629 (*package)
12630 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { enable-debug }
12631 { To-use~'#1'~load-expl3-with-the~'enable-debug'-option. }
12632 {
12633   The-function~'#1'~will-be-ignored-because-it-can-only-work-if~
12634   some-internal-functions-in-expl3-have-been-appropriately~
12635   defined.~This-only-happens-if-one-of-the-options~
12636   'enable-debug',~'check-declarations'~or~'log-functions'~was~
12637   given-when-loading-expl3.
12638 }
12639 </package>
12640 (*initex)
12641 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { enable-debug }
12642 { '#1'~cannot-be-used-in-format-mode. }
12643 {
12644   The-function~'#1'~will-be-ignored-because-it-can-only-work-if~
12645   some-internal-functions-in-expl3-have-been-appropriately~
12646   defined.~This-only-happens-in-package-mode~(and-only-if-one-of~
12647   the-options~'enable-debug',~'check-declarations'~or~'log-functions'~
12648   was-given-when-loading-expl3.
12649 }
12650 </initex>

```

Some errors only appear in expandable settings, hence don't need a "more-text" argument.

```

12651 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { bad-exp-end-f }
12652 { Misused~\exp_end_continue_f:w or~:nw }
12653 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { bad-variable }
12654 { Erroneous-variable~#1 used! }
12655 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { misused-sequence }
12656 { A~sequence~was~misused. }
12657 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { misused-prop }
12658 { A~property~list~was~misused. }
12659 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { negative-replication }
12660 { Negative-argument-for~\iow_char:N\prg_replicate:nn. }
12661 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { prop-keyval }
12662 { Missing/extra~'='~in~'#1'~(in~'..._keyval:Nn') }

```

```

12663 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { unknown-comparison }
12664 { Relation~'#1'~unknown:~use~<,~>,~==,~!=,~<=,~>=. }
12665 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { zero-step }
12666 { Zero~step~size~for~step~function~#1. }
12667 \cs_if_exist:NF \tex_expanded:D
12668 {
12669   \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { e-type }
12670   { #1 ~ in~e-type~argument }
12671 }

```

Messages used by the “show” functions.

```

12672 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-clist }
12673 {
12674   The~comma~list~ \tl_if_empty:NF {#1} { #1 ~ }
12675   \tl_if_empty:NTF {#2}
12676   { is~empty \>~ . }
12677   { contains~the~items~(without~outer~braces): #2 . }
12678 }
12679 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-intarray }
12680 { The~integer~array~#1~contains~#2~items: \> #3 . }
12681 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-prop }
12682 {
12683   The~property~list~#1~
12684   \tl_if_empty:NTF {#2}
12685   { is~empty \>~ . }
12686   { contains~the~pairs~(without~outer~braces): #2 . }
12687 }
12688 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-seq }
12689 {
12690   The~sequence~#1~
12691   \tl_if_empty:NTF {#2}
12692   { is~empty \>~ . }
12693   { contains~the~items~(without~outer~braces): #2 . }
12694 }
12695 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-streams }
12696 {
12697   \tl_if_empty:NTF {#2} { No~ } { The~following~ }
12698   \str_case:nn {#1}
12699   {
12700     { ior } { input ~ }
12701     { iow } { output ~ }
12702   }
12703   streams~are~
12704   \tl_if_empty:NTF {#2} { open } { in~use: #2 . }
12705 }

```

System layer messages

```

12706 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { sys } { backend-set }
12707 { Backend~configuration~already~set. }
12708 {
12709   Run~time~backend~selection~may~only~be~carried~out~once~during~a~run.~
12710   This~second~attempt~to~set~them~will~be~ignored.
12711 }
12712 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { sys } { wrong-backend }
12713 { Backend~request~inconsistent~with~engine:~using~'#2'~backend. }

```

```

12714 {
12715     You~have~requested~backend~'~#1',~but~this~is~not~suitable~for~use~with~the~
12716     active~engine.~LaTeX3~will~use~the~'~#2'~backend~instead.
12717 }

```

19.6 Expandable errors

`_msg_expandable_error:n` In expansion only context, we cannot use the normal means of reporting errors. Instead, we feed \TeX an undefined control sequence, `\LaTeX3 error:`. It is thus interrupted, and shows the context, which thanks to the odd-looking `\use:n` is

```

<argument> \LaTeX3 error:
                The error message.

```

In other words, \TeX is processing the argument of `\use:n`, which is `\LaTeX3 error: <error message>`. Then `_msg_expandable_error:w` cleans up. In fact, there is an extra subtlety: if the user inserts tokens for error recovery, they should be kept. Thus we also use an odd space character (with category code 7) and keep tokens until that space character, dropping everything else until `\q_stop`. The `\exp_end:` prevents losing braces around the user-inserted text if any, and stops the expansion of `\exp:w`. The group is used to prevent `\LaTeX3~error:` from being globally equal to `\scan_stop:`.

```

12718 \group_begin:
12719 \cs_set_protected:Npn \_msg_tmp:w #1#2
12720 {
12721     \cs_new:Npn \_msg_expandable_error:n ##1
12722     {
12723         \exp:w
12724         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
12725         \exp_after:wN \_msg_expandable_error:w
12726         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
12727         \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
12728         \use:n { #1 #2 ##1 } #2
12729     }
12730     \cs_new:Npn \_msg_expandable_error:w ##1 #2 ##2 #2 {##1}
12731 }
12732 \exp_args:Ncx \_msg_tmp:w { LaTeX3~error: }
12733 { \char_generate:nn { ' \ } { 7 } }
12734 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `_msg_expandable_error:n` and `_msg_expandable_error:w`.)

`_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn` The command built from the csname `\c__msg_text_prefix_tl LaTeX / #1 / #2` takes four arguments and builds the error text, which is fed to `_msg_expandable_error:n` with appropriate expansion: just as for usual messages the arguments are first turned to strings, then the message is fully expanded.

```

12735 \exp_args_generate:n { oooo }
12736 \cs_new:Npn \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
12737 {
12738     \exp_args:Ne \_msg_expandable_error:n
12739     {
12740         \exp_args:Nc \exp_args:Noooo
12741         { \c__msg_text_prefix_tl LaTeX / #1 / #2 }
12742         { \tl_to_str:n {#3} }

```

```

12743         { \tl_to_str:n {#4} }
12744         { \tl_to_str:n {#5} }
12745         { \tl_to_str:n {#6} }
12746     }
12747 }
12748 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
12749 {
12750     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn
12751     {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} { }
12752 }
12753 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn #1#2#3#4
12754 {
12755     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn
12756     {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} { } { }
12757 }
12758 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn #1#2#3
12759 {
12760     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn
12761     {#1} {#2} {#3} { } { } { }
12762 }
12763 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn #1#2
12764 {
12765     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn
12766     {#1} {#2} { } { } { } { }
12767 }
12768 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn { nnffff }
12769 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn { nnfff }
12770 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn { nnff }
12771 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { nnf }

(End definition for \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn and others.)
12772 </initex | package>

```

20 l3file implementation

The following test files are used for this code: *m3file001*.

```

12773 <*initex | package>

```

20.1 Input operations

```

12774 <@@=ior>

```

20.1.1 Variables and constants

`\l_ior_internal_tl` Used as a short-term scratch variable.

```

12775 \tl_new:N \l_ior_internal_tl

```

(End definition for `\l_ior_internal_tl`.)

`\c_ior_term_ior` Reading from the terminal (with a prompt) is done using a positive but non-existent stream number. Unlike writing, there is no concept of reading from the log.

```

12776 \int_const:Nn \c_ior_term_ior { 16 }

```

(End definition for `\c_ior_term_ior`.)

`\g__ior_streams_seq` A list of the currently-available input streams to be used as a stack. In format mode, all streams (from 0 to 15) are available, while the package requests streams to L^AT_EX 2_ε as they are needed (initially none are needed), so the starting point varies!

```

12777 \seq_new:N \g__ior_streams_seq
12778 <*initex>
12779 \seq_gset_split:Nnn \g__ior_streams_seq { , }
12780 { 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 }
12781 </initex>

```

(End definition for `\g__ior_streams_seq`.)

`\l__ior_stream_tl` Used to recover the raw stream number from the stack.

```

12782 \tl_new:N \l__ior_stream_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__ior_stream_tl`.)

`\g__ior_streams_prop` The name of the file attached to each stream is tracked in a property list. To get the correct number of reserved streams in package mode the underlying mechanism needs to be queried. For L^AT_EX 2_ε and plain T_EX this data is stored in `\count16`: with the `etex` package loaded we need to subtract 1 as the register holds the number of the next stream to use. In ConT_EXt, we need to look at `\count38` but there is no subtraction: like the original plain T_EX/L^AT_EX 2_ε mechanism it holds the value of the *last* stream allocated.

```

12783 \prop_new:N \g__ior_streams_prop
12784 <*package>
12785 \int_step_inline:nnn
12786 { 0 }
12787 {
12788   \cs_if_exist:NTF \normalend
12789   { \tex_count:D 38 ~ }
12790   {
12791     \tex_count:D 16 ~ %
12792     \cs_if_exist:NT \loccount { - 1 }
12793   }
12794 }
12795 {
12796   \prop_gput:Nnn \g__ior_streams_prop {#1} { Reserved-by~format }
12797 }
12798 </package>

```

(End definition for `\g__ior_streams_prop`.)

20.1.2 Stream management

`\ior_new:N` Reserving a new stream is done by defining the name as equal to using the terminal.

```

\ior_new:c 12799 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_new:N #1 { \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \c__ior_term_ior }
12800 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \ior_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\ior_new:N`. This function is documented on page 156.)

`\g_tmpa_ior` The usual scratch space.

```

\g_tmpb_ior 12801 \ior_new:N \g_tmpa_ior
12802 \ior_new:N \g_tmpb_ior

```

(End definition for `\g_tmpa_ior` and `\g_tmpb_ior`. These variables are documented on page 163.)

\ior_open:Nn Use the conditional version, with an error if the file is not found.

```
\ior_open:cn
12803 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_open:Nn #1#2
12804 { \ior_open:NnF #1 {#2} { \__kernel_file_missing:n {#2} } }
12805 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \ior_open:Nn { c }
```

(End definition for \ior_open:Nn. This function is documented on page 156.)

\l__ior_file_name_tl Data storage.

```
12806 \tl_new:N \l__ior_file_name_tl
```

(End definition for \l__ior_file_name_tl.)

\ior_open:NnTF An auxiliary searches for the file in the T_EX, L^AT_EX 2_ε and L^AT_EX 3 paths. Then pass the
\ior_open:cnTF file found to the lower-level function which deals with streams. The `full_name` is empty when the file is not found.

```
12807 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \ior_open:Nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
12808 {
12809   \file_get_full_name:nNTF {#2} \l__ior_file_name_tl
12810   {
12811     \__kernel_ior_open:No #1 \l__ior_file_name_tl
12812     \prg_return_true:
12813   }
12814   { \prg_return_false: }
12815 }
12816 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \ior_open:Nn { c } { T , F , TF }
```

(End definition for \ior_open:NnTF. This function is documented on page 157.)

__ior_new:N In package mode, streams are reserved using `\newread` before they can be managed by `ior`. To prevent `ior` from being affected by redefinitions of `\newread` (such as done by the third-party package `morewrites`), this macro is saved here under a private name. The complicated code ensures that `__ior_new:N` is not `\outer` despite plain T_EX's `\newread` being `\outer`. For ConT_EXt, we have to deal with the fact that `\newread` works like our own: it actually checks before altering definition.

```
12817 \*package
12818 \exp_args:NNf \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_new:N
12819 { \exp_args:NNc \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: { newread } }
12820 \cs_if_exist:NT \normalend
12821 {
12822   \cs_new_eq:NN \__ior_new_aux:N \__ior_new:N
12823   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__ior_new:N #1
12824   {
12825     \cs_undefine:N #1
12826     \__ior_new_aux:N #1
12827   }
12828 }
12829 \*package
```

(End definition for __ior_new:N.)

__kernel_ior_open:Nn The stream allocation itself uses the fact that there is a list of all of those available, so
__kernel_ior_open:No allocation is simply a question of using the number at the top of the list. In package
__ior_open_stream:Nn mode, life gets more complex as it's important to keep things in sync. That is done using a two-part approach: any streams that have already been taken up by `ior` but are now

free are tracked, so we first try those. If that fails, ask plain \TeX or $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ for a new stream and use that number (after a bit of conversion).

```

12830 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_ior_open:Nn #1#2
12831 {
12832   \ior_close:N #1
12833   \seq_gpop:NNTF \g__ior_streams_seq \l__ior_stream_tl
12834   { \__ior_open_stream:Nn #1 {#2} }
12835   \*initex
12836   { \__kernel_msg_fatal:nn { kernel } { input-streams-exhausted } }
12837   \*initex
12838   \*package
12839   {
12840     \__ior_new:N #1
12841     \tl_set:Nx \l__ior_stream_tl { \int_eval:n {#1} }
12842     \__ior_open_stream:Nn #1 {#2}
12843   }
12844   \*package
12845 }
12846 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__kernel_ior_open:Nn { No }

```

Here, we act defensively in case \LuaTeX is in use with an extensionless file name.

```

12847 \cs_new_protected:Npx \__ior_open_stream:Nn #1#2
12848 {
12849   \tex_global:D \tex_chardef:D #1 = \exp_not:N \l__ior_stream_tl \scan_stop:
12850   \prop_gput:NvN \exp_not:N \g__ior_streams_prop #1 {#2}
12851   \tex_openin:D #1
12852   \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
12853   { {#2} }
12854   { \exp_not:N \__kernel_file_name_quote:n {#2} \scan_stop: }
12855 }

```

(End definition for $\text{__kernel_ior_open:Nn}$ and $\text{__ior_open_stream:Nn}$.)

\ior_close:N Closing a stream means getting rid of it at the \TeX level and removing from the various data structures. Unless the name passed is an invalid stream number (outside the range $[0, 15]$), it can be closed. On the other hand, it only gets added to the stack if it was not already there, to avoid duplicates building up.

\ior_close:c

```

12856 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_close:N #1
12857 {
12858   \int_compare:nT { -1 < #1 < \c__ior_term_ior }
12859   {
12860     \tex_closein:D #1
12861     \prop_gremove:Nv \g__ior_streams_prop #1
12862     \seq_if_in:NvF \g__ior_streams_seq #1
12863     { \seq_gpush:Nv \g__ior_streams_seq #1 }
12864     \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c__ior_term_ior
12865   }
12866 }
12867 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \ior_close:N { c }

```

(End definition for \ior_close:N . This function is documented on page 157.)

\ior_show_list: Show the property lists, but with some “pretty printing”. See the `l3msg` module. The first argument of the message is `ior` (as opposed to `iow`) and the second is empty if no

\ior_log_list:

__ior_list:N

read stream is open and non-empty (the list of streams formatted using `\msg_show_item_unbraced:nn`) otherwise. The code of the message `show-streams` takes care of translating `ior/iow` to English.

```

12868 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_show_list: { \__ior_list:N \msg_show:nnxxxx }
12869 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_log_list: { \__ior_list:N \msg_log:nnxxxx }
12870 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_list:N #1
12871 {
12872   #1 { LaTeX / kernel } { show-streams }
12873   { ior }
12874   {
12875     \prop_map_function:NN \g__ior_streams_prop
12876     \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn
12877   }
12878   { } { }
12879 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_show_list:`, `\ior_log_list:`, and `__ior_list:N`. These functions are documented on page 157.)

20.1.3 Reading input

`\if_eof:w` The primitive conditional

```

12880 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_eof:w \tex_ifeof:D

```

(End definition for `\if_eof:w`. This function is documented on page 163.)

`\ior_if_eof:p:N` To test if some particular input stream is exhausted the following conditional is provided.
`\ior_if_eof:NTF` The primitive test can only deal with numbers in the range $[0, 15]$ so we catch outliers (they are exhausted).

```

12881 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \ior_if_eof:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
12882 {
12883   \cs_if_exist:NTF #1
12884   {
12885     \int_compare:nTF { -1 < #1 < \c__ior_term_ior }
12886     {
12887       \if_eof:w #1
12888       \prg_return_true:
12889       \else:
12890       \prg_return_false:
12891       \fi:
12892     }
12893     { \prg_return_true: }
12894   }
12895   { \prg_return_true: }
12896 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_if_eof:NTF`. This function is documented on page 160.)

`\ior_get:NN` And here we read from files.

```

\__ior_get:NN 12897 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_get:NN #1#2
\ior_get:NNTF 12898 { \ior_get:NNTF #1 #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
12899 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_get:NN #1#2
12900 { \tex_read:D #1 to #2 }
12901 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \ior_get:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }

```

```

12902 {
12903   \ior_if_eof:NTF #1
12904   { \prg_return_false: }
12905   {
12906     \__ior_get:NN #1 #2
12907     \prg_return_true:
12908   }
12909 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_get:NN`, `__ior_get:NN`, and `\ior_get:NNTF`. These functions are documented on page 158.)

`\ior_str_get:NN` Reading as strings is a more complicated wrapper, as we wish to remove the endline character and restore it afterwards.

```

\__ior_str_get:NN
\ior_str_get:NNTF
12910 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_str_get:NN #1#2
12911 { \ior_str_get:NNTF #1 #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
12912 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_str_get:NN #1#2
12913 {
12914   \exp_args:Nno \use:n
12915   {
12916     \int_set:Nn \tex_endlinechar:D { -1 }
12917     \tex_readline:D #1 to #2
12918     \int_set:Nn \tex_endlinechar:D
12919     } { \int_use:N \tex_endlinechar:D }
12920 }
12921 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \ior_str_get:NN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
12922 {
12923   \ior_if_eof:NTF #1
12924   { \prg_return_false: }
12925   {
12926     \__ior_str_get:NN #1 #2
12927     \prg_return_true:
12928   }
12929 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_str_get:NN`, `__ior_str_get:NN`, and `\ior_str_get:NNTF`. These functions are documented on page 158.)

`\c__ior_term_noprompt_ior` For reading without a prompt.

```

12930 \int_const:Nn \c__ior_term_noprompt_ior { -1 }

```

(End definition for `\c__ior_term_noprompt_ior`.)

`\ior_get_term:nN` Getting from the terminal is better with pretty-printing.

```

\ior_str_get_term:nN
\__ior_get_term:NnN
12931 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_get_term:nN #1#2
12932 { \__ior_get_term:NnN \__ior_get:NN {#1} #2 }
12933 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_str_get_term:nN #1#2
12934 { \__ior_get_term:NnN \__ior_str_get:NN {#1} #2 }
12935 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_get_term:NnN #1#2#3
12936 {
12937   \group_begin:
12938   \tex_escapechar:D = -1 \scan_stop:
12939   \tl_if_blank:NTF {#2}
12940   { \exp_args:Nnc #1 \c__ior_term_noprompt_ior }
12941   { \exp_args:Nnc #1 \c__ior_term_ior }

```

```

12942         {#2}
12943     \exp_args:NNNv \group_end:
12944     \tl_set:Nn #3 {#2}
12945 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_get_term:nN`, `\ior_str_get_term:nN`, and `__ior_get_term:NnN`. These functions are documented on page 262.)

`\ior_map_break:` Usual map breaking functions.

```

\ior_map_break:n 12946 \cs_new:Npn \ior_map_break:
12947 { \prg_map_break:Nn \ior_map_break: { } }
12948 \cs_new:Npn \ior_map_break:n
12949 { \prg_map_break:Nn \ior_map_break: }

```

(End definition for `\ior_map_break:` and `\ior_map_break:n`. These functions are documented on page 159.)

`\ior_map_inline:Nn` Mapping to an input stream can be done on either a token or a string basis, hence the
`\ior_str_map_inline:Nn` set up. Within that, there is a check to avoid reading past the end of a file, hence the two
`__ior_map_inline:NNn` applications of `\ior_if_eof:N` and its lower-level analogue `\if_eof:w`. This mapping
`__ior_map_inline:NNNn` cannot be nested with twice the same stream, as the stream has only one “current line”.
`__ior_map_inline_loop:NNN`

```

12950 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_map_inline:Nn
12951 { \__ior_map_inline:NNn \__ior_get:NN }
12952 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_str_map_inline:Nn
12953 { \__ior_map_inline:NNn \__ior_str_get:NN }
12954 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_map_inline:NNn
12955 {
12956     \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
12957     \exp_args:Nc \__ior_map_inline:NNNn
12958     { \__ior_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :n }
12959 }
12960 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_map_inline:NNNn #1#2#3#4
12961 {
12962     \cs_gset_protected:Npn #1 ##1 {#4}
12963     \ior_if_eof:NF #3 { \__ior_map_inline_loop:NNN #1#2#3 }
12964     \prg_break_point:Nn \ior_map_break:
12965     { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
12966 }
12967 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_map_inline_loop:NNN #1#2#3
12968 {
12969     #2 #3 \l__ior_internal_tl
12970     \if_eof:w #3
12971         \exp_after:wN \ior_map_break:
12972     \fi:
12973     \exp_args:No #1 \l__ior_internal_tl
12974     \__ior_map_inline_loop:NNN #1#2#3
12975 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_map_inline:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 159.)

`\ior_map_variable:NNn` Since the \TeX primitive (`\read` or `\readline`) assigns the tokens read in the same way
`\ior_str_map_variable:NNn` as a token list assignment, we simply call the appropriate primitive. The end-of-loop is
`__ior_map_variable:NNNn` checked using the primitive conditional for speed.

```

\__ior_map_variable_loop:NNNn 12976 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_map_variable:NNn
12977 { \__ior_map_variable:NNNn \ior_get:NN }

```

```

12978 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_str_map_variable:NNn
12979 { \__ior_map_variable:NNNn \ior_str_get:NN }
12980 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_map_variable:NNNn #1#2#3#4
12981 {
12982   \ior_if_eof:NF #2 { \__ior_map_variable_loop:NNNn #1#2#3 {#4} }
12983   \prg_break_point:Nn \ior_map_break: { }
12984 }
12985 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_map_variable_loop:NNNn #1#2#3#4
12986 {
12987   #1 #2 #3
12988   \if_eof:w #2
12989     \exp_after:wN \ior_map_break:
12990   \fi:
12991   #4
12992   \__ior_map_variable_loop:NNNn #1#2#3 {#4}
12993 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_map_variable:NNn` and others. These functions are documented on page 159.)

20.2 Output operations

```

12994 <@@=iow>

```

There is a lot of similarity here to the input operations, at least for many of the basics. Thus quite a bit is copied from the earlier material with minor alterations.

20.2.1 Variables and constants

`\c_log_iow` Here we allocate two output streams for writing to the transcript file only (`\c_log_iow`) and to both the terminal and transcript file (`\c_term_iow`). Recent LuaTeX provide 128 write streams; we also use `\c_term_iow` as the first non-allowed write stream so its value depends on the engine.

```

12995 \int_const:Nn \c_log_iow { -1 }
12996 \int_const:Nn \c_term_iow
12997 {
12998   \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
12999   { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
13000   { \int_compare_p:nNn \tex_luatexversion:D > { 80 } }
13001   { 128 }
13002   { 16 }
13003 }

```

(End definition for `\c_log_iow` and `\c_term_iow`. These variables are documented on page 163.)

`\g__iow_streams_seq` A list of the currently-available output streams to be used as a stack. The stream 18 is special, as `\write18` is used to denote commands to be sent to the OS.

```

13004 \seq_new:N \g__iow_streams_seq
13005 (*initex)
13006 \exp_args:Nnx \use:n
13007 { \seq_gset_split:Nnn \g__iow_streams_seq { } }
13008 {
13009   \int_step_function:nnN { 0 } { \c_term_iow }
13010   \prg_do_nothing:
13011 }
13012 \int_compare:nNnF \c_term_iow < { 18 }

```

```

13013 { \seq_gremove_all:Nn \g__iow_streams_seq { 18 } }
13014 \</initex>

```

(End definition for \g__iow_streams_seq.)

\l__iow_stream_tl Used to recover the raw stream number from the stack.

```

13015 \tl_new:N \l__iow_stream_tl

```

(End definition for \l__iow_stream_tl.)

\g__iow_streams_prop As for reads with the appropriate adjustment of the register numbers to check on.

```

13016 \prop_new:N \g__iow_streams_prop
13017 \*package>
13018 \int_step_inline:nnn
13019 { 0 }
13020 {
13021   \cs_if_exist:NTF \normalend
13022   { \tex_count:D 39 ~ }
13023   {
13024     \tex_count:D 17 ~
13025     \cs_if_exist:NT \loccount { - 1 }
13026   }
13027 }
13028 {
13029   \prop_gput:Nnn \g__iow_streams_prop {#1} { Reserved-by~format }
13030 }
13031 \</package>

```

(End definition for \g__iow_streams_prop.)

20.3 Stream management

\iow_new:N Reserving a new stream is done by defining the name as equal to writing to the terminal:
\iow_new:c odd but at least consistent.

```

13032 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_new:N #1 { \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \c_term_iow }
13033 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for \iow_new:N. This function is documented on page 156.)

\g_tmpa_iow The usual scratch space.

\g_tmpb_iow

```

13034 \iow_new:N \g_tmpa_iow
13035 \iow_new:N \g_tmpb_iow

```

(End definition for \g_tmpa_iow and \g_tmpb_iow. These variables are documented on page 163.)

__iow_new:N As for read streams, copy \newwrite in package mode, making sure that it is not \outer.

```

13036 \*package>
13037 \exp_args:NNf \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_new:N
13038 { \exp_args:NNc \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: { newwrite } }
13039 \</package>

```

(End definition for __iow_new:N.)

\l__iow_file_name_tl Data storage.

```

13040 \tl_new:N \l__iow_file_name_tl

```

(End definition for \l__iow_file_name_tl.)

\iow_open:Nn The same idea as for reading, but without the path and without the need to allow for a conditional version.
\iow_open:cn

```

\__iow_open_stream:Nn 13041 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_open:Nn #1#2
\__iow_open_stream:NV 13042 {
13043   \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_file_name_tl
13044   { \__kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n {#2} }
13045   \iow_close:N #1
13046   \seq_gpop:NNTF \g__iow_streams_seq \l__iow_stream_tl
13047   { \__iow_open_stream:NV #1 \l__iow_file_name_tl }
13048   \*initex
13049   { \__kernel_msg_fatal:nn { kernel } { output-streams-exhausted } }
13050   \*initex
13051   \*package
13052   {
13053     \__iow_new:N #1
13054     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_stream_tl { \int_eval:n {#1} }
13055     \__iow_open_stream:NV #1 \l__iow_file_name_tl
13056   }
13057   \*package
13058 }
13059 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_open:Nn { c }
13060 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_open_stream:Nn #1#2
13061 {
13062   \tex_global:D \tex_chardef:D #1 = \l__iow_stream_tl \scan_stop:
13063   \prop_gput:Nv \g__iow_streams_prop #1 {#2}
13064   \tex_immediate:D \tex_openout:D
13065   #1 \__kernel_file_name_quote:n {#2} \scan_stop:
13066 }
13067 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__iow_open_stream:Nn { NV }

```

(End definition for \iow_open:Nn and __iow_open_stream:Nn. This function is documented on page 157.)

\iow_close:N Closing a stream is not quite the reverse of opening one. First, the close operation is easier than the open one, and second as the stream is actually a number we can use it directly to show that the slot has been freed up.
\iow_close:c

```

13068 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_close:N #1
13069 {
13070   \int_compare:nT { - \c_log_iow < #1 < \c_term_iow }
13071   {
13072     \tex_immediate:D \tex_closeout:D #1
13073     \prop_gremove:Nv \g__iow_streams_prop #1
13074     \seq_if_in:NVF \g__iow_streams_seq #1
13075     { \seq_gpush:Nv \g__iow_streams_seq #1 }
13076     \cs_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_term_iow
13077   }
13078 }
13079 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_close:N { c }

```

(End definition for \iow_close:N. This function is documented on page 157.)

```

\iow_show_list: Done as for input, but with a copy of the auxiliary so the name is correct.
\iow_log_list: 13080 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_show_list: { \__iow_list:N \msg_show:nnxxxxx }
\__iow_list:N 13081 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_log_list: { \__iow_list:N \msg_log:nnxxxxx }
13082 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_list:N #1
13083 {
13084     #1 { LaTeX / kernel } { show-streams }
13085     { iow }
13086     {
13087         \prop_map_function:NN \g__iow_streams_prop
13088         \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn
13089     }
13090     { } { }
13091 }

```

(End definition for `\iow_show_list:`, `\iow_log_list:`, and `__iow_list:N`. These functions are documented on page 157.)

20.3.1 Deferred writing

`\iow_shipout_x:Nn` First the easy part, this is the primitive, which expects its argument to be braced.

```

\iow_shipout_x:Nx 13092 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_shipout_x:Nn #1#2
\iow_shipout_x:cn 13093 { \tex_write:D #1 {#2} }
\iow_shipout_x:cx 13094 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_shipout_x:Nn { c, Nx, cx }

```

(End definition for `\iow_shipout_x:Nn`. This function is documented on page 161.)

`\iow_shipout:Nn` With ε -TeX available deferred writing without expansion is easy.

```

\iow_shipout:Nx 13095 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_shipout:Nn #1#2
\iow_shipout:cn 13096 { \tex_write:D #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
\iow_shipout:cx 13097 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_shipout:Nn { c, Nx, cx }

```

(End definition for `\iow_shipout:Nn`. This function is documented on page 161.)

20.3.2 Immediate writing

`__kernel_iow_with:Nnn` If the integer #1 is equal to #2, just leave #3 in the input stream. Otherwise, pass the old value to an auxiliary, which sets the integer to the new value, runs the code, and restores the integer.

```

13098 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn #1#2
13099 {
13100     \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = {#2}
13101     { \use:n }
13102     { \exp_args:No \__iow_with:nNnn { \int_use:N #1 } #1 {#2} }
13103 }
13104 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_with:nNnn #1#2#3#4
13105 {
13106     \int_set:Nn #2 {#3}
13107     #4
13108     \int_set:Nn #2 {#1}
13109 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_iow_with:Nnn` and `__iow_with:nNnn`.)

\iow_now:Nn This routine writes the second argument onto the output stream without expansion. If
\iow_now:Nx this stream isn't open, the output goes to the terminal instead. If the first argument is
\iow_now:cn no output stream at all, we get an internal error. We don't use the expansion done by
\iow_now:cx \write to get the Nx variant, because it differs in subtle ways from x-expansion, namely,
macro parameter characters would not need to be doubled. We set the \newlinechar
to 10 using __kernel_iow_with:Nnn to support formats such as plain T_EX: otherwise,
\b_iow_newline: would not work. We do not do this for \iow_shipout:Nn or \iow_
shipout_x:Nn, as T_EX looks at the value of the \newlinechar at shipout time in those
cases.

```

13110 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_now:Nn #1#2
13111 {
13112   \__kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_newlinechar:D { '\^^J }
13113   { \tex_immediate:D \tex_write:D #1 { \exp_not:n {#2} } }
13114 }
13115 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_now:Nn { c, Nx, cx }

```

(End definition for \iow_now:Nn. This function is documented on page 160.)

\iow_log:n Writing to the log and the terminal directly are relatively easy.
\iow_log:x 13116 \cs_set_protected:Npn \iow_log:x { \iow_now:Nx \c_log_iow }
\iow_term:n 13117 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_log:n { \iow_now:Nn \c_log_iow }
\iow_term:x 13118 \cs_set_protected:Npn \iow_term:x { \iow_now:Nx \c_term_iow }
13119 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_term:n { \iow_now:Nn \c_term_iow }

(End definition for \iow_log:n and \iow_term:n. These functions are documented on page 160.)

20.3.3 Special characters for writing

\iow_newline: Global variable holding the character that forces a new line when something is written
to an output stream.

```

13120 \cs_new:Npn \iow_newline: { ^^J }

```

(End definition for \iow_newline:. This function is documented on page 161.)

\iow_char:N Function to write any escaped char to an output stream.

```

13121 \cs_new_eq:NN \iow_char:N \cs_to_str:N

```

(End definition for \iow_char:N. This function is documented on page 161.)

20.3.4 Hard-wrapping lines to a character count

The code here implements a generic hard-wrapping function. This is used by the mes-
saging system, but is designed such that it is available for other uses.

\l_iow_line_count_int This is the “raw” number of characters in a line which can be written to the terminal.
The standard value is the line length typically used by T_EXLive and MiK_TE_X.

```

13122 \int_new:N \l_iow_line_count_int
13123 \int_set:Nn \l_iow_line_count_int { 78 }

```

(End definition for \l_iow_line_count_int. This variable is documented on page 162.)

\l__iow_newline_tl The token list inserted to produce a new line, with the ⟨run-on text⟩.

```

13124 \tl_new:N \l__iow_newline_tl

```

(End definition for \l__iow_newline_tl.)

\l__iow_line_target_int This stores the target line count: the full number of characters in a line, minus any part for a leader at the start of each line.

```
13125 \int_new:N \l__iow_line_target_int
```

(End definition for \l__iow_line_target_int.)

__iow_set_indent:n The `one_indent` variables hold one indentation marker and its length. The `__iow_unindent:w` auxiliary removes one indentation. The function `__iow_set_indent:n` (that could possibly be public) sets the indentation in a consistent way. We set it to four spaces by default.

```
13126 \tl_new:N \l__iow_one_indent_tl
13127 \int_new:N \l__iow_one_indent_int
13128 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_unindent:w { }
13129 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_set_indent:n #1
13130 {
13131   \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_one_indent_tl
13132   { \exp_args:No \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } }
13133   \int_set:Nn \l__iow_one_indent_int
13134   { \str_count:N \l__iow_one_indent_tl }
13135   \exp_last_unbraced:NNo
13136   \cs_set:Npn \__iow_unindent:w \l__iow_one_indent_tl { }
13137 }
13138 \exp_args:Nx \__iow_set_indent:n { \prg_replicate:nn { 4 } { ~ } }
```

(End definition for __iow_set_indent:n and others.)

\l__iow_indent_tl The current indentation (some copies of \l__iow_one_indent_tl) and its number of characters.

\l__iow_indent_int

```
13139 \tl_new:N \l__iow_indent_tl
13140 \int_new:N \l__iow_indent_int
```

(End definition for \l__iow_indent_tl and \l__iow_indent_int.)

\l__iow_line_tl These hold the current line of text and a partial line to be added to it, respectively.

\l__iow_line_part_tl

```
13141 \tl_new:N \l__iow_line_tl
13142 \tl_new:N \l__iow_line_part_tl
```

(End definition for \l__iow_line_tl and \l__iow_line_part_tl.)

\l__iow_line_break_bool Indicates whether the line was broken precisely at a chunk boundary.

```
13143 \bool_new:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
```

(End definition for \l__iow_line_break_bool.)

\l__iow_wrap_tl Used for the expansion step before detokenizing, and for the output from wrapping text: fully expanded and with lines which are not overly long.

```
13144 \tl_new:N \l__iow_wrap_tl
```

(End definition for \l__iow_wrap_tl.)

`\c__iow_wrap_marker_tl`
`\c__iow_wrap_end_marker_tl`
`\c__iow_wrap_newline_marker_tl`
`\c__iow_wrap_allow_break_marker_tl`
`\c__iow_wrap_indent_marker_tl`
`\c__iow_wrap_unindent_marker_tl`

Every special action of the wrapping code is starts with the same recognizable string, `\c__iow_wrap_marker_tl`. Upon seeing that “word”, the wrapping code reads one space-delimited argument to know what operation to perform. The setting of `\escapechar` here is not very important, but makes `\c__iow_wrap_marker_tl` look marginally nicer.

```

13145 \group_begin:
13146   \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { -1 }
13147   \tl_const:Nx \c__iow_wrap_marker_tl
13148     { \tl_to_str:n { \^^I \^^O \^^W \^^_ \^^W \^^R \^^A \^^P } }
13149 \group_end:
13150 \tl_map_inline:nn
13151   { { end } { newline } { allow_break } { indent } { unindent } }
13152   {
13153     \tl_const:cx { c__iow_wrap_ #1 _marker_tl }
13154     {
13155       \c__iow_wrap_marker_tl
13156       #1
13157       \c_catcode_other_space_tl
13158     }
13159   }

```

(End definition for `\c__iow_wrap_marker_tl` and others.)

`\iow_allow_break:`
`__iow_allow_break:`
`__iow_allow_break_error:`

We set `\iow_allow_break:n` to produce an error when outside messages. Within wrapped message, it is set to `__iow_allow_break:` when valid and otherwise to `__iow_allow_break_error:`. The second produces an error expandably.

```

13160 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_allow_break:
13161   {
13162     \__kernel_msg_error:nnnn { kernel } { iow-indent }
13163     { \iow_wrap:nnnN } { \iow_allow_break: }
13164   }
13165 \cs_new:Npx \__iow_allow_break: { \c__iow_wrap_allow_break_marker_tl }
13166 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_allow_break_error:
13167   {
13168     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn { kernel } { iow-indent }
13169     { \iow_wrap:nnnN } { \iow_allow_break: }
13170   }

```

(End definition for `\iow_allow_break:`, `__iow_allow_break:`, and `__iow_allow_break_error:`. This function is documented on page 261.)

`\iow_indent:n`
`__iow_indent:n`
`__iow_indent_error:n`

We set `\iow_indent:n` to produce an error when outside messages. Within wrapped message, it is set to `__iow_indent:n` when valid and otherwise to `__iow_indent_error:n`. The first places the instruction for increasing the indentation before its argument, and the instruction for unindenting afterwards. The second produces an error expandably. Note that there are no forced line-break, so the indentation only changes when the next line is started.

```

13171 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_indent:n #1
13172   {
13173     \__kernel_msg_error:nnnnn { kernel } { iow-indent }
13174     { \iow_wrap:nnnN } { \iow_indent:n } { #1 }
13175     #1
13176   }
13177 \cs_new:Npx \__iow_indent:n #1
13178   {

```

```

13179 \c__iow_wrap_indent_marker_tl
13180 #1
13181 \c__iow_wrap_unindent_marker_tl
13182 }
13183 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_indent_error:n #1
13184 {
13185   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn { kernel } { iow-indent }
13186   { \iow_wrap:nnnN } { \iow_indent:n } {#1}
13187   #1
13188 }

```

(End definition for `\iow_indent:n`, `__iow_indent:n`, and `__iow_indent_error:n`. This function is documented on page 162.)

`\iow_wrap:nnnN` The main wrapping function works as follows. First give `\`, `_` and other formatting commands the correct definition for messages and perform the given setup #3. `\iow_wrap:nxnN` The definition of `_` uses an “other” space rather than a normal space, because the latter might be absorbed by \TeX to end a number or other f-type expansions. Use `\conditionally@traceoff` if defined; it is introduced by the `trace` package and suppresses uninteresting tracing of the wrapping code.

```

13189 \cs_new_protected:Npn \iow_wrap:nnnN #1#2#3#4
13190 {
13191   \group_begin:
13192   (package) \cs_if_exist_use:N \conditionally@traceoff
13193   \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { -1 }
13194   \cs_set:Npx \{ { \token_to_str:N \{ }
13195   \cs_set:Npx \# { \token_to_str:N \# }
13196   \cs_set:Npx \} { \token_to_str:N \} }
13197   \cs_set:Npx \% { \token_to_str:N \% }
13198   \cs_set:Npx \~ { \token_to_str:N \~ }
13199   \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 92 }
13200   \cs_set_eq:NN \ \ \iow_newline:
13201   \cs_set_eq:NN \ \_ \c_catcode_other_space_tl
13202   \cs_set_eq:NN \iow_allow_break: \__iow_allow_break:
13203   \cs_set_eq:NN \iow_indent:n \__iow_indent:n
13204   #3

```

Then fully-expand the input: in package mode, the expansion uses $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ ’s `\protect` mechanism in the same way as `\typeout`. In generic mode this setting is useless but harmless. As soon as the expansion is done, reset `\iow_indent:n` to its error definition: it only works in the first argument of `\iow_wrap:nnnN`.

```

13205 (package) \cs_set_eq:NN \protect \token_to_str:N
13206 \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_wrap_tl {#1}
13207 \cs_set_eq:NN \iow_allow_break: \__iow_allow_break_error:
13208 \cs_set_eq:NN \iow_indent:n \__iow_indent_error:n

```

Afterwards, set the newline marker (two assignments to fully expand, then convert to a string) and initialize the target count for lines (the first line has target count `\l__iow_line_count_int` instead).

```

13209 \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_newline_tl { \iow_newline: #2 }
13210 \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_newline_tl { \tl_to_str:N \l__iow_newline_tl }
13211 \int_set:Nn \l__iow_line_target_int
13212 { \l__iow_line_count_int - \str_count:N \l__iow_newline_tl + 1 }

```

Sanity check.

```

13213 \int_compare:nNnT { \l__iow_line_target_int } < 0
13214 {
13215     \tl_set:Nn \l__iow_newline_tl { \iow_newline: }
13216     \int_set:Nn \l__iow_line_target_int
13217         { \l__iow_line_count_int + 1 }
13218 }

```

There is then a loop over the input, which stores the wrapped result in `\l__iow_wrap_tl`. After the loop, the resulting text is passed on to the function which has been given as a post-processor. The `\tl_to_str:N` step converts the “other” spaces back to normal spaces. The `f`-expansion removes a leading space from `\l__iow_wrap_tl`.

```

13219 \__iow_wrap_do:
13220 \exp_args:NNf \group_end:
13221 #4 { \tl_to_str:N \l__iow_wrap_tl }
13222 }
13223 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \iow_wrap:nnnN { nx }

```

(End definition for `\iow_wrap:nnnN`. This function is documented on page 162.)

`__iow_wrap_do:` Escape spaces and change newlines to `\c__iow_wrap_newline_marker_tl`. Set up a few variables, in particular the initial value of `\l__iow_wrap_tl`: the space stops the `f`-expansion of the main wrapping function and `\use_none:n` removes a newline marker inserted by later code. The main loop consists of repeatedly calling the `chunk` auxiliary to wrap chunks delimited by (newline or indentation) markers.

```

13224 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_do:
13225 {
13226     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_wrap_tl
13227     {
13228         \exp_args:No \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n \l__iow_wrap_tl
13229         \c__iow_wrap_end_marker_tl
13230     }
13231     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_wrap_tl
13232     {
13233         \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_fix_newline:w \l__iow_wrap_tl
13234         ^^J \q_nil ^^J \q_stop
13235     }
13236     \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_start:w \l__iow_wrap_tl
13237 }
13238 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_fix_newline:w #1 ^^J #2 ^^J
13239 {
13240     #1
13241     \if_meaning:w \q_nil #2
13242     \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
13243     \fi:
13244     \c__iow_wrap_newline_marker_tl
13245     \__iow_wrap_fix_newline:w #2 ^^J
13246 }
13247 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_start:w
13248 {
13249     \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13250     \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_tl
13251     \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_part_tl
13252     \tl_set:Nn \l__iow_wrap_tl { ~ \use_none:n }

```

```

13253 \int_zero:N \l__iow_indent_int
13254 \tl_clear:N \l__iow_indent_tl
13255 \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw { \l_iow_line_count_int }
13256 }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_do:, __iow_wrap_fix_newline:w, and __iow_wrap_start:w.)

```

\__iow_wrap_chunk:nw
\__iow_wrap_next:nw

```

The `chunk` and `next` auxiliaries are defined indirectly to obtain the expansions of `\c_catcode_other_space_tl` and `\c__iow_wrap_marker_tl` in their definition. The `next` auxiliary calls a function corresponding to the type of marker (its `##2`), which can be `newline` or `indent` or `unindent` or `end`. The first argument of the `chunk` auxiliary is a target number of characters and the second is some string to wrap. If the chunk is empty simply call `next`. Otherwise, set up a call to `__iow_wrap_line:nw`, including the indentation if the current line is empty, and including a trailing space (`#1`) before the `__iow_wrap_end_chunk:w` auxiliary.

```

13257 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__iow_tmp:w #1#2
13258 {
13259   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw ##1##2 #2
13260   {
13261     \tl_if_empty:NTF {##2}
13262     {
13263       \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_part_tl
13264       \__iow_wrap_next:nw {##1}
13265     }
13266     {
13267       \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__iow_line_tl
13268       {
13269         \__iow_wrap_line:nw
13270         { \l__iow_indent_tl }
13271         ##1 - \l__iow_indent_int ;
13272       }
13273       { \__iow_wrap_line:nw { } ##1 ; }
13274       ##2 #1
13275       \__iow_wrap_end_chunk:w 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 \q_stop
13276     }
13277   }
13278   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_next:nw ##1##2 #1
13279   { \use:c { __iow_wrap_##2:n } {##1} }
13280 }
13281 \exp_args:NVV \__iow_tmp:w \c_catcode_other_space_tl \c__iow_wrap_marker_tl

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_chunk:nw and __iow_wrap_next:nw.)

```

\__iow_wrap_line:nw
\__iow_wrap_line_loop:w
\__iow_wrap_line_aux:Nw
\__iow_wrap_line_seven:nnnnnnn
\__iow_wrap_line_end:NnnnnnnN
\__iow_wrap_line_end:nw
\__iow_wrap_end_chunk:w

```

This is followed by `{\langle string \rangle} \langle intexpr \rangle ;`. It stores the `\langle string \rangle` and up to `\langle intexpr \rangle` characters from the current chunk into `\l__iow_line_part_tl`. Characters are grabbed 8 at a time and left in `\l__iow_line_part_tl` by the `line_loop` auxiliary. When $k < 8$ remain to be found, the `line_aux` auxiliary calls the `line_end` auxiliary followed by (the single digit) k , then $7 - k$ empty brace groups, then the chunk's remaining characters. The `line_end` auxiliary leaves k characters from the chunk in the line part, then ends the assignment. Ignore the `\use_none:nnnnn` line for now. If the next character is a space the line can be broken there: store what we found into the result and get the next line. Otherwise some work is needed to find a break-point. So far we have ignored what happens if the chunk is shorter than the requested number of characters: this is dealt

with by the `end_chunk` auxiliary, which gets treated like a character by the rest of the code. It ends up being called either as one of the arguments #2-#9 of the `line_loop` auxiliary or as one of the arguments #2-#8 of the `line_end` auxiliary. In both cases stop the assignment and work out how many characters are still needed. Notice that when we have exactly seven arguments to clean up, a `\exp_stop_f:` has to be inserted to stop the `\exp:w`. The weird `\use_none:nnnnn` ensures that the required data is in the right place.

```

13282 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_line:nw #1
13283 {
13284   \tex_edef:D \l__iow_line_part_tl { \if_false: } \fi:
13285   #1
13286   \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_line_loop:w
13287   \int_value:w \int_eval:w
13288 }
13289 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_line_loop:w #1 ; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
13290 {
13291   \if_int_compare:w #1 < 8 \exp_stop_f:
13292     \__iow_wrap_line_aux:Nw #1
13293   \fi:
13294   #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8 #9
13295   \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_line_loop:w
13296   \int_value:w \int_eval:w #1 - 8 ;
13297 }
13298 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_line_aux:Nw #1#2#3 \exp_after:wN #4 ;
13299 {
13300   #2
13301   \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_line_end:NnnnnnnnN
13302   \exp_after:wN #1
13303   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
13304   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
13305   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
13306     \prg_do_nothing:
13307   \or: \use_none:n
13308   \or: \use_none:nn
13309   \or: \use_none:nnn
13310   \or: \use_none:nnnn
13311   \or: \use_none:nnnnn
13312   \or: \use_none:nnnnnn
13313   \or: \__iow_wrap_line_seven:nnnnnnn
13314   \fi:
13315   { } { } { } { } { } { } { } { } { } #3
13316 }
13317 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_line_seven:nnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7 { \exp_stop_f: }
13318 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_line_end:NnnnnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
13319 {
13320   #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8
13321   \use_none:nnnnn \int_eval:w 8 - ; #9
13322   \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF \c_space_token #9
13323     { \__iow_wrap_line_end:nw { } }
13324     { \if_false: { \fi: } \__iow_wrap_break:w #9 }
13325 }
13326 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_line_end:nw #1
13327 {

```

```

13328     \if_false: { \fi: }
13329     \__iow_wrap_store_do:n {#1}
13330     \__iow_wrap_next_line:w
13331   }
13332 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_end_chunk:w
13333   #1 \int_eval:w #2 - #3 ; #4#5 \q_stop
13334   {
13335     \if_false: { \fi: }
13336     \exp_args:Nf \__iow_wrap_next:nw { \int_eval:n { #2 - #4 } }
13337   }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_line:nw and others.)

__iow_wrap_break:w Functions here are defined indirectly: __iow_tmp:w is eventually called with an “other”
 __iow_wrap_break_first:w space as its argument. The goal is to remove from \l__iow_line_part_tl the part
 __iow_wrap_break_none:w after the last space. In most cases this is done by repeatedly calling the **break_loop**
 __iow_wrap_break_loop:w auxiliary, which leaves “words” (delimited by spaces) until it hits the trailing space: then
 __iow_wrap_break_end:w its argument **##3** is ? __iow_wrap_break_end:w instead of a single token, and that
break_end auxiliary leaves in the assignment the line until the last space, then calls
 __iow_wrap_line_end:nw to finish up the line and move on to the next. If there is
 no space in \l__iow_line_part_tl then the **break_first** auxiliary calls the **break_**
none auxiliary. In that case, if the current line is empty, the complete word (including
##4, characters beyond what we had grabbed) is added to the line, making it over-long.
 Otherwise, the word is used for the following line (and the last space of the line so far is
 removed because it was inserted due to the presence of a marker).

```

13338 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__iow_tmp:w #1
13339   {
13340     \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_break:w
13341       {
13342         \tex_edef:D \l__iow_line_part_tl
13343         { \if_false: } \fi:
13344         \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_break_first:w
13345         \l__iow_line_part_tl
13346         #1
13347         { ? \__iow_wrap_break_end:w }
13348         \q_mark
13349       }
13350 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_break_first:w ##1 #1 ##2
13351   {
13352     \use_none:nn ##2 \__iow_wrap_break_none:w
13353     \__iow_wrap_break_loop:w ##1 #1 ##2
13354   }
13355 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_break_none:w ##1##2 #1 ##3 \q_mark ##4 #1
13356   {
13357     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__iow_line_tl
13358     { ##2 ##4 \__iow_wrap_line_end:nw { } }
13359     { \__iow_wrap_line_end:nw { \__iow_wrap_trim:N } ##2 ##4 #1 }
13360   }
13361 \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_break_loop:w ##1 #1 ##2 #1 ##3
13362   {
13363     \use_none:n ##3
13364     ##1 #1
13365     \__iow_wrap_break_loop:w ##2 #1 ##3

```

```

13366     }
13367     \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_break_end:w ##1 #1 ##2 ##3 #1 ##4 \q_mark
13368     { ##1 \__iow_wrap_line_end:nw { } ##3 }
13369   }
13370 \exp_args:NV \__iow_tmp:w \c_catcode_other_space_tl

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_break:w and others.)

__iow_wrap_next_line:w The special case where the end of a line coincides with the end of a chunk is detected here, to avoid a spurious empty line. Otherwise, call __iow_wrap_line:nw to find characters for the next line (remembering to account for the indentation).

```

13371 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_next_line:w #1#2 \q_stop
13372 {
13373   \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_tl
13374   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \__iow_wrap_end_chunk:w
13375   {
13376     \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_part_tl
13377     \bool_set_true:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13378     \__iow_wrap_next:nw { \l__iow_line_target_int }
13379   }
13380   {
13381     \__iow_wrap_line:nw
13382     { \l__iow_indent_tl }
13383     \l__iow_line_target_int - \l__iow_indent_int ;
13384     #1 #2 \q_stop
13385   }
13386 }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_next_line:w.)

__iow_wrap_allow_break:n This is called after a chunk has been wrapped. The \l__iow_line_part_tl typically ends with a space (except at the beginning of a line?), which we remove since the **allow-break** marker should not insert a space. Then move on with the next chunk, making sure to adjust the target number of characters for the line in case we did remove a space.

```

13387 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_allow_break:n #1
13388 {
13389   \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_line_tl
13390   { \l__iow_line_tl \__iow_wrap_trim:N \l__iow_line_part_tl }
13391   \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13392   \tl_if_empty:NNTF \l__iow_line_part_tl
13393   { \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw {#1} }
13394   { \exp_args:Nf \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw { \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } } }
13395 }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_allow_break:n.)

__iow_wrap_indent:n **__iow_wrap_unindent:n** These functions are called after a chunk has been wrapped, when encountering **indent/unindent** markers. Add the line part (last line part of the previous chunk) to the line so far and reset a boolean denoting the presence of a line-break. Most importantly, add or remove one indent from the current indent (both the integer and the token list). Finally, continue wrapping.

```

13396 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_indent:n #1
13397 {
13398   \tl_put_right:Nx \l__iow_line_tl { \l__iow_line_part_tl }

```

```

13399     \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13400     \int_add:Nn \l__iow_indent_int { \l__iow_one_indent_int }
13401     \tl_put_right:No \l__iow_indent_tl { \l__iow_one_indent_tl }
13402     \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw {#1}
13403   }
13404   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_unindent:n #1
13405   {
13406     \tl_put_right:Nx \l__iow_line_tl { \l__iow_line_part_tl }
13407     \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13408     \int_sub:Nn \l__iow_indent_int { \l__iow_one_indent_int }
13409     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_indent_tl
13410     { \exp_after:wN \__iow_unindent:w \l__iow_indent_tl }
13411     \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw {#1}
13412   }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_indent:n and __iow_wrap_unindent:n.)

__iow_wrap_newline:n These functions are called after a chunk has been line-wrapped, when encountering a
 __iow_wrap_end:n **newline/end** marker. Unless we just took a line-break, store the line part and the line
 so far into the whole \l__iow_wrap_tl, trimming a trailing space. In the **newline** case
 look for a new line (of length \l__iow_line_target_int) in a new chunk.

```

13413   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_newline:n #1
13414   {
13415     \bool_if:NF \l__iow_line_break_bool
13416     { \__iow_wrap_store_do:n { \__iow_wrap_trim:N } }
13417     \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13418     \__iow_wrap_chunk:nw { \l__iow_line_target_int }
13419   }
13420   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_end:n #1
13421   {
13422     \bool_if:NF \l__iow_line_break_bool
13423     { \__iow_wrap_store_do:n { \__iow_wrap_trim:N } }
13424     \bool_set_false:N \l__iow_line_break_bool
13425   }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_newline:n and __iow_wrap_end:n.)

__iow_wrap_store_do:n First add the last line part to the line, then append it to \l__iow_wrap_tl with the
 appropriate new line (with “run-on” text), possibly with its last space removed (#1 is
 empty or __iow_wrap_trim:N).

```

13426   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__iow_wrap_store_do:n #1
13427   {
13428     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_line_tl
13429     { \l__iow_line_tl \l__iow_line_part_tl }
13430     \tl_set:Nx \l__iow_wrap_tl
13431     {
13432       \l__iow_wrap_tl
13433       \l__iow_newline_tl
13434       #1 \l__iow_line_tl
13435     }
13436     \tl_clear:N \l__iow_line_tl
13437   }

```

(End definition for __iow_wrap_store_do:n.)

```

\__iow_wrap_trim:N Remove one trailing “other” space from the argument if present.
\__iow_wrap_trim:w
\__iow_wrap_trim_aux:w
13438 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__iow_tmp:w #1
13439 {
13440   \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_trim:N ##1
13441     { \exp_after:wN \__iow_wrap_trim:w ##1 \q_mark #1 \q_mark \q_stop }
13442   \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_trim:w ##1 #1 \q_mark
13443     { \__iow_wrap_trim_aux:w ##1 \q_mark }
13444   \cs_new:Npn \__iow_wrap_trim_aux:w ##1 \q_mark ##2 \q_stop {##1}
13445 }
13446 \exp_args:NV \__iow_tmp:w \c_catcode_other_space_tl
(End definition for \__iow_wrap_trim:N, \__iow_wrap_trim:w, and \__iow_wrap_trim_aux:w.)
13447 <@@=file>

```

20.4 File operations

`\l__file_internal_tl` Used as a short-term scratch variable.

```

13448 \tl_new:N \l__file_internal_tl
(End definition for \l__file_internal_tl.)

```

`\g_file_curr_dir_str` `\g_file_curr_ext_str` `\g_file_curr_name_str` The name of the current file should be available at all times: the name itself is set dynamically.

```

13449 \str_new:N \g_file_curr_dir_str
13450 \str_new:N \g_file_curr_ext_str
13451 \str_new:N \g_file_curr_name_str

```

(End definition for `\g_file_curr_dir_str`, `\g_file_curr_ext_str`, and `\g_file_curr_name_str`. These variables are documented on page 163.)

`\g__file_stack_seq` The input list of files is stored as a sequence stack. In package mode we can recover the information from the details held by $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ (we must be in the preamble and loaded using `\usepackage` or `\RequirePackage`). As $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ doesn’t store directory and name separately, we stick to the same convention here. In pre-loading, `\@currnamestack` is empty so is skipped.

```

13452 \seq_new:N \g__file_stack_seq
13453 <*package>
13454 \group_begin:
13455   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__file_tmp:w #1#2#3
13456   {
13457     \tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
13458     {
13459       \cs_set:Npn \__file_tmp:w ##1 " ##2 " ##3 \q_stop
13460       { { } {##2} { } }
13461       \seq_gput_right:Nx \g__file_stack_seq
13462       {
13463         \exp_after:wN \__file_tmp:w \tex_jobname:D
13464         " \tex_jobname:D " \q_stop
13465       }
13466     }
13467   {
13468     \seq_gput_right:Nn \g__file_stack_seq { { } {#1} {#2} }
13469     \__file_tmp:w

```

```

13470     }
13471   }
13472   \cs_if_exist:NT \@currnamestack
13473   {
13474     \tl_if_empty:NF \@currnamestack
13475     { \exp_after:wN \_file_tmp:w \@currnamestack }
13476   }
13477 \group_end:
13478 </package>

```

(End definition for `\g__file_stack_seq`.)

`\g__file_record_seq` The total list of files used is recorded separately from the current file stack, as nothing is ever popped from this list. The current file name should be included in the file list! In format mode, this is done at the very start of the T_EX run. In package mode we will eventually copy the contents of `\@filelist`.

```

13479 \seq_new:N \g__file_record_seq
13480 <*initex>
13481 \tex_everyjob:D \exp_after:wN
13482 {
13483   \tex_the:D \tex_everyjob:D
13484   \seq_gput_right:NV \g__file_record_seq \g_file_curr_name_str
13485 }
13486 </initex>

```

(End definition for `\g__file_record_seq`.)

`\l__file_base_name_tl` For storing the basename and full path whilst passing data internally.

```

\l__file_full_name_tl 13487 \tl_new:N \l__file_base_name_tl
13488 \tl_new:N \l__file_full_name_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__file_base_name_tl` and `\l__file_full_name_tl`.)

`\l__file_dir_str` Used in parsing a path into parts: in contrast to the above, these are never used outside of the current module.

```

\l__file_ext_str
\l__file_name_str 13489 \str_new:N \l__file_dir_str
13490 \str_new:N \l__file_ext_str
13491 \str_new:N \l__file_name_str

```

(End definition for `\l__file_dir_str`, `\l__file_ext_str`, and `\l__file_name_str`.)

`\l_file_search_path_seq` The current search path.

```

13492 \seq_new:N \l_file_search_path_seq

```

(End definition for `\l_file_search_path_seq`. This variable is documented on page 164.)

`\l__file_tmp_seq` Scratch space for comma list conversion in package mode.

```

13493 <*package>
13494 \seq_new:N \l__file_tmp_seq
13495 </package>

```

(End definition for `\l__file_tmp_seq`.)

<pre> _kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n _kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w _kernel_file_name_expand_N_type:Nw _kernel_file_name_expand_group:nw _kernel_file_name_expand_space:w _kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:n _kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnw _kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnn _kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:n _kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:nw _kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:n _kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:w </pre>	<p>Expanding the file name without expanding active characters is done using the same token-by-token approach as for example case changing. The finale outcome only need be e-type expandable, so there is no need for the shuffling that is seen in other locations.</p> <pre> 13496 \cs_new:Npn __kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n #1 13497 { 13498 \exp_args:Ne __kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:n 13499 { 13500 \exp_args:Ne __kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:n 13501 { 13502 __kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w #1 13503 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop 13504 } 13505 } 13506 } 13507 \cs_new:Npn __kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w #1 \q_recursion_stop 13508 { 13509 \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1} 13510 { __kernel_file_name_expand_N_type:Nw } 13511 { 13512 \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1} 13513 { __kernel_file_name_expand_group:nw } 13514 { __kernel_file_name_expand_space:w } 13515 } 13516 #1 \q_recursion_stop 13517 } 13518 \cs_new:Npn __kernel_file_name_expand_N_type:Nw #1 13519 { 13520 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1 13521 \bool_lazy_and:nnTF 13522 { \token_if_expandable_p:N #1 } 13523 { 13524 \bool_not_p:n 13525 { 13526 \bool_lazy_any_p:n 13527 { 13528 { \token_if_protected_macro_p:N #1 } 13529 { \token_if_protected_long_macro_p:N #1 } 13530 { \token_if_active_p:N #1 } 13531 } 13532 } 13533 } 13534 { \exp_after:wN __kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w #1 } 13535 { 13536 \token_to_str:N #1 13537 __kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w 13538 } 13539 } 13540 \cs_new:Npx __kernel_file_name_expand_group:nw #1 13541 { 13542 \c_left_brace_str 13543 \exp_not:N __kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w 13544 #1 13545 \c_right_brace_str 13546 } </pre>
--	---

```

13547 \exp_last_unbraced:NNo
13548 \cs_new:Npx \__kernel_file_name_expand_space:w \c_space_tl
13549 {
13550   \c_space_tl
13551   \exp_not:N \__kernel_file_name_expand_loop:w
13552 }

```

Quoting file name uses basically the same approach as for luaquotejobname: count the " tokens and remove them.

```

13553 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:n #1
13554 {
13555   \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnnw {#1} { 0 } { }
13556   #1 " \q_recursion_tail " \q_recursion_stop
13557 }
13558 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnnw #1#2#3#4 "
13559 {
13560   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn {#4}
13561   { \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3} }
13562   \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnnw {#1} { #2 + 1 } { #3#4 }
13563 }
13564 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_strip_quotes:nnn #1#2#3
13565 {
13566   \int_if_even:nT {#2}
13567   {
13568     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
13569     { kernel } { unbalanced-quote-in-filename } {#1}
13570   }
13571   #3
13572 }

```

Spaces need to be trimmed from the start of the name and from the end of any extension. However, the name we are passed might not have an extension: that means we have to look for one. If there is no extension, we still use the standard trimming function but deliberately prevent any spaces being removed at the end.

```

13573 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:n #1
13574 { \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:nw {#1} #1 . \q_nil . \q_stop }
13575 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces:nw #1#2 . #3 . #4 \q_stop
13576 {
13577   \quark_if_nil:nTF {#3}
13578   {
13579     \exp_args:Ne \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:n
13580     { \tl_trim_spaces:n { #1 \s_stop } }
13581   }
13582   { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} }
13583 }
13584 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:n #1
13585 { \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:w #1 }
13586 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_aux:w #1 \s_stop {#1}

```

(End definition for __kernel_file_name_sanitize:n and others.)

```

\__kernel_file_name_quote:n
\__kernel_file_name_quote:nw
13587 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_quote:n #1
13588 { \__kernel_file_name_quote:nw {#1} #1 ~ \q_nil \q_stop }
13589 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_file_name_quote:nw #1 #2 ~ #3 \q_stop

```

```

13590 {
13591   \quark_if_nil:nTF {#3}
13592     { #1 }
13593     { "#1" }
13594 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_file_name_quote:n` and `__kernel_file_name_quote:nw`.)

`\c__file_marker_tl` The same idea as the marker for rescanning token lists: this pair of tokens cannot appear in a file that is being input.

```

13595 \tl_const:Nx \c__file_marker_tl { : \token_to_str:N : }

```

(End definition for `\c__file_marker_tl`.)

`\file_get:nnN`TF The approach here is similar to that for `\tl_set_rescan:Nnn`. The file contents are grabbed as an argument delimited by `\c__file_marker_tl`. A few subtleties: braces in `\if_false: ... \fi:` to deal with possible alignment tabs, `\tracingnesting` to avoid a warning about a group being closed inside the `\scantokens`, and `\prg_return_true:` is placed after the end-of-file marker.

```

13596 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get:nnN #1#2#3
13597 {
13598   \file_get:nnNF {#1} {#2} #3
13599   { \tl_set:Nn #3 { \q_no_value } }
13600 }
13601 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get:nnN #1#2#3 { T , F , TF }
13602 {
13603   \file_get_full_name:nNTF {#1} \l__file_full_name_tl
13604   {
13605     \exp_args:NV \__file_get_aux:nnN
13606       \l__file_full_name_tl
13607       {#2} #3
13608     \prg_return_true:
13609   }
13610   { \prg_return_false: }
13611 }
13612 \cs_new_protected:Npx \__file_get_aux:nnN #1#2#3
13613 {
13614   \exp_not:N \if_false: { \exp_not:N \fi:
13615   \group_begin:
13616     \int_set_eq:NN \tex_tracingnesting:D \c_zero_int
13617     \exp_not:N \exp_args:No \tex_everyeof:D
13618     { \exp_not:N \c__file_marker_tl }
13619     #2 \scan_stop:
13620     \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \__file_get_do:Nw
13621     \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN #3
13622     \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \prg_do_nothing:
13623     \exp_not:N \tex_input:D
13624     \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
13625     { {#1} }
13626     { \exp_not:N \__kernel_file_name_quote:n {#1} \scan_stop: }
13627   \exp_not:N \if_false: } \exp_not:N \fi:
13628 }
13629 \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
13630 { \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_get_do:Nw #1#2 }

```

```

13631 { \c__file_marker_tl }
13632 {
13633   \group_end:
13634   \tl_set:No #1 {#2}
13635 }

```

(End definition for `\file_get:nnNTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 164.)

`__file_size:n` A copy of the primitive where it's available, or the LuaTeX equivalent if relevant.

```

13636 \cs_new_eq:NN \__file_size:n \tex_filesize:D
13637 \sys_if_engine luatex:T
13638 {
13639   \cs_gset:Npn \__file_size:n #1
13640   {
13641     \lua_now:e
13642     { l3kernel.filesize ( " \lua_escape:e {#1} " ) }
13643   }
13644 }

```

(End definition for `__file_size:n`.)

`\file_full_name:n`

File searching can be carried out if the `\pdffilesize` primitive or an equivalent is available. That of course means we need to arrange for everything else to here to be done by expansion too. We start off by sanitizing the name and quoting if required: we may need to remove those quotes, so the raw name is passed too.

```

13645 \cs_new:Npn \file_full_name:n #1
13646 {
13647   \exp_args:Ne \__file_full_name:n
13648   { \__kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n {#1} }
13649 }

```

First, we check if the file is just here: no mapping so we do not need the break part of the broader auxiliary. We are using the fact that the primitive here returns nothing if the file is entirely absent. For package mode, `\input@path` is a token list not a sequence.

```

13650 \cs_new:Npn \__file_full_name:n #1
13651 {
13652   \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
13653   {
13654     \tl_if_blank:eTF { \__file_size:n {#1} }
13655     {
13656       \seq_map_tokens:Nn \l_file_search_path_seq
13657       { \__file_full_name_aux:nn {#1} }
13658     }
13659     \cs_if_exist:NT \input@path
13660     {
13661       \tl_map_tokens:Nn \input@path
13662       { \__file_full_name_aux:nn {#1} }
13663     }
13664   }
13665   \__file_name_end:
13666 }
13667 { \__file_ext_check:n {#1} }
13668 }
13669 }

```

Two pars to the auxiliary here so we can avoid doing quoting twice in the event we find the right file.

```

13670 \cs_new:Npn \__file_full_name_aux:nn #1#2
13671 { \exp_args:Ne \__file_full_name_aux:n { \tl_to_str:n {#2} / #1 } }
13672 \cs_new:Npn \__file_full_name_aux:n #1
13673 {
13674   \tl_if_blank:eF { \__file_size:n {#1} }
13675   {
13676     \seq_map_break:n
13677     {
13678       \__file_ext_check:n {#1}
13679       \__file_name_cleanup:w
13680     }
13681   }
13682 }
13683 \cs_new:Npn \__file_name_cleanup:w #1 \__file_name_end: { }
13684 \cs_new:Npn \__file_name_end: { }

```

As T_EX automatically adds .tex if there is no extension, there is a little clean up to do here. First, make sure we are not in the directory part, saving that. Then check for an extension.

```

13685 \cs_new:Npn \__file_ext_check:n #1
13686 { \__file_ext_check:nw { / } #1 / \q_nil / \q_stop }
13687 \cs_new:Npn \__file_ext_check:nw #1 #2 / #3 / #4 \q_stop
13688 {
13689   \quark_if_nil:nTF {#3}
13690   {
13691     \exp_args:No \__file_ext_check:nnw
13692     { \use_none:n #1 } {#2} #2 . \q_nil . \q_stop
13693   }
13694   { \__file_ext_check:nw { #1 #2 / } #3 / #4 \q_stop }
13695 }
13696 \cs_new:Npx \__file_ext_check:nnw #1#2#3 . #4 . #5 \q_stop
13697 {
13698   \exp_not:N \quark_if_nil:nTF {#4}
13699   {
13700     \exp_not:N \__file_ext_check:nn
13701     { #1 #2 } { #1 #2 \tl_to_str:n { .tex } }
13702   }
13703   { #1 #2 }
13704 }
13705 \cs_new:Npn \__file_ext_check:nn #1#2
13706 {
13707   \tl_if_blank:eTF { \__file_size:n {#2} }
13708   {#1}
13709   {
13710     \int_compare:nNnTF
13711     { \__file_size:n {#1} } = { \__file_size:n {#2} }
13712     {#2}
13713     {#1}
13714   }
13715 }

```

Deal with the fact that the primitive might not be available.

```

13716 \bool_lazy_or:nnF
13717 { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_filesize:D }
13718 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
13719 {
13720   \cs_gset:Npn \file_full_name:n #1
13721   {
13722     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
13723     { kernel } { primitive-not-available }
13724     { \pdffilesize }
13725   }
13726 }
13727 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { primitive-not-available }
13728 { Primitive~\token_to_str:N #1 not~available }
13729 {
13730   The~version~of~your~TeX~engine~does~not~provide~functionality~equivalent~to~
13731   the~#1~primitive.
13732 }

```

(End definition for `\file_full_name:n` and others. This function is documented on page 164.)

`\file_get_full_name:nN` These functions pre-date using `\tex_filesize:D` for file searching, so are `get` functions with protection. To avoid having different search set ups, they are simply wrappers around the code above.

`\file_get_full_name:VN`

`\file_get_full_name:nNTF`

`\file_get_full_name:VNTF`

`_file_get_full_name_search:nN`

```

13733 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_full_name:nN #1#2
13734 {
13735   \file_get_full_name:nNF {#1} #2
13736   { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } }
13737 }
13738 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \file_get_full_name:nN { V }
13739 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_full_name:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13740 {
13741   \tl_set:Nx #2
13742   { \file_full_name:n {#1} }
13743   \tl_if_empty:NTF #2
13744   { \prg_return_false: }
13745   { \prg_return_true: }
13746 }
13747 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \file_get_full_name:nNT { V }
13748 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \file_get_full_name:nNF { V }
13749 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \file_get_full_name:nNTF { V }

```

If `\tex_filesize:D` is not available, the way to test if a file exists is to try to open it: if it does not exist then `TeX` reports end-of-file. A search is made looking at each potential path in turn (starting from the current directory). The first location is of course treated as the correct one: this is done by jumping to `\prg_break_point:.` If nothing is found, `#2` is returned empty. A special case when there is no extension is that once the first location is found we test the existence of the file with `.tex` extension in that directory, and if it exists we include the `.tex` extension in the result.

```

13750 \bool_lazy_or:nnF
13751 { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_filesize:D }
13752 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
13753 {
13754   \prg_set_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_full_name:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13755   {

```

```

13756 \tl_set:Nx \l__file_base_name_tl
13757 { \__kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n {#1} }
13758 \__file_get_full_name_search:nN { } \use:n
13759 \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_file_search_path_seq
13760 { \__file_get_full_name_search:nN { ##1 / } \seq_map_break:n }
13761 (*package)
13762 \cs_if_exist:NT \input@path
13763 {
13764   \tl_map_inline:Nn \input@path
13765   { \__file_get_full_name_search:nN { ##1 } \tl_map_break:n }
13766 }
13767 /package)
13768 \tl_set:Nn \l__file_full_name_tl { \q_no_value }
13769 \prg_break_point:
13770 \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l__file_full_name_tl
13771 {
13772   \ior_close:N \g__file_internal_ior
13773   \prg_return_false:
13774 }
13775 {
13776   \file_parse_full_name:VNNN \l__file_full_name_tl
13777   \l__file_dir_str \l__file_name_str \l__file_ext_str
13778   \str_if_empty:NT \l__file_ext_str
13779   {
13780     \__kernel_ior_open:No \g__file_internal_ior
13781     { \l__file_full_name_tl .tex }
13782     \ior_if_eof:NF \g__file_internal_ior
13783     { \tl_put_right:Nn \l__file_full_name_tl { .tex } }
13784   }
13785   \ior_close:N \g__file_internal_ior
13786   \tl_set_eq:NN #2 \l__file_full_name_tl
13787   \prg_return_true:
13788 }
13789 }
13790 }
13791 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_get_full_name_search:nN #1#2
13792 {
13793   \tl_set:Nx \l__file_full_name_tl
13794   { \tl_to_str:n {#1} \l__file_base_name_tl }
13795   \__kernel_ior_open:No \g__file_internal_ior \l__file_full_name_tl
13796   \ior_if_eof:NF \g__file_internal_ior { #2 { \prg_break: } }
13797 }

```

(End definition for \file_get_full_name:nN, \file_get_full_name:nNTF, and __file_get_full_name_search:nN. These functions are documented on page 164.)

\g__file_internal_ior A reserved stream to test for file existence, if required.

```

13798 \bool_lazy_or:nnF
13799 { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_filesize:D }
13800 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
13801 { \ior_new:N \g__file_internal_ior }

```

(End definition for \g__file_internal_ior.)

`\file_md5five_hash:n` Getting file details by expansion is relatively easy if a bit repetitive. As the MD5 function has a slightly different syntax from the other commands, there is a little cleaning up to do.

```

\file_size:n
\file_timestamp:n
\__file_details:nn
\__file_details_aux:nn
\__file_md5five_hash:n
13802 \cs_new:Npn \file_md5five_hash:n #1
13803 { \__file_details:nn {#1} { md5fivesum } }
13804 \cs_new:Npn \file_size:n #1
13805 { \__file_details:nn {#1} { size } }
13806 \cs_new:Npn \file_timestamp:n #1
13807 { \__file_details:nn {#1} { moddate } }
13808 \cs_new:Npn \__file_details:nn #1#2
13809 {
13810   \exp_args:Ne \__file_details_aux:nn
13811     { \file_full_name:n {#1} } {#2}
13812 }
13813 \cs_new:Npn \__file_details_aux:nn #1#2
13814 {
13815   \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
13816     { \use:c { tex_file #2 :D } {#1} }
13817 }
13818 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
13819 {
13820   \cs_gset:Npn \__file_details_aux:nn #1#2
13821     {
13822       \lua_now:e
13823         { l3kernel.file#2 ( " \lua_escape:e { #1 } " ) }
13824     }
13825 }
13826 {
13827   \cs_gset:Npn \file_md5five_hash:n #1
13828     { \exp_args:Ne \__file_md5five_hash:n { \file_full_name:n {#1} } }
13829   \cs_new:Npn \__file_md5five_hash:n #1
13830     { \tex_md5fivesum:D file {#1} }
13831 }

```

(End definition for `\file_md5five_hash:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 165.)

`\file_hex_dump:nnn` These are separate as they need multiple arguments *or* the file size. For LuaTeX, the emulation does not need the file size so we save a little on expansion.

```

\__file_hex_dump_auxi:nnn
\__file_hex_dump_auxii:nnnn
\__file_hex_dump_auxiii:nnnn
\__file_hex_dump_auxiiv:nnn
\file_hex_dump:n
\__file_hex_dump:n
13832 \cs_new:Npn \file_hex_dump:nnn #1#2#3
13833 {
13834   \exp_args:Neee \__file_hex_dump_auxi:nnn
13835     { \file_full_name:n {#1} }
13836     { \int_eval:n {#2} }
13837     { \int_eval:n {#3} }
13838 }
13839 \cs_new:Npn \__file_hex_dump_auxi:nnn #1#2#3
13840 {
13841   \bool_lazy_any:nF
13842     {
13843       { \tl_if_blank_p:n {#1} }
13844       { \int_compare_p:nNn {#2} = 0 }
13845       { \int_compare_p:nNn {#3} = 0 }
13846     }
13847   {

```

```

13848         \exp_args:Ne \__file_hex_dump_auxii:nnnn
13849         { \__file_details_aux:nn {#1} { size } }
13850         {#1} {#2} {#3}
13851     }
13852 }
13853 \cs_new:Npn \__file_hex_dump_auxii:nnnn #1#2#3#4
13854 {
13855     \int_compare:nNnTF {#3} > 0
13856     { \__file_hex_dump_auxiii:nnnn {#3} }
13857     {
13858         \exp_args:Ne \__file_hex_dump_auxiii:nnnn
13859         { \int_eval:n { #1 + #3 } }
13860     }
13861     {#1} {#2} {#4}
13862 }
13863 \cs_new:Npn \__file_hex_dump_auxiii:nnnn #1#2#3#4
13864 {
13865     \int_compare:nNnTF {#4} > 0
13866     { \__file_hex_dump_auxiv:nnn {#4} }
13867     {
13868         \exp_args:Ne \__file_hex_dump_auxiv:nnn
13869         { \int_eval:n { #2 + #4 } }
13870     }
13871     {#1} {#3}
13872 }
13873 \cs_new:Npn \__file_hex_dump_auxiv:nnn #1#2#3
13874 {
13875     \tex_filedump:D
13876     offset ~ \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 } ~
13877     length ~ \int_eval:n { #1 - #2 + 1 }
13878     {#3}
13879 }
13880 \sys_if_engine luatex:T
13881 {
13882     \cs_gset:Npn \__file_hex_dump_auxiv:nnn #1#2#3
13883     {
13884         \lua_now:e
13885         {
13886             l3kernel.filedump
13887             (
13888                 " \lua_escape:e {#3} " ,
13889                 \int_eval:n { #2 - 1 } ,
13890                 \int_eval:n { #1 - #2 + 1 }
13891             )
13892         }
13893     }
13894 }
13895 \cs_new:Npn \file_hex_dump:n #1
13896 { \exp_args:Ne \__file_hex_dump:n { \file_full_name:n {#1} } }
13897 \cs_new:Npn \__file_hex_dump:n #1
13898 {
13899     \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
13900     { \tex_filedump:D length \tex_filesize:D {#1} {#1} }
13901 }

```

```

13902 \sys_if_engine luatex:T
13903 {
13904   \cs_gset:Npn \__file_hex_dump:n #1
13905   {
13906     \lua_now:e
13907     { l3kernel.filedump ( " \lua_escape:e { #1 } " ) }
13908   }
13909 }

```

(End definition for `\file_hex_dump:nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 165.)

```

\file_get_hex_dump:nN Non-expandable wrappers around the above in the case where appropriate primitive
\file_get_hex_dump:nNTF support exists.
\file_get_md5five_hash:nN\file_get_size:nN
\file_get_md5five_hash:nN\file_get_size:nNTF
\file_get_timestamp:nN
\file_get_timestamp:nNTF
\__file_get_details:nnN
13910 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_hex_dump:nN #1#2
13911 { \file_get_hex_dump:nNF {#1} #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
13912 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_md5five_hash:nN #1#2
13913 { \file_get_md5five_hash:nNF {#1} #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
13914 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_size:nN #1#2
13915 { \file_get_size:nNF {#1} #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
13916 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_timestamp:nN #1#2
13917 { \file_get_timestamp:nNF {#1} #2 { \tl_set:Nn #2 { \q_no_value } } }
13918 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_hex_dump:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13919 { \__file_get_details:nnN {#1} { hex_dump } #2 }
13920 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_md5five_hash:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13921 { \__file_get_details:nnN {#1} { md5five_hash } #2 }
13922 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_size:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13923 { \__file_get_details:nnN {#1} { size } #2 }
13924 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_timestamp:nN #1#2 { T , F , TF }
13925 { \__file_get_details:nnN {#1} { timestamp } #2 }
13926 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_get_details:nnN #1#2#3
13927 {
13928   \tl_set:Nx #3
13929   { \use:c { file_ #2 :n } {#1} }
13930   \tl_if_empty:NTF #3
13931   { \prg_return_false: }
13932   { \prg_return_true: }
13933 }

```

Where the primitive is not available, issue an error: this is a little more conservative than absolutely needed, but does work.

```

13934 \bool_lazy_or:nnF
13935 { \cs_if_exist_p:N \tex_filesize:D }
13936 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
13937 {
13938   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__file_get_details:nnN #1#2#3
13939   {
13940     \tl_clear:N #3
13941     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx
13942     { kernel } { primitive-not-available }
13943     {
13944       \token_to_str:N \(\pdf)file
13945       \str_case:nn {#2}
13946       {
13947         { hex_dump } { dump }
13948         { md5five_hash } { md5fivesum }

```

```

13949         { timestamp } { moddate }
13950         { size } { size }
13951     }
13952 }
13953 \prg_return_false:
13954 }
13955 }

```

(End definition for \file_get_hex_dump:nnN and others. These functions are documented on page 165.)

\file_get_hex_dump:nnnN
\file_get_hex_dump:nnnNTF

Custom code due to the additional arguments.

```

13956 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_get_hex_dump:nnnN #1#2#3#4
13957 {
13958     \file_get_hex_dump:nnnNF {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
13959     { \tl_set:Nn #4 { \q_no_value } }
13960 }
13961 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_get_hex_dump:nnnN #1#2#3#4
13962 { T , F , TF }
13963 {
13964     \tl_set:Nx #4
13965     { \file_hex_dump:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3} }
13966     \tl_if_empty:NTF #4
13967     { \prg_return_false: }
13968     { \prg_return_true: }
13969 }

```

(End definition for \file_get_hex_dump:nnNTF. This function is documented on page 165.)

__file_str_cmp:nn
__file_str_escape:n

As we are doing a fixed-length “big” integer comparison, it is easiest to use the low-level behavior of string comparisons.

```

13970 \cs_new:Npn \__file_str_cmp:nn #1#2 { \tex_strcmp:D {#1} {#2} }
13971 \sys_if_engine luatex:T
13972 {
13973     \cs_set:Npn \__file_str_cmp:nn #1#2
13974     {
13975         \lua_now:e
13976         {
13977             l3kernel.strptime
13978             (
13979                 " \__file_str_escape:n {#1}",
13980                 " \__file_str_escape:n {#2}"
13981             )
13982         }
13983     }
13984     \cs_new:Npn \__file_str_escape:n #1
13985     {
13986         \lua_escape:e
13987         { \__kernel_tl_to_str:w \use:e { {#1} } }
13988     }
13989 }

```

(End definition for __file_str_cmp:nn and __file_str_escape:n.)

`\file_compare_timestamp_p:nN` Comparison of file date can be done by using the low-level nature of the string comparison functions.
`\file_compare_timestamp:nNnTF`

```

13990 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \file_compare_timestamp:nNn #1#2#3
13991 { p , T , F , TF }
13992 {
13993   \exp_args:Nee \__file_compare_timestamp:nnN
13994   { \file_full_name:n {#1} }
13995   { \file_full_name:n {#3} }
13996   #2
13997 }
13998 \cs_new:Npn \__file_compare_timestamp:nnN #1#2#3
13999 {
14000   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
14001   {
14002     \if_charcode:w #3 <
14003     \prg_return_true:
14004     \else:
14005     \prg_return_false:
14006     \fi:
14007   }
14008   {
14009     \tl_if_blank:nTF {#2}
14010     {
14011       \if_charcode:w #3 >
14012       \prg_return_true:
14013       \else:
14014       \prg_return_false:
14015       \fi:
14016     }
14017     {
14018       \if_int_compare:w
14019       \__file_str_cmp:nn
14020       { \__file_timestamp:n {#1} }
14021       { \__file_timestamp:n {#2} }
14022       #3 0 \exp_stop_f:
14023       \prg_return_true:
14024       \else:
14025       \prg_return_false:
14026       \fi:
14027     }
14028   }
14029 }
14030 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
14031 {
14032   \cs_new:Npn \__file_timestamp:n #1
14033   {
14034     \lua_now:e
14035     { l3kernel.filemoddate ( " \lua_escape:e {#1} " ) }
14036   }
14037 }
14038 { \cs_new_eq:NN \__file_timestamp:n \tex_filemoddate:D }
14039 \cs_if_exist:NF \tex_filemoddate:D
14040 {
14041   \prg_set_conditional:Npnn \file_compare_timestamp:nNn #1#2#3

```

```

14042     { p , T , F , TF }
14043     {
14044         \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
14045         { kernel } { primitive-not-available }
14046         { \pdf)filemoddate }
14047         \prg_return_false:
14048     }
14049 }

```

(End definition for \file_compare_timestamp:nNnTF, _file_compare_timestamp:nnN, and _file_timestamp:n. This function is documented on page 166.)

\file_if_exist:nTF The test for the existence of a file is a wrapper around the function to add a path to a file. If the file was found, the path contains something, whereas if the file was not located then the return value is empty.

```

14050 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \file_if_exist:n #1 { T , F , TF }
14051 {
14052     \file_get_full_name:nNTF {#1} \l__file_full_name_tl
14053     { \prg_return_true: }
14054     { \prg_return_false: }
14055 }

```

(End definition for \file_if_exist:nTF. This function is documented on page 164.)

\file_if_exist_input:n Input of a file with a test for existence. We do not define the T or TF variants because the most useful place to place the *<true code>* would be inconsistent with other conditionals.

\file_if_exist_input:nF

```

14056 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_if_exist_input:n #1
14057 {
14058     \file_get_full_name:nNT {#1} \l__file_full_name_tl
14059     { \_file_input:V \l__file_full_name_tl }
14060 }
14061 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_if_exist_input:nF #1#2
14062 {
14063     \file_get_full_name:nNTF {#1} \l__file_full_name_tl
14064     { \_file_input:V \l__file_full_name_tl }
14065     {#2}
14066 }

```

(End definition for \file_if_exist_input:n and \file_if_exist_input:nF. These functions are documented on page 167.)

\file_input_stop: A simple rename.

```

14067 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_input_stop: { \tex_endinput:D }

```

(End definition for \file_input_stop:. This function is documented on page 167.)

_kernel_file_missing:n An error message for a missing file, also used in \ior_open:Nn.

```

14068 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_kernel_file_missing:n #1
14069 {
14070     \_kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { file-not-found }
14071     { \_kernel_file_name_sanitiz:n {#1} }
14072 }

```

(End definition for _kernel_file_missing:n.)

\file_input:n

__file_input:n

__file_input:V

__file_input_push:n

__kernel_file_input_push:n

__file_input_pop:

__kernel_file_input_pop:

__file_input_pop:nnn

Loading a file is done in a safe way, checking first that the file exists and loading only if it does. Push the file name on the \g__file_stack_seq, and add it to the file list, either \g__file_record_seq, or \@filelist in package mode.

```
14073 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_input:n #1
14074 {
14075   \file_get_full_name:nNTF {#1} \l__file_full_name_tl
14076   { \__file_input:V \l__file_full_name_tl }
14077   { \__kernel_file_missing:n {#1} }
14078 }
14079 \cs_new_protected:Npx \__file_input:n #1
14080 {
14081   \*initex
14082   \seq_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g__file_record_seq {#1}
14083   \*initex
14084   \*package
14085   \exp_not:N \clist_if_exist:NTF \exp_not:N \@filelist
14086   { \exp_not:N \@addtofilelist {#1} }
14087   { \seq_gput_right:Nn \exp_not:N \g__file_record_seq {#1} }
14088   \*package
14089   \exp_not:N \__file_input_push:n {#1}
14090   \exp_not:N \tex_input:D
14091   \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
14092   { {#1} }
14093   { \exp_not:N \__kernel_file_name_quote:n {#1} \scan_stop: }
14094   \exp_not:N \__file_input_pop:
14095 }
14096 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__file_input:n { V }
```

Keeping a track of the file data is easy enough: we store the separated parts so we do not need to parse them twice.

```
14097 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_input_push:n #1
14098 {
14099   \seq_gpush:Nx \g__file_stack_seq
14100   {
14101     { \g_file_curr_dir_str }
14102     { \g_file_curr_name_str }
14103     { \g_file_curr_ext_str }
14104   }
14105   \file_parse_full_name:nNNN {#1}
14106   \l__file_dir_str \l__file_name_str \l__file_ext_str
14107   \str_gset_eq:NN \g_file_curr_dir_str \l__file_dir_str
14108   \str_gset_eq:NN \g_file_curr_name_str \l__file_name_str
14109   \str_gset_eq:NN \g_file_curr_ext_str \l__file_ext_str
14110 }
14111 \*package
14112 \cs_new_eq:NN \__kernel_file_input_push:n \__file_input_push:n
14113 \*package
14114 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_input_pop:
14115 {
14116   \seq_gpop:NN \g__file_stack_seq \l__file_internal_tl
14117   \exp_after:wN \__file_input_pop:nnn \l__file_internal_tl
14118 }
14119 \*package
14120 \cs_new_eq:NN \__kernel_file_input_pop: \__file_input_pop:
```

```

14121 \package)
14122 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_input_pop:nnn #1#2#3
14123 {
14124   \str_gset:Nn \g_file_curr_dir_str {#1}
14125   \str_gset:Nn \g_file_curr_name_str {#2}
14126   \str_gset:Nn \g_file_curr_ext_str {#3}
14127 }

```

(End definition for \file_input:n and others. This function is documented on page 166.)

```

\file_parse_full_name:nNNN
\file_parse_full_name:VNNN
  \__file_parse_full_name_auxi:w
  \__file_parse_full_name_split:nNNNTF

```

Parsing starts by stripping off any surrounding quotes. Then find the directory #4 by splitting at the last /. (The auxiliary returns true/false depending on whether it found the delimiter.) We correct for the case of a file in the root /, as in that case we wish to keep the trailing (and only) slash. Then split the base name #5 at the last dot. If there was indeed a dot, #5 contains the name and #6 the extension without the dot, which we add back for convenience. In the special case of no extension given, the auxiliary stored the name into #6, we just have to move it to #5.

```

14128 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_parse_full_name:nNNN #1#2#3#4
14129 {
14130   \exp_after:wN \__file_parse_full_name_auxi:w
14131   \tl_to_str:n { #1 " #1 " } \q_stop #2#3#4
14132 }
14133 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \file_parse_full_name:nNNN { V }
14134 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_parse_full_name_auxi:w
14135   #1 " #2 " #3 \q_stop #4#5#6
14136 {
14137   \__file_parse_full_name_split:nNNNTF {#2} / #4 #5
14138   { \str_if_empty:NT #4 { \str_set:Nn #4 { / } } }
14139   { }
14140   \exp_args:No \__file_parse_full_name_split:nNNNTF {#5} . #5 #6
14141   { \str_put_left:Nn #6 { . } }
14142   {
14143     \str_set_eq:NN #5 #6
14144     \str_clear:N #6
14145   }
14146 }
14147 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_parse_full_name_split:nNNNTF #1#2#3#4
14148 {
14149   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__file_tmp:w ##1 ##2 #2 ##3 \q_stop
14150   {
14151     \tl_if_empty:nTF {##3}
14152     {
14153       \str_set:Nn #4 {##2}
14154       \tl_if_empty:nTF {##1}
14155       {
14156         \str_clear:N #3
14157         \use_ii:nn
14158       }
14159       {
14160         \str_set:Nx #3 { \str_tail:n {##1} }
14161         \use_i:nn
14162       }
14163     }
14164     { \__file_tmp:w { ##1 #2 ##2 } ##3 \q_stop }

```

```

14165     }
14166     \__file_tmp:w { } #1 #2 \q_stop
14167 }

```

(End definition for `\file_parse_full_name:nNNN`, `__file_parse_full_name_auxi:w`, and `__file_parse_full_name_split:nNNNTF`. This function is documented on page 165.)

\file_show_list: A function to list all files used to the log, without duplicates. In package mode, if **\file_log_list:** `\@filelist` is still defined, we need to take this list of file names into account (we capture it `\AtBeginDocument` into `\g__file_record_seq`), turning it to a string (this `__file_list_aux:n` does not affect the commas of this comma list).

```

14168 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_show_list: { \__file_list:N \msg_show:nnxxxx }
14169 \cs_new_protected:Npn \file_log_list: { \__file_list:N \msg_log:nnxxxx }
14170 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_list:N #1
14171 {
14172   \seq_clear:N \l__file_tmp_seq
14173   \*package
14174   \clist_if_exist:NT \@filelist
14175   {
14176     \exp_args:NNx \seq_set_from_clist:Nn \l__file_tmp_seq
14177     { \tl_to_str:N \@filelist }
14178   }
14179   \*package
14180   \seq_concat:NNN \l__file_tmp_seq \l__file_tmp_seq \g__file_record_seq
14181   \seq_remove_duplicates:N \l__file_tmp_seq
14182   #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { file-list }
14183   { \seq_map_function:NN \l__file_tmp_seq \__file_list_aux:n }
14184   { } { } { }
14185 }
14186 \cs_new:Npn \__file_list_aux:n #1 { \iow_newline: #1 }

```

(End definition for `\file_show_list:` and others. These functions are documented on page 167.)

When used as a package, there is a need to hold onto the standard file list as well as the new one here. File names recorded in `\@filelist` must be turned to strings before being added to `\g__file_record_seq`.

```

14187 \*package
14188 \cs_if_exist:NT \@filelist
14189 {
14190   \AtBeginDocument
14191   {
14192     \exp_args:NNx \seq_set_from_clist:Nn \l__file_tmp_seq
14193     { \tl_to_str:N \@filelist }
14194     \seq_gconcat:NNN
14195     \g__file_record_seq
14196     \g__file_record_seq
14197     \l__file_tmp_seq
14198   }
14199 }
14200 \*package

```

20.5 GetIdInfo

\GetIdInfo As documented in `expl3.dtx` this function extracts file name etc from an SVN Id line. This used to be how we got version number and so on in all modules, so it had to be defined

```

\__file_id_info_auxi:w
\__file_id_info_auxii:w
\__file_id_info_auxiii:w

```

in `l3bootstrap`. Now it's more convenient to define it after we have set up quite a lot of tools, and `l3file` seems the least unreasonable place for it.

The idea here is to extract out the information needed from a standard SVN Id line, but to avoid a line that would get changed when the file is checked in. Hence the fact that none of the lines here include both a dollar sign and the Id keyword!

```

14201 \cs_new_protected:Npn \GetIdInfo
14202 {
14203   \tl_clear_new:N \ExplFileDescription
14204   \tl_clear_new:N \ExplFileDate
14205   \tl_clear_new:N \ExplFileName
14206   \tl_clear_new:N \ExplFileExtension
14207   \tl_clear_new:N \ExplFileVersion
14208   \group_begin:
14209   \char_set_catcode_space:n { 32 }
14210   \exp_after:wN
14211   \group_end:
14212   \__file_id_info_auxi:w
14213 }

```

A first check for a completely empty SVN field. If that is not the case, there is a second case when a file created using `svn cp` but has not been checked in. That leaves a special marker `-1` version, which has no further data. Dealing correctly with that is the reason for the space in the line to use `__file_id_info_auxii:w`.

```

14214 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_id_info_auxi:w $ #1 $ #2
14215 {
14216   \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileDescription {#2}
14217   \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { Id }
14218   {
14219     \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileDate { 0000/00/00 }
14220     \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileName { [unknown] }
14221     \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileExtension { [unknown~extension] }
14222     \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileVersion {-1}
14223   }
14224   { \__file_id_info_auxii:w #1 ~ \q_stop }
14225 }

```

Here, `#1` is Id, `#2` is the file name, `#3` is the extension, `#4` is the version, `#5` is the check in date and `#6` is the check in time and user, plus some trailing spaces. If `#4` is the marker `-1` value then `#5` and `#6` are empty.

```

14226 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_id_info_auxii:w
14227   #1 ~ #2.#3 ~ #4 ~ #5 ~ #6 \q_stop
14228 {
14229   \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileName {#2}
14230   \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileExtension {#3}
14231   \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileVersion {#4}
14232   \str_if_eq:nnTF {#4} {-1}
14233   { \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileDate { 0000/00/00 } }
14234   { \__file_id_info_auxiii:w #5 - 0 - 0 - \q_stop }
14235 }

```

Convert an SVN-style date into a L^AT_EX-style one.

```

14236 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__file_id_info_auxiii:w #1 - #2 - #3 - #4 \q_stop
14237 { \tl_set:Nn \ExplFileDate { #1/#2/#3 } }

```

(End definition for `\GetIdInfo` and others. This function is documented on page 7.)

20.6 Messages

```

14238 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { file-not-found }
14239 { File~'#1'~not-found. }
14240 {
14241     The-requested-file-could-not-be-found-in-the-current-directory,~
14242     in-the-TeX-search-path-or-in-the-LaTeX-search-path.
14243 }
14244 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { file-list }
14245 {
14246     >~File~List~<
14247     #1 \\
14248     .....
14249 }
14250 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { input-streams-exhausted }
14251 { Input-streams-exhausted }
14252 {
14253     TeX-can-only-open-up-to-16-input-streams-at-one-time.\\
14254     All-16-are-currently-in-use,~and-something-wanted-to-open-
14255     another-one.
14256 }
14257 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { output-streams-exhausted }
14258 { Output-streams-exhausted }
14259 {
14260     TeX-can-only-open-up-to-16-output-streams-at-one-time.\\
14261     All-16-are-currently-in-use,~and-something-wanted-to-open-
14262     another-one.
14263 }
14264 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unbalanced-quote-in-filename }
14265 { Unbalanced-quotes-in-file-name~'#1'. }
14266 {
14267     File-names-must-contain-balanced-numbers-of-quotes~("(").
14268 }
14269 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { iow-indent }
14270 { Only~#1 (arg-1)~allows~#2 }
14271 {
14272     The-command~#2 can-only-be-used-in-messages~
14273     which-will-be-wrapped-using~#1.
14274     \tl_if_empty:nF {#3} { ~ It-was-called-with-argument~'#3'. }
14275 }

```

20.7 Functions delayed from earlier modules

<@@=sys>

\c_sys_platform_str Detecting the platform on LuaTeX is easy: for other engines, we use the fact that the two common cases have special null files. It is possible to probe further (see package `platform`), but that requires shell escape and seems unlikely to be useful. This is set up here as it requires file searching.

```

14276 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
14277 {
14278     \str_const:Nx \c_sys_platform_str
14279     { \tex_directlua:D { tex.print(os.type) } }
14280 }
14281 {

```

```

14282 \file_if_exist:nTF { nul: }
14283 {
14284     \file_if_exist:nF { /dev/null }
14285     { \str_const:Nn \c_sys_platform_str { windows } }
14286 }
14287 {
14288     \file_if_exist:nT { /dev/null }
14289     { \str_const:Nn \c_sys_platform_str { unix } }
14290 }
14291 }
14292 \cs_if_exist:NF \c_sys_platform_str
14293 { \str_const:Nn \c_sys_platform_str { unknown } }

```

(End definition for `\c_sys_platform_str`. This variable is documented on page 115.)

```

\sys_if_platform_unix_p: We can now set up the tests.
\sys_if_platform_unix:TF 14294 \clist_map_inline:nn { unix , windows }
\sys_if_platform_windows_p: 14295 {
\sys_if_platform_windows:TF 14296     \__file_const:nn { sys_if_platform_ #1 }
14297     { \str_if_eq_p:Vn \c_sys_platform_str { #1 } }
14298 }

```

(End definition for `\sys_if_platform_unix:TF` and `\sys_if_platform_windows:TF`. These functions are documented on page 115.)

```

14299 </initex | package>

```

21 l3skip implementation

```

14300 <*initex | package>
14301 <@@=dim>

```

21.1 Length primitives renamed

```

\if_dim:w Primitives renamed.
\__dim_eval:w 14302 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_dim:w \tex_ifdim:D
\__dim_eval_end: 14303 \cs_new_eq:NN \__dim_eval:w \tex_dimexpr:D
14304 \cs_new_eq:NN \__dim_eval_end: \tex_relax:D

```

(End definition for `\if_dim:w`, `__dim_eval:w`, and `__dim_eval_end:`. This function is documented on page 182.)

21.2 Creating and initialising dim variables

```

\dim_new:N Allocating <dim> registers ...
\dim_new:c 14305 <*package>
14306 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_new:N #1
14307 {
14308     \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
14309     \cs:w newdimen \cs_end: #1
14310 }
14311 </package>
14312 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\dim_new:N`. This function is documented on page 168.)

\dim_const:Nn Contrarily to integer constants, we cannot avoid using a register, even for constants. We cannot use **\dim_gset:Nn** because debugging code would complain that the constant is not a global variable. Since **\dim_const:Nn** does not need to be fast, use **\dim_eval:n** to avoid needing a debugging patch that wraps the expression in checking code.

```

14313 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_const:Nn #1#2
14314 {
14315   \dim_new:N #1
14316   \tex_global:D #1 ~ \dim_eval:n {#2} \scan_stop:
14317 }
14318 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_const:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for **\dim_const:Nn**. This function is documented on page 168.)

\dim_zero:N Reset the register to zero. Using **\c_zero_skip** deals with the case where the variable passed is incorrectly a skip (for example a L^AT_EX 2_ε length).

```

14319 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_zero:N #1 { #1 \c_zero_skip }
14320 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gzero:N #1
14321 { \tex_global:D #1 \c_zero_skip }
14322 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_zero:N { c }
14323 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for **\dim_zero:N** and **\dim_gzero:N**. These functions are documented on page 168.)

\dim_zero_new:N Create a register if needed, otherwise clear it.

```

14324 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_zero_new:N #1
14325 { \dim_if_exist:NTF #1 { \dim_zero:N #1 } { \dim_new:N #1 } }
14326 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gzero_new:N #1
14327 { \dim_if_exist:NTF #1 { \dim_gzero:N #1 } { \dim_new:N #1 } }
14328 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_zero_new:N { c }
14329 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gzero_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for **\dim_zero_new:N** and **\dim_gzero_new:N**. These functions are documented on page 168.)

\dim_if_exist_p:N Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.

```

14330 \prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn \dim_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
14331 { TF , T , F , p }
14332 \prg_new_eq_conditional:Nnn \dim_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
14333 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for **\dim_if_exist:NTF**. This function is documented on page 168.)

21.3 Setting dim variables

\dim_set:Nn Setting dimensions is easy enough but when debugging we want both to check that the variable is correctly local/global and to wrap the expression in some code. The **\scan_stop:** deals with the case where the variable passed is a skip (for example a L^AT_EX 2_ε length).

```

14334 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_set:Nn #1#2
14335 { #1 ~ \__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop: }
14336 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gset:Nn #1#2
14337 { \tex_global:D #1 ~ \__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop: }
14338 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_set:Nn { c }
14339 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gset:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\dim_set:Nn` and `\dim_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 169.)

```

\dim_set_eq:NN All straightforward, with a \scan_stop: to deal with the case where #1 is (incorrectly)
\dim_set_eq:cN a skip.
\dim_set_eq:Nc 14340 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_set_eq:NN #1#2
\dim_set_eq:cc 14341 { #1 = #2 \scan_stop: }
\dim_gset_eq:NN 14342 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\dim_gset_eq:cN 14343 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gset_eq:NN #1#2
\dim_gset_eq:Nc 14344 { \tex_global:D #1 = #2 \scan_stop: }
\dim_gset_eq:cc 14345 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }

```

(End definition for `\dim_set_eq:NN` and `\dim_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 169.)

```

\dim_add:Nn Using by here deals with the (incorrect) case \dimen123. Using \scan_stop: deals with
\dim_add:cN skip variables. Since debugging checks that the variable is correctly local/global, the
\dim_gadd:Nn global versions cannot be defined as \tex_global:D followed by the local versions. The
\dim_gadd:cN debugging code is inserted by \__dim_tmp:w.
\dim_sub:Nn 14346 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_add:Nn #1#2
\dim_sub:cN 14347 { \tex_advance:D #1 by \__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop: }
\dim_gsub:Nn 14348 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gadd:Nn #1#2
\dim_gsub:cN 14349 {
14350 \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by
14351 \__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop:
14352 }
14353 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_add:Nn { c }
14354 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gadd:Nn { c }
14355 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_sub:Nn #1#2
14356 { \tex_advance:D #1 by - \__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop: }
14357 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_gsub:Nn #1#2
14358 {
14359 \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by
14360 -\__dim_eval:w #2 \__dim_eval_end: \scan_stop:
14361 }
14362 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_sub:Nn { c }
14363 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_gsub:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\dim_add:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 169.)

21.4 Utilities for dimension calculations

```

\dim_abs:n Functions for min, max, and absolute value with only one evaluation. The absolute value
\__dim_abs:N is evaluated by removing a leading - if present.
\dim_max:nn 14364 \cs_new:Npn \dim_abs:n #1
\dim_min:nn 14365 {
\__dim_maxmin:wwN 14366 \exp_after:wN \__dim_abs:N
14367 \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #1 \__dim_eval_end:
14368 }
14369 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_abs:N #1
14370 { \if_meaning:w - #1 \else: \exp_after:wN #1 \fi: }
14371 \cs_new:Npn \dim_max:nn #1#2
14372 {
14373 \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w \exp_after:wN \__dim_maxmin:wwN
14374 \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;

```

```

14375     \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #2 ;
14376     >
14377     \__dim_eval_end:
14378   }
14379 \cs_new:Npn \dim_min:nn #1#2
14380 {
14381   \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w \exp_after:wN \__dim_maxmin:wwN
14382   \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
14383   \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #2 ;
14384   <
14385   \__dim_eval_end:
14386 }
14387 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_maxmin:wwN #1 ; #2 ; #3
14388 {
14389   \if_dim:w #1 #3 #2 ~
14390     #1
14391   \else:
14392     #2
14393   \fi:
14394 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_abs:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 169.)

`\dim_ratio:nn` With dimension expressions, something like `10 pt * (5 pt / 10 pt)` does not work. **`__dim_ratio:n`** Instead, the ratio part needs to be converted to an integer expression. Using `\int_value:w` forces everything into `sp`, avoiding any decimal parts.

```

14395 \cs_new:Npn \dim_ratio:nn #1#2
14396 { \__dim_ratio:n {#1} / \__dim_ratio:n {#2} }
14397 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_ratio:n #1
14398 { \int_value:w \__dim_eval:w (#1) \__dim_eval_end: }

```

(End definition for `\dim_ratio:nn` and `__dim_ratio:n`. This function is documented on page 170.)

21.5 Dimension expression conditionals

`\dim_compare_p:nNn` Simple comparison.

`\dim_compare:nNnTF`

```

14399 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \dim_compare:nNn #1#2#3 { p , T , F , TF }
14400 {
14401   \if_dim:w \__dim_eval:w #1 #2 \__dim_eval:w #3 \__dim_eval_end:
14402     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
14403 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_compare:nNnTF`. This function is documented on page 170.)

`\dim_compare_p:n` This code is adapted from the `\int_compare:nTF` function. First make sure that there is at least one relation operator, by evaluating a dimension expression with a trailing `__dim_compare_error:`. Just like for integers, the looping auxiliary `__dim_compare:wNN` closes a primitive conditional and opens a new one. It is actually easier to grab a dimension operand than an integer one, because once evaluated, dimensions all end with `pt` (with category other). Thus we do not need specific auxiliaries for the three “simple” relations `<`, `=`, and `>`.

`\dim_compare:nTF`

```

\__dim_compare:w
\__dim_compare:wNN
\__dim_compare:=:w
\__dim_compare_!:w
\__dim_compare<:w
\__dim_compare>:w
\__dim_compare_error:
14404 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \dim_compare:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
14405 {
14406   \exp_after:wN \__dim_compare:w

```

```

14407 \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #1 \__dim_compare_error:
14408 }
14409 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_compare:w #1 \__dim_compare_error:
14410 {
14411 \exp_after:wN \if_false: \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
14412 \__dim_compare:wNN #1 ? { = \__dim_compare_end:w \else: } \q_stop
14413 }
14414 \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
14415 { \cs_new:Npn \__dim_compare:wNN #1 } { \tl_to_str:n {pt} #2#3 }
14416 {
14417 \if_meaning:w = #3
14418 \use:c { __dim_compare_#2:w }
14419 \fi:
14420 #1 pt \exp_stop_f:
14421 \prg_return_false:
14422 \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
14423 \fi:
14424 \reverse_if:N \if_dim:w #1 pt #2
14425 \exp_after:wN \__dim_compare:wNN
14426 \dim_use:N \__dim_eval:w #3
14427 }
14428 \cs_new:cpn { __dim_compare_! :w }
14429 #1 \reverse_if:N #2 ! #3 = { #1 #2 = #3 }
14430 \cs_new:cpn { __dim_compare_ = :w }
14431 #1 \__dim_eval:w = { #1 \__dim_eval:w }
14432 \cs_new:cpn { __dim_compare_ < :w }
14433 #1 \reverse_if:N #2 < #3 = { #1 #2 > #3 }
14434 \cs_new:cpn { __dim_compare_ > :w }
14435 #1 \reverse_if:N #2 > #3 = { #1 #2 < #3 }
14436 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_compare_end:w #1 \prg_return_false: #2 \q_stop
14437 { #1 \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi: }
14438 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__dim_compare_error:
14439 {
14440 \if_int_compare:w \c_zero_int \c_zero_int \fi:
14441 =
14442 \__dim_compare_error:
14443 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_compare:nnTF` and others. This function is documented on page 171.)

<code>\dim_case:nn</code> <code>\dim_case:nnTF</code> <code>__dim_case:nnTF</code> <code>__dim_case:nw</code> <code>__dim_case_end:nw</code>	<p>For dimension cases, the first task to fully expand the check condition. The over all idea is then much the same as for <code>\str_case:nn(TF)</code> as described in l3basics.</p> <pre> 14444 \cs_new:Npn \dim_case:nnTF #1 14445 { 14446 \exp:w 14447 \exp_args:Nf __dim_case:nnTF { \dim_eval:n {#1} } 14448 } 14449 \cs_new:Npn \dim_case:nnT #1#2#3 14450 { 14451 \exp:w 14452 \exp_args:Nf __dim_case:nnTF { \dim_eval:n {#1} } {#2} {#3} { } 14453 } 14454 \cs_new:Npn \dim_case:nnF #1#2 14455 { </pre>
---	---

```

14456     \exp:w
14457     \exp_args:Nf \__dim_case:nnTF { \dim_eval:n {#1} } {#2} { }
14458   }
14459   \cs_new:Npn \dim_case:nn #1#2
14460   {
14461     \exp:w
14462     \exp_args:Nf \__dim_case:nnTF { \dim_eval:n {#1} } {#2} { } { }
14463   }
14464   \cs_new:Npn \__dim_case:nnTF #1#2#3#4
14465   { \__dim_case:nw {#1} #2 {#1} { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop }
14466   \cs_new:Npn \__dim_case:nw #1#2#3
14467   {
14468     \dim_compare:nNnTF {#1} = {#2}
14469     { \__dim_case_end:nw {#3} }
14470     { \__dim_case:nw {#1} }
14471   }
14472   \cs_new:Npn \__dim_case_end:nw #1#2#3 \q_mark #4#5 \q_stop
14473   { \exp_end: #1 #4 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_case:nnTF` and others. This function is documented on page 172.)

21.6 Dimension expression loops

`\dim_while_do:nn` `while_do` and `do_while` functions for dimensions. Same as for the `int` type only the names have changed.

```

\dim_while_do:nn
\dim_until_do:nn
\dim_do_while:nn
\dim_do_until:nn
14474 \cs_new:Npn \dim_while_do:nn #1#2
14475 {
14476   \dim_compare:nT {#1}
14477   {
14478     #2
14479     \dim_while_do:nn {#1} {#2}
14480   }
14481 }
14482 \cs_new:Npn \dim_until_do:nn #1#2
14483 {
14484   \dim_compare:nF {#1}
14485   {
14486     #2
14487     \dim_until_do:nn {#1} {#2}
14488   }
14489 }
14490 \cs_new:Npn \dim_do_while:nn #1#2
14491 {
14492   #2
14493   \dim_compare:nT {#1}
14494   { \dim_do_while:nn {#1} {#2} }
14495 }
14496 \cs_new:Npn \dim_do_until:nn #1#2
14497 {
14498   #2
14499   \dim_compare:nF {#1}
14500   { \dim_do_until:nn {#1} {#2} }
14501 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_while_do:nN` and others. These functions are documented on page 173.)

`\dim_while_do:nNnn` `while_do` and `do_while` functions for dimensions. Same as for the `int` type only the names have changed.

```

14502 \cs_new:Npn \dim_while_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
14503 {
14504   \dim_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}
14505   {
14506     #4
14507     \dim_while_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
14508   }
14509 }
14510 \cs_new:Npn \dim_until_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
14511 {
14512   \dim_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
14513   {
14514     #4
14515     \dim_until_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
14516   }
14517 }
14518 \cs_new:Npn \dim_do_while:nNnn #1#2#3#4
14519 {
14520   #4
14521   \dim_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}
14522   { \dim_do_while:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
14523 }
14524 \cs_new:Npn \dim_do_until:nNnn #1#2#3#4
14525 {
14526   #4
14527   \dim_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
14528   { \dim_do_until:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
14529 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_while_do:nNnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 173.)

21.7 Dimension step functions

`\dim_step_function:nnnN` Before all else, evaluate the initial value, step, and final value. Repeating a function by steps first needs a check on the direction of the steps. After that, do the function for the start value then step and loop around. It would be more symmetrical to test for a step size of zero before checking the sign, but we optimize for the most frequent case (positive step).

```

\__dim_step:wwwN
\__dim_step:NnnnN
14530 \cs_new:Npn \dim_step_function:nnnN #1#2#3
14531 {
14532   \exp_after:wN \__dim_step:wwwN
14533   \tex_the:D \__dim_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
14534   \tex_the:D \__dim_eval:w #2 \exp_after:wN ;
14535   \tex_the:D \__dim_eval:w #3 ;
14536 }
14537 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_step:wwwN #1; #2; #3; #4
14538 {
14539   \dim_compare:nNnTF {#2} > \c_zero_dim
14540   { \__dim_step:NnnnN > }

```

```

14541     {
14542         \dim_compare:nNnTF {#2} = \c_zero_dim
14543         {
14544             \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { zero-step } {#4}
14545             \use_none:nnnn
14546         }
14547         { \__dim_step:NnnnN < }
14548     }
14549     {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
14550 }
14551 \cs_new:Npn \__dim_step:NnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
14552 {
14553     \dim_compare:nNf {#2} #1 {#4}
14554     {
14555         #5 {#2}
14556         \exp_args:NNf \__dim_step:NnnnN
14557         #1 { \dim_eval:n { #2 + #3 } } {#3} {#4} #5
14558     }
14559 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_step_function:nnnN`, `__dim_step:wwwN`, and `__dim_step:NnnnN`. This function is documented on page 173.)

`\dim_step_inline:nnnn`
`\dim_step_variable:nnnNn`
`__dim_step:NNnnnn`

The approach here is to build a function, with a global integer required to make the nesting safe (as seen in other in line functions), and map that function using `\dim_step_function:nnnN`. We put a `\prg_break_point:Nn` so that `map_break` functions from other modules correctly decrement `\g__kernel_prg_map_int` before looking for their own break point. The first argument is `\scan_stop:`, so that no breaking function recognizes this break point as its own.

```

14560 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_step_inline:nnnn
14561 {
14562     \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
14563     \exp_args:NNc \__dim_step:NNnnnn
14564     \cs_gset_protected:Npn
14565     { __dim_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
14566 }
14567 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_step_variable:nnnNn #1#2#3#4#5
14568 {
14569     \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
14570     \exp_args:NNc \__dim_step:NNnnnn
14571     \cs_gset_protected:Npx
14572     { __dim_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
14573     {#1}{#2}{#3}
14574     {
14575         \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N #4 {##1}
14576         \exp_not:n {#5}
14577     }
14578 }
14579 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__dim_step:NNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
14580 {
14581     #1 #2 ##1 {#6}
14582     \dim_step_function:nnnN {#3} {#4} {#5} #2
14583     \prg_break_point:Nn \scan_stop: { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
14584 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_step_inline:nnnn`, `\dim_step_variable:nnnNm`, and `_dim_step:NNnnnn`. These functions are documented on page 173.)

21.8 Using dim expressions and variables

`\dim_eval:n` Evaluating a dimension expression expandably.

```
14585 \cs_new:Npn \dim_eval:n #1
14586 { \dim_use:N \_dim_eval:w #1 \_dim_eval_end: }
```

(End definition for `\dim_eval:n`. This function is documented on page 174.)

`\dim_sign:n` See `\dim_abs:n`. Contrarily to `\int_sign:n` the case of a zero dimension cannot be distinguished from a positive dimension by looking only at the first character, since `0.2pt` and `0pt` start the same way. We need explicit comparisons. We start by distinguishing the most common case of a positive dimension.

```
14587 \cs_new:Npn \dim_sign:n #1
14588 {
14589   \int_value:w \exp_after:wN \_dim_sign:Nw
14590   \dim_use:N \_dim_eval:w #1 \_dim_eval_end: ;
14591   \exp_stop_f:
14592 }
14593 \cs_new:Npn \_dim_sign:Nw #1#2 ;
14594 {
14595   \if_dim:w #1#2 > \c_zero_dim
14596     1
14597   \else:
14598     \if_meaning:w - #1
14599       -1
14600     \else:
14601       0
14602     \fi:
14603   \fi:
14604 }
```

(End definition for `\dim_sign:n` and `_dim_sign:Nw`. This function is documented on page 174.)

`\dim_use:N` Accessing a $\langle dim \rangle$.

`\dim_use:c`

```
14605 \cs_new_eq:NN \dim_use:N \tex_the:D
```

We hand-code this for some speed gain:

```
14606 %\cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_use:N { c }
14607 \cs_new:Npn \dim_use:c #1 { \tex_the:D \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }
```

(End definition for `\dim_use:N`. This function is documented on page 174.)

`\dim_to_decimal:n` A function which comes up often enough to deserve a place in the kernel. Evaluate the dimension expression `#1` then remove the trailing `pt`. When debugging is enabled, the argument is put in parentheses as this prevents the dimension expression from terminating early and leaving extra tokens lying around. This is used a lot by low-level manipulations.

```
14608 \cs_new:Npn \dim_to_decimal:n #1
14609 {
14610   \exp_after:wN
14611   \_dim_to_decimal:w \dim_use:N \_dim_eval:w #1 \_dim_eval_end:
14612 }
```

```

14613 \use:x
14614 {
14615   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:N \_dim_to_decimal:w
14616     ##1 . ##2 \tl_to_str:n { pt }
14617 }
14618 {
14619   \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > { 0 }
14620     { #1 . #2 }
14621     { #1 }
14622 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_to_decimal:n` and `_dim_to_decimal:w`. This function is documented on page 174.)

`\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n` Conversion to big points is done using a scaling inside `_dim_eval:w` as ε -TEX does that using 64-bit precision. Here, 800/803 is the integer fraction for 72/72.27. This is a common case so is hand-coded for accuracy (and speed).

```

14623 \cs_new:Npn \dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n #1
14624 { \dim_to_decimal:n { ( #1 ) * 800 / 803 } }

```

(End definition for `\dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n`. This function is documented on page 175.)

`\dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n` Another hard-coded conversion: this one is necessary to avoid things going off-scale.

```

14625 \cs_new:Npn \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n #1
14626 { \int_value:w \_dim_eval:w #1 \_dim_eval_end: }

```

(End definition for `\dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n`. This function is documented on page 175.)

`\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn` An analogue of `\dim_ratio:nn` that produces a decimal number as its result, rather than a rational fraction for use within dimension expressions.

```

14627 \cs_new:Npn \dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn #1#2
14628 {
14629   \dim_to_decimal:n
14630   {
14631     1pt *
14632     \dim_ratio:nn {#1} {#2}
14633   }
14634 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn`. This function is documented on page 175.)

`\dim_to_fp:n` Defined in `l3fp-convert`, documented here.

(End definition for `\dim_to_fp:n`. This function is documented on page 175.)

21.9 Viewing dim variables

`\dim_show:N` Diagnostics.

```

\dim_show:c 14635 \cs_new_eq:NN \dim_show:N \_kernel_register_show:N
14636 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \dim_show:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\dim_show:N`. This function is documented on page 175.)

\dim_show:n Diagnostics. We don't use the \TeX primitive `\showthe` to show dimension expressions: this gives a more unified output.

```
14637 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_show:n
14638 { \msg_show_eval:Nn \dim_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\dim_show:n`. This function is documented on page 176.)

\dim_log:N Diagnostics. Redirect output of `\dim_show:n` to the log.

```
\dim_log:c 14639 \cs_new_eq:NN \dim_log:N \__kernel_register_log:N
\dim_log:n 14640 \cs_new_eq:NN \dim_log:c \__kernel_register_log:c
14641 \cs_new_protected:Npn \dim_log:n
14642 { \msg_log_eval:Nn \dim_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\dim_log:N` and `\dim_log:n`. These functions are documented on page 176.)

21.10 Constant dimensions

\c_zero_dim Constant dimensions.

```
\c_max_dim 14643 \dim_const:Nn \c_zero_dim { 0 pt }
14644 \dim_const:Nn \c_max_dim { 16383.99999 pt }
```

(End definition for `\c_zero_dim` and `\c_max_dim`. These variables are documented on page 176.)

21.11 Scratch dimensions

\l_tmpa_dim We provide two local and two global scratch registers, maybe we need more or less.

```
\l_tmpb_dim 14645 \dim_new:N \l_tmpa_dim
\g_tmpa_dim 14646 \dim_new:N \l_tmpb_dim
\g_tmpb_dim 14647 \dim_new:N \g_tmpa_dim
14648 \dim_new:N \g_tmpb_dim
```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_dim` and others. These variables are documented on page 176.)

21.12 Creating and initialising skip variables

```
14649 \<@@=skip>
```

\skip_new:N Allocation of a new internal registers.

```
\skip_new:c 14650 \<package>
14651 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_new:N #1
14652 {
14653   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
14654   \cs:w newskip \cs_end: #1
14655 }
14656 \</package>
14657 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_new:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\skip_new:N`. This function is documented on page 176.)

\skip_const:Nn Contrarily to integer constants, we cannot avoid using a register, even for constants. See **\dim_const:Nn** for why we cannot use **\skip_gset:Nn**.

```

14658 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_const:Nn #1#2
14659 {
14660   \skip_new:N #1
14661   \tex_global:D #1 ~ \skip_eval:n {#2} \scan_stop:
14662 }
14663 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_const:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for **\skip_const:Nn**. This function is documented on page 177.)

\skip_zero:N Reset the register to zero.

```

\skip_zero:c 14664 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_zero:N #1 { #1 \c_zero_skip }
\skip_gzero:N 14665 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gzero:N #1 { \tex_global:D #1 \c_zero_skip }
\skip_gzero:c 14666 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_zero:N { c }
14667 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for **\skip_zero:N** and **\skip_gzero:N**. These functions are documented on page 177.)

\skip_zero_new:N Create a register if needed, otherwise clear it.

```

\skip_zero_new:c 14668 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_zero_new:N #1
\skip_gzero_new:N 14669 { \skip_if_exist:NTF #1 { \skip_zero:N #1 } { \skip_new:N #1 } }
\skip_gzero_new:c 14670 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gzero_new:N #1
14671 { \skip_if_exist:NTF #1 { \skip_gzero:N #1 } { \skip_new:N #1 } }
14672 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_zero_new:N { c }
14673 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gzero_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for **\skip_zero_new:N** and **\skip_gzero_new:N**. These functions are documented on page 177.)

\skip_if_exist_p:N Copies of the **cs** functions defined in **l3basics**.

```

\skip_if_exist_p:c 14674 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \skip_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\skip_if_exist:NTF 14675 { TF , T , F , p }
\skip_if_exist:cTF 14676 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \skip_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
14677 { TF , T , F , p }

```

(End definition for **\skip_if_exist:NTF**. This function is documented on page 177.)

21.13 Setting skip variables

\skip_set:Nn Much the same as for dimensions.

```

\skip_set:cn 14678 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_set:Nn #1#2
\skip_gset:Nn 14679 { #1 ~ \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\skip_gset:cn 14680 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gset:Nn #1#2
14681 { \tex_global:D #1 ~ \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14682 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_set:Nn { c }
14683 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gset:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for **\skip_set:Nn** and **\skip_gset:Nn**. These functions are documented on page 177.)

\skip_set_eq:NN All straightforward.

```

\skip_set_eq:cn 14684 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_set_eq:NN #1#2 { #1 = #2 }
\skip_set_eq:Nc 14685 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\skip_set_eq:cc 14686 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gset_eq:NN #1#2 { \tex_global:D #1 = #2 }
\skip_gset_eq:cn 14687 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\skip_gset_eq:Nc
\skip_gset_eq:cc

```

(End definition for `\skip_set_eq:Nn` and `\skip_gset_eq:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 177.)

```

\skip_add:Nn Using by here deals with the (incorrect) case \skip123.
\skip_add:cn 14688 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_add:Nn #1#2
\skip_gadd:Nn 14689 { \tex_advance:D #1 by \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\skip_gadd:cn 14690 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gadd:Nn #1#2
\skip_sub:Nn 14691 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\skip_sub:cn 14692 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_add:Nn { c }
\skip_gsub:Nn 14693 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gadd:Nn { c }
\skip_gsub:cn 14694 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_sub:Nn #1#2
14695 { \tex_advance:D #1 by - \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14696 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_gsub:Nn #1#2
14697 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by - \tex_glueexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14698 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_sub:Nn { c }
14699 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_gsub:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\skip_add:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 177.)

21.14 Skip expression conditionals

`\skip_if_eq_p:nn` Comparing skips means doing two expansions to make strings, and then testing them.
`\skip_if_eq:nnTF` As a result, only equality is tested.

```

14700 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \skip_if_eq:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
14701 {
14702   \str_if_eq:eeTF { \skip_eval:n { #1 } } { \skip_eval:n { #2 } }
14703   { \prg_return_true: }
14704   { \prg_return_false: }
14705 }

```

(End definition for `\skip_if_eq:nnTF`. This function is documented on page 178.)

`\skip_if_finite_p:n` With ε -TeX, we have an easy access to the order of infinities of the stretch and shrink components of a skip. However, to access both, we either need to evaluate the expression twice, or evaluate it, then call an auxiliary to extract both pieces of information from the result. Since we are going to need an auxiliary anyways, it is quicker to make it search for the string `fil` which characterizes infinite glue.
`\skip_if_finite:nTF`
`__skip_if_finite:wwNw`

```

14706 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__skip_tmp:w #1
14707 {
14708   \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \skip_if_finite:n ##1 { p , T , F , TF }
14709   {
14710     \exp_after:wN \__skip_if_finite:wwNw
14711     \skip_use:N \tex_glueexpr:D ##1 ; \prg_return_false:
14712     #1 ; \prg_return_true: \q_stop
14713   }
14714   \cs_new:Npn \__skip_if_finite:wwNw ##1 #1 ##2 ; ##3 ##4 \q_stop {##3}
14715 }
14716 \exp_args:No \__skip_tmp:w { \tl_to_str:n { fil } }

```

(End definition for `\skip_if_finite:nTF` and `__skip_if_finite:wwNw`. This function is documented on page 178.)

21.15 Using skip expressions and variables

`\skip_eval:n` Evaluating a skip expression expandably.

```
14717 \cs_new:Npn \skip_eval:n #1
14718 { \skip_use:N \tex_glueexpr:D #1 \scan_stop: }
```

(End definition for `\skip_eval:n`. This function is documented on page 178.)

`\skip_use:N` Accessing a `\skip`.

```
\skip_use:c
14719 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_use:N \tex_the:D
14720 %\cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_use:N { c }
14721 \cs_new:Npn \skip_use:c #1 { \tex_the:D \cs:w #1 \cs_end: }
```

(End definition for `\skip_use:N`. This function is documented on page 178.)

21.16 Inserting skips into the output

`\skip_horizontal:N` Inserting skips.

```
\skip_horizontal:c
\skip_horizontal:n
\skip_vertical:N
\skip_vertical:c
\skip_vertical:n
14722 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_horizontal:N \tex_hskip:D
14723 \cs_new:Npn \skip_horizontal:n #1
14724 { \skip_horizontal:N \tex_glueexpr:D #1 \scan_stop: }
14725 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_vertical:N \tex_vskip:D
14726 \cs_new:Npn \skip_vertical:n #1
14727 { \skip_vertical:N \tex_glueexpr:D #1 \scan_stop: }
14728 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_horizontal:N { c }
14729 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_vertical:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\skip_horizontal:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 179.)

21.17 Viewing skip variables

`\skip_show:N` Diagnostics.

```
\skip_show:c
14730 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_show:N \__kernel_register_show:N
14731 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \skip_show:N { c }
```

(End definition for `\skip_show:N`. This function is documented on page 178.)

`\skip_show:n` Diagnostics. We don't use the TeX primitive `\showthe` to show skip expressions: this gives a more unified output.

```
14732 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_show:n
14733 { \msg_show_eval:Nn \skip_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\skip_show:n`. This function is documented on page 178.)

`\skip_log:N` Diagnostics. Redirect output of `\skip_show:n` to the log.

```
\skip_log:c
\skip_log:n
14734 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_log:N \__kernel_register_log:N
14735 \cs_new_eq:NN \skip_log:c \__kernel_register_log:c
14736 \cs_new_protected:Npn \skip_log:n
14737 { \msg_log_eval:Nn \skip_eval:n }
```

(End definition for `\skip_log:N` and `\skip_log:n`. These functions are documented on page 179.)

21.18 Constant skips

`\c_zero_skip` Skips with no rubber component are just dimensions but need to terminate correctly.

`\c_max_skip` 14738 `\skip_const:Nn \c_zero_skip { \c_zero_dim }`
 14739 `\skip_const:Nn \c_max_skip { \c_max_dim }`

(End definition for `\c_zero_skip` and `\c_max_skip`. These functions are documented on page 179.)

21.19 Scratch skips

`\l_tmpa_skip` We provide two local and two global scratch registers, maybe we need more or less.

`\l_tmpb_skip` 14740 `\skip_new:N \l_tmpa_skip`
`\g_tmpa_skip` 14741 `\skip_new:N \l_tmpb_skip`
`\g_tmpb_skip` 14742 `\skip_new:N \g_tmpa_skip`
 14743 `\skip_new:N \g_tmpb_skip`

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_skip` and others. These variables are documented on page 179.)

21.20 Creating and initialising muskip variables

`\muskip_new:N` And then we add muskips.

`\muskip_new:c` 14744 `{*package}`
 14745 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_new:N #1`
 14746 `{`
 14747 `__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1`
 14748 `\cs:w newmuskip \cs_end: #1`
 14749 `}`
 14750 `{/package}`
 14751 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_new:N { c }`

(End definition for `\muskip_new:N`. This function is documented on page 180.)

`\muskip_const:Nn` See `\skip_const:Nn`.

`\muskip_const:cn` 14752 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_const:Nn #1#2`
 14753 `{`
 14754 `\muskip_new:N #1`
 14755 `\tex_global:D #1 ~ \muskip_eval:n {#2} \scan_stop:`
 14756 `}`
 14757 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_const:Nn { c }`

(End definition for `\muskip_const:Nn`. This function is documented on page 180.)

`\muskip_zero:N` Reset the register to zero.

`\muskip_zero:c` 14758 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_zero:N #1`
`\muskip_gzero:N` 14759 `{ #1 \c_zero_muskip }`
`\muskip_gzero:c` 14760 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gzero:N #1`
 14761 `{ \tex_global:D #1 \c_zero_muskip }`
 14762 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_zero:N { c }`
 14763 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gzero:N { c }`

(End definition for `\muskip_zero:N` and `\muskip_gzero:N`. These functions are documented on page 180.)

`\muskip_zero_new:N` Create a register if needed, otherwise clear it.

```

\muskip_zero_new:c 14764 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_zero_new:N #1
\muskip_gzero_new:N 14765 { \muskip_if_exist:NTF #1 { \muskip_zero:N #1 } { \muskip_new:N #1 } }
\muskip_gzero_new:c 14766 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gzero_new:N #1
14767 { \muskip_if_exist:NTF #1 { \muskip_gzero:N #1 } { \muskip_new:N #1 } }
14768 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_zero_new:N { c }
14769 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gzero_new:N { c }

(End definition for \muskip_zero_new:N and \muskip_gzero_new:N. These functions are documented on
page 180.)

```

`\muskip_if_exist_p:N` Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.

```

\muskip_if_exist_p:c 14770 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \muskip_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\muskip_if_exist:NTF 14771 { TF , T , F , p }
\muskip_if_exist:cTF 14772 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \muskip_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
14773 { TF , T , F , p }

(End definition for \muskip_if_exist:NTF. This function is documented on page 180.)

```

21.21 Setting muskip variables

`\muskip_set:Nn` This should be pretty familiar.

```

\muskip_set:cn 14774 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_set:Nn #1#2
\muskip_gset:Nn 14775 { #1 ~ \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\muskip_gset:cn 14776 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gset:Nn #1#2
14777 { \tex_global:D #1 ~ \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14778 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_set:Nn { c }
14779 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gset:Nn { c }

(End definition for \muskip_set:Nn and \muskip_gset:Nn. These functions are documented on page
181.)

```

`\muskip_set_eq:NN` All straightforward.

```

\muskip_set_eq:cN 14780 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_set_eq:NN #1#2 { #1 = #2 }
\muskip_set_eq:Nc 14781 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\muskip_set_eq:cc 14782 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gset_eq:NN #1#2 { \tex_global:D #1 = #2 }
\muskip_gset_eq:NN 14783 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
\muskip_gset_eq:cN
\muskip_gset_eq:Nc
\muskip_gset_eq:cc

(End definition for \muskip_set_eq:NN and \muskip_gset_eq:NN. These functions are documented on
page 181.)

```

`\muskip_add:Nn` Using by here deals with the (incorrect) case `\muskip123`.

```

\muskip_add:cn 14784 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_add:Nn #1#2
\muskip_gadd:Nn 14785 { \tex_advance:D #1 by \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\muskip_gadd:cn 14786 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gadd:Nn #1#2
\muskip_sub:Nn 14787 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
\muskip_sub:cn 14788 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_add:Nn { c }
\muskip_gsub:Nn 14789 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gadd:Nn { c }
\muskip_gsub:cn 14790 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_sub:Nn #1#2
14791 { \tex_advance:D #1 by - \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14792 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_gsub:Nn #1#2
14793 { \tex_global:D \tex_advance:D #1 by - \tex_muexpr:D #2 \scan_stop: }
14794 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_sub:Nn { c }
14795 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_gsub:Nn { c }

(End definition for \muskip_add:Nn and others. These functions are documented on page 180.)

```

21.22 Using muskip expressions and variables

\muskip_eval:n Evaluating a muskip expression expandably.

```
14796 \cs_new:Npn \muskip_eval:n #1
14797 { \muskip_use:N \tex_muexpr:D #1 \scan_stop: }
```

(End definition for \muskip_eval:n. This function is documented on page 181.)

\muskip_use:N Accessing a $\langle muskip \rangle$.

\muskip_use:c

```
14798 \cs_new_eq:NN \muskip_use:N \tex_the:D
14799 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_use:N { c }
```

(End definition for \muskip_use:N. This function is documented on page 181.)

21.23 Viewing muskip variables

\muskip_show:N Diagnostics.

\muskip_show:c

```
14800 \cs_new_eq:NN \muskip_show:N \__kernel_register_show:N
14801 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \muskip_show:N { c }
```

(End definition for \muskip_show:N. This function is documented on page 181.)

\muskip_show:n Diagnostics. We don't use the TeX primitive \showthe to show muskip expressions: this gives a more unified output.

```
14802 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_show:n
14803 { \msg_show_eval:Nn \muskip_eval:n }
```

(End definition for \muskip_show:n. This function is documented on page 182.)

\muskip_log:N Diagnostics. Redirect output of \muskip_show:n to the log.

\muskip_log:c

\muskip_log:n

```
14804 \cs_new_eq:NN \muskip_log:N \__kernel_register_log:N
14805 \cs_new_eq:NN \muskip_log:c \__kernel_register_log:c
14806 \cs_new_protected:Npn \muskip_log:n
14807 { \msg_log_eval:Nn \muskip_eval:n }
```

(End definition for \muskip_log:N and \muskip_log:n. These functions are documented on page 182.)

21.24 Constant muskips

\c_zero_muskip Constant muskips given by their value.

\c_max_muskip

```
14808 \muskip_const:Nn \c_zero_muskip { 0 mu }
14809 \muskip_const:Nn \c_max_muskip { 16383.99999 mu }
```

(End definition for \c_zero_muskip and \c_max_muskip. These functions are documented on page 182.)

21.25 Scratch muskips

\l_tmpa_muskip We provide two local and two global scratch registers, maybe we need more or less.

\l_tmpb_muskip

\g_tmpa_muskip

\g_tmpb_muskip

```
14810 \muskip_new:N \l_tmpa_muskip
14811 \muskip_new:N \l_tmpb_muskip
14812 \muskip_new:N \g_tmpa_muskip
14813 \muskip_new:N \g_tmpb_muskip
```

(End definition for \l_tmpa_muskip and others. These variables are documented on page 182.)

```
14814 </initex | package>
```

22 l3keys Implementation

14815 $\langle *initex | package \rangle$

22.1 Low-level interface

The low-level key parser is based heavily on `keyval`, but with a number of additional “safety” requirements and with the idea that the parsed list of key–value pairs can be processed in a variety of ways. The net result is that this code needs around twice the amount of time as `keyval` to parse the same list of keys. To optimise speed as far as reasonably practical, a number of lower-level approaches are taken rather than using the higher-level `expl3` interfaces.

14816 $\langle @@=keyval \rangle$

```
\s__keyval_nil
\s__keyval_mark
\s__keyval_stop
\s__keyval_tail
14817 \scan_new:N \s__keyval_nil
14818 \scan_new:N \s__keyval_mark
14819 \scan_new:N \s__keyval_stop
14820 \scan_new:N \s__keyval_tail
```

(End definition for `\s__keyval_nil` and others.)

This temporary macro will be used since some of the definitions will need an active comma or equals sign. Inside of this macro `#1` will be the active comma and `#2` will be the active equals sign.

```
14821 \group_begin:
14822   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__keyval_tmp:NN #1#2
14823   {
```

`\keyval_parse:NNn` The main function starts the first of two input loops. The outer loop splits the key–value list at active commas, the inner loop will do so at other commas. The use of `\s__keyval_mark` here prevents loss of braces from the key argument.

```
14824   \cs_new:Npn \keyval_parse:NNn ##1 ##2 ##3
14825   {
14826     \__keyval_loop_active:NNw ##1 ##2 \s__keyval_mark ##3 #1 \s__keyval_tail #1
14827   }
```

(End definition for `\keyval_parse:NNn`. This function is documented on page 195.)

`__keyval_loop_active:NNw` First a fast test for the end of the loop is done, it’ll gobble everything up to an `\s__keyval_mark` immediately followed by an `\s__keyval_tail`. The loop ending macro will gobble everything to the last `\s__keyval_mark` in this definition. If the end isn’t reached yet, start the second loop splitting at other comments, and after that one iterate the current loop.

```
14828   \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_loop_active:NNw ##1 ##2 ##3 #1
14829   {
14830     \__keyval_if_recursion_tail:w ##3
14831     \__keyval_end_loop_active:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_tail
14832     \__keyval_loop_other:NNw ##1 ##2 ##3 , \s__keyval_tail ,
14833     \__keyval_loop_active:NNw ##1 ##2 \s__keyval_mark
14834   }
```

(End definition for `__keyval_loop_active:NNw`.)

_keyval_loop_other:NNw The second loop uses the same test for its end as the first loop, next it tests whether there are other or active equals signs, throwing an error if there are both. If there are none, test whether the argument is blank or is a single key. If there are only active equals signs split at those, else split at others. Finally, iterate the loop.

```

14835     \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_loop_other:NNw ##1 ##2 ##3 ,
14836     {
14837         \_keyval_if_recursion_tail:w ##3
14838         \_keyval_end_loop_other:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_tail
14839         \_keyval_if_has_equal_other:w ##3 = \s_keyval_stop
14840         \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14841         {
14842             \_keyval_if_has_equal_active:w ##3 #2 \s_keyval_stop
14843             \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14844             \_keyval_misplaced_equal_error:
14845             { \_keyval_split_other:w ##3 = \s_keyval_stop ##2 }
14846         }
14847         {
14848             \_keyval_if_has_equal_active:w ##3 #2 \s_keyval_stop
14849             \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14850             { \_keyval_split_active:w ##3 #2 \s_keyval_stop ##2 }
14851             {
14852                 \_keyval_if_blank:w ##3 \s_keyval_nil \s_keyval_stop
14853                 \_keyval_blank_true:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14854                 { \_keyval_trim:nN { ##3 } \_keyval_key:nN ##1 }
14855             }
14856         }
14857         \_keyval_loop_other:NNw ##1 ##2 \s_keyval_mark
14858     }

```

(End definition for _keyval_loop_other:NNw.)

_keyval_split_active:w Splits at the first active equals sign and trims the key. Next test whether there are any more valid split points, if so throw an error and gobble the remaining $\langle function_2 \rangle$, which will not yet be gobbled. If there was only one active equals sign start trimming the spaces off the value and give control to _keyval_key_val:nnN.

```

14859     \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_split_active:w ##1 #2
14860     {
14861         \_keyval_trim:nN { ##1 } \_keyval_split_active:nw \s_keyval_mark
14862     }
14863     \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_split_active:nw ##1 ##2 #2 ##3 \s_keyval_stop
14864     {
14865         \_keyval_if_empty:w \s_keyval_mark ##3 \s_keyval_stop
14866         \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14867         { \_keyval_misplaced_equal_error: \use_none:n }
14868         { \_keyval_trim:nN { ##2 } \_keyval_key_val:nnN { ##1 } }
14869     }

```

(End definition for _keyval_split_active:w and _keyval_split_active:nw.)

_keyval_if_has_equal_active:w The test for an active equals sign just gobbles tokens until the first active equals sign and then runs the test for an empty argument.

```

14870     \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_if_has_equal_active:w ##1 #2
14871     {
14872         \_keyval_if_empty:w \s_keyval_mark

```

```
14873 }
```

(End definition for `_keyval_if_has_equal_active:w`.)

We're done with the macros which need active equals signs or commas in their definition, so we can end that scope and call the temporary macro which will do the definitions.

```
14874 }
14875 \char_set_catcode_active:n { '\, }
14876 \char_set_catcode_active:n { '= }
14877 \__keyval_tmp:NN , =
14878 \group_end:
```

`_keyval_end_loop_active:w` Both of these macros just have to gobble a few tokens to remove the reminder of the
`_keyval_end_loop_other:w` loops current iteration. We do this in a pretty static manner, explicitly stating every token we know beforehand because this is slightly faster.

```
14879 \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_end_loop_active:w
14880   \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_tail
14881   \_keyval_loop_other:NNw #1 , \s_keyval_tail ,
14882   \_keyval_loop_active:NNw #2 \s_keyval_mark
14883   {}
14884 \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_end_loop_other:w
14885   \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_tail
14886   \_keyval_if_has_equal_other:w #1 = \s_keyval_stop
14887   \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14888   #2
14889   \_keyval_loop_other:NNw #3 \s_keyval_mark
14890   {}
```

(End definition for `_keyval_end_loop_active:w` and `_keyval_end_loop_other:w`.)

`_keyval_split_other:w` These work exactly as `_keyval_split_active:wN`, just for equals signs of category
`_keyval_split_other:nw` other.

```
14891 \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_split_other:w #1 =
14892   {
14893     \_keyval_trim:nN { #1 } \_keyval_split_other:nw \s_keyval_mark
14894   }
14895 \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_split_other:nw #1 #2 = #3 \s_keyval_stop
14896   {
14897     \_keyval_if_empty:w \s_keyval_mark #3 \s_keyval_stop
14898     \_keyval_has_false:w \s_keyval_mark \s_keyval_stop \use_i:nn
14899     { \_keyval_misplaced_equal_error: \use_none:n }
14900     { \_keyval_trim:nN { #2 } \_keyval_key_val:nnN { #1 } }
14901   }
```

(End definition for `_keyval_split_other:w` and `_keyval_split_other:nw`.)

`_keyval_key:nN` This will get the current key with spaces trimmed and $\langle function_1 \rangle$ as its arguments. All it has to do is put them in an `\exp_not:n` and reorder them.

```
14902 \cs_new:Npn \_keyval_key:nN #1 #2
14903   {
14904     \exp_not:n { #2 { #1 } }
14905   }
```

(End definition for `_keyval_key:nN`.)

`__keyval_key_val:nnN` This will get the key name and value with spaces trimmed. It has to assert that the key name isn't empty. Afterwards put them into an `\exp_not:n` together with $\langle function_2 \rangle$. If the key is empty they are gobbled instead.

```
14906 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_key_val:nnN #1 #2 #3
14907 {
14908   \__keyval_if_empty:w \s__keyval_mark #2 \s__keyval_stop
14909   \__keyval_empty_key:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_stop
14910   \exp_not:n { #3 { #2 } { #1 } }
14911 }
```

(End definition for `__keyval_key_val:nnN`.)

`__keyval_if_empty:w`
`__keyval_if_blank:w`
`__keyval_if_recursion_tail:w` All these tests work by gobbling tokens until a certain combination is met, which makes them pretty fast. The test for a blank argument should be called with an arbitrary token following the argument. Each of these utilize the fact that the argument will contain a leading `\s__keyval_mark`.

```
14912 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_if_empty:w #1 \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_stop {}
14913 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_if_blank:w \s__keyval_mark #1 { \__keyval_if_empty:w \s__keyval_mark
14914 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_if_recursion_tail:w #1 \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_tail {}
```

(End definition for `__keyval_if_empty:w`, `__keyval_if_blank:w`, and `__keyval_if_recursion_tail:w`.)

`__keyval_has_false:w`
`__keyval_blank_true:w`
`__keyval_empty_key:w` These macros will be called if the tests above didn't gobble them, they execute the branching.

```
14915 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_has_false:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_stop \use_i:nn #1 #2 { #2 }
14916 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_blank_true:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_stop \use:n #1 {}
14917 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_empty_key:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_stop \exp_not:n #1
14918 {
14919   \__keyval_misplaced_equal_error:
14920 }
```

(End definition for `__keyval_has_false:w`, `__keyval_blank_true:w`, and `__keyval_empty_key:w`.)

`__keyval_if_has_equal_other:w` Another test that works by gobbling tokens until a specific one is hit.

```
14921 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_if_has_equal_other:w #1 =
14922 {
14923   \__keyval_if_empty:w \s__keyval_mark
14924 }
```

(End definition for `__keyval_if_has_equal_other:w`.)

`__keyval_misplaced_equal_error:` Just throw an error expandably. This is hid inside a macro so that other macros don't have to gobble so many tokens, which increases speed for correct input. This will marginally slow down the error case, but that doesn't have to be fast anyway.

```
14925 \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_misplaced_equal_error:
14926 {
14927   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { misplaced-equals-sign }
14928 }
```

(End definition for `__keyval_misplaced_equal_error:`.)

One message for the low level parsing system.

```
14929 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { misplaced-equals-sign }
14930 { Misplaced-equals-sign-in-key-value-input~\msg_line_context: }
```

```

    \__keyval_trim:nN
    \__keyval_trim_auxi:w
    \__keyval_trim_auxii:w
    \__keyval_trim_auxiii:w
    \__keyval_trim_auxiv:w

```

And an adapted version of `__tl_trim_spaces:nn` which is a bit faster for our use case, as it can strip the braces at the end. This is pretty much the same concept, so I won't comment on it here. The speed gain by using this instead of `\tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN` is about 10 % of the total time for `\keyval_parse:NNn` with one key and one key–value pair, so I think it's worth it.

```

14931 \group_begin:
14932   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__keyval_tmp:n #1
14933   {
14934     \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_trim:nN ##1
14935     {
14936       \__keyval_trim_auxi:w
14937       ##1
14938       \s__keyval_nil
14939       \s__keyval_mark #1 {}
14940       \s__keyval_mark \__keyval_trim_auxii:w
14941       \__keyval_trim_auxiii:w
14942       #1 \s__keyval_nil
14943       \__keyval_trim_auxiv:w
14944       \s__keyval_stop
14945     }
14946     \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_trim_auxi:w ##1 \s__keyval_mark #1 ##2 \s__keyval_mark ##3
14947     {
14948       ##3
14949       \__keyval_trim_auxi:w
14950       \s__keyval_mark
14951       ##2
14952       \s__keyval_mark #1 {##1}
14953     }
14954     \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_trim_auxii:w \__keyval_trim_auxi:w \s__keyval_mark \s__keyval_m
14955     {
14956       \__keyval_trim_auxiii:w
14957       ##1
14958     }
14959     \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_trim_auxiii:w ##1 #1 \s__keyval_nil ##2
14960     {
14961       ##2
14962       ##1 \s__keyval_nil
14963       \__keyval_trim_auxiii:w
14964     }

```

This is the one macro which differs from the original definition.

```

14965     \cs_new:Npn \__keyval_trim_auxiv:w \s__keyval_mark ##1 \s__keyval_nil ##2 \s__keyval_
14966     { ##3 { ##1 } }
14967   }
14968   \__keyval_tmp:n { ~ }
14969 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `__keyval_trim:nN` and others.)

22.2 Constants and variables

```

14970 <@@=keys>

```

Various storage areas for the different data which make up keys.

```

\c__keys_code_root_str
\c__keys_default_root_str
\c__keys_groups_root_str
\c__keys_inherit_root_str
\c__keys_type_root_str
\c__keys_validate_root_str

```

```

14971 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_code_root_str { key~code~>~ }
14972 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_default_root_str { key~default~>~ }
14973 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_groups_root_str { key~groups~>~ }
14974 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_inherit_root_str { key~inherit~>~ }
14975 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_type_root_str { key~type~>~ }
14976 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_validate_root_str { key~validate~>~ }

```

(End definition for \c__keys_code_root_str and others.)

\c__keys_props_root_str The prefix for storing properties.

```

14977 \str_const:Nn \c__keys_props_root_str { key~prop~>~ }

```

(End definition for \c__keys_props_root_str.)

\l_keys_choice_int Publicly accessible data on which choice is being used when several are generated as a set.
\l_keys_choice_tl

```

14978 \int_new:N \l_keys_choice_int
14979 \tl_new:N \l_keys_choice_tl

```

(End definition for \l_keys_choice_int and \l_keys_choice_tl. These variables are documented on page 189.)

\l__keys_groups_clist Used for storing and recovering the list of groups which apply to a key: set as a comma list but at one point we have to use this for a token list recovery.

```

14980 \clist_new:N \l__keys_groups_clist

```

(End definition for \l__keys_groups_clist.)

\l_keys_key_str The name of a key itself: needed when setting keys. The tl version is deprecated but
\l_keys_key_tl has to be handled manually.

```

14981 \str_new:N \l_keys_key_str
14982 \tl_new:N \l_keys_key_tl

```

(End definition for \l_keys_key_str and \l_keys_key_tl. These variables are documented on page 191.)

\l__keys_module_str The module for an entire set of keys.

```

14983 \str_new:N \l__keys_module_str

```

(End definition for \l__keys_module_str.)

\l__keys_no_value_bool A marker is needed internally to show if only a key or a key plus a value was seen: this is recorded here.

```

14984 \bool_new:N \l__keys_no_value_bool

```

(End definition for \l__keys_no_value_bool.)

\l__keys_only_known_bool Used to track if only “known” keys are being set.

```

14985 \bool_new:N \l__keys_only_known_bool

```

(End definition for \l__keys_only_known_bool.)

\l_keys_path_str The “path” of the current key is stored here: this is available to the programmer and so
\l_keys_path_tl is public. The older version is deprecated but has to be handled manually.

```

14986 \str_new:N \l_keys_path_str
14987 \tl_new:N \l_keys_path_tl

```

(End definition for `\l_keys_path_str` and `\l_keys_path_tl`. These variables are documented on page 191.)

`\l__keys_inherit_str`

14988 `\str_new:N \l__keys_inherit_str`

(End definition for `\l__keys_inherit_str`.)

`\l__keys_relative_tl` The relative path for passing keys back to the user. As this can be explicitly no-value, it must be a token list.

14989 `\tl_new:N \l__keys_relative_tl`

14990 `\tl_set:Nn \l__keys_relative_tl { \q_no_value }`

(End definition for `\l__keys_relative_tl`.)

`\l__keys_property_str` The “property” begin set for a key at definition time is stored here.

14991 `\str_new:N \l__keys_property_str`

(End definition for `\l__keys_property_str`.)

`\l__keys_selective_bool` Two flags for using key groups: one to indicate that “selective” setting is active, a second
`\l__keys_filtered_bool` to specify which type (“opt-in” or “opt-out”).

14992 `\bool_new:N \l__keys_selective_bool`

14993 `\bool_new:N \l__keys_filtered_bool`

(End definition for `\l__keys_selective_bool` and `\l__keys_filtered_bool`.)

`\l__keys_selective_seq` The list of key groups being filtered in or out during selective setting.

14994 `\seq_new:N \l__keys_selective_seq`

(End definition for `\l__keys_selective_seq`.)

`\l__keys_unused_clist` Used when setting only some keys to store those left over.

14995 `\tl_new:N \l__keys_unused_clist`

(End definition for `\l__keys_unused_clist`.)

`\l_keys_value_tl` The value given for a key: may be empty if no value was given.

14996 `\tl_new:N \l_keys_value_tl`

(End definition for `\l_keys_value_tl`. This variable is documented on page 191.)

`\l__keys_tmp_bool` Scratch space.

`\l__keys_tmpa_tl` 14997 `\bool_new:N \l__keys_tmp_bool`

`\l__keys_tmpp_tl` 14998 `\tl_new:N \l__keys_tmpa_tl`

14999 `\tl_new:N \l__keys_tmpp_tl`

(End definition for `\l__keys_tmp_bool`, `\l__keys_tmpa_tl`, and `\l__keys_tmpp_tl`.)

22.3 The key defining mechanism

`\keys_define:nn` The public function for definitions is just a wrapper for the lower level mechanism, more or less. The outer function is designed to keep a track of the current module, to allow safe nesting. The module is set removing any leading / (which is not needed here).

```

15000 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_define:nn
15001   { \__keys_define:onn \l__keys_module_str }
15002 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_define:nnn #1#2#3
15003   {
15004     \str_set:Nx \l__keys_module_str { \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#2} }
15005     \keyval_parse:NNn \__keys_define:n \__keys_define:nn {#3}
15006     \str_set:Nn \l__keys_module_str {#1}
15007   }
15008 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_define:nnn { o }

```

(End definition for `\keys_define:nn` and `__keys_define:nnn`. This function is documented on page 184.)

`__keys_define:n` The outer functions here record whether a value was given and then converge on a common internal mechanism. There is first a search for a property in the current key name, then a check to make sure it is known before the code hands off to the next step.

```

15009 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_define:n #1
15010   {
15011     \bool_set_true:N \l__keys_no_value_bool
15012     \__keys_define_aux:nn {#1} { }
15013   }
15014 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_define:nn #1#2
15015   {
15016     \bool_set_false:N \l__keys_no_value_bool
15017     \__keys_define_aux:nn {#1} {#2}
15018   }
15019 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_define_aux:nn #1#2
15020   {
15021     \__keys_property_find:n {#1}
15022     \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_props_root_str \l__keys_property_str }
15023       { \__keys_define_code:n {#2} }
15024       {
15025         \str_if_empty:NF \l__keys_property_str
15026         {
15027           \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { key-property-unknown }
15028           { \l__keys_property_str } { \l_keys_path_str }
15029         }
15030       }
15031   }

```

(End definition for `__keys_define:n`, `__keys_define:nn`, and `__keys_define_aux:nn`.)

`__keys_property_find:n` Searching for a property means finding the last . in the input, and storing the text before and after it. Everything is turned into strings, so there is no problem using an x-type expansion.

```

15032 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_property_find:n #1
15033   {
15034     \str_set:Nx \l__keys_property_str { \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#1} }
15035     \exp_after:wN \__keys_property_find:w \l__keys_property_str . .

```

```

15036     \q_stop {#1}
15037 }
15038 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_property_find:w #1 . #2 . #3 \q_stop #4
15039 {
15040     \tl_if_blank:nTF {#3}
15041     {
15042         \str_clear:N \l__keys_property_str
15043         \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { key-no-property } {#4}
15044     }
15045     {
15046         \str_if_eq:nnTF {#3} { . }
15047         {
15048             \str_set:Nx \l_keys_path_str
15049             {
15050                 \str_if_empty:NF \l__keys_module_str
15051                 { \l__keys_module_str / }
15052                 \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1}
15053             }
15054             \str_set:Nn \l__keys_property_str { . #2 }
15055         }
15056         {
15057             \str_set:Nx \l_keys_path_str { \l__keys_module_str / #1 . #2 }
15058             \__keys_property_search:w #3 \q_stop
15059         }
15060         \tl_set_eq:NN \l_keys_path_tl \l_keys_path_str
15061     }
15062 }
15063 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_property_search:w #1 . #2 \q_stop
15064 {
15065     \str_if_eq:nnTF {#2} { . }
15066     {
15067         \str_set:Nx \l_keys_path_str { \l_keys_path_str }
15068         \str_set:Nn \l__keys_property_str { . #1 }
15069     }
15070     {
15071         \str_set:Nx \l_keys_path_str { \l_keys_path_str . #1 }
15072         \__keys_property_search:w #2 \q_stop
15073     }
15074 }

```

(End definition for __keys_property_find:n and __keys_property_find:w.)

__keys_define_code:n Two possible cases. If there is a value for the key, then just use the function. If not, then
 __keys_define_code:w a check to make sure there is no need for a value with the property. If there should be
 one then complain, otherwise execute it. There is no need to check for a : as if it was
 missing the earlier tests would have failed.

```

15075 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_define_code:n #1
15076 {
15077     \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15078     {
15079         \exp_after:wN \__keys_define_code:w
15080         \l__keys_property_str \q_stop
15081         { \use:c { \c__keys_props_root_str \l__keys_property_str } }
15082     }

```

```

15083         \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel }
15084         { key-property-requires-value } { \l__keys_property_str }
15085         { \l_keys_path_str }
15086     }
15087 }
15088 { \use:c { \c__keys_props_root_str \l__keys_property_str } {#1} }
15089 }
15090 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
15091 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_define_code:w #1 \c_colon_str #2 \q_stop
15092 { \tl_if_empty:nTF {#2} }

```

(End definition for __keys_define_code:n and __keys_define_code:w.)

22.4 Turning properties into actions

__keys_bool_set:Nn Boolean keys are really just choices, but all done by hand. The second argument here is the scope: either empty or `g` for global.

```

15093 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_bool_set:Nn #1#2
15094 {
15095     \bool_if_exist:NF #1 { \bool_new:N #1 }
15096     \__keys_choice_make:
15097     \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str / true }
15098     { \exp_not:c { bool_ #2 set_true:N } \exp_not:N #1 }
15099     \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str / false }
15100     { \exp_not:c { bool_ #2 set_false:N } \exp_not:N #1 }
15101     \__keys_cmd_set:nn { \l_keys_path_str / unknown }
15102     {
15103         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { boolean-values-only }
15104         { \l_keys_key_str }
15105     }
15106     \__keys_default_set:n { true }
15107 }
15108 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_bool_set:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for __keys_bool_set:Nn.)

__keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn Inverse boolean setting is much the same.

```

15109 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn #1#2
15110 {
15111     \bool_if_exist:NF #1 { \bool_new:N #1 }
15112     \__keys_choice_make:
15113     \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str / true }
15114     { \exp_not:c { bool_ #2 set_false:N } \exp_not:N #1 }
15115     \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str / false }
15116     { \exp_not:c { bool_ #2 set_true:N } \exp_not:N #1 }
15117     \__keys_cmd_set:nn { \l_keys_path_str / unknown }
15118     {
15119         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { boolean-values-only }
15120         { \l_keys_key_str }
15121     }
15122     \__keys_default_set:n { true }
15123 }
15124 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for __keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn.)

`__keys_choice_make:` To make a choice from a key, two steps: set the code, and set the unknown key. As
`__keys_multichoice_make:` multichoices and choices are essentially the same bar one function, the code is given
`__keys_choice_make:N` together.
`__keys_choice_make_aux:N`

```

15125 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_choice_make:
15126 { __keys_choice_make:N __keys_choice_find:n }
15127 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_multichoice_make:
15128 { __keys_choice_make:N __keys_multichoice_find:n }
15129 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_choice_make:N #1
15130 {
15131   \cs_if_exist:cTF
15132     { \c__keys_type_root_str __keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15133     {
15134       \str_if_eq:vnTF
15135         { \c__keys_type_root_str __keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15136         { choice }
15137         {
15138           \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { nested-choice-key }
15139           { \l_keys_path_tl } { __keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15140         }
15141         { __keys_choice_make_aux:N #1 }
15142       }
15143     { __keys_choice_make_aux:N #1 }
15144   }
15145 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_choice_make_aux:N #1
15146 {
15147   \cs_set_nopar:cpn { \c__keys_type_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15148   { choice }
15149   \__keys_cmd_set:nn { \l_keys_path_str } { #1 {##1} }
15150   \__keys_cmd_set:nn { \l_keys_path_str / unknown }
15151   {
15152     \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { key-choice-unknown }
15153     { \l_keys_path_str } {##1}
15154   }
15155 }

```

(End definition for `__keys_choice_make:` and others.)

`__keys_choices_make:nn` Auto-generating choices means setting up the root key as a choice, then defining each
`__keys_multichoices_make:nn` choice in turn.
`__keys_choices_make:Nnn`

```

15156 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_choices_make:nn
15157 { __keys_choices_make:Nnn __keys_choice_make: }
15158 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_multichoices_make:nn
15159 { __keys_choices_make:Nnn __keys_multichoice_make: }
15160 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_choices_make:Nnn #1#2#3
15161 {
15162   #1
15163   \int_zero:N \l_keys_choice_int
15164   \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
15165   {
15166     \int_incr:N \l_keys_choice_int
15167     \__keys_cmd_set:nx
15168     { \l_keys_path_str / __keys_trim_spaces:n {##1} }
15169     {
15170       \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_keys_choice_tl {##1}

```

```

15171         \int_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l_keys_choice_int
15172         { \int_use:N \l_keys_choice_int }
15173         \exp_not:n {#3}
15174     }
15175 }
15176 }

```

(End definition for `__keys_choices_make:nn`, `__keys_multichoice_make:nn`, and `__keys_choices_make:Nnn`.)

`__keys_cmd_set:nn` Setting the code for a key first logs if appropriate that we are defining a new key, then saves the code.

```

\__keys_cmd_set:nx
\__keys_cmd_set:Vn
\__keys_cmd_set:Vo
15177 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_cmd_set:nn #1#2
15178 { \cs_set_protected:cpx { \c__keys_code_root_str #1 } ##1 {#2} }
15179 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_cmd_set:nn { nx , Vn , Vo }

```

(End definition for `__keys_cmd_set:nn`.)

`__keys_cs_set:NNpn` Creating control sequences is a bit more tricky than other cases as we need to pick up the `p` argument. To make the internals look clearer, the trailing `n` argument here is just for appearance.

```

\__keys_cs_set:Ncpn
15180 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_cs_set:NNpn #1#2#3#
15181 {
15182     \cs_set_protected:cpx { \c__keys_code_root_str \l_keys_path_str } ##1
15183     { #1 \exp_not:N #2 \exp_not:n {#3} {##1} }
15184     \use_none:n
15185 }
15186 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_cs_set:NNpn { Nc }

```

(End definition for `__keys_cs_set:NNpn`.)

`__keys_default_set:n` Setting a default value is easy. These are stored using `\cs_set:cpx` as this avoids any worries about whether a token list exists.

```

15187 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_default_set:n #1
15188 {
15189     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
15190     {
15191         \cs_set_eq:cN
15192         { \c__keys_default_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15193         \tex_undefined:D
15194     }
15195     {
15196         \cs_set_nopar:cpx
15197         { \c__keys_default_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15198         { \exp_not:n {#1} }
15199         \__keys_value_requirement:nn { required } { false }
15200     }
15201 }

```

(End definition for `__keys_default_set:n`.)

`__keys_groups_set:n` Assigning a key to one or more groups uses comma lists. As the list of groups only exists if there is anything to do, the setting is done using a scratch list. For the usual grouping reasons we use the low-level approach to undefining a list. We also use the low-level approach for the other case to avoid tripping up the `check-declarations` code.

```

15202 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_groups_set:n #1
15203 {
15204   \clist_set:Nn \l__keys_groups_clist {#1}
15205   \clist_if_empty:NTF \l__keys_groups_clist
15206   {
15207     \cs_set_eq:cN { \c__keys_groups_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15208     \tex_undefined:D
15209   }
15210   {
15211     \cs_set_eq:cN { \c__keys_groups_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15212     \l__keys_groups_clist
15213   }
15214 }

```

(End definition for __keys_groups_set:n.)

`__keys_inherit:n` Inheritance means ignoring anything already said about the key: zap the lot and set up.

```

15215 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_inherit:n #1
15216 {
15217   \__keys_undefine:
15218   \cs_set_nopar:cpn { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \l_keys_path_str } {#1}
15219 }

```

(End definition for __keys_inherit:n.)

`__keys_initialise:n` A set up for initialisation: just run the code if it exists.

```

15220 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_initialise:n #1
15221 {
15222   \cs_if_exist:cTF
15223   { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \__keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15224   { \__keys_execute_inherit: }
15225   {
15226     \str_clear:N \l__keys_inherit_str
15227     \cs_if_exist_use:cT { \c__keys_code_root_str \l_keys_path_str } { {#1} }
15228   }
15229 }

```

(End definition for __keys_initialise:n.)

`__keys_meta_make:n` To create a meta-key, simply set up to pass data through.

```

\__keys_meta_make:nn
15230 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_meta_make:n #1
15231 {
15232   \__keys_cmd_set:Vo \l_keys_path_str
15233   {
15234     \exp_after:wN \keys_set:nn
15235     \exp_after:wN { \l__keys_module_str } {#1}
15236   }
15237 }
15238 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_meta_make:nn #1#2
15239 { \__keys_cmd_set:Vn \l_keys_path_str { \keys_set:nn {#1} {#2} } }

```

(End definition for __keys_meta_make:n and __keys_meta_make:nn.)

`__keys_prop_put:Nn` Much the same as other variables, but needs a dedicated auxiliary.

```

\__keys_prop_put:cn
15240 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_prop_put:Nn #1#2
15241 {
15242   \prop_if_exist:NF #1 { \prop_new:N #1 }
15243   \exp_after:wN \__keys_find_key_module:NNw
15244     \exp_after:wN \l__keys_tmpa_tl
15245     \exp_after:wN \l__keys_tmpb_tl
15246     \l_keys_path_str / \q_stop
15247   \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str }
15248   {
15249     \exp_not:c { prop_ #2 put:Nnn }
15250     \exp_not:N #1
15251     { \l__keys_tmpb_tl }
15252     \exp_not:n { {##1} }
15253   }
15254 }
15255 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_prop_put:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for __keys_prop_put:Nn.)

`__keys_undefine:` Undefined a key has to be done without `\cs_undefine:c` as that function acts globally.

```

15256 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_undefine:
15257 {
15258   \clist_map_inline:nn
15259     { code , default , groups , inherit , type , validate }
15260     {
15261       \cs_set_eq:cN
15262         { \tl_use:c { c__keys_ ##1 _root_str } \l_keys_path_str }
15263       \tex_undefined:D
15264     }
15265 }

```

(End definition for __keys_undefine:.)

`__keys_value_requirement:nn` Validating key input is done using a second function which runs before the main key code. Setting that up means setting it equal to a generic stub which does the check. This approach makes the lookup very fast at the cost of one additional csname per key that needs it. The cleanup here has to know the structure of the following code.

`__keys_validate_forbidden:`
`__keys_validate_required:`
`__keys_validate_cleanup:w`

```

15266 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_value_requirement:nn #1#2
15267 {
15268   \str_case:nnF {#2}
15269   {
15270     { true }
15271     {
15272       \cs_set_eq:cc
15273         { \c__keys_validate_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15274         { __keys_validate_ #1 : }
15275     }
15276   { false }
15277   {
15278     \cs_if_eq:ccT
15279       { \c__keys_validate_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15280       { __keys_validate_ #1 : }
15281   }

```

```

15282         \cs_set_eq:cN
15283         { \c__keys_validate_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15284         \tex_undefined:D
15285     }
15286 }
15287 }
15288 {
15289     \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel }
15290     { key-property-boolean-values-only }
15291     { .value_ #1 :n }
15292 }
15293 }
15294 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_validate_forbidden:
15295 {
15296     \bool_if:NF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15297     {
15298         \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { value-forbidden }
15299         { \l_keys_path_str } { \l_keys_value_tl }
15300         \__keys_validate_cleanup:w
15301     }
15302 }
15303 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_validate_required:
15304 {
15305     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_no_value_bool
15306     {
15307         \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { value-required }
15308         { \l_keys_path_str }
15309         \__keys_validate_cleanup:w
15310     }
15311 }
15312 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_validate_cleanup:w #1 \cs_end: #2#3 { }

```

(End definition for `__keys_value_requirement:nn` and others.)

`__keys_variable_set:NnnN` Setting a variable takes the type and scope separately so that it is easy to make a new variable if needed.

```

\__keys_variable_set:cnnN
  \_keys_variable_set_required:NnnN
  \_keys_variable_set_required:cnnN
15313 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1#2#3#4
15314 {
15315     \use:c { #2_if_exist:NF } #1 { \use:c { #2_new:N } #1 }
15316     \__keys_cmd_set:nx { \l_keys_path_str }
15317     {
15318         \exp_not:c { #2 _ #3 set:N #4 }
15319         \exp_not:N #1
15320         \exp_not:n { {##1} }
15321     }
15322 }
15323 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_variable_set:NnnN { c }
15324 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1#2#3#4
15325 {
15326     \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #4
15327     \__keys_value_requirement:nn { required } { true }
15328 }
15329 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN { c }

```

(End definition for `__keys_variable_set:NnnN` and `__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN`.)

22.5 Creating key properties

The key property functions are all wrappers for internal functions, meaning that things stay readable and can also be altered later on.

Importantly, while key properties have “normal” argument specs, the underlying code always supplies one braced argument to these. As such, argument expansion is handled by hand rather than using the standard tools. This shows up particularly for the two-argument properties, where things would otherwise go badly wrong.

```
.bool_set:N One function for this.
.bool_set:c 15330 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_set:N } #1
.bool_gset:N 15331 { \__keys_bool_set:Nn #1 { } }
.bool_gset:c 15332 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_set:c } #1
15333 { \__keys_bool_set:cn {#1} { } }
15334 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_gset:N } #1
15335 { \__keys_bool_set:Nn #1 { g } }
15336 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_gset:c } #1
15337 { \__keys_bool_set:cn {#1} { g } }
```

(End definition for .bool_set:N and .bool_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 185.)

```
.bool_set_inverse:N One function for this.
.bool_set_inverse:c 15338 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_set_inverse:N } #1
.bool_gset_inverse:N 15339 { \__keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn #1 { } }
.bool_gset_inverse:c 15340 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_set_inverse:c } #1
15341 { \__keys_bool_set_inverse:cn {#1} { } }
15342 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_gset_inverse:N } #1
15343 { \__keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn #1 { g } }
15344 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .bool_gset_inverse:c } #1
15345 { \__keys_bool_set_inverse:cn {#1} { g } }
```

(End definition for .bool_set_inverse:N and .bool_gset_inverse:N. These functions are documented on page 185.)

```
.choice: Making a choice is handled internally, as it is also needed by .generate_choices:n.
15346 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .choice: }
15347 { \__keys_choice_make: }
```

(End definition for .choice:. This function is documented on page 185.)

```
.choices:nn For auto-generation of a series of mutually-exclusive choices. Here, #1 consists of two
.choices:Vn separate arguments, hence the slightly odd-looking implementation.
.choices:on 15348 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .choices:nn } #1
.choices:xn 15349 { \__keys_choices_make:nn #1 }
15350 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .choices:Vn } #1
15351 { \exp_args:NV \__keys_choices_make:nn #1 }
15352 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .choices:on } #1
15353 { \exp_args:No \__keys_choices_make:nn #1 }
15354 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .choices:xn } #1
15355 { \exp_args:Nx \__keys_choices_make:nn #1 }
```

(End definition for .choices:nn. This function is documented on page 185.)

.code:n Creating code is simply a case of passing through to the underlying set function.

```
15356 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .code:n } #1
15357 { \__keys_cmd_set:nn { \l_keys_path_str } {#1} }
```

(End definition for .code:n. This function is documented on page 185.)

.clist_set:N

```
.clist_set:c 15358 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .clist_set:N } #1
.clist_gset:N 15359 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { clist } { } n }
.clist_gset:c 15360 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .clist_set:c } #1
15361 { \__keys_variable_set:cnN {#1} { clist } { } n }
15362 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .clist_gset:N } #1
15363 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { clist } { g } n }
15364 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .clist_gset:c } #1
15365 { \__keys_variable_set:cnN {#1} { clist } { g } n }
```

(End definition for .clist_set:N and .clist_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 185.)

.cs_set:Np

```
.cs_set:cp 15366 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_set:Np } #1
.cs_set_protected:Np 15367 { \__keys_cs_set:NNpn \cs_set:Npn #1 { } }
.cs_set_protected:cp 15368 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_set:cp } #1
.cs_gset:Np 15369 { \__keys_cs_set:Ncpn \cs_set:Npn #1 { } }
.cs_gset:cp 15370 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_set_protected:Np } #1
.cs_gset_protected:Np 15371 { \__keys_cs_set:NNpn \cs_set_protected:Npn #1 { } }
.cs_gset_protected:cp 15372 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_set_protected:cp } #1
15373 { \__keys_cs_set:Ncpn \cs_set_protected:Npn #1 { } }
15374 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_gset:Np } #1
15375 { \__keys_cs_set:NNpn \cs_gset:Npn #1 { } }
15376 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_gset:cp } #1
15377 { \__keys_cs_set:Ncpn \cs_gset:Npn #1 { } }
15378 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_gset_protected:Np } #1
15379 { \__keys_cs_set:NNpn \cs_gset_protected:Npn #1 { } }
15380 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .cs_gset_protected:cp } #1
15381 { \__keys_cs_set:Ncpn \cs_gset_protected:Npn #1 { } }
```

(End definition for .cs_set:Np and others. These functions are documented on page 185.)

.default:n Expansion is left to the internal functions.

```
.default:V 15382 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .default:n } #1
.default:o 15383 { \__keys_default_set:n {#1} }
.default:x 15384 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .default:V } #1
15385 { \exp_args:NV \__keys_default_set:n #1 }
15386 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .default:o } #1
15387 { \exp_args:No \__keys_default_set:n {#1} }
15388 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .default:x } #1
15389 { \exp_args:Nx \__keys_default_set:n {#1} }
```

(End definition for .default:n. This function is documented on page 186.)

.dim_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.

```
.dim_set:c 15390 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .dim_set:N } #1
.dim_gset:N 15391 { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { dim } { } n }
.dim_gset:c 15392 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .dim_set:c } #1
15393 { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnN {#1} { dim } { } n }
```

```

15394 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .dim_gset:N } #1
15395   { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { dim } { g } n }
15396 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .dim_gset:c } #1
15397   { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { dim } { g } n }

```

(End definition for .dim_set:N and .dim_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 186.)

.fp_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.

```

15398 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .fp_set:N } #1
15399   { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { fp } { } n }
15400 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .fp_set:c } #1
15401   { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { fp } { } n }
15402 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .fp_gset:N } #1
15403   { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { fp } { g } n }
15404 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .fp_gset:c } #1
15405   { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { fp } { g } n }

```

(End definition for .fp_set:N and .fp_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 186.)

.groups:n A single property to create groups of keys.

```

15406 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .groups:n } #1
15407   { \__keys_groups_set:n {#1} }

```

(End definition for .groups:n. This function is documented on page 186.)

.inherit:n Nothing complex: only one variant at the moment!

```

15408 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .inherit:n } #1
15409   { \__keys_inherit:n {#1} }

```

(End definition for .inherit:n. This function is documented on page 186.)

.initial:n The standard hand-off approach.

```

15410 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .initial:n } #1
15411   { \__keys_initialise:n {#1} }
15412 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .initial:V } #1
15413   { \exp_args:NV \__keys_initialise:n #1 }
15414 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .initial:o } #1
15415   { \exp_args:No \__keys_initialise:n {#1} }
15416 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .initial:x } #1
15417   { \exp_args:Nx \__keys_initialise:n {#1} }

```

(End definition for .initial:n. This function is documented on page 187.)

.int_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.

```

15418 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .int_set:N } #1
15419   { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { int } { } n }
15420 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .int_set:c } #1
15421   { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { int } { } n }
15422 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .int_gset:N } #1
15423   { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { int } { g } n }
15424 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .int_gset:c } #1
15425   { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { int } { g } n }

```

(End definition for .int_set:N and .int_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 187.)

.meta:n Making a meta is handled internally.

```
15426 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .meta:n } #1
15427 { \__keys_meta_make:n {#1} }
```

(End definition for .meta:n. This function is documented on page 187.)

.meta:nn Meta with path: potentially lots of variants, but for the moment no so many defined.

```
15428 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .meta:nn } #1
15429 { \__keys_meta_make:nn #1 }
```

(End definition for .meta:nn. This function is documented on page 187.)

.multichoice: The same idea as .choice: and .choices:nn, but where more than one choice is allowed.

```
.multichoices:nn 15430 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .multichoice: }
                  { \__keys_multichoice_make: }
.multichoices:Vn 15431 { \__keys_multichoice_make: }
.multichoices:on 15432 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .multichoices:nn } #1
                  { \__keys_multichoices_make:nn #1 }
.multichoices:xn 15433 { \__keys_multichoices_make:nn #1 }
                  15434 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .multichoices:Vn } #1
                  { \exp_args:NV \__keys_multichoices_make:nn #1 }
                  15435 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .multichoices:on } #1
                  { \exp_args:No \__keys_multichoices_make:nn #1 }
                  15436 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .multichoices:xn } #1
                  { \exp_args:Nx \__keys_multichoices_make:nn #1 }
                  15437
                  15438
                  15439
```

(End definition for .multichoice: and .multichoices:nn. These functions are documented on page 187.)

.muskip_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.

```
.muskip_set:c 15440 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .muskip_set:N } #1
.muskip_gset:N 15441 { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { muskip } { } n }
.muskip_gset:c 15442 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .muskip_set:c } #1
                  { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { muskip } { } n }
                  15443
                  15444 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .muskip_gset:N } #1
                  { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { muskip } { g } n }
                  15445
                  15446 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .muskip_gset:c } #1
                  { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { muskip } { g } n }
                  15447
```

(End definition for .muskip_set:N and .muskip_gset:N. These functions are documented on page 187.)

.prop_put:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.

```
.prop_put:c 15448 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .prop_put:N } #1
.prop_gput:N 15449 { \__keys_prop_put:Nn #1 { } }
.prop_gput:c 15450 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .prop_put:c } #1
                  { \__keys_prop_put:cn {#1} { } }
                  15451
                  15452 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .prop_gput:N } #1
                  { \__keys_prop_put:Nn #1 { g } }
                  15453
                  15454 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .prop_gput:c } #1
                  { \__keys_prop_put:cn {#1} { g } }
                  15455
```

(End definition for .prop_put:N and .prop_gput:N. These functions are documented on page 187.)

```

.skip_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.
.skip_set:c 15456 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .skip_set:N } #1
.skip_gset:N 15457 { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { skip } { } n }
.skip_gset:c 15458 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .skip_set:c } #1
15459 { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { skip } { } n }
15460 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .skip_gset:N } #1
15461 { \__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN #1 { skip } { g } n }
15462 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .skip_gset:c } #1
15463 { \__keys_variable_set_required:cnnN {#1} { skip } { g } n }

```

(End definition for `.skip_set:N` and `.skip_gset:N`. These functions are documented on page 188.)

```

.tl_set:N Setting a variable is very easy: just pass the data along.
.tl_set:c 15464 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_set:N } #1
.tl_gset:N 15465 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { tl } { } n }
.tl_gset:c 15466 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_set:c } #1
.tl_set_x:N 15467 { \__keys_variable_set:cnnN {#1} { tl } { } n }
.tl_set_x:c 15468 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_set_x:N } #1
.tl_gset_x:N 15469 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { tl } { } x }
.tl_gset_x:c 15470 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_set_x:c } #1
15471 { \__keys_variable_set:cnnN {#1} { tl } { } x }
15472 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_gset:N } #1
15473 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { tl } { g } n }
15474 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_gset:c } #1
15475 { \__keys_variable_set:cnnN {#1} { tl } { g } n }
15476 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_gset_x:N } #1
15477 { \__keys_variable_set:NnnN #1 { tl } { g } x }
15478 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .tl_gset_x:c } #1
15479 { \__keys_variable_set:cnnN {#1} { tl } { g } x }

```

(End definition for `.tl_set:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 188.)

```

.undefine: Another simple wrapper.
15480 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .undefine: }
15481 { \__keys_undefine: }

```

(End definition for `.undefine:.` This function is documented on page 188.)

```

.value_forbidden:n These are very similar, so both call the same function.
.value_required:n 15482 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .value_forbidden:n } #1
15483 { \__keys_value_requirement:nn { forbidden } {#1} }
15484 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \c__keys_props_root_str .value_required:n } #1
15485 { \__keys_value_requirement:nn { required } {#1} }

```

(End definition for `.value_forbidden:n` and `.value_required:n`. These functions are documented on page 188.)

22.6 Setting keys

```

\keys_set:nn A simple wrapper allowing for nesting.
\keys_set:nV 15486 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set:nn #1#2
\keys_set:nv 15487 {
\keys_set:no 15488 \use:x
\__keys_set:nn 15489 {
\__keys_set:nnn

```

```

15490     \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool
15491     \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool
15492     \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool
15493     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15494         { \exp_not:N \q_no_value }
15495     \__keys_set:nn \exp_not:n { {#1} {#2} }
15496     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_only_known_bool
15497         { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool }
15498     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_filtered_bool
15499         { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool }
15500     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_selective_bool
15501         { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool }
15502     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15503         { \exp_not:o \l__keys_relative_tl }
15504 }
15505 }
15506 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set:nn { nV , nv , no }
15507 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set:nn #1#2
15508     { \exp_args:No \__keys_set:nnn \l__keys_module_str {#1} {#2} }
15509 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set:nnn #1#2#3
15510     {
15511         \str_set:Nx \l__keys_module_str { \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#2} }
15512         \keyval_parse:NNn \__keys_set_keyval:n \__keys_set_keyval:nn {#3}
15513         \str_set:Nn \l__keys_module_str {#1}
15514     }

```

(End definition for `\keys_set:nn`, `__keys_set:nn`, and `__keys_set:nnn`. This function is documented on page 191.)

`\keys_set_known:nnN` Setting known keys simply means setting the appropriate flag, then running the standard code. To allow for nested setting, any existing value of `\l__keys_unused_clist` is saved on the stack and reset afterwards. Note that for speed/simplicity reasons we use a `tl` operation to set the `clist` here!

```

15515 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_known:nnN #1#2#3
15516     {
15517         \exp_args:No \__keys_set_known:nnnnN
15518             \l__keys_unused_clist { \q_no_value } {#1} {#2} #3
15519     }
15520 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_known:nnN { nV , nv , no }
15521 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_known:nnnN #1#2#3#4
15522     {
15523         \exp_args:No \__keys_set_known:nnnnN
15524             \l__keys_unused_clist {#3} {#1} {#2} #4
15525     }
15526 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_known:nnnN { nV , nv , no }
15527 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_known:nnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
15528     {
15529         \clist_clear:N \l__keys_unused_clist
15530         \__keys_set_known:nnn {#2} {#3} {#4}
15531         \tl_set:Nx #5 { \exp_not:o { \l__keys_unused_clist } }
15532         \tl_set:Nn \l__keys_unused_clist {#1}
15533     }
15534 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_known:nn #1#2
15535     { \__keys_set_known:nnn { \q_no_value } {#1} {#2} }

```

```

15536 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_known:nn { nV , nv , no }
15537 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_known:nnn #1#2#3
15538 {
15539     \use:x
15540     {
15541         \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool
15542         \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool
15543         \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool
15544         \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl { \exp_not:n {#1} }
15545         \__keys_set:nn \exp_not:n { {#2} {#3} }
15546         \bool_if:NF \l__keys_only_known_bool
15547         { \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool }
15548         \bool_if:NT \l__keys_filtered_bool
15549         { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool }
15550         \bool_if:NT \l__keys_selective_bool
15551         { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool }
15552         \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15553         { \exp_not:o \l__keys_relative_tl }
15554     }
15555 }

```

(End definition for `\keys_set_known:nnN` and others. These functions are documented on page 192.)

The idea of setting keys in a selective manner again uses flags wrapped around the basic code. The comments on `\keys_set_known:nnN` also apply here. We have a bit more shuffling to do to keep everything nestable.

```

\keys_set_filter:nnnnN
\keys_set_filter:nnVN
\keys_set_filter:nnvN
\keys_set_filter:nnoN
\keys_set_filter:nnnnN
\keys_set_filter:nnVnN
\keys_set_filter:nnvnN
\keys_set_filter:nnonN
\__keys_set_filter:nnnnnN
\keys_set_filter:nnn
\keys_set_filter:nnV
\keys_set_filter:nnv
\keys_set_filter:nno
\__keys_set_filter:nnnn
\keys_set_groups:nnn
\keys_set_groups:nnV
\keys_set_groups:nnv
\keys_set_groups:nno
\__keys_set_selective:nnn
\__keys_set_selective:nnnn
15556 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_filter:nnnnN #1#2#3#4
15557 {
15558     \exp_args:No \__keys_set_filter:nnnnnN
15559     \l__keys_unused_clist
15560     { \q_no_value } {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
15561 }
15562 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_filter:nnnnN { nnV , nnv , nno }
15563 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_filter:nnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
15564 {
15565     \exp_args:No \__keys_set_filter:nnnnnN
15566     \l__keys_unused_clist {#4} {#1} {#2} {#3} #5
15567 }
15568 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_filter:nnnnnN { nnV , nnv , nno }
15569 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_filter:nnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6
15570 {
15571     \clist_clear:N \l__keys_unused_clist
15572     \__keys_set_filter:nnnn {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5}
15573     \tl_set:Nx #6 { \exp_not:o { \l__keys_unused_clist } }
15574     \tl_set:Nn \l__keys_unused_clist {#1}
15575 }
15576 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_filter:nnn #1#2#3
15577 { \__keys_set_filter:nnnn { \q_no_value } {#1} {#2} {#3} }
15578 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_filter:nnn { nnV , nnv , nno }
15579 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_filter:nnnn #1#2#3#4
15580 {
15581     \use:x
15582     {
15583         \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool

```

```

15584     \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool
15585     \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool
15586     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl { \exp_not:n {#1} }
15587     \__keys_set_selective:nnn \exp_not:n { {#2} {#3} {#4} }
15588     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_only_known_bool
15589       { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool }
15590     \bool_if:NF \l__keys_filtered_bool
15591       { \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool }
15592     \bool_if:NF \l__keys_selective_bool
15593       { \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool }
15594     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15595       { \exp_not:o \l__keys_relative_tl }
15596   }
15597 }
15598 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_set_groups:nnn #1#2#3
15599 {
15600   \use:x
15601   {
15602     \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool
15603     \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool
15604     \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool
15605     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15606       { \exp_not:N \q_no_value }
15607     \__keys_set_selective:nnn \exp_not:n { {#1} {#2} {#3} }
15608     \bool_if:NT \l__keys_only_known_bool
15609       { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_only_known_bool }
15610     \bool_if:NF \l__keys_filtered_bool
15611       { \bool_set_true:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_filtered_bool }
15612     \bool_if:NF \l__keys_selective_bool
15613       { \bool_set_false:N \exp_not:N \l__keys_selective_bool }
15614     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__keys_relative_tl
15615       { \exp_not:o \l__keys_relative_tl }
15616   }
15617 }
15618 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \keys_set_groups:nnn { nnV , nnv , nno }
15619 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_selective:nnn
15620 { \exp_args:No \__keys_set_selective:nnnn \l__keys_selective_seq }
15621 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_selective:nnnn #1#2#3#4
15622 {
15623   \seq_set_from_clist:Nn \l__keys_selective_seq {#3}
15624   \__keys_set:nn {#2} {#4}
15625   \tl_set:Nn \l__keys_selective_seq {#1}
15626 }

```

(End definition for `\keys_set_filter:nnnN` and others. These functions are documented on page 193.)

<pre> __keys_set_keyval:n __keys_set_keyval:nn __keys_set_keyval:nnn __keys_set_keyval:onn __keys_find_key_module:NNw __keys_set_selective: </pre>	<p>A shared system once again. First, set the current path and add a default if needed. There are then checks to see if the a value is required or forbidden. If everything passes, move on to execute the code.</p> <pre> 15627 \cs_new_protected:Npn __keys_set_keyval:n #1 15628 { 15629 \bool_set_true:N \l__keys_no_value_bool 15630 __keys_set_keyval:onn \l__keys_module_str {#1} { } 15631 } </pre>
--	---

```

15632 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_keyval:nn #1#2
15633 {
15634   \bool_set_false:N \l__keys_no_value_bool
15635   \__keys_set_keyval:onn \l__keys_module_str {#1} {#2}
15636 }

```

The key path here can be fully defined, after which there is a search for the key and module names: the user may have passed them with part of what is actually the module (for our purposes) in the key name. As that happens on a per-key basis, we use the stack approach to restore the module name without a group.

```

15637 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_keyval:nnn #1#2#3
15638 {
15639   \tl_set:Nx \l_keys_path_str
15640   {
15641     \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
15642     { #1 / }
15643     \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#2}
15644   }
15645   \str_clear:N \l__keys_module_str
15646   \str_clear:N \l__keys_inherit_str
15647   \exp_after:wN \__keys_find_key_module:NNw
15648   \exp_after:wN \l__keys_module_str
15649   \exp_after:wN \l_keys_key_str
15650   \l_keys_path_str / \q_stop
15651   \tl_set_eq:NN \l_keys_key_tl \l_keys_key_str
15652   \__keys_value_or_default:n {#3}
15653   \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_selective_bool
15654   { \__keys_set_selective: }
15655   { \__keys_execute: }
15656   \str_set:Nn \l__keys_module_str {#1}
15657 }
15658 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_set_keyval:nnn { o }
15659 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_find_key_module:NNw #1#2#3 / #4 \q_stop
15660 {
15661   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#4}
15662   { \str_set:Nn #2 {#3} }
15663   {
15664     \str_put_right:Nx #1
15665     {
15666       \str_if_empty:NF #1 { / }
15667       #3
15668     }
15669     \__keys_find_key_module:NNw #1#2 #4 \q_stop
15670   }
15671 }

```

If selective setting is active, there are a number of possible sub-cases to consider. The key name may not be known at all or if it is, it may not have any groups assigned. There is then the question of whether the selection is opt-in or opt-out.

```

15672 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_set_selective:
15673 {
15674   \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_groups_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15675   {
15676     \clist_set_eq:Nc \l__keys_groups_clist

```

```

15677         { \c__keys_groups_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15678     \__keys_check_groups:
15679 }
15680 {
15681     \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_filtered_bool
15682     { \__keys_execute: }
15683     { \__keys_store_unused: }
15684 }
15685 }

```

In the case where selective setting requires a comparison of the list of groups which apply to a key with the list of those which have been set active. That requires two mappings, and again a different outcome depending on whether opt-in or opt-out is set.

```

15686 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_check_groups:
15687 {
15688     \bool_set_false:N \l__keys_tmp_bool
15689     \seq_map_inline:Nn \l__keys_selective_seq
15690     {
15691         \clist_map_inline:Nn \l__keys_groups_clist
15692         {
15693             \str_if_eq:nnT {##1} {####1}
15694             {
15695                 \bool_set_true:N \l__keys_tmp_bool
15696                 \clist_map_break:n { \seq_map_break: }
15697             }
15698         }
15699     }
15700     \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_tmp_bool
15701     {
15702         \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_filtered_bool
15703         { \__keys_store_unused: }
15704         { \__keys_execute: }
15705     }
15706     {
15707         \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_filtered_bool
15708         { \__keys_execute: }
15709         { \__keys_store_unused: }
15710     }
15711 }

```

(End definition for __keys_set_keyval:n and others.)

__keys_value_or_default:n If a value is given, return it as #1, otherwise send a default if available.

```

\__keys_default_inherit:
15712 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_value_or_default:n #1
15713 {
15714     \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15715     {
15716         \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_default_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15717         {
15718             \tl_set_eq:Nc
15719             \l_keys_value_tl
15720             { \c__keys_default_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15721         }
15722         {
15723             \tl_clear:N \l_keys_value_tl

```

```

15724         \cs_if_exist:cT
15725         { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \__keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15726         { \__keys_default_inherit: }
15727     }
15728 }
15729 { \tl_set:Nn \l_keys_value_tl {#1} }
15730 }
15731 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_default_inherit:
15732 {
15733     \clist_map_inline:cn
15734     { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \__keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15735     {
15736         \cs_if_exist:cT
15737         { \c__keys_default_root_str ##1 / \l_keys_key_str }
15738         {
15739             \tl_set_eq:Nc
15740             \l_keys_value_tl
15741             { \c__keys_default_root_str ##1 / \l_keys_key_str }
15742             \clist_map_break:
15743         }
15744     }
15745 }

```

(End definition for __keys_value_or_default:n and __keys_default_inherit:.)

__keys_execute: Actually executing a key is done in two parts. First, look for the key itself, then look for the **unknown** key with the same path. If both of these fail, complain. What exactly happens if a key is unknown depends on whether unknown keys are being skipped or if an error should be raised.

```

\__keys_execute:nn
\__keys_store_unused:
\__keys_store_unused_aux:
15746 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_execute:
15747 {
15748     \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_code_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15749     {
15750         \cs_if_exist_use:c { \c__keys_validate_root_str \l_keys_path_str }
15751         \cs:w \c__keys_code_root_str \l_keys_path_str \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
15752         \exp_after:wN { \l_keys_value_tl }
15753     }
15754     {
15755         \cs_if_exist:cTF
15756         { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \__keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15757         { \__keys_execute_inherit: }
15758         { \__keys_execute_unknown: }
15759     }
15760 }

```

To deal with the case where there is no hit, we leave __keys_execute_unknown: in the input stream and clean it up using the break function: that avoids needing a boolean.

```

15761 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_execute_inherit:
15762 {
15763     \clist_map_inline:cn
15764     { \c__keys_inherit_root_str \__keys_parent:o \l_keys_path_str }
15765     {
15766         \cs_if_exist:cT
15767         { \c__keys_code_root_str ##1 / \l_keys_key_str }

```

```

15768         {
15769             \str_set:Nn \l__keys_inherit_str {##1}
15770             \cs_if_exist_use:c { \c__keys_validate_root_str ##1 / \l_keys_key_str }
15771             \cs:w \c__keys_code_root_str ##1 / \l_keys_key_str
15772             \exp_after:wN \cs_end: \exp_after:wN
15773             { \l_keys_value_tl }
15774             \clist_map_break:n { \use_none:n }
15775         }
15776     }
15777     \__keys_execute_unknown:
15778 }
15779 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_execute_unknown:
15780 {
15781     \bool_if:NTF \l__keys_only_known_bool
15782     { \__keys_store_unused: }
15783     {
15784         \cs_if_exist:cTF
15785         { \c__keys_code_root_str \l__keys_module_str / unknown }
15786         {
15787             \cs:w \c__keys_code_root_str \l__keys_module_str / unknown
15788             \exp_after:wN \cs_end: \exp_after:wN { \l_keys_value_tl }
15789         }
15790         {
15791             \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { key-unknown }
15792             { \l_keys_path_str } { \l__keys_module_str }
15793         }
15794     }
15795 }
15796 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_execute:nn #1#2
15797 {
15798     \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_code_root_str #1 }
15799     {
15800         \cs:w \c__keys_code_root_str #1 \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
15801         \exp_after:wN { \l_keys_value_tl }
15802     }
15803     {#2}
15804 }

```

When there is no relative path, things here are easy: just save the key name and value. When we are working with a relative path, first we need to turn it into a string: that can't happen earlier as we need to store `\q_no_value`. Then, use a standard delimited approach to fish out the partial path.

```

15805 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_store_unused:
15806 {
15807     \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l__keys_relative_tl
15808     {
15809         \clist_put_right:Nx \l__keys_unused_clist
15810         {
15811             \exp_not:o \l_keys_key_str
15812             \bool_if:NF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15813             { = { \exp_not:o \l_keys_value_tl } }
15814         }
15815     }
15816 }

```

```

15817     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__keys_relative_tl
15818     {
15819         \clist_put_right:Nx \l__keys_unused_clist
15820         {
15821             \exp_not:o \l_keys_path_str
15822             \bool_if:NF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15823             { = { \exp_not:o \l_keys_value_tl } }
15824         }
15825     }
15826     { \__keys_store_unused_aux: }
15827 }
15828 }
15829 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_store_unused_aux:
15830 {
15831     \tl_set:Nx \l__keys_relative_tl
15832     { \exp_args:No \__keys_trim_spaces:n \l__keys_relative_tl }
15833     \use:x
15834     {
15835         \cs_set_protected:Npn \__keys_store_unused:w
15836         ###1 \l__keys_relative_tl /
15837         ###2 \l__keys_relative_tl /
15838         ###3 \exp_not:N \q_stop
15839     }
15840     {
15841         \tl_if_blank:nF {##1}
15842         {
15843             \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { bad-relative-key-path }
15844             \l_keys_path_str
15845             \l__keys_relative_tl
15846         }
15847         \clist_put_right:Nx \l__keys_unused_clist
15848         {
15849             \exp_not:n {##2}
15850             \bool_if:NF \l__keys_no_value_bool
15851             { = { \exp_not:o \l_keys_value_tl } }
15852         }
15853     }
15854     \use:x
15855     {
15856         \__keys_store_unused:w \l_keys_path_str
15857         \l__keys_relative_tl / \l__keys_relative_tl /
15858         \exp_not:N \q_stop
15859     }
15860 }
15861 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_store_unused:w { }

```

(End definition for __keys_execute: and others.)

__keys_choice_find:n Executing a choice has two parts. First, try the choice given, then if that fails call the
 __keys_choice_find:nn unknown key. That always exists, as it is created when a choice is first made. So there
 __keys_multichoice_find:n is no need for any escape code. For multiple choices, the same code ends up used in a
 mapping.

```

15862 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_choice_find:n #1
15863 {

```

```

15864 \str_if_empty:NTF \l__keys_inherit_str
15865 { \__keys_choice_find:nn { \l_keys_path_str } {#1} }
15866 {
15867   \__keys_choice_find:nn
15868   { \l_keys_inherit_str / \l_keys_key_str } {#1}
15869 }
15870 }
15871 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_choice_find:nn #1#2
15872 {
15873   \cs_if_exist:cTF { \c__keys_code_root_str #1 / \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#2} }
15874   { \use:c { \c__keys_code_root_str #1 / \__keys_trim_spaces:n {#2} } {#2} }
15875   { \use:c { \c__keys_code_root_str #1 / unknown } {#2} }
15876 }
15877 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_multichoice_find:n #1
15878 { \clist_map_function:nN {#1} \__keys_choice_find:n }

```

(End definition for `__keys_choice_find:n`, `__keys_choice_find:nn`, and `__keys_multichoice_find:n`.)

22.7 Utilities

`__keys_parent:n` Used to strip off the ending part of the key path after the last `/`.

```

\__keys_parent:o
\__keys_parent:w
15879 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_parent:n #1
15880 { \__keys_parent:w #1 / / \q_stop { } }
15881 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__keys_parent:n { o }
15882 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_parent:w #1 / #2 / #3 \q_stop #4
15883 {
15884   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#2}
15885   {
15886     \tl_if_blank:nF {#4}
15887     { \use_none:n #4 }
15888   }
15889   {
15890     \__keys_parent:w #2 / #3 \q_stop { #4 / #1 }
15891   }
15892 }

```

(End definition for `__keys_parent:n` and `__keys_parent:w`.)

`__keys_trim_spaces:n` Space stripping has to allow for the fact that the key here might have several parts, and spaces need to be stripped from each part.

```

\__keys_trim_spaces_auxi:w
\__keys_trim_spaces_auxii:w
\__keys_trim_spaces_auxiii:w
15893 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_trim_spaces:n #1
15894 {
15895   \exp_after:wN \__keys_trim_spaces_auxi:w \tl_to_str:n {#1}
15896   / \q_nil \q_stop
15897 }
15898 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_trim_spaces_auxi:w #1 / #2 \q_stop
15899 {
15900   \quark_if_nil:nTF {#2}
15901   { \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1} }
15902   { \__keys_trim_spaces_auxii:w #1 / #2 }
15903 }
15904 \cs_new:Npn \__keys_trim_spaces_auxii:w #1 / #2 / \q_nil
15905 {

```

```

15906 \tl_trim_spaces:n {#1}
15907 \__keys_trim_spaces_auxiii:w #2 / \q_recursion_tail / \q_recursion_stop
15908 }
15909 \cs_set:Npn \__keys_trim_spaces_auxiii:w #1 /
15910 {
15911 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#1}
15912 / \tl_trim_spaces:n { #1 }
15913 \__keys_trim_spaces_auxiii:w
15914 }

```

(End definition for __keys_trim_spaces:n and others.)

\keys_if_exist_p:nn A utility for others to see if a key exists.

```

\keys_if_exist:nnTF 15915 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \keys_if_exist:nn #1#2 { p , T , F , TF }
15916 {
15917 \cs_if_exist:cTF
15918 { \c__keys_code_root_str \__keys_trim_spaces:n { #1 / #2 } }
15919 { \prg_return_true: }
15920 { \prg_return_false: }
15921 }

```

(End definition for \keys_if_exist:nnTF. This function is documented on page 193.)

\keys_if_choice_exist_p:nnn Just an alternative view on \keys_if_exist:nnTF.

```

\keys_if_choice_exist:nnnTF 15922 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \keys_if_choice_exist:nnn #1#2#3
15923 { p , T , F , TF }
15924 {
15925 \cs_if_exist:cTF
15926 { \c__keys_code_root_str \__keys_trim_spaces:n { #1 / #2 / #3 } }
15927 { \prg_return_true: }
15928 { \prg_return_false: }
15929 }

```

(End definition for \keys_if_choice_exist:nnnTF. This function is documented on page 194.)

\keys_show:nn To show a key, show its code using a message.

```

\keys_log:nn 15930 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_show:nn
\__keys_show:Nnn 15931 { \__keys_show:Nnn \msg_show:nnxxxxx }
15932 \cs_new_protected:Npn \keys_log:nn
15933 { \__keys_show:Nnn \msg_log:nnxxxxx }
15934 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__keys_show:Nnn #1#2#3
15935 {
15936 #1 { LaTeX / kernel } { show-key }
15937 { \__keys_trim_spaces:n { #2 / #3 } }
15938 {
15939 \keys_if_exist:nnT {#2} {#3}
15940 {
15941 \exp_args:Nnf \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn { code }
15942 {
15943 \exp_args:Nc \cs_replacement_spec:N
15944 {
15945 \c__keys_code_root_str
15946 \__keys_trim_spaces:n { #2 / #3 }
15947 }
15948 }

```

```

15949         }
15950     }
15951     { } { }
15952 }

```

(End definition for `\keys_show:nn`, `\keys_log:nn`, and `__keys_show:Nnn`. These functions are documented on page 194.)

22.8 Messages

For when there is a need to complain.

```

15953 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { bad-relative-key-path }
15954 { The-key~'#1'~is-not~inside~the~'#2'~path. }
15955 { The-key~'#1'~cannot-be-expressed~relative~to~path~'#2'. }
15956 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { boolean-values-only }
15957 { Key~'#1'~accepts~boolean-values-only. }
15958 { The-key~'#1'~only-accepts~the~values~'true'~and~'false'. }
15959 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-choice-unknown }
15960 { Key~'#1'~accepts-only~a~fixed~set~of~choices. }
15961 {
15962     The-key~'#1'~only-accepts~predefined~values,~
15963     and~'#2'~is~not~one~of~these.
15964 }
15965 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { key-unknown }
15966 { The-key~'#1'~is-unknown~and~is~being~ignored. }
15967 {
15968     The-module~'#2'~does~not~have~a~key~called~'#1'.\\
15969     Check~that~you~have~spelled~the~key~name~correctly.
15970 }
15971 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { nested-choice-key }
15972 { Attempt~to~define~'#1'~as~a~nested~choice~key. }
15973 {
15974     The-key~'#1'~cannot-be-defined~as~a~choice~as~the~parent~key~'#2'~is~
15975     itself~a~choice.
15976 }
15977 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { value-forbidden }
15978 { The-key~'#1'~does~not~take~a~value. }
15979 {
15980     The-key~'#1'~should-be-given~without~a~value.\\
15981     The-value~'#2'~was~present:~the~key~will~be~ignored.
15982 }
15983 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { value-required }
15984 { The-key~'#1'~requires~a~value. }
15985 {
15986     The-key~'#1'~must~have~a~value.\\
15987     No~value~was~present:~the~key~will~be~ignored.
15988 }
15989 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-key }
15990 {
15991     The-key~#1~
15992     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#2}
15993     { is~undefined. }
15994     { has~the~properties:~#2 . }
15995 }

```

15996 \langle /initex | package \rangle

23 l3intarray implementation

15997 \langle *initex | package \rangle

15998 \langle @@=intarray \rangle

23.1 Allocating arrays

\backslash __intarray_entry:w

We use these primitives quite a lot in this module.

\backslash __intarray_count:w

15999 \backslash cs_new_eq:NN \backslash __intarray_entry:w \backslash tex_fontdimen:D

16000 \backslash cs_new_eq:NN \backslash __intarray_count:w \backslash tex_hyphenchar:D

(End definition for \backslash __intarray_entry:w and \backslash __intarray_count:w.)

\backslash l__intarray_loop_int

A loop index.

16001 \backslash int_new:N \backslash l__intarray_loop_int

(End definition for \backslash l__intarray_loop_int.)

\backslash c__intarray_sp_dim

Used to convert integers to dimensions fast.

16002 \backslash dim_const:Nn \backslash c__intarray_sp_dim { 1 sp }

(End definition for \backslash c__intarray_sp_dim.)

\backslash g__intarray_font_int

Used to assign one font per array.

16003 \backslash int_new:N \backslash g__intarray_font_int

(End definition for \backslash g__intarray_font_int.)

16004 \backslash _kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { negative-array-size }

16005 { Size-of-array-may-not-be-negative:~#1 }

\backslash intarray_new:Nn

Declare #1 to be a font (arbitrarily cmr10 at a never-used size). Store the array's size as the \backslash hyphenchar of that font and make sure enough \backslash fontdimen are allocated, by setting the last one. Then clear any \backslash fontdimen that cmr10 starts with. It seems LuaTeX's cmr10 has an extra \backslash fontdimen parameter number 8 compared to other engines (for a math font we would replace 8 by 22 or some such). Every intarray must be global; it's enough to run this check in \backslash intarray_new:Nn.

\backslash intarray_new:cn

\backslash __intarray_new:N

16006 \backslash cs_new_protected:Npn \backslash __intarray_new:N #1

16007 {

16008 \backslash _kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1

16009 \backslash int_gincr:N \backslash g__intarray_font_int

16010 \backslash tex_global:D \backslash tex_font:D #1

16011 = cmr10~at~ \backslash g__intarray_font_int \backslash c__intarray_sp_dim \backslash scan_stop:

16012 \backslash int_step_inline:nn { 8 }

16013 { \backslash _kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #1 {##1} \backslash c_zero_int }

16014 }

16015 \backslash cs_new_protected:Npn \backslash intarray_new:Nn #1#2

16016 {

16017 \backslash __intarray_new:N #1

16018 \backslash __intarray_count:w #1 = \backslash int_eval:n {#2} \backslash scan_stop:

16019 \backslash int_compare:nNt { \backslash intarray_count:N #1 } < 0

16020 {

```

16021     \_kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { negative-array-size }
16022     { \intarray_count:N #1 }
16023   }
16024   \int_compare:nNnT { \intarray_count:N #1 } > 0
16025   { \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #1 { \intarray_count:N #1 } { 0 } }
16026 }
16027 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_new:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_new:Nn` and `__intarray_new:N`. This function is documented on page 196.)

`\intarray_count:N` Size of an array.

```

\intarray_count:c 16028 \cs_new:Npn \intarray_count:N #1 { \int_value:w \__intarray_count:w #1 }
16029 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_count:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_count:N`. This function is documented on page 196.)

23.2 Array items

`__intarray_signed_max_dim:n` Used when an item to be stored is larger than `\c_max_dim` in absolute value; it is replaced by $\pm\c_max_dim$.

```

16030 \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_signed_max_dim:n #1
16031 { \int_value:w \int_compare:nNnT {#1} < 0 { - } \c_max_dim }

```

(End definition for `__intarray_signed_max_dim:n`.)

`__intarray_bounds:NNnTF` The functions `\intarray_gset:Nnn` and `\intarray_item:Nn` share bounds checking. The T branch is used if #3 is within bounds of the array #2.

```

\__intarray_bounds_error:NNn 16032 \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_bounds:NNnTF #1#2#3#4#5
16033 {
16034   \if_int_compare:w 1 > #3 \exp_stop_f:
16035   \__intarray_bounds_error:NNn #1 #2 {#3}
16036   #5
16037   \else:
16038   \if_int_compare:w #3 > \intarray_count:N #2 \exp_stop_f:
16039   \__intarray_bounds_error:NNn #1 #2 {#3}
16040   #5
16041   \else:
16042   #4
16043   \fi:
16044 \fi:
16045 }
16046 \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_bounds_error:NNn #1#2#3
16047 {
16048   #1 { kernel } { out-of-bounds }
16049   { \token_to_str:N #2 } {#3} { \intarray_count:N #2 }
16050 }

```

(End definition for `__intarray_bounds:NNnTF` and `__intarray_bounds_error:NNn`.)

`\intarray_gset:Nnn` Set the appropriate `\fontdimen`. The `__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn` function does not use `\int_eval:n`, namely its arguments must be suitable for `\int_value:w`. The user version checks the position and value are within bounds.

```

\intarray_gset:cnn  \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn
\__intarray_gset:Nnn 16051 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #1#2#3
\__intarray_gset_overflow:NNn

```

```

16052 { \__intarray_entry:w #2 #1 #3 \c__intarray_sp_dim }
16053 \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_gset:Nnn #1#2#3
16054 {
16055   \exp_after:wN \__intarray_gset:Nww
16056   \exp_after:wN #1
16057   \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_after:wN ;
16058   \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#3} ;
16059 }
16060 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_gset:Nnn { c }
16061 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset:Nww #1#2 ; #3 ;
16062 {
16063   \__intarray_bounds:NNnTF \__kernel_msg_error:nxxxx #1 {#2}
16064   {
16065     \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw {#3}
16066     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #1 {#2} {#3}
16067   }
16068   { }
16069 }
16070 \cs_if_exist:NTF \tex_ifabsnum:D
16071 {
16072   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw #1
16073   {
16074     \tex_ifabsnum:D #1 > \c_max_dim
16075     \exp_after:wN \__intarray_gset_overflow:NNnn
16076     \fi:
16077   }
16078 }
16079 {
16080   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw #1
16081   {
16082     \if_int_compare:w \int_abs:n {#1} > \c_max_dim
16083     \exp_after:wN \__intarray_gset_overflow:NNnn
16084     \fi:
16085   }
16086 }
16087 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_overflow:NNnn #1#2#3#4
16088 {
16089   \__kernel_msg_error:nxxxxx { kernel } { overflow }
16090   { \token_to_str:N #2 } {#3} {#4} { \__intarray_signed_max_dim:n {#4} }
16091   #1 #2 {#3} { \__intarray_signed_max_dim:n {#4} }
16092 }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_gset:Nnn` and others. This function is documented on page 196.)

`\intarray_gzero:N` Set the appropriate `\fontdimen` to zero. No bound checking needed. The `\prg_replicate:nn` possibly uses quite a lot of memory, but this is somewhat comparable to the size of the array, and it is much faster than an `\int_step_inline:nn` loop.

`\intarray_gzero:c`

```

16093 \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_gzero:N #1
16094 {
16095   \int_zero:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16096   \prg_replicate:nn { \intarray_count:N #1 }
16097   {
16098     \int_incr:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16099     \__intarray_entry:w \l__intarray_loop_int #1 \c_zero_dim

```

```

16100     }
16101   }
16102   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_gzero:N`. This function is documented on page 196.)

```

\intarray_item:Nn Get the appropriate \fontdimen and perform bound checks. The \__kernel_
\intarray_item:cn intarray_item:Nn function omits bound checks and omits \int_eval:n, namely its
\__kernel_intarray_item:Nn argument must be a TeX integer suitable for \int_value:w.
\__intarray_item:Nn
16103   \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #1#2
16104     { \int_value:w \__intarray_entry:w #2 #1 }
16105   \cs_new:Npn \intarray_item:Nn #1#2
16106     {
16107       \exp_after:wN \__intarray_item:Nw
16108       \exp_after:wN #1
16109       \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} ;
16110     }
16111   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_item:Nn { c }
16112   \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_item:Nw #1#2 ;
16113     {
16114       \__intarray_bounds:NNnTF \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nfff #1 {#2}
16115       { \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #1 {#2} }
16116       { 0 }
16117     }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_item:Nn`, `__kernel_intarray_item:Nn`, and `__intarray_item:Nn`. This function is documented on page 197.)

```

\intarray_rand_item:N Importantly, \intarray_item:Nn only evaluates its argument once.
\intarray_rand_item:c
16118   \cs_new:Npn \intarray_rand_item:N #1
16119     { \intarray_item:Nn #1 { \int_rand:n { \intarray_count:N #1 } } }
16120   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_rand_item:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_rand_item:N`. This function is documented on page 197.)

23.3 Working with contents of integer arrays

```

\intarray_const_from_clist:Nn Similar to \intarray_new:Nn (which we don't use because when debugging is enabled
\intarray_const_from_clist:cn that function checks the variable name starts with g_). We make use of the fact that TeX
\__intarray_const_from_clist:nN allows allocation of successive \fontdimen as long as no other font has been declared: no
need to count the comma list items first. We need the code in \intarray_gset:Nnn that
checks the item value is not too big, namely \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw, but
not the code that checks bounds. At the end, set the size of the intarray.

```

```

16121   \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_const_from_clist:Nn #1#2
16122     {
16123       \__intarray_new:N #1
16124       \int_zero:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16125       \clist_map_inline:nn {#2}
16126       { \exp_args:Nf \__intarray_const_from_clist:nN { \int_eval:n {##1} } #1 }
16127       \__intarray_count:w #1 \l__intarray_loop_int
16128     }
16129   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_const_from_clist:Nn { c }
16130   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_const_from_clist:nN #1#2
16131     {

```

```

16132 \int_incr:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16133 \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw {#1}
16134 \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #2 \l__intarray_loop_int {#1}
16135 }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_const_from_clist:Nn` and `__intarray_const_from_clist:nN`. This function is documented on page 196.)

`\intarray_to_clist:N` Loop through the array, putting a comma before each item. Remove the leading comma with `f`-expansion. We also use the auxiliary in `\intarray_show:N` with argument comma, space.

`\intarray_to_clist:c`

`__intarray_to_clist:Nn`

`__intarray_to_clist:w`

```

16136 \cs_new:Npn \intarray_to_clist:N #1 { \__intarray_to_clist:Nn #1 { , } }
16137 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_to_clist:N { c }
16138 \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_to_clist:Nn #1#2
16139 {
16140   \int_compare:nNnF { \intarray_count:N #1 } = \c_zero_int
16141   {
16142     \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \use_none:n
16143     { \__intarray_to_clist:w 1 ; #1 {#2} \prg_break_point: }
16144   }
16145 }
16146 \cs_new:Npn \__intarray_to_clist:w #1 ; #2#3
16147 {
16148   \if_int_compare:w #1 > \__intarray_count:w #2
16149   \prg_break:n
16150   \fi:
16151   #3 \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #2 {#1}
16152   \exp_after:wN \__intarray_to_clist:w
16153   \int_value:w \int_eval:w #1 + \c_one_int ; #2 {#3}
16154 }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_to_clist:N`, `__intarray_to_clist:Nn`, and `__intarray_to_clist:w`. This function is documented on page 262.)

`\intarray_show:N` Convert the list to a comma list (with spaces after each comma)

```

\intarray_show:c 16155 \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_show:N { \__intarray_show:NN \msg_show:nnxxxx }
\intarray_log:N 16156 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_show:N { c }
\intarray_log:c 16157 \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_log:N { \__intarray_show:NN \msg_log:nnxxxx }
16158 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_log:N { c }
16159 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_show:NN #1#2
16160 {
16161   \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2
16162   {
16163     #1 { LaTeX/kernel } { show-intarray }
16164     { \token_to_str:N #2 }
16165     { \intarray_count:N #2 }
16166     { >~ \__intarray_to_clist:Nn #2 { , ~ } }
16167     { }
16168   }
16169 }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_show:N` and `\intarray_log:N`. These functions are documented on page 197.)

23.4 Random arrays

We only perform the bounds checks once. This is done by two `__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw`, with an appropriate empty argument to avoid a spurious “at position #1” part in the error message. Then calculate the number of choices: this is at most $(2^{30} - 1) - (-(2^{30} - 1)) + 1 = 2^{31} - 1$, which just barely does not overflow. For small ranges use `__kernel_randint:n` (making sure to subtract 1 *before* adding the random number to the $\langle min \rangle$, to avoid overflow when $\langle min \rangle$ or $\langle max \rangle$ are $\pm \text{c_max_int}$), otherwise `__kernel_randint:nn`. Finally, if there are no random numbers do not define any of the auxiliaries.

```

\intarray_gset_rand:Nn
\intarray_gset_rand:cn
\intarray_gset_rand:Nnn
\intarray_gset_rand:cnn
\__intarray_gset_rand:Nnn
\__intarray_gset_rand:Nff
  \__intarray_gset_rand_auxi:Nnnn
  \__intarray_gset_rand_auxii:Nnnn
  \__intarray_gset_rand_auxiii:Nnnn
\__intarray_gset_all_same:Nn

16170 \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_gset_rand:Nn #1
16171   { \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1 { 1 } }
16172 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_gset_rand:Nn { c }
16173 \sys_if_rand_exist:TF
16174   {
16175     \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1#2#3
16176       {
16177         \__intarray_gset_rand:Nff #1
16178         { \int_eval:n {#2} } { \int_eval:n {#3} }
16179       }
16180     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1#2#3
16181       {
16182         \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > {#3}
16183         {
16184           \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
16185           { kernel } { randint-backward-range } {#2} {#3}
16186           \__intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1 {#3} {#2}
16187         }
16188         {
16189           \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw {#2}
16190           \__intarray_gset_rand_auxi:Nnnn #1 { } {#2} {#3}
16191         }
16192       }
16193     \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__intarray_gset_rand:Nnn { Nff }
16194     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_rand_auxi:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
16195       {
16196         \__intarray_gset_overflow_test:nw {#4}
16197         \__intarray_gset_rand_auxii:Nnnn #1 { } {#4} {#3}
16198       }
16199     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_rand_auxii:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
16200       {
16201         \exp_args:NNf \__intarray_gset_rand_auxiii:Nnnn #1
16202         { \int_eval:n { #3 - #4 + 1 } } {#4} {#3}
16203       }
16204     \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_rand_auxiii:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
16205       {
16206         \exp_args:NNf \__intarray_gset_all_same:Nn #1
16207         {
16208           \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > \c__kernel_randint_max_int
16209           {
16210             \exp_stop_f:
16211             \int_eval:n { \__kernel_randint:nn {#3} {#4} }
16212           }

```

```

16213         {
16214             \exp_stop_f:
16215             \int_eval:n { \__kernel_randint:n {#2} - 1 + #3 }
16216         }
16217     }
16218 }
16219 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__intarray_gset_all_same:Nn #1#2
16220 {
16221     \int_zero:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16222     \prg_replicate:nn { \intarray_count:N #1 }
16223     {
16224         \int_incr:N \l__intarray_loop_int
16225         \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #1 \l__intarray_loop_int {#2}
16226     }
16227 }
16228 }
16229 {
16230     \cs_new_protected:Npn \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1#2#3
16231     {
16232         \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }
16233         { \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn #1 {#2} {#3} }
16234     }
16235 }
16236 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\intarray_gset_rand:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 262.)

```

16237 </initex | package>

```

24 l3fp implementation

Nothing to see here: everything is in the subfiles!

25 l3fp-aux implementation

```

16238 <*initex | package>
16239 <@@=fp>

```

25.1 Access to primitives

`__fp_int_eval:w` Largely for performance reasons, we need to directly access primitives rather than use `\int_eval:n`. This happens *a lot*, so we use private names. The same is true for `__fp_int_eval_end:` `\romannumeral`, although it is used much less widely.

```

16240 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_int_eval:w \tex_numexpr:D
16241 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_int_eval_end: \scan_stop:
16242 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_int_to_roman:w \tex_romannumeral:D

```

(End definition for `__fp_int_eval:w`, `__fp_int_eval_end:`, and `__fp_int_to_roman:w`.)

25.2 Internal representation

Internally, a floating point number $\langle X \rangle$ is a token list containing

```
\s__fp \__fp_chk:w  $\langle case \rangle$   $\langle sign \rangle$   $\langle body \rangle$  ;
```

Let us explain each piece separately.

Internal floating point numbers are used in expressions, and in this context are subject to **f**-expansion. They must leave a recognizable mark after **f**-expansion, to prevent the floating point number from being re-parsed. Thus, `\s__fp` is simply another name for `\relax`.

When used directly without an accessor function, floating points should produce an error: this is the role of `__fp_chk:w`. We could make floating point variables be protected to prevent them from expanding under **x**-expansion, but it seems more convenient to treat them as a subcase of token list variables.

The (decimal part of the) IEEE-754-2008 standard requires the format to be able to represent special floating point numbers besides the usual positive and negative cases. We distinguish the various possibilities by their $\langle case \rangle$, which is a single digit:

- 0 zeros: `+0` and `-0`,
- 1 “normal” numbers (positive and negative),
- 2 infinities: `+inf` and `-inf`,
- 3 quiet and signalling `nan`.

The $\langle sign \rangle$ is 0 (positive) or 2 (negative), except in the case of `nan`, which have $\langle sign \rangle = 1$. This ensures that changing the $\langle sign \rangle$ digit to $2 - \langle sign \rangle$ is exactly equivalent to changing the sign of the number.

Special floating point numbers have the form

```
\s__fp \__fp_chk:w  $\langle case \rangle$   $\langle sign \rangle$  \s__fp_... ;
```

where `\s__fp_...` is a scan mark carrying information about how the number was formed (useful for debugging).

Normal floating point numbers ($\langle case \rangle = 1$) have the form

```
\s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1  $\langle sign \rangle$  { $\langle exponent \rangle$ } { $\langle X_1 \rangle$ } { $\langle X_2 \rangle$ } { $\langle X_3 \rangle$ } { $\langle X_4 \rangle$ } ;
```

Here, the $\langle exponent \rangle$ is an integer, between -10000 and 10000 . The body consists in four blocks of exactly 4 digits, $0000 \leq \langle X_i \rangle \leq 9999$, and the floating point is

$$(-1)^{\langle sign \rangle / 2} \langle X_1 \rangle \langle X_2 \rangle \langle X_3 \rangle \langle X_4 \rangle \cdot 10^{\langle exponent \rangle - 16}$$

where we have concatenated the 16 digits. Currently, floating point numbers are normalized such that the $\langle exponent \rangle$ is minimal, in other words, $1000 \leq \langle X_1 \rangle \leq 9999$.

Calculations are done in base 10000, *i.e.* one myriad.

Table 3: Internal representation of floating point numbers.

Representation	Meaning
0 0 \s_fp_... ;	Positive zero.
0 2 \s_fp_... ;	Negative zero.
1 0 {\langle exponent \rangle} {\langle X ₁ \rangle} {\langle X ₂ \rangle} {\langle X ₃ \rangle} {\langle X ₄ \rangle} ;	Positive floating point.
1 2 {\langle exponent \rangle} {\langle X ₁ \rangle} {\langle X ₂ \rangle} {\langle X ₃ \rangle} {\langle X ₄ \rangle} ;	Negative floating point.
2 0 \s_fp_... ;	Positive infinity.
2 2 \s_fp_... ;	Negative infinity.
3 1 \s_fp_... ;	Quiet nan.
3 1 \s_fp_... ;	Signalling nan.

25.3 Using arguments and semicolons

_fp_use_none_stop_f:n This function removes an argument (typically a digit) and replaces it by \exp_stop_f:, a marker which stops f-type expansion.

```
16243 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_none\_stop\_f:n #1 { \exp\_stop\_f: }
```

(End definition for _fp_use_none_stop_f:n.)

_fp_use_s:n Those functions place a semicolon after one or two arguments (typically digits).

```
\_fp\_use\_s:nn
16244 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_s:n #1 { #1; }
16245 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_s:nn #1#2 { #1#2; }
```

(End definition for _fp_use_s:n and _fp_use_s:nn.)

_fp_use_none_until_s:w Those functions select specific arguments among a set of arguments delimited by a semicolon.

```
\_fp\_use\_i\_until\_s:nw
\_fp\_use\_ii\_until\_s:nnw
16246 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_none\_until\_s:w #1; { }
16247 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_i\_until\_s:nw #1#2; { #1 }
16248 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_ii\_until\_s:nnw #1#2#3; { #2 }
```

(End definition for _fp_use_none_until_s:w, _fp_use_i_until_s:nw, and _fp_use_ii_until_s:nnw.)

_fp_reverse_args:Nww Many internal functions take arguments delimited by semicolons, and it is occasionally useful to swap two such arguments.

```
16249 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_reverse\_args:Nww #1 #2; #3; { #1 #3; #2; }
```

(End definition for _fp_reverse_args:Nww.)

_fp_rrot:www Rotate three arguments delimited by semicolons. This is the inverse (or the square) of the Forth primitive ROT, hence the name.

```
16250 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_rrot:www #1; #2; #3; { #2; #3; #1; }
```

(End definition for _fp_rrot:www.)

_fp_use_i:ww Many internal functions take arguments delimited by semicolons, and it is occasionally useful to remove one or two such arguments.

```
\_fp\_use\_i:www
16251 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_i:ww #1; #2; { #1; }
16252 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_use\_i:www #1; #2; #3; { #1; }
```

(End definition for _fp_use_i:ww and _fp_use_i:www.)

25.4 Constants, and structure of floating points

`__fp_misused:n` This receives a floating point object (floating point number or tuple) and generates an error stating that it was misused. This is called when for instance an `fp` variable is left in the input stream and its contents reach T_EX's stomach.

```
16253 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_misused:n #1
16254 { \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { misused-fp } { \fp_to_tl:n {#1} } }
```

(End definition for `__fp_misused:n`.)

`\s__fp` Floating points numbers all start with `\s__fp __fp_chk:w`, where `\s__fp` is equal to the T_EX primitive `\relax`, and `__fp_chk:w` is protected. The rest of the floating point number is made of characters (or `\relax`). This ensures that nothing expands under f-expansion, nor under x-expansion. However, when typeset, `\s__fp` does nothing, and `__fp_chk:w` is expanded. We define `__fp_chk:w` to produce an error.

```
16255 \scan_new:N \s__fp
16256 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_chk:w #1 ;
16257 { \__fp_misused:n { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 ; } }
```

(End definition for `\s__fp` and `__fp_chk:w`.)

`\s__fp_mark` Aliases of `\tex_relax:D`, used to terminate expressions.

```
\s__fp_stop
16258 \scan_new:N \s__fp_mark
16259 \scan_new:N \s__fp_stop
```

(End definition for `\s__fp_mark` and `\s__fp_stop`.)

`\s__fp_invalid` A couple of scan marks used to indicate where special floating point numbers come from.

```
\s__fp_underflow
\s__fp_overflow
\s__fp_division
\s__fp_exact
16260 \scan_new:N \s__fp_invalid
16261 \scan_new:N \s__fp_underflow
16262 \scan_new:N \s__fp_overflow
16263 \scan_new:N \s__fp_division
16264 \scan_new:N \s__fp_exact
```

(End definition for `\s__fp_invalid` and others.)

`\c_zero_fp` The special floating points. We define the floating points here as “exact”.
`\c_minus_zero_fp`
`\c_inf_fp`
`\c_minus_inf_fp`
`\c_nan_fp`

```
16265 \tl_const:Nn \c_zero_fp { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 0 0 \s__fp_exact ; }
16266 \tl_const:Nn \c_minus_zero_fp { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 0 2 \s__fp_exact ; }
16267 \tl_const:Nn \c_inf_fp { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 2 0 \s__fp_exact ; }
16268 \tl_const:Nn \c_minus_inf_fp { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 2 2 \s__fp_exact ; }
16269 \tl_const:Nn \c_nan_fp { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 3 1 \s__fp_exact ; }
```

(End definition for `\c_zero_fp` and others. These variables are documented on page 205.)

`\c__fp_prec_int` The number of digits of floating points.
`\c__fp_half_prec_int`
`\c__fp_block_int`

```
16270 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_int { 16 }
16271 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_half_prec_int { 8 }
16272 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_block_int { 4 }
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_prec_int`, `\c__fp_half_prec_int`, and `\c__fp_block_int`.)

`\c__fp_myriad_int` Blocks have 4 digits so this integer is useful.

```
16273 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_myriad_int { 10000 }
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_myriad_int`.)

`\c__fp_minus_min_exponent_int` `\c__fp_max_exponent_int` Normal floating point numbers have an exponent between `-minus_min_exponent` and `max_exponent` inclusive. Larger numbers are rounded to $\pm\infty$. Smaller numbers are rounded to ± 0 . It would be more natural to define a `min_exponent` with the opposite sign but that would waste one T_EX count.

```
16274 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_minus_min_exponent_int { 10000 }
16275 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_max_exponent_int { 10000 }
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_minus_min_exponent_int` and `\c__fp_max_exponent_int`.)

`\c__fp_max_exp_exponent_int` If a number's exponent is larger than that, its exponential overflows/underflows.

```
16276 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_max_exp_exponent_int { 5 }
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_max_exp_exponent_int`.)

`\c__fp_overflowing_fp` A floating point number that is bigger than all normal floating point numbers. This replaces infinities when converting to formats that do not support infinities.

```
16277 \tl_const:Nx \c__fp_overflowing_fp
16278 {
16279   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 0
16280   { \int_eval:n { \c__fp_max_exponent_int + 1 } }
16281   {1000} {0000} {0000} {0000} ;
16282 }
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_overflowing_fp`.)

`__fp_zero_fp:N` `__fp_inf_fp:N` In case of overflow or underflow, we have to output a zero or infinity with a given sign.

```
16283 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_zero_fp:N #1
16284 { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 0 #1 \s__fp_underflow ; }
16285 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_inf_fp:N #1
16286 { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 2 #1 \s__fp_overflow ; }
```

(End definition for `__fp_zero_fp:N` and `__fp_inf_fp:N`.)

`__fp_exponent:w` For normal numbers, the function expands to the exponent, otherwise to 0. This is used in l3str-format.

```
16287 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exponent:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1
16288 {
16289   \if_meaning:w 1 #1
16290     \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_ii_until_s:nnw
16291   \else:
16292     \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw
16293     \exp_after:wN 0
16294   \fi:
16295 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_exponent:w`.)

`__fp_neg_sign:N` When appearing in an integer expression or after `\int_value:w`, this expands to the sign opposite to #1, namely 0 (positive) is turned to 2 (negative), 1 (nan) to 1, and 2 to 0.

```
16296 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_neg_sign:N #1
16297 { \__fp_int_eval:w 2 - #1 \__fp_int_eval_end: }
```

(End definition for `__fp_neg_sign:N`.)

`__fp_kind:w` Expands to 0 for zeros, 1 for normal floating point numbers, 2 for infinities, 3 for NaN, 4 for tuples.

```

16298 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_kind:w #1
16299 {
16300   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
16301   #1 \__fp_use_ii_until_s:nnw
16302   \s__fp { \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw 4 }
16303   \q_stop
16304 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_kind:w`.)

25.5 Overflow, underflow, and exact zero

`__fp_sanitize:Nw` Expects the sign and the exponent in some order, then the significand (which we don't touch). Outputs the corresponding floating point number, possibly underflowed to ± 0 or overflowed to $\pm\infty$. The functions `__fp_underflow:w` and `__fp_overflow:w` are defined in `l3fp-traps`.

```

16305 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sanitize:Nw #1 #2;
16306 {
16307   \if_case:w
16308     \if_int_compare:w #2 > \c__fp_max_exponent_int 1 ~ \else:
16309     \if_int_compare:w #2 < - \c__fp_minus_min_exponent_int 2 ~ \else:
16310     \if_meaning:w 1 #1 3 ~ \fi: \fi: \fi: 0 ~
16311     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_overflow:w
16312     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_underflow:w
16313     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize_zero:w
16314     \fi:
16315     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 {#2}
16316   }
16317 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sanitize:wN #1; #2 { \__fp_sanitize:Nw #2 #1; }
16318 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sanitize_zero:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 #3;
16319 { \c_zero_fp }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sanitize:Nw`, `__fp_sanitize:wN`, and `__fp_sanitize_zero:w`.)

25.6 Expanding after a floating point number

`__fp_exp_after_o:w`
`__fp_exp_after_f:nw`

`__fp_exp_after_o:w` *<floating point>*
`__fp_exp_after_f:nw` *<{tokens}>* *<floating point>*

Places *<tokens>* (empty in the case of `__fp_exp_after_o:w`) between the *<floating point>* and the following tokens, then hits those tokens with `o` or `f`-expansion, and leaves the floating point number unchanged.

We first distinguish normal floating points, which have a significand, from the much simpler special floating points.

```

16320 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1
16321 {
16322   \if_meaning:w 1 #1
16323     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_normal:nNNw
16324   \else:
16325     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_special:nNNw
16326   \fi:
16327   { }

```

```

16328     #1
16329   }
16330 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_f:nw #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2
16331   {
16332     \if_meaning:w 1 #2
16333       \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_normal:nNNw
16334     \else:
16335       \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_special:nNNw
16336     \fi:
16337     { \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #1 }
16338     #2
16339   }

```

(End definition for __fp_exp_after_o:w and __fp_exp_after_f:nw.)

__fp_exp_after_special:nNNw __fp_exp_after_special:nNNw {⟨after⟩} ⟨case⟩ ⟨sign⟩ ⟨scan mark⟩ ;
Special floating point numbers are easy to jump over since they contain few tokens.

```

16340 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_special:nNNw #1#2#3#4;
16341   {
16342     \exp_after:wN \s__fp
16343     \exp_after:wN \__fp_chk:w
16344     \exp_after:wN #2
16345     \exp_after:wN #3
16346     \exp_after:wN #4
16347     \exp_after:wN ;
16348     #1
16349   }

```

(End definition for __fp_exp_after_special:nNNw.)

__fp_exp_after_normal:nNNw For normal floating point numbers, life is slightly harder, since we have many tokens to jump over. Here it would be slightly better if the digits were not braced but instead were delimited arguments (for instance delimited by ,). That may be changed some day.

```

16350 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_normal:nNNw #1 1 #2 #3 #4#5#6#7;
16351   {
16352     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_normal:Nwwwww
16353     \exp_after:wN #2
16354     \int_value:w #3 \exp_after:wN ;
16355     \int_value:w 1 #4 \exp_after:wN ;
16356     \int_value:w 1 #5 \exp_after:wN ;
16357     \int_value:w 1 #6 \exp_after:wN ;
16358     \int_value:w 1 #7 \exp_after:wN ; #1
16359   }
16360 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_normal:Nwwwww
16361   #1 #2; 1 #3 ; 1 #4 ; 1 #5 ; 1 #6 ;
16362   { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6} ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_exp_after_normal:nNNw.)

25.7 Other floating point types

\s__fp_tuple Floating point tuples take the form \s__fp_tuple __fp_tuple_chk:w { ⟨fp 1⟩ ⟨fp 2⟩
__fp_tuple_chk:w ... } ; where each ⟨fp⟩ is a floating point number or tuple, hence ends with ; itself. When
\c__fp_empty_tuple_fp

a tuple is typeset, `__fp_tuple_chk:w` produces an error, just like usual floating point numbers. Tuples may have zero or one element.

```

16363 \scan_new:N \s__fp_tuple
16364 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_tuple_chk:w #1 ;
16365 { \__fp_misused:n { \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #1 ; } }
16366 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_empty_tuple_fp
16367 { \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w { } ; }

```

(End definition for `\s__fp_tuple`, `__fp_tuple_chk:w`, and `\c__fp_empty_tuple_fp`.)

`__fp_tuple_count:w` Count the number of items in a tuple of floating points by counting semicolons. The technique is very similar to `\tl_count:n`, but with the loop built-in. Checking for the end of the loop is done with the `\use_none:n #1` construction.

```

16368 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_count:n #1
16369 { \__fp_tuple_count:w \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w {#1} ; }
16370 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_count:w \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #1 ;
16371 {
16372   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 0
16373   \__fp_tuple_count_loop:Nw #1 { ? \prg_break: } ;
16374   \prg_break_point:
16375   \__fp_int_eval_end:
16376 }
16377 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_count_loop:Nw #1#2;
16378 { \use_none:n #1 + 1 \__fp_tuple_count_loop:Nw }

```

(End definition for `__fp_tuple_count:w`, `__fp_array_count:n`, and `__fp_tuple_count_loop:Nw`.)

`__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw` Used as `__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw <marker> {<true code>} \s__fp {<false code>} \q_stop`, this test whether the `<marker>` is `\s__fp` or not and runs the appropriate `<code>`. The very unusual syntax is for optimization purposes as that function is used for all floating point operations.

```

16379 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw #1 \s__fp #2 #3 \q_stop {#2}

```

(End definition for `__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw`.)

`__fp_array_if_all_fp:nTF` True if all items are floating point numbers. Used for min.
`__fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w`

```

16380 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_if_all_fp:nTF #1
16381 {
16382   \__fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w #1 { \s__fp \prg_break: } ;
16383   \prg_break_point: \use_i:nn
16384 }
16385 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w #1#2 ;
16386 {
16387   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
16388   #1 \__fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w
16389   \s__fp { \prg_break:n \use_iii:nnn }
16390   \q_stop
16391 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_array_if_all_fp:nTF` and `__fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w`.)

`_fp_type_from_scan:N` Used as `_fp_type_from_scan:N` *<token>*. Grabs the pieces of the stringified *<token>* which lies after the first `s_fp`. If the *<token>* does not contain that string, the result is `_?`.
`_fp_type_from_scan_other:N`
`_fp_type_from_scan:w`

```

16392 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_type_from_scan:N #1
16393 {
16394   \_fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
16395   #1 { }
16396   \s\_fp { \_fp_type_from_scan_other:N #1 }
16397   \q_stop
16398 }
16399 \cs_new:Npx \_fp_type_from_scan_other:N #1
16400 {
16401   \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \_fp_type_from_scan:w
16402   \exp_not:N \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_not:N \q_mark
16403   \tl_to_str:n { s\_fp _? } \exp_not:N \q_mark \exp_not:N \q_stop
16404 }
16405 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
16406   \cs_new:Npn \_fp_type_from_scan:w #1
16407   { \tl_to_str:n { s\_fp } } #2 \q_mark #3 \q_stop {#2}

```

(End definition for `_fp_type_from_scan:N`, `_fp_type_from_scan_other:N`, and `_fp_type_from_scan:w`.)

`_fp_change_func_type:NNN` Arguments are *<type marker>* *<function>* *<recovery>*. This gives the function obtained by placing the type after `@@`. If the function is not defined then *<recovery>* *<function>* is used instead; however that test is not run when the *<type marker>* is `s_fp`.
`_fp_change_func_type_aux:w`
`_fp_change_func_type_chk:NNN`

```

16408 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_change_func_type:NNN #1#2#3
16409 {
16410   \_fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
16411   #1 #2
16412   \s\_fp
16413   {
16414     \exp_after:wN \_fp_change_func_type_chk:NNN
16415     \cs:w
16416     \_fp \_fp_type_from_scan_other:N #1
16417     \exp_after:wN \_fp_change_func_type_aux:w \token_to_str:N #2
16418     \cs_end:
16419     #2 #3
16420   }
16421   \q_stop
16422 }
16423 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo
16424   \cs_new:Npn \_fp_change_func_type_aux:w #1 { \tl_to_str:n { \_fp } } { }
16425 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_change_func_type_chk:NNN #1#2#3
16426 {
16427   \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1
16428   \exp_after:wN #3 \exp_after:wN #2
16429   \else:
16430   \exp_after:wN #1
16431   \fi:
16432 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_change_func_type:NNN`, `_fp_change_func_type_aux:w`, and `_fp_change_func_type_chk:NNN`.)

`__fp_exp_after_any_f:Nnw`
`__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw`
`__fp_exp_after_stop_f:nw`

The `Nnw` function simply dispatches to the appropriate `__fp_exp_after..._f:nw` with “...” (either empty or $\langle type \rangle$) extracted from `#1`, which should start with `\s__fp`. If it doesn't start with `\s__fp` the function `__fp_exp_after?..._f:nw` defined in `l3fp-parse` gives an error; another special $\langle type \rangle$ is `stop`, useful for loops, see below. The `nw` function has an important optimization for floating points numbers; it also fetches its type marker `#2` from the floating point.

```

16433 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_any_f:Nnw #1
16434 { \cs:w __fp_exp_after \__fp_type_from_scan_other:N #1 _f:nw \cs_end: }
16435 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw #1#2
16436 {
16437   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
16438   #2 \__fp_exp_after_f:nw
16439   \s__fp { \__fp_exp_after_any_f:Nnw #2 }
16440   \q_stop
16441   {#1} #2
16442 }
16443 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_exp_after_stop_f:nw \use_none:nn

```

(End definition for `__fp_exp_after_any_f:Nnw`, `__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw`, and `__fp_exp_after_stop_f:nw`.)

`__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w`
`__fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw`
`__fp_exp_after_array_f:w`

The loop works by using the `n` argument of `__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw` to place the loop macro after the next item in the tuple and expand it.

```

\__fp_exp_after_array_f:w
 $\langle fp_1 \rangle$  ;
...
 $\langle fp_n \rangle$  ;
\s__fp_stop

16444 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w
16445 { \__fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw { \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: } }
16446 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw
16447 #1 \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #2 ;
16448 {
16449   \exp_after:wN \s__fp_tuple
16450   \exp_after:wN \__fp_tuple_chk:w
16451   \exp_after:wN {
16452     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
16453     \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #2 \s__fp_stop
16454   \exp_after:wN }
16455   \exp_after:wN ;
16456   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #1
16457 }
16458 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w
16459 { \__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw { \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w } }

```

(End definition for `__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w`, `__fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw`, and `__fp_exp_after_array_f:w`.)

25.8 Packing digits

When a positive integer `#1` is known to be less than 10^8 , the following trick splits it into two blocks of 4 digits, padding with zeros on the left.

```

\cs_new:Npn \pack:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; { {#2#3#4#5} {#6} }
\exp_after:wN \pack:NNNNNw
  \__fp_int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 0000 + #1 ;

```

The idea is that adding 10^8 to the number ensures that it has exactly 9 digits, and can then easily find which digits correspond to what position in the number. Of course, this can be modified for any number of digits less or equal to 9 (we are limited by $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$'s integers). This method is very heavily relied upon in `l3fp-basics`.

More specifically, the auxiliary inserts `+ #1#2#3#4#5 ; {#6}`, which allows us to compute several blocks of 4 digits in a nested manner, performing carries on the fly. Say we want to compute 12345×66778899 . With simplified names, we would do

```

\exp_after:wN \post_processing:w
\__fp_int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w - 5 0000
  \exp_after:wN \pack:NNNNNw
    \__fp_int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 4 9995 0000
      + 12345 * 6677
    \exp_after:wN \pack:NNNNNw
      \__fp_int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 5 0000 0000
        + 12345 * 8899 ;

```

The `\exp_after:wN` triggers `\int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w`, which starts a first computation, whose initial value is $-5\,0000$ (the “leading shift”). In that computation appears an `\exp_after:wN`, which triggers the nested computation `\int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w` with starting value $4\,9995\,0000$ (the “middle shift”). That, in turn, expands `\exp_after:wN` which triggers the third computation. The third computation's value is $5\,0000\,0000 + 12345 \times 8899$, which has 9 digits. Adding $5 \cdot 10^8$ to the product allowed us to know how many digits to expect as long as the numbers to multiply are not too big; it also works to some extent with negative results. The `pack` function puts the last 4 of those 9 digits into a brace group, moves the semi-colon delimiter, and inserts a `+`, which combines the carry with the previous computation. The shifts nicely combine into $5\,0000\,0000/10^4 + 4\,9995\,0000 = 5\,0000\,0000$. As long as the operands are in some range, the result of this second computation has 9 digits. The corresponding `pack` function, expanded after the result is computed, braces the last 4 digits, and leaves `+ {5 digits}` for the initial computation. The “leading shift” cancels the combination of the other shifts, and the `\post_processing:w` takes care of packing the last few digits.

Admittedly, this is quite intricate. It is probably the key in making `l3fp` as fast as other pure $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ floating point units despite its increased precision. In fact, this is used so much that we provide different sets of packing functions and shifts, depending on ranges of input.

<pre> __fp_pack:NNNNNw \c__fp_trailing_shift_int \c__fp_middle_shift_int \c__fp_leading_shift_int </pre>	<p>This set of shifts allows for computations involving results in the range $[-4 \cdot 10^8, 5 \cdot 10^8 - 1]$. Shifted values all have exactly 9 digits.</p> <pre> 16460 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_leading_shift_int { - 5 0000 } 16461 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_middle_shift_int { 5 0000 * 9999 } 16462 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_trailing_shift_int { 5 0000 * 10000 } 16463 \cs_new:Npn __fp_pack:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; { + #1#2#3#4#5 ; {#6} } </pre>
---	--

(End definition for `__fp_pack:NNNNNw` and others.)

<pre> __fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw \c__fp_big_trailing_shift_int \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int </pre>	<p>This set of shifts allows for computations involving results in the range $[-5 \cdot 10^8, 6 \cdot 10^8 - 1]$ (actually a bit more). Shifted values all have exactly 10 digits. Note that the upper</p>
--	---

bound is due to $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$'s limit of $2^{31} - 1$ on integers. The shifts are chosen to be roughly the mid-point of 10^9 and 2^{31} , the two bounds on 10-digit integers in $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$.

```

16464 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int { - 15 2374 }
16465 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int { 15 2374 * 9999 }
16466 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_big_trailing_shift_int { 15 2374 * 10000 }
16467 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw #1#2 #3#4#5#6 #7;
16468 { + #1#2#3#4#5#6 ; {#7} }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw` and others.)

```

\__fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
\c__fp_Bigg_trailing_shift_int
\c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int
\c__fp_Bigg_leading_shift_int

```

This set of shifts allows for computations with results in the range $[-1 \cdot 10^9, 147483647]$; the end-point is $2^{31} - 1 - 2 \cdot 10^9 \simeq 1.47 \cdot 10^8$. Shifted values all have exactly 10 digits.

```

16469 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_Bigg_leading_shift_int { - 20 0000 }
16470 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int { 20 0000 * 9999 }
16471 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_Bigg_trailing_shift_int { 20 0000 * 10000 }
16472 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw #1#2 #3#4#5#6 #7;
16473 { + #1#2#3#4#5#6 ; {#7} }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw` and others.)

```
\__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
```

```
\__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN <tokens> ; <≥ 8 digits>
```

Grabs two sets of 4 digits and places them before the semi-colon delimiter. Putting several copies of this function before a semicolon packs more digits since each takes the digits packed by the others in its first argument.

```

16474 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN #1; #2#3#4#5 #6#7#8#9
16475 { #1 {#2#3#4#5} {#6#7#8#9} ; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN`.)

```
\__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN
```

```
\__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN <tokens> ; <≥ 8 digits>
```

Grabs one set of 8 digits and places them before the semi-colon delimiter as a single group. Putting several copies of this function before a semicolon packs more digits since each takes the digits packed by the others in its first argument.

```

16476 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN #1; #2#3#4#5 #6#7#8#9
16477 { #1 {#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9} ; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN`.)

```

\__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
\__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
\__fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w

```

Addition and multiplication of significands are done in two steps: first compute a (more or less) exact result, then round and pack digits in the final (braced) form. These functions take care of the packing, with special attention given to the case where rounding has caused a carry. Since rounding can only shift the final digit by 1, a carry always produces an exact power of 10. Thus, `__fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w` is always followed by four times `{0000}`.

This is used in `l3fp-basics` and `l3fp-extended`.

```

16478 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6;
16479 { + #1 - 1 ; {#2#3#4#5} {#6} ; }
16480 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6;
16481 {
16482   \if_meaning:w 2 #1
16483     \__fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w
16484   \fi:
16485   ; {#2#3#4#5} {#6}

```

```

16486 }
16487 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w \fi: ; #1
16488 { \fi: + 1 ; {1000} }

```

(End definition for __fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw, __fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNw, and __fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w.)

__fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw
__fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNw

This is used in l3fp-basics for additions and divisions. Their syntax is confusing, hence the name.

```

16489 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw #1 #2#3#4 #5;
16490 {
16491   \if_meaning:w 2 #1
16492     + 1
16493   \fi:
16494   \__fp_int_eval_end:
16495   #2#3#4; {#5} ;
16496 }
16497 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNw
16498 1 #1#2#3#4 #5#6#7#8 #9; { ; {#1#2#3#4} {#5#6#7#8} {#9} }

```

(End definition for __fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw and __fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNw.)

25.9 Decimate (dividing by a power of 10)

__fp_decimate:nNnnnn {<shift>} <f₁>
{<X₁>} {<X₂>} {<X₃>} {<X₄>}

Each <X_i> consists in 4 digits exactly, and $1000 \leq \langle X_1 \rangle < 9999$. The first argument determines by how much we shift the digits. <f₁> is called as follows:

<f₁> <rounding> {<X'₁>} {<X'₂>} <extra-digits> ;

where $0 \leq \langle X'_i \rangle < 10^8 - 1$ are 8 digit integers, forming the truncation of our number. In other words,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \langle X_i \rangle \cdot 10^{-4i} \cdot 10^{-\langle \text{shift} \rangle} \right) - (\langle X'_1 \rangle \cdot 10^{-8} + \langle X'_2 \rangle \cdot 10^{-16}) = 0. \langle \text{extra-digits} \rangle \cdot 10^{-16} \in [0, 10^{-16}).$$

To round properly later, we need to remember some information about the difference. The <rounding> digit is 0 if and only if the difference is exactly 0, and 5 if and only if the difference is exactly $0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$. Otherwise, it is the (non-0, non-5) digit closest to 10^{17} times the difference. In particular, if the shift is 17 or more, all the digits are dropped, <rounding> is 1 (not 0), and <X'₁> and <X'₂> are both zero.

If the shift is 1, the <rounding> digit is simply the only digit that was pushed out of the brace groups (this is important for subtraction). It would be more natural for the <rounding> digit to be placed after the <X'_i>, but the choice we make involves less reshuffling.

Note that this function treats negative <shift> as 0.

```

16499 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn #1
16500 {
16501   \cs:w
16502   __fp_decimate_
16503   \if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 > \c__fp_prec_int
16504     tiny

```

```

16505         \else:
16506             \__fp_int_to_roman:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1
16507         \fi:
16508         :Nnnnn
16509     \cs_end:
16510 }

```

Each of the auxiliaries see the function $\langle f_1 \rangle$, followed by 4 blocks of 4 digits.

(End definition for `__fp_decimate:nNnnnn`.)

```

\__fp_decimate_:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_tiny:Nnnnn

```

If the $\langle shift \rangle$ is zero, or too big, life is very easy.

```

16511 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_decimate_:Nnnnn #1 #2#3#4#5
16512 { #1 0 {#2#3} {#4#5} ; }
16513 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_decimate_tiny:Nnnnn #1 #2#3#4#5
16514 { #1 1 { 0000 0000 } { 0000 0000 } 0 #2#3#4#5 ; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_decimate_:Nnnnn` and `__fp_decimate_tiny:Nnnnn`.)

```

\__fp_decimate_auxi:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxiii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxiv:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxv:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxvi:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxvii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxviii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxix:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxx:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxi:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxiii:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxiv:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxv:Nnnnn
\__fp_decimate_auxxvi:Nnnnn

```

```

\__fp_decimate_auxi:Nnnnn \langle f_1 \rangle \{ \langle X_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_2 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_3 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_4 \rangle \}

```

Shifting happens in two steps: compute the $\langle rounding \rangle$ digit, and repack digits into two blocks of 8. The sixteen functions are very similar, and defined through `__fp_tmp:w`. The arguments are as follows: #1 indicates which function is being defined; after one step of expansion, #2 yields the “extra digits” which are then converted by `__fp_round_digit:Nw` to the $\langle rounding \rangle$ digit (note the + separating blocks of digits to avoid overflowing TeX’s integers). This triggers the f-expansion of `__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw`,⁹ responsible for building two blocks of 8 digits, and removing the rest. For this to work, #3 alternates between braced and unbraced blocks of 4 digits, in such a way that the 5 first and 5 next token groups yield the correct blocks of 8 digits.

```

16515 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1 #2 #3
16516 {
16517     \cs_new:cpn { __fp_decimate_ #1 :Nnnnn } ##1 ##2##3##4##5
16518     {
16519         \exp_after:wN ##1
16520         \int_value:w
16521         \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_digit:Nw #2 ;
16522         \__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw #3 ;
16523     }
16524 }
16525 \__fp_tmp:w {i} {\use_none:nnn #50}{ 0{#2}#3{#4}#5 }
16526 \__fp_tmp:w {ii} {\use_none:nn #5 }{ 00{#2}#3{#4}#5 }
16527 \__fp_tmp:w {iii} {\use_none:n #5 }{ 000{#2}#3{#4}#5 }
16528 \__fp_tmp:w {iv} { #5 }{ {0000}#2{#3}#4 #5 }
16529 \__fp_tmp:w {v} {\use_none:nnn #4#5 }{ 0{0000}#2{#3}#4 #5 }
16530 \__fp_tmp:w {vi} {\use_none:nn #4#5 }{ 00{0000}#2{#3}#4 #5 }
16531 \__fp_tmp:w {vii} {\use_none:n #4#5 }{ 000{0000}#2{#3}#4 #5 }
16532 \__fp_tmp:w {viii}{ #4#5 }{ {0000}0000{#2}#3 #4 #5 }
16533 \__fp_tmp:w {ix} {\use_none:nnn #3#4+#5}{ 0{0000}0000{#2}#3 #4 #5 }
16534 \__fp_tmp:w {x} {\use_none:nn #3#4+#5}{ 00{0000}0000{#2}#3 #4 #5 }
16535 \__fp_tmp:w {xi} {\use_none:n #3#4+#5}{ 000{0000}0000{#2}#3 #4 #5 }
16536 \__fp_tmp:w {xii} { #3#4+#5}{ {0000}0000{0000}#2 #3 #4 #5 }
16537 \__fp_tmp:w {xiii}{\use_none:nnn#2#3+#4#5}{ 0{0000}0000{0000}#2 #3 #4 #5 }

```

⁹No, the argument spec is not a mistake: the function calls an auxiliary to do half of the job.

```

16538 \__fp_tmp:w {xiv} {\use_none:nn #2#3+#4#5}{ 00{0000}0000{0000}#2 #3 #4 #5 }
16539 \__fp_tmp:w {xv} {\use_none:n #2#3+#4#5}{ 000{0000}0000{0000}#2 #3 #4 #5 }
16540 \__fp_tmp:w {xvi} { #2#3+#4#5}{0000}0000{0000}0000 #2 #3 #4 #5}

```

(End definition for `__fp_decimate_auxi:Nnnnn` and others.)

`__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw`

The computation of the *rounding* digit leaves an unfinished `\int_value:w`, which expands the following functions. This allows us to repack nicely the digits we keep. Those digits come as an alternation of unbraced and braced blocks of 4 digits, such that the first 5 groups of token consist in 4 single digits, and one brace group (in some order), and the next 5 have the same structure. This is followed by some digits and a semicolon.

```

16541 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw #1#2#3#4#5
16542 { \__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnw { #1#2#3#4#5 } }
16543 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnw #1 #2#3#4#5#6
16544 { {#1} {#2#3#4#5#6} }

```

(End definition for `__fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw`.)

25.10 Functions for use within primitive conditional branches

The functions described in this section are not pretty and can easily be misused. When correctly used, each of them removes one `\fi:` as part of its parameter text, and puts one back as part of its replacement text.

Many computation functions in `l3fp` must perform tests on the type of floating points that they receive. This is often done in an `\if_case:w` statement or another conditional statement, and only a few cases lead to actual computations: most of the special cases are treated using a few standard functions which we define now. A typical use context for those functions would be

```

\if_case:w <integer> \exp_stop_f:
  \__fp_case_return_o:Nw <fp var>
\or: \__fp_case_use:nw {<some computation>}
\or: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
\or: \__fp_case_return:nw {<something>}
\fi:
<junk>
<floating point>

```

In this example, the case 0 returns the floating point `<fp var>`, expanding once after that floating point. Case 1 does `<some computation>` using the `<floating point>` (presumably compute the operation requested by the user in that non-trivial case). Case 2 returns the `<floating point>` without modifying it, removing the `<junk>` and expanding once after. Case 3 closes the conditional, removes the `<junk>` and the `<floating point>`, and expands `<something>` next. In other cases, the “`<junk>`” is expanded, performing some other operation on the `<floating point>`. We provide similar functions with two trailing `<floating points>`.

`__fp_case_use:nw`

This function ends a TeX conditional, removes junk until the next floating point, and places its first argument before that floating point, to perform some operation on the floating point.

```

16545 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_use:nw #1#2 \fi: #3 \s__fp { \fi: #1 \s__fp }

```

(End definition for `__fp_case_use:nw`.)

`__fp_case_return:nw` This function ends a \TeX conditional, removes junk and a floating point, and places its first argument in the input stream. A quirk is that we don't define this function requiring a floating point to follow, simply anything ending in a semicolon. This, in turn, means that the *<junk>* may not contain semicolons.

```
16546 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return:nw #1#2 \fi: #3 ; { \fi: #1 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_case_return:nw`.)

`__fp_case_return_o:Nw` This function ends a \TeX conditional, removes junk and a floating point, and returns its first argument (an *<fp var>*) then expands once after it.

```
16547 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return_o:Nw #1#2 \fi: #3 \s__fp #4 ;
16548 { \fi: \exp_after:wN #1 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_case_return_o:Nw`.)

`__fp_case_return_same_o:w` This function ends a \TeX conditional, removes junk, and returns the following floating point, expanding once after it.

```
16549 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return_same_o:w #1 \fi: #2 \s__fp
16550 { \fi: \__fp_exp_after_o:w \s__fp }
```

(End definition for `__fp_case_return_same_o:w`.)

`__fp_case_return_o:Nww` Same as `__fp_case_return_o:Nw` but with two trailing floating points.

```
16551 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return_o:Nww #1#2 \fi: #3 \s__fp #4 ; #5 ;
16552 { \fi: \exp_after:wN #1 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_case_return_o:Nww`.)

`__fp_case_return_i_o:ww` Similar to `__fp_case_return_same_o:w`, but this returns the first or second of two trailing floating point numbers, expanding once after the result.

```
16553 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return_i_o:ww #1 \fi: #2 \s__fp #3 ; \s__fp #4 ;
16554 { \fi: \__fp_exp_after_o:w \s__fp #3 ; }
16555 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww #1 \fi: #2 \s__fp #3 ;
16556 { \fi: \__fp_exp_after_o:w }
```

(End definition for `__fp_case_return_i_o:ww` and `__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww`.)

25.11 Integer floating points

`__fp_int_p:w` Tests if the floating point argument is an integer. For normal floating point numbers, `__fp_int:wTF` this holds if the rounding digit resulting from `__fp_decimate:nNnnnn` is 0.

```
16557 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__fp_int:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 #3 #4;
16558 { TF , T , F , p }
16559 {
16560   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
16561     \prg_return_true:
16562   \or:
16563     \if_charcode:w 0
16564       \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #3 }
16565       \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw #4
16566       \prg_return_true:
16567     \else:
16568       \prg_return_false:
16569     \fi:
```

```

16570     \else: \prg_return_false:
16571     \fi:
16572 }

```

(End definition for _fp_int:wTF.)

25.12 Small integer floating points

_fp_small_int:wTF Tests if the floating point argument is an integer or $\pm\infty$. If so, it is clipped to an integer in the range $[-10^8, 10^8]$ and fed as a braced argument to the *⟨true code⟩*. Otherwise, the *⟨false code⟩* is performed.

First filter special cases: zeros and infinities are integers, `nan` is not. For normal numbers, decimate. If the rounding digit is not 0 run the *⟨false code⟩*. If it is, then the integer is `#2 #3`; use `#3` if `#2` vanishes and otherwise `108`.

```

16573 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_small_int:wTF \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #1#2
16574 {
16575     \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
16576         \_fp_case_return:nw { \_fp_small_int_true:wTF 0 ; }
16577     \or: \exp_after:wN \_fp_small_int_normal:NnwTF
16578     \or:
16579         \_fp_case_return:nw
16580         {
16581             \exp_after:wN \_fp_small_int_true:wTF \int_value:w
16582             \if_meaning:w 2 #2 - \fi: 1 0000 0000 ;
16583         }
16584     \else: \_fp_case_return:nw \use_ii:nn
16585     \fi:
16586     #2
16587 }
16588 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_small_int_true:wTF #1; #2#3 { #2 {#1} }
16589 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_small_int_normal:NnwTF #1#2#3;
16590 {
16591     \_fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #2 }
16592     \_fp_small_int_test:NnnwNw
16593     #3 #1
16594 }
16595 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_small_int_test:NnnwNw #1#2#3#4; #5
16596 {
16597     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
16598         \exp_after:wN \_fp_small_int_true:wTF
16599         \int_value:w \if_meaning:w 2 #5 - \fi:
16600         \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
16601             1 0000 0000
16602         \else:
16603             #3
16604         \fi:
16605         \exp_after:wN ;
16606     \else:
16607         \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
16608     \fi:
16609 }

```

(End definition for _fp_small_int:wTF and others.)

25.13 Fast string comparison

`__fp_str_if_eq:nn` A private version of the low-level string comparison function. As the nature of the arguments is restricted and as speed is of the essence, this version does not seek to deal with `#` tokens. No `l3sys` or `l3luatex` just yet so we have to define in terms of primitives.

```

16610 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
16611 {
16612   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_str_if_eq:nn #1#2
16613   {
16614     \tex_directlua:D
16615     {
16616       l3kernel.strcmp
16617       (
16618         " \tex_luaescapestring:D {#1}",
16619         " \tex_luaescapestring:D {#2}"
16620       )
16621     }
16622   }
16623 }
16624 { \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_str_if_eq:nn \tex_strcmp:D }

```

(End definition for `__fp_str_if_eq:nn`.)

25.14 Name of a function from its `l3fp`-parse name

`__fp_func_to_name:N` The goal is to convert for instance `__fp_sin_o:w` to `sin`. This is used in error messages
`__fp_func_to_name_aux:w` hence does not need to be fast.

```

16625 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_func_to_name:N #1
16626 {
16627   \exp_last_unbraced:Nf
16628   \__fp_func_to_name_aux:w { \cs_to_str:N #1 } X
16629 }
16630 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1 #2
16631 { \cs_new:Npn \__fp_func_to_name_aux:w ##1 #1 ##2 #2 ##3 X {##2} }
16632 \exp_args:Nff \__fp_tmp:w { \tl_to_str:n { __fp_ } }
16633 { \tl_to_str:n { _o: } }

```

(End definition for `__fp_func_to_name:N` and `__fp_func_to_name_aux:w`.)

25.15 Messages

Using a floating point directly is an error.

```

16634 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { misused-fp }
16635 { A~floating~point~with~value~'~#1'~was~misused. }
16636 {
16637   To~obtain~the~value~of~a~floating~point~variable,~use~
16638   '\token_to_str:N \fp_to_decimal:N',~
16639   '\token_to_str:N \fp_to_tl:N',~or~other~
16640   conversion~functions.
16641 }
16642 </initex | package>

```

26 13fp-traps Implementation

16643 $\langle *initex \mid package \rangle$

16644 $\langle @@=fp \rangle$

Exceptions should be accessed by an `n`-type argument, among

- `invalid_operation`
- `division_by_zero`
- `overflow`
- `underflow`
- `inexact` (actually never used).

26.1 Flags

`flag_fp_invalid_operation`
`flag_fp_division_by_zero`
`flag_fp_overflow`
`flag_fp_underflow`

Flags to denote exceptions.

16645 `\flag_new:n { fp_invalid_operation }`
 16646 `\flag_new:n { fp_division_by_zero }`
 16647 `\flag_new:n { fp_overflow }`
 16648 `\flag_new:n { fp_underflow }`

(End definition for flag `fp_invalid_operation` and others. These variables are documented on page 207.)

26.2 Traps

Exceptions can be trapped to obtain custom behaviour. When an invalid operation or a division by zero is trapped, the trap receives as arguments the result as an `N`-type floating point number, the function name (multiple letters for prefix operations, or a single symbol for infix operations), and the operand(s). When an overflow or underflow is trapped, the trap receives the resulting overly large or small floating point number if it is not too big, otherwise it receives $+\infty$. Currently, the `inexact` exception is entirely ignored.

The behaviour when an exception occurs is controlled by the definitions of the functions

- `__fp_invalid_operation:nnw,`
- `__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww,`
- `__fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff,`
- `__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw,`
- `__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww,`
- `__fp_overflow:w,`
- `__fp_underflow:w.`

Rather than changing them directly, we provide a user interface as `\fp_trap:nn { $\langle exception \rangle$ } { $\langle way of trapping \rangle$ }`, where the $\langle way of trapping \rangle$ is one of `error`, `flag`, or `none`.

We also provide `__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw`, defined in terms of `__fp_invalid_operation:nnw`.

\fp_trap:nn

```
16649 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_trap:nn #1#2
16650 {
16651   \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __fp_trap_#1_set_#2: }
16652   {
16653     \clist_if_in:nnTF
16654     { invalid_operation , division_by_zero , overflow , underflow }
16655     {#1}
16656     {
16657       \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel }
16658       { unknown-fpu-trap-type } {#1} {#2}
16659     }
16660     {
16661       \__kernel_msg_error:nnx
16662       { kernel } { unknown-fpu-exception } {#1}
16663     }
16664   }
16665 }
```

(End definition for \fp_trap:nn. This function is documented on page 207.)

_fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_error: We provide three types of trapping for invalid operations: either produce an error and
_fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_flag: raise the relevant flag; or only raise the flag; or don't even raise the flag. In most cases,
_fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_none: the function produces as a result its first argument, possibly with post-expansion.

```
\_fp_trap_invalid_operation_set:N
16666 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_error:
16667 { \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set:N \prg_do_nothing: }
16668 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_flag:
16669 { \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set:N \use_none:nnnnn }
16670 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_none:
16671 { \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set:N \use_none:nnnnnnnn }
16672 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set:N #1
16673 {
16674   \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16675   { \cs_set:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw ##1##2##3; }
16676   {
16677     #1
16678     \__fp_error:nnfn { fp-invalid } {##2} { \fp_to_tl:n { ##3; } } { }
16679     \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_invalid_operation }
16680     ##1
16681   }
16682   \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16683   { \cs_set:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww ##1##2; ##3; }
16684   {
16685     #1
16686     \__fp_error:nffn { fp-invalid-ii }
16687     { \fp_to_tl:n { ##2; } } { \fp_to_tl:n { ##3; } } {##1}
16688     \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_invalid_operation }
16689     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
16690   }
16691   \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16692   { \cs_set:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff ##1##2 }
16693   {
16694     #1
16695     \__fp_error:nffn { fp-invalid } {##1} {##2} { }
```

```

16696         \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_invalid_operation }
16697         \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
16698     }
16699 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trap_invalid_operation_set_error:` and others.)

`__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_error:` We provide three types of trapping for invalid operations and division by zero: either produce an error and raise the relevant flag; or only raise the flag; or don't even raise the flag. In all cases, the function must produce a result, namely its first argument, $\pm\infty$ or NaN.

```

16700 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_error:
16701 { \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set:N \prg_do_nothing: }
16702 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_flag:
16703 { \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set:N \use_none:nnnnn }
16704 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_none:
16705 { \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set:N \use_none:nnnnnnn }
16706 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set:N #1
16707 {
16708     \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16709     { \cs_set:Npn \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNw ##1##2##3; }
16710     {
16711         #1
16712         \__fp_error:nfn { fp-zero-div } {##2} { \fp_to_tl:n { ##3; } } { }
16713         \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_division_by_zero }
16714         \exp_after:wN ##1
16715     }
16716     \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16717     { \cs_set:Npn \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww ##1##2##3; ##4; }
16718     {
16719         #1
16720         \__fp_error:nfn { fp-zero-div-ii }
16721         { \fp_to_tl:n { ##3; } } { \fp_to_tl:n { ##4; } } {##2}
16722         \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_division_by_zero }
16723         \exp_after:wN ##1
16724     }
16725 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_error:` and others.)

`__fp_trap_overflow_set_error:` Just as for invalid operations and division by zero, the three different behaviours are obtained by feeding `\prg_do_nothing:`, `\use_none:nnnnn` or `\use_none:nnnnnnn` to an auxiliary, with a further auxiliary common to overflow and underflow functions. In most cases, the argument of the `__fp_overflow:w` and `__fp_underflow:w` functions will be an (almost) normal number (with an exponent outside the allowed range), and the error message thus displays that number together with the result to which it overflowed or underflowed. For extreme cases such as `10 ** 1e9999`, the exponent would be too large for T_EX, and `__fp_overflow:w` receives $\pm\infty$ (`__fp_underflow:w` would receive ± 0); then we cannot do better than simply say an overflow or underflow occurred.

```

16726 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_overflow_set_error:
16727 { \__fp_trap_overflow_set:N \prg_do_nothing: }
16728 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_overflow_set_flag:
16729 { \__fp_trap_overflow_set:N \use_none:nnnnn }
16730 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_overflow_set_none:

```

```

16731 { \__fp_trap_overflow_set:N \use_none:nnnnnnn }
16732 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_overflow_set:N #1
16733 { \__fp_trap_overflow_set:NnNn #1 { overflow } \__fp_inf_fp:N { inf } }
16734 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_underflow_set_error:
16735 { \__fp_trap_underflow_set:N \prg_do_nothing: }
16736 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_underflow_set_flag:
16737 { \__fp_trap_underflow_set:N \use_none:nnnnn }
16738 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_underflow_set_none:
16739 { \__fp_trap_underflow_set:N \use_none:nnnnnnn }
16740 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_underflow_set:N #1
16741 { \__fp_trap_overflow_set:NnNn #1 { underflow } \__fp_zero_fp:N { 0 } }
16742 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_trap_overflow_set:NnNn #1#2#3#4
16743 {
16744   \exp_args:Nno \use:n
16745   { \cs_set:cpn { \__fp_ #2 :w } \s__fp \__fp_chk:w ##1##2##3; }
16746   {
16747     #1
16748     \__fp_error:nffn
16749     { fp-flow \if_meaning:w 1 ##1 -to \fi: }
16750     { \fp_to_tl:n { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w ##1##2##3; } }
16751     { \token_if_eq_meaning:NNF 0 ##2 { - } #4 }
16752     {#2}
16753     \flag_raise_if_clear:n { fp_#2 }
16754     #3 ##2
16755   }
16756 }

```

(End definition for __fp_trap_overflow_set_error: and others.)

```

\__fp_invalid_operation:nnw Initialize the control sequences (to log properly their existence). Then set invalid operations
  \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nnw to trigger an error, and division by zero, overflow, and underflow to act silently on
  \__fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff their flag.
\__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw
  \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww
  \__fp_overflow:w
  \__fp_underflow:w
16757 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw #1#2#3; { }
16758 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nnw #1#2; #3; { }
16759 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff #1 #2 { }
16760 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw #1#2#3; { }
16761 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww #1#2#3; #4; { }
16762 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_overflow:w { }
16763 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_underflow:w { }
16764 \fp_trap:nn { invalid_operation } { error }
16765 \fp_trap:nn { division_by_zero } { flag }
16766 \fp_trap:nn { overflow } { flag }
16767 \fp_trap:nn { underflow } { flag }

```

(End definition for __fp_invalid_operation:nnw and others.)

```

\__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw Convenient short-hands for returning \c_nan_fp for a unary or binary operation, and
\__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw expanding after.
16768 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw
16769 { \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw { \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp } }
16770 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw { f }

```

(End definition for __fp_invalid_operation_o:nw.)

26.3 Errors

```

\__fp_error:nnnn
\__fp_error:nnfn 16771 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_error:nnnn
\__fp_error:nffn 16772 { \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn { kernel } }
\__fp_error:nfff 16773 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__fp_error:nnnn { nnf, nff , nfff }

(End definition for \__fp_error:nnnn.)

```

26.4 Messages

Some messages.

```

16774 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unknown-fpu-exception }
16775 {
16776   The~FPU~exception~'#1'~is~not~known:~
16777   that~trap~will~never~be~triggered.
16778 }
16779 {
16780   The~only~exceptions~to~which~traps~can~be~attached~are \
16781   \iow_indent:n
16782   {
16783     * ~ invalid_operation \
16784     * ~ division_by_zero \
16785     * ~ overflow \
16786     * ~ underflow
16787   }
16788 }
16789 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unknown-fpu-trap-type }
16790 { The~FPU~trap~type~'#2'~is~not~known. }
16791 {
16792   The~trap~type~must~be~one~of \
16793   \iow_indent:n
16794   {
16795     * ~ error \
16796     * ~ flag \
16797     * ~ none
16798   }
16799 }
16800 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-flow }
16801 { An ~ #3 ~ occurred. }
16802 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-flow-to }
16803 { #1 ~ #3 ed ~ to ~ #2 . }
16804 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-zero-div }
16805 { Division~by~zero~in~ #1 (#2) }
16806 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-zero-div-ii }
16807 { Division~by~zero~in~ (#1) #3 (#2) }
16808 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-invalid }
16809 { Invalid~operation~ #1 (#2) }
16810 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-invalid-ii }
16811 { Invalid~operation~ (#1) #3 (#2) }
16812 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-unknown-type }
16813 { Unknown~type~for~'#1' }
16814 </initex | package>

```

27 13fp-round implementation

```

16815 <*initex | package>
16816 <@@=fp>

\__fp_parse_word_trunc:N
\__fp_parse_word_floor:N
\__fp_parse_word_ceil:N
16817 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_trunc:N
16818 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_round_o:Nw \__fp_round_to_zero:NNN }
16819 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_floor:N
16820 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_round_o:Nw \__fp_round_to_ninf:NNN }
16821 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_ceil:N
16822 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_round_o:Nw \__fp_round_to_pinf:NNN }

(End definition for \__fp_parse_word_trunc:N, \__fp_parse_word_floor:N, and \__fp_parse_word_ceil:N.)

```

```

\__fp_parse_word_round:N
\__fp_parse_round:Nw
16823 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_round:N #1#2
16824 {
16825   \__fp_parse_function:NNN
16826   \__fp_round_o:Nw \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN #1
16827   #2
16828 }
16829 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_round:Nw #1 #2 \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN #3#4
16830 { #2 #1 #3 }
16831

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_word_round:N and __fp_parse_round:Nw.)

27.1 Rounding tools

\c__fp_five_int This is used as the half-point for which numbers are rounded up/down.

```

16832 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_five_int { 5 }

```

(End definition for \c__fp_five_int.)

Floating point operations often yield a result that cannot be exactly represented in a significand with 16 digits. In that case, we need to round the exact result to a representable number. The IEEE standard defines four rounding modes:

- Round to nearest: round to the representable floating point number whose absolute difference with the exact result is the smallest. If the exact result lies exactly at the mid-point between two consecutive representable floating point numbers, round to the floating point number whose last digit is even.
- Round towards negative infinity: round to the greatest floating point number not larger than the exact result.
- Round towards zero: round to a floating point number with the same sign as the exact result, with the largest absolute value not larger than the absolute value of the exact result.
- Round towards positive infinity: round to the least floating point number not smaller than the exact result.

This is not fully implemented in l3fp yet, and transcendental functions fall back on the “round to nearest” mode. All rounding for basic algebra is done through the functions defined in this module, which can be redefined to change their rounding behaviour (but there is not interface for that yet).

The rounding tools available in this module are many variations on a base function `__fp_round:NNN`, which expands to `0\exp_stop_f:` or `1\exp_stop_f:` depending on whether the final result should be rounded up or down.

- `__fp_round:NNN <sign> <digit1> <digit2>` can expand to `0\exp_stop_f:` or `1\exp_stop_f:.`
- `__fp_round_s:NNNw <sign> <digit1> <digit2> <more digits>`; can expand to `0\exp_stop_f:;` or `1\exp_stop_f:;`.
- `__fp_round_neg:NNN <sign> <digit1> <digit2>` can expand to `0\exp_stop_f:` or `1\exp_stop_f:.`

See implementation comments for details on the syntax.

```
\__fp_round:NNN
\__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN
  \__fp_round_to_nearest_ninf:NNN
  \__fp_round_to_nearest_zero:NNN
  \__fp_round_to_nearest_pinf:NNN
\__fp_round_to_ninf:NNN
\__fp_round_to_zero:NNN
\__fp_round_to_pinf:NNN
```

```
\__fp_round:NNN <final sign> <digit1> <digit2>
```

If rounding the number $\langle final\ sign \rangle \langle digit_1 \rangle . \langle digit_2 \rangle$ to an integer rounds it towards zero (truncates it), this function expands to `0\exp_stop_f:`, and otherwise to `1\exp_stop_f:.` Typically used within the scope of an `__fp_int_eval:w`, to add 1 if needed, and thereby round correctly. The result depends on the rounding mode.

It is very important that $\langle final\ sign \rangle$ be the final sign of the result. Otherwise, the result would be incorrect in the case of rounding towards $-\infty$ or towards $+\infty$. Also recall that $\langle final\ sign \rangle$ is 0 for positive, and 2 for negative.

By default, the functions below return `0\exp_stop_f:`, but this is superseded by `__fp_round_return_one:`, which instead returns `1\exp_stop_f:`, expanding everything and removing `0\exp_stop_f:` in the process. In the case of rounding towards $\pm\infty$ or towards 0, this is not really useful, but it prepares us for the “round to nearest, ties to even” mode.

The “round to nearest” mode is the default. If the $\langle digit_2 \rangle$ is larger than 5, then round up. If it is less than 5, round down. If it is exactly 5, then round such that $\langle digit_1 \rangle$ plus the result is even. In other words, round up if $\langle digit_1 \rangle$ is odd.

The “round to nearest” mode has three variants, which differ in how ties are rounded: down towards $-\infty$, truncated towards 0, or up towards $+\infty$.

```
16833 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_return_one:
16834   { \exp_after:wN 1 \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: \exp:w }
16835 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_to_ninf:NNN #1 #2 #3
16836   {
16837     \if_meaning:w 2 #1
16838     \if_int_compare:w #3 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
16839       \__fp_round_return_one:
16840     \fi:
16841     \fi:
16842     0 \exp_stop_f:
16843   }
16844 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_to_zero:NNN #1 #2 #3 { 0 \exp_stop_f: }
16845 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_to_pinf:NNN #1 #2 #3
16846   {
16847     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
16848     \if_int_compare:w #3 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
```

```

16849         \_fp_round_return_one:
16850         \fi:
16851     \fi:
16852     0 \exp_stop_f:
16853 }
16854 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_to_nearest:NNN #1 #2 #3
16855 {
16856     \if_int_compare:w #3 > \c__fp_five_int
16857         \_fp_round_return_one:
16858     \else:
16859         \if_meaning:w 5 #3
16860             \if_int_odd:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
16861             \_fp_round_return_one:
16862         \fi:
16863     \fi:
16864     \fi:
16865     0 \exp_stop_f:
16866 }
16867 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_to_nearest_ninf:NNN #1 #2 #3
16868 {
16869     \if_int_compare:w #3 > \c__fp_five_int
16870         \_fp_round_return_one:
16871     \else:
16872         \if_meaning:w 5 #3
16873             \if_meaning:w 2 #1
16874                 \_fp_round_return_one:
16875             \fi:
16876         \fi:
16877     \fi:
16878     0 \exp_stop_f:
16879 }
16880 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_to_nearest_zero:NNN #1 #2 #3
16881 {
16882     \if_int_compare:w #3 > \c__fp_five_int
16883         \_fp_round_return_one:
16884     \fi:
16885     0 \exp_stop_f:
16886 }
16887 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_to_nearest_pinf:NNN #1 #2 #3
16888 {
16889     \if_int_compare:w #3 > \c__fp_five_int
16890         \_fp_round_return_one:
16891     \else:
16892         \if_meaning:w 5 #3
16893             \if_meaning:w 0 #1
16894                 \_fp_round_return_one:
16895             \fi:
16896         \fi:
16897     \fi:
16898     0 \exp_stop_f:
16899 }
16900 \cs_new_eq:NN \_fp_round:NNN \_fp_round_to_nearest:NNN

```

(End definition for _fp_round:NNN and others.)

_fp_round_s:NNNw

_fp_round_s:NNNw <final sign> <digit> <more digits> ;

Similar to _fp_round:NNN, but with an extra semicolon, this function expands to 0\exp_stop_f:; if rounding <final sign><digit>.<more digits> to an integer truncates, and to 1\exp_stop_f:; otherwise. The <more digits> part must be a digit, followed by something that does not overflow a \int_use:N _fp_int_eval:w construction. The only relevant information about this piece is whether it is zero or not.

```

16901 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_s:NNNw #1 #2 #3 #4;
16902 {
16903   \exp_after:wN \_fp_round:NNN
16904   \exp_after:wN #1
16905   \exp_after:wN #2
16906   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
16907   \if_int_odd:w 0 \if_meaning:w 0 #3 1 \fi:
16908   \if_meaning:w 5 #3 1 \fi:
16909   \exp_stop_f:
16910   \if_int_compare:w \_fp_int_eval:w #4 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
16911   1 +
16912   \fi:
16913   \fi:
16914   #3
16915   ;
16916 }

```

(End definition for _fp_round_s:NNNw.)

_fp_round_digit:Nw

\int_value:w _fp_round_digit:Nw <digit> <intexpr> ;

This function should always be called within an \int_value:w or _fp_int_eval:w expansion; it may add an extra _fp_int_eval:w, which means that the integer or integer expression should not be ended with a synonym of \relax, but with a semi-colon for instance.

```

16917 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_digit:Nw #1 #2;
16918 {
16919   \if_int_odd:w \if_meaning:w 0 #1 1 \else:
16920   \if_meaning:w 5 #1 1 \else:
16921   0 \fi: \fi: \exp_stop_f:
16922   \if_int_compare:w \_fp_int_eval:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
16923   \_fp_int_eval:w 1 +
16924   \fi:
16925   \fi:
16926   #1
16927 }

```

(End definition for _fp_round_digit:Nw.)

_fp_round_neg:NNN

_fp_round_neg:NNN <final sign> <digit₁> <digit₂>

_fp_round_to_nearest_neg:NNN

This expands to 0\exp_stop_f: or 1\exp_stop_f: after doing the following test.

_fp_round_to_nearest_ninf_neg:NNN

Starting from a number of the form <final sign>0.<15 digits><digit₁> with exactly 15 (non-all-zero) digits before <digit₁>, subtract from it <final sign>0.0...0<digit₂>, where there are 16 zeros. If in the current rounding mode the result should be rounded down, then this function returns 1\exp_stop_f:. Otherwise, i.e., if the result is rounded back to the first operand, then this function returns 0\exp_stop_f:.

_fp_round_to_nearest_zero_neg:NNN

_fp_round_to_nearest_pinf_neg:NNN

_fp_round_to_ninf_neg:NNN

_fp_round_to_zero_neg:NNN

_fp_round_to_pinf_neg:NNN

It turns out that this negative “round to nearest” is identical to the positive one. And this is the default mode.

```

16928 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_to_ninf_neg:NNN \__fp_round_to_pinf:NNN
16929 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_to_zero_neg:NNN #1 #2 #3
16930 {
16931     \if_int_compare:w #3 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
16932     \__fp_round_return_one:
16933     \fi:
16934     0 \exp_stop_f:
16935 }
16936 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_to_pinf_neg:NNN \__fp_round_to_ninf:NNN
16937 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_to_nearest_neg:NNN \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN
16938 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_to_nearest_ninf_neg:NNN
16939 \__fp_round_to_nearest_pinf:NNN
16940 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_to_nearest_zero_neg:NNN #1 #2 #3
16941 {
16942     \if_int_compare:w #3 < \c__fp_five_int \else:
16943     \__fp_round_return_one:
16944     \fi:
16945     0 \exp_stop_f:
16946 }
16947 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_to_nearest_pinf_neg:NNN
16948 \__fp_round_to_nearest_ninf:NNN
16949 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_round_neg:NNN \__fp_round_to_nearest_neg:NNN

```

(End definition for __fp_round_neg:NNN and others.)

27.2 The round function

__fp_round_o:Nw
__fp_round_aux_o:Nw

First check that all arguments are floating point numbers. The `trunc`, `ceil` and `floor` functions expect one or two arguments (the second is 0 by default), and the `round` function also accepts a third argument (`nan` by default), which changes `#1` from `__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN` to one of its analogues.

```

16950 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_o:Nw #1
16951 {
16952     \__fp_parse_function_all_fp_o:fnw
16953     { \__fp_round_name_from_cs:N #1 }
16954     { \__fp_round_aux_o:Nw #1 }
16955 }
16956 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_aux_o:Nw #1#2 @
16957 {
16958     \if_case:w
16959     \__fp_int_eval:w \__fp_array_count:n {#2} \__fp_int_eval_end:
16960     \__fp_round_no_arg_o:Nw #1 \exp:w
16961     \or: \__fp_round:Nwn #1 #2 {0} \exp:w
16962     \or: \__fp_round:Nww #1 #2 \exp:w
16963     \else: \__fp_round:Nwww #1 #2 @ \exp:w
16964     \fi:
16965     \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
16966 }

```

(End definition for __fp_round_o:Nw and __fp_round_aux_o:Nw.)

__fp_round_no_arg_o:Nw

```

16967 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_no_arg_o:Nw #1
16968 {

```

```

16969 \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN
16970 { \__fp_error:nnnn { fp-num-args } { round () } { 1 } { 3 } }
16971 {
16972   \__fp_error:nffn { fp-num-args }
16973   { \__fp_round_name_from_cs:N #1 () } { 1 } { 2 }
16974 }
16975 \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
16976 }

```

(End definition for __fp_round_no_arg_o:Nw.)

__fp_round:Nwww Having three arguments is only allowed for round, not trunc, ceil, floor, so check for that case. If all is well, construct one of __fp_round_to_nearest:NNN, __fp_round_to_nearest_zero:NNN, __fp_round_to_nearest_ninf:NNN, __fp_round_to_nearest_pinf:NNN and act accordingly.

```

16977 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round:Nwww #1#2 ; #3 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5#6 ; #7 @
16978 {
16979   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN
16980   {
16981     \tl_if_empty:nTF {#7}
16982     {
16983       \exp_args:Nc \__fp_round:Nww
16984       {
16985         __fp_round_to_nearest
16986         \if_meaning:w 0 #4 _zero \else:
16987         \if_case:w #5 \exp_stop_f: _pinf \or: \else: _ninf \fi: \fi:
16988         :NNN
16989       }
16990       #2 ; #3 ;
16991     }
16992     {
16993       \__fp_error:nnnn { fp-num-args } { round () } { 1 } { 3 }
16994       \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
16995     }
16996   }
16997   {
16998     \__fp_error:nffn { fp-num-args }
16999     { \__fp_round_name_from_cs:N #1 () } { 1 } { 2 }
17000     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
17001   }
17002 }

```

(End definition for __fp_round:Nwww.)

__fp_round_name_from_cs:N

```

17003 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_name_from_cs:N #1
17004 {
17005   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__fp_round_to_zero:NNN { trunc }
17006   {
17007     \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__fp_round_to_ninf:NNN { floor }
17008     {
17009       \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__fp_round_to_pinf:NNN { ceil }
17010       { round }
17011     }

```

```

17012     }
17013 }

```

(End definition for _fp_round_name_from_cs:N.)

_fp_round:Nww

_fp_round:Nwn

If the number of digits to round to is an integer or infinity all is good; if it is nan then just produce a nan; otherwise invalid as we have something like round(1,3.14) where the number of digits is not an integer.

_fp_round_normal:NwNNnw

_fp_round_normal:NnnwNNnn

```

17014 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round:Nww #1#2 ; #3 ;

```

_fp_round_pack:Nw

```

17015 {

```

_fp_round_normal:NNwNnn

```

17016   \_fp_small_int:wTF #3; { \_fp_round:Nwn #1#2; }

```

_fp_round_normal_end:wwNnn

```

17017   {

```

_fp_round_special:NwwNnn

```

17018     \if:w 3 \_fp_kind:w #3 ;

```

_fp_round_special_aux:Nw

```

17019     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn

```

```

17020     \else:

```

```

17021       \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn

```

```

17022       \fi:

```

```

17023       { \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp }

```

```

17024       {

```

```

17025         \_fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff

```

```

17026         { \_fp_round_name_from_cs:N #1 }

```

```

17027         { \_fp_array_to_clist:n { #2; #3; } }

```

```

17028       }

```

```

17029     }

```

```

17030   }

```

```

17031 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round:Nwn #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3#4; #5

```

```

17032 {

```

```

17033   \if_meaning:w 1 #2

```

```

17034     \exp_after:wN \_fp_round_normal:NwNNnw

```

```

17035     \exp_after:wN #1

```

```

17036     \int_value:w #5

```

```

17037   \else:

```

```

17038     \exp_after:wN \_fp_exp_after_o:w

```

```

17039     \fi:

```

```

17040     \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3#4;

```

```

17041   }

```

```

17042 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_normal:NwNNnw #1#2 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 1#3#4#5;

```

```

17043 {

```

```

17044   \_fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #4 - #2 }

```

```

17045   \_fp_round_normal:NnnwNNnn #5 #1 #3 {#4} {#2}

```

```

17046 }

```

```

17047 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_round_normal:NnnwNNnn #1#2#3#4; #5#6

```

```

17048 {

```

```

17049   \exp_after:wN \_fp_round_normal:NNwNnn

```

```

17050   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w

```

```

17051   \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

17052     1 \int_value:w #2

```

```

17053     \exp_after:wN \_fp_round_pack:Nw

```

```

17054     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1#3 +

```

```

17055   \else:

```

```

17056     \if_int_compare:w #3 > 0 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

17057       1 \int_value:w #3 +

```

```

17058     \fi:

```

```

17059   \fi:

```

```

17060     \exp_after:wN #5
17061     \exp_after:wN #6
17062     \use_none:nnnnnn #3
17063     #1
17064     \__fp_int_eval_end:
17065     0000 0000 0000 0000 ; #6
17066 }
17067 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_pack:Nw #1
17068 { \if_meaning:w 2 #1 + 1 \fi: \__fp_int_eval_end: }
17069 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_normal:NNwNnn #1 #2
17070 {
17071     \if_meaning:w 0 #2
17072     \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_special:NwwNnn
17073     \exp_after:wN #1
17074     \fi:
17075     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNNN
17076     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNNN
17077     \__fp_round_normal_end:wwNnn
17078     ; #2
17079 }
17080 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_normal_end:wwNnn #1;#2;#3#4#5
17081 {
17082     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_o:w \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17083     \__fp_sanitizew:Nw #3 #4 ; #1 ;
17084 }
17085 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_special:NwwNnn #1#2;#3;#4#5#6
17086 {
17087     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
17088     \__fp_case_return:nw
17089     { \exp_after:wN \__fp_zero_fp:N \exp_after:wN #4 }
17090     \else:
17091     \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_special_aux:Nw
17092     \exp_after:wN #4
17093     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1
17094     \if_meaning:w 1 #1 -#6 \else: +#5 \fi:
17095     \fi:
17096     ;
17097 }
17098 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_round_special_aux:Nw #1#2;
17099 {
17100     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_o:w \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17101     \__fp_sanitizew:Nw #1#2; {1000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
17102 }

```

(End definition for __fp_round:Nww and others.)

```

17103 </initex | package>

```

28 l3fp-parse implementation

```

17104 <*\initex | package>

```

```

17105 <@@=fp>

```

28.1 Work plan

The task at hand is non-trivial, and some previous failed attempts show that the code leads to unreadable logs, so we had better get it (almost) right the first time. Let us first describe our goal, then discuss the design precisely before writing any code.

In this file at least, a *floating point object* is a floating point number or tuple. This can be extended to anything that starts with `\s__fp` or `\s__fp_⟨type⟩` and ends with `;` with some internal structure that depends on the *type*.

`__fp_parse:n`

`__fp_parse:n {⟨fexpr⟩}`

Evaluates the *floating point expression* and leaves the result in the input stream as a floating point object. This function forms the basis of almost all public `l3fp` functions. During evaluation, each token is fully `f`-expanded.

`__fp_parse_o:n` does the same but expands once after its result.

T_EXhackers note: Registers (integers, toks, etc.) are automatically unpacked, without requiring a function such as `\int_use:N`. Invalid tokens remaining after `f`-expansion lead to unrecoverable low-level T_EX errors.

(End definition for `__fp_parse:n`.)

`\c__fp_prec_func_int`
`\c__fp_prec_hatii_int`
`\c__fp_prec_hat_int`
`\c__fp_prec_not_int`
`\c__fp_prec_juxt_int`
`\c__fp_prec_times_int`
`\c__fp_prec_plus_int`
`\c__fp_prec_comp_int`
`\c__fp_prec_and_int`
`\c__fp_prec_or_int`
`\c__fp_prec_quest_int`
`\c__fp_prec_colon_int`
`\c__fp_prec_comma_int`
`\c__fp_prec_tuple_int`
`\c__fp_prec_end_int`

Floating point expressions are composed of numbers, given in various forms, infix operators, such as `+`, `**`, or `,` (which joins two numbers into a list), and prefix operators, such as the unary `-`, functions, or opening parentheses. Here is a list of precedences which control the order of evaluation (some distinctions are irrelevant for the order of evaluation, but serve as signals), from the tightest binding to the loosest binding.

16 Function calls.

13/14 Binary `**` and `^` (right to left).

12 Unary `+`, `-`, `!` (right to left).

11 Juxtaposition (implicit `*`) with no parenthesis.

10 Binary `*` and `/`.

9 Binary `+` and `-`.

7 Comparisons.

6 Logical `and`, denoted by `&&`.

5 Logical `or`, denoted by `||`.

4 Ternary operator `?:`, piece `?`.

3 Ternary operator `?:`, piece `:`.

2 Commas.

1 Place where a comma is allowed and generates a tuple.

0 Start and end of the expression.

```

17106 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_func_int { 16 }
17107 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_hatii_int { 14 }
17108 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_hat_int { 13 }
17109 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_not_int { 12 }
17110 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_juxt_int { 11 }
17111 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_times_int { 10 }
17112 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_plus_int { 9 }
17113 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_comp_int { 7 }
17114 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_and_int { 6 }
17115 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_or_int { 5 }
17116 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_quest_int { 4 }
17117 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_colon_int { 3 }
17118 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_comma_int { 2 }
17119 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_tuple_int { 1 }
17120 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_prec_end_int { 0 }

```

(End definition for `\c__fp_prec_func_int` and others.)

28.1.1 Storing results

The main question in parsing expressions expandably is to decide where to put the intermediate results computed for various subexpressions.

One option is to store the values at the start of the expression, and carry them together as the first argument of each macro. However, we want to `f-expand` tokens one by one in the expression (as `\int_eval:n` does), and with this approach, expanding the next unread token forces us to jump with `\exp_after:wN` over every value computed earlier in the expression. With this approach, the run-time grows at least quadratically in the length of the expression, if not as its cube (inserting the `\exp_after:wN` is tricky and slow).

A second option is to place those values at the end of the expression. Then expanding the next unread token is straightforward, but this still hits a performance issue: for long expressions we would be reaching all the way to the end of the expression at every step of the calculation. The run-time is again quadratic.

A variation of the above attempts to place the intermediate results which appear when computing a parenthesized expression near the closing parenthesis. This still lets us expand tokens as we go, and avoids performance problems as long as there are enough parentheses. However, it would be better to avoid requiring the closing parenthesis to be present as soon as the corresponding opening parenthesis is read: the closing parenthesis may still be hidden in a macro yet to be expanded.

Hence, we need to go for some fine expansion control: the result is stored *before* the start!

Let us illustrate this idea in a simple model: adding positive integers which may be resulting from the expansion of macros, or may be values of registers. Assume that one number, say, 12345, has already been found, and that we want to parse the next number. The current status of the code may look as follows.

```

\exp_after:wN \add:ww \int_value:w 12345 \exp_after:wN ;
\exp:w \operand:w <stuff>

```

One step of expansion expands `\exp_after:wN`, which triggers the primitive `\int_value:w`, which reads the five digits we have already found, 12345. This integer is unfinished, causing the second `\exp_after:wN` to expand, and to trigger the construction

`\exp:w`, which expands `\operand:w`, defined to read what follows and make a number out of it, then leave `\exp_end:`, the number, and a semicolon in the input stream. Once `\operand:w` is done expanding, we obtain essentially

```
\exp_after:wN \add:ww \int_value:w 12345 ;
\exp:w \exp_end: 333444 ;
```

where in fact `\exp_after:wN` has already been expanded, `\int_value:w` has already seen 12345, and `\exp:w` is still looking for a number. It finds `\exp_end:`, hence expands to nothing. Now, `\int_value:w` sees the `;`, which cannot be part of a number. The expansion stops, and we are left with

```
\add:ww 12345 ; 333444 ;
```

which can safely perform the addition by grabbing two arguments delimited by `;`.

If we were to continue parsing the expression, then the following number should also be cleaned up before the next use of a binary operation such as `\add:ww`. Just like `\int_value:w 12345 \exp_after:wN ;` expanded what follows once, we need `\add:ww` to do the calculation, and in the process to expand the following once. This is also true in our real application: all the functions of the form `__fp..._o:ww` expand what follows once. This comes at the cost of leaving tokens in the input stack, and we need to be careful not to waste this memory. All of our discussion above is nice but simplistic, as operations should not simply be performed in the order they appear.

28.1.2 Precedence and infix operators

The various operators we will encounter have different precedences, which influence the order of calculations: $1 + 2 \times 3 = 1 + (2 \times 3)$ because \times has a higher precedence than $+$. The true analog of our macro `\operand:w` must thus take care of that. When looking for an operand, it needs to perform calculations until reaching an operator which has lower precedence than the one which called `\operand:w`. This means that `\operand:w` must know what the previous binary operator is, or rather, its precedence: we thus rename it `\operand:Nw`. Let us describe as an example how we plan to do the calculation $41 - 2^3 * 4 + 5$. More precisely we describe how to perform the first operation in this expression. Here, we abuse notations: the first argument of `\operand:Nw` should be an integer constant (`\c__fp_prec_plus_int, ...`) equal to the precedence of the given operator, not directly the operator itself.

- Clean up 41 and find $-$. We call `\operand:Nw -` to find the second operand.
- Clean up 2 and find \wedge .
- Compare the precedences of $-$ and \wedge . Since the latter is higher, we need to compute the exponentiation. For this, find the second operand with a nested call to `\operand:Nw \wedge`.
- Clean up 3 and find $*$.
- Compare the precedences of \wedge and $*$. Since the former is higher, `\operand:Nw \wedge` has found the second operand of the exponentiation, which is computed: $2^3 = 8$.
- We now have $41 - 8 * 4 + 5$, and `\operand:Nw -` is still looking for a second operand for the subtraction. Is it 8?

- Compare the precedences of $-$ and $*$. Since the latter is higher, we are not done with 8. Call `\operand:Nw *` to find the second operand of the multiplication.
- Clean up 4, and find $+$.
- Compare the precedences of $*$ and $+$. Since the former is higher, `\operand:Nw *` has found the second operand of the multiplication, which is computed: $8 * 4 = 32$.
- We now have $41 - 32 + 5$, and `\operand:Nw -` is still looking for a second operand for the subtraction. Is it 32?
- Compare the precedences of $-$ and $+$. Since they are equal, `\operand:Nw -` has found the second operand for the subtraction, which is computed: $41 - 32 = 9$.
- We now have $9 + 5$.

The procedure above stops short of performing all computations, but adding a surrounding call to `\operand:Nw` with a very low precedence ensures that all computations are performed before `\operand:Nw` is done. Adding a trailing marker with the same very low precedence prevents the surrounding `\operand:Nw` from going beyond the marker.

The pattern above to find an operand for a given operator, is to find one number and the next operator, then compare precedences to know if the next computation should be done. If it should, then perform it after finding its second operand, and look at the next operator, then compare precedences to know if the next computation should be done. This continues until we find that the next computation should not be done. Then, we stop.

We are now ready to get a bit more technical and describe which of the `l3fp-parse` functions correspond to each step above.

First, `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` is the `\operand:Nw` function above, with small modifications due to expansion issues discussed later. We denote by $\langle precedence \rangle$ the argument of `__fp_parse_operand:Nw`, that is, the precedence of the binary operator whose operand we are trying to find. The basic action is to read numbers from the input stream. This is done by `__fp_parse_one:Nw`. A first approximation of this function is that it reads one $\langle number \rangle$, performing no computation, and finds the following binary $\langle operator \rangle$. Then it expands to

$$\langle number \rangle \\ __fp_parse_infix_ \langle operator \rangle : N \langle precedence \rangle$$

expanding the `infix` auxiliary before leaving the above in the input stream.

We now explain the `infix` auxiliaries. We need some flexibility in how we treat the case of equal precedences: most often, the first operation encountered should be performed, such as $1 - 2 - 3$ being computed as $(1 - 2) - 3$, but 2^3^4 should be evaluated as $2^{(3^4)}$ instead. For this reason, and to support the equivalence between $**$ and $^$ more easily, each binary operator is converted to a control sequence `__fp_parse_infix_ \langle operator \rangle : N` when it is encountered for the first time. Instead of passing both precedences to a test function to do the comparison steps above, we pass the $\langle precedence \rangle$ (of the earlier operator) to the `infix` auxiliary for the following $\langle operator \rangle$, to know whether to perform the computation of the $\langle operator \rangle$. If it should not be performed, the `infix` auxiliary expands to

$$@ __use_none : n __fp_parse_infix_ \langle operator \rangle : N$$

and otherwise it calls `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` with the precedence of the $\langle operator \rangle$ to find its second operand $\langle number_2 \rangle$ and the next $\langle operator_2 \rangle$, and expands to

```
@ \__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN
  \langle operator \rangle \langle number_2 \rangle
@ \__fp_parse_infix_\langle operator_2 \rangle:N
```

The `infix` function is responsible for comparing precedences, but cannot directly call the computation functions, because the first operand $\langle number \rangle$ is before the `infix` function in the input stream. This is why we stop the expansion here and give control to another function to close the loop.

A definition of `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` $\langle precedence \rangle$ with some of the expansion control removed is

```
\exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
\exp_after:wN \langle precedence \rangle
\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
  \__fp_parse_one:Nw \langle precedence \rangle
```

This expands `__fp_parse_one:Nw` $\langle precedence \rangle$ completely, which finds a number, wraps the next $\langle operator \rangle$ into an `infix` function, feeds this function the $\langle precedence \rangle$, and expands it, yielding either

```
\__fp_parse_continue:NwN \langle precedence \rangle
\langle number \rangle @
\use_none:n \__fp_parse_infix_\langle operator \rangle:N
```

or

```
\__fp_parse_continue:NwN \langle precedence \rangle
\langle number \rangle @
\__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN
  \langle operator \rangle \langle number_2 \rangle
@ \__fp_parse_infix_\langle operator_2 \rangle:N
```

The definition of `__fp_parse_continue:NwN` is then very simple:

```
\cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_continue:NwN #1#2@#3 { #3 #1 #2 @ }
```

In the first case, `#3` is `\use_none:n`, yielding

```
\use_none:n \langle precedence \rangle \langle number \rangle @
\__fp_parse_infix_\langle operator \rangle:N
```

then $\langle number \rangle @ __fp_parse_infix_\langle operator \rangle:N$. In the second case, `#3` is `__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN`, whose role is to compute $\langle number \rangle \langle operator \rangle \langle number_2 \rangle$ and to prepare for the next comparison of precedences: first we get

```
\__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN
  \langle precedence \rangle \langle number \rangle @
  \langle operator \rangle \langle number_2 \rangle
@ \__fp_parse_infix_\langle operator_2 \rangle:N
```

then

```

\exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
\exp_after:wN <precedence>
\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
\__fp_<operator>_o:ww <number> <number2>
\exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
\__fp_parse_infix_<operator2>:N <precedence>

```

where `__fp_<operator>_o:ww` computes `<number> <operator> <number2>` and expands after the result, thus triggers the comparison of the precedence of the `<operator2>` and the `<precedence>`, continuing the loop.

We have introduced the most important functions here, and the next few paragraphs we describe various subtleties.

28.1.3 Prefix operators, parentheses, and functions

Prefix operators (unary `-`, `+`, `!`) and parentheses are taken care of by the same mechanism, and functions (`sin`, `exp`, etc.) as well. Finding the argument of the unary `-`, for instance, is very similar to grabbing the second operand of a binary infix operator, with a subtle precedence explained below. Once that operand is found, the operator can be applied to it (for the unary `-`, this simply flips the sign). A left parenthesis is just a prefix operator with a very low precedence equal to that of the closing parenthesis (which is treated as an infix operator, since it normally appears just after numbers), so that all computations are performed until the closing parenthesis. The prefix operator associated to the left parenthesis does not alter its argument, but it removes the closing parenthesis (with some checks).

Prefix operators are the reason why we only summarily described the function `__fp_parse_one:Nw` earlier. This function is responsible for reading in the input stream the first possible `<number>` and the next infix `<operator>`. If what follows `__fp_parse_one:Nw <precedence>` is a prefix operator, then we must find the operand of this prefix operator through a nested call to `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` with the appropriate precedence, then apply the operator to the operand found to yield the result of `__fp_parse_one:Nw`. So far, all is simple.

The unary operators `+`, `-`, `!` complicate things a little bit: `-3**2` should be $-(3^2) = -9$, and not $(-3)^2 = 9$. This would easily be done by giving `-` a lower precedence, equal to that of the infix `+` and `-`. Unfortunately, this fails in cases such as `3**-2*4`, yielding $3^{-2 \times 4}$ instead of the correct $3^{-2} \times 4$. A second attempt would be to call `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` with the `<precedence>` of the previous operator, but `0>-2+3` is then parsed as `0>-(2+3)`: the addition is performed because it binds more tightly than the comparison which precedes `-`. The correct approach is for a unary `-` to perform operations whose precedence is greater than both that of the previous operation, and that of the unary `-` itself. The unary `-` is given a precedence higher than multiplication and division. This does not lead to any surprising result, since $-(x/y) = (-x)/y$ and similarly for multiplication, and it reduces the number of nested calls to `__fp_parse_operand:Nw`.

Functions are implemented as prefix operators with very high precedence, so that their argument is the first number that can possibly be built.

Note that contrarily to the `infix` functions discussed earlier, the `prefix` functions do perform tests on the previous `<precedence>` to decide whether to find an argument or not, since we know that we need a number, and must never stop there.

28.1.4 Numbers and reading tokens one by one

So far, we have glossed over one important point: what is a “number”? A number is typically given in the form $\langle\textit{significand}\rangle\textit{e}\langle\textit{exponent}\rangle$, where the $\langle\textit{significand}\rangle$ is any non-empty string composed of decimal digits and at most one decimal separator (a period), the exponent “ $\textit{e}\langle\textit{exponent}\rangle$ ” is optional and is composed of an exponent mark **e** followed by a possibly empty string of signs + or - and a non-empty string of decimal digits. The $\langle\textit{significand}\rangle$ can also be an integer, dimension, skip, or muskip variable, in which case dimensions are converted from points (or mu units) to floating points, and the $\langle\textit{exponent}\rangle$ can also be an integer variable. Numbers can also be given as floating point variables, or as named constants such as **nan**, **inf** or **pi**. We may add more types in the future.

When `__fp_parse_one:Nw` is looking for a “number”, here is what happens.

- If the next token is a control sequence with the meaning of `\scan_stop:`, it can be: `\s__fp`, in which case our job is done, as what follows is an internal floating point number, or `\s__fp_mark`, in which case the expression has come to an early end, as we are still looking for a number here, or something else, in which case we consider the control sequence to be a bad variable resulting from `c`-expansion.
- If the next token is a control sequence with a different meaning, we assume that it is a register, unpack it with `\tex_the:D`, and use its value (in **pt** for dimensions and skips, **mu** for muskips) as the $\langle\textit{significand}\rangle$ of a number: we look for an exponent.
- If the next token is a digit, we remove any leading zeros, then read a significand larger than 1 if the next character is a digit, read a significand smaller than 1 if the next character is a period, or we have found a significand equal to 0 otherwise, and look for an exponent.
- If the next token is a letter, we collect more letters until the first non-letter: the resulting word may denote a function such as **asin**, a constant such as **pi** or be unknown. In the first case, we call `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` to find the argument of the function, then apply the function, before declaring that we are done. Otherwise, we are done, either with the value of the constant, or with the value **nan** for unknown words.
- If the next token is anything else, we check whether it is a known prefix operator, in which case `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` finds its operand. If it is not known, then either a number is missing (if the token is a known infix operator) or the token is simply invalid in floating point expressions.

Once a number is found, `__fp_parse_one:Nw` also finds an infix operator. This goes as follows.

- If the next token is a control sequence, it could be the special marker `\s__fp_mark`, and otherwise it is a case of juxtaposing numbers, such as `2\c_zero_int`, with an implied multiplication.
- If the next token is a letter, it is also a case of juxtaposition, as letters cannot be proper infix operators.
- Otherwise (including in the case of digits), if the token is a known infix operator, the appropriate `__fp_infix_<operator>:N` function is built, and if it does not exist, we complain. In particular, the juxtaposition `\c_zero_int 2` is disallowed.

In the above, we need to test whether a character token #1 is a digit:

```
\if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
  is a digit
\else:
  not a digit
\fi:
```

To exclude 0, replace 9 by 10. The use of `\token_to_str:N` ensures that a digit with any catcode is detected. To test if a character token is a letter, we need to work with its character code, testing if ‘#1 lies in [65,90] (uppercase letters) or [97,112] (lowercase letters)

```
\if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w
  ( ‘#1 \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 > ‘Z - 32 \fi: ) / 26 = 3 \exp_stop_f:
  is a letter
\else:
  not a letter
\fi:
```

At all steps, we try to accept all category codes: when #1 is kept to be used later, it is almost always converted to category code other through `\token_to_str:N`. More precisely, catcodes {3,6,7,8,11,12} should work without trouble, but not {1,2,4,10,13}, and of course {0,5,9} cannot become tokens.

Floating point expressions should behave as much as possible like ε -TeX-based integer expressions and dimension expressions. In particular, `f`-expansion should be performed as the expression is read, token by token, forcing the expansion of protected macros, and ignoring spaces. One advantage of expanding at every step is that restricted expandable functions can then be used in floating point expressions just as they can be in other kinds of expressions. Problematically, spaces stop `f`-expansion: for instance, the macro `\X` below would not be expanded if we simply performed `f`-expansion.

```
\DeclareDocumentCommand {\test} {m} { \fp_eval:n {#1} }
\ExplSyntaxOff
\test { 1 + \X }
```

Of course, spaces typically do not appear in a code setting, but may very easily come in document-level input, from which some expressions may come. To avoid this problem, at every step, we do essentially what `\use:f` would do: take an argument, put it back in the input stream, then `f`-expand it. This is not a complete solution, since a macro’s expansion could contain leading spaces which would stop the `f`-expansion before further macro calls are performed. However, in practice it should be enough: in particular, floating point numbers are correctly expanded to the underlying `\s__fp ...` structure. The `f`-expansion is performed by `__fp_parse_expand:w`.

28.2 Main auxiliary functions

```
\__fp_parse_operand:Nw \exp:w \__fp_parse_operand:Nw <precedence> \__fp_parse_expand:w
Reads the "...", performing every computation with a precedence higher than
<precedence>, then expands to

<result> @ \__fp_parse_infix_<operation>:N ...
```

where the $\langle operation \rangle$ is the first operation with a lower precedence, possibly **end**, and the “...” start just after the $\langle operation \rangle$.

(End definition for `_fp_parse_operand:Nw`.)

```
\_fp_parse_infix_+:N      \_fp_parse_infix_+:N  $\langle precedence \rangle$  ...
                          If + has a precedence higher than the  $\langle precedence \rangle$ , cleans up a second  $\langle operand \rangle$  and
                          finds the  $\langle operation_2 \rangle$  which follows, and expands to

                          @ \_fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN +  $\langle operand \rangle$  @ \_fp_parse_infix_ $\langle operation_2 \rangle$ :N
                          ...
```

Otherwise expands to

```
@ \use_none:n \_fp_parse_infix_+:N ...
```

A similar function exists for each infix operator.

(End definition for `_fp_parse_infix_+:N`.)

```
\_fp_parse_one:Nw      \_fp_parse_one:Nw  $\langle precedence \rangle$  ...
                        Cleans up one or two operands depending on how the precedence of the next oper-
                        ation compares to the  $\langle precedence \rangle$ . If the following  $\langle operation \rangle$  has a precedence higher
                        than  $\langle precedence \rangle$ , expands to
```

```
 $\langle operand_1 \rangle$  @ \_fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN  $\langle operation \rangle$   $\langle operand_2 \rangle$  @
\_fp_parse_infix_ $\langle operation_2 \rangle$ :N ...
```

and otherwise expands to

```
 $\langle operand \rangle$  @ \use_none:n \_fp_parse_infix_ $\langle operation \rangle$ :N ...
```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_one:Nw`.)

28.3 Helpers

```
\_fp_parse_expand:w      \exp:w \_fp_parse_expand:w  $\langle tokens \rangle$ 
                          This function must always come within a \exp:w expansion. The  $\langle tokens \rangle$  should be
                          the part of the expression that we have not yet read. This requires in particular closing
                          all conditionals properly before expanding.
```

```
17121 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_expand:w #1 { \exp_end_continue_f:w #1 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_expand:w`.)

```
\_fp_parse_return_semicolon:w This very odd function swaps its position with the following \fi: and removes \_fp_
parse_expand:w normally responsible for expansion. That turns out to be useful.
```

```
17122 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_return_semicolon:w
17123   #1 \fi: \_fp_parse_expand:w { \fi: ; #1 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_return_semicolon:w`.)

```
\_fp_parse_digits_vii:N These functions must be called within an \int_value:w or \_fp_int_eval:w construc-
\_fp_parse_digits_vi:N tion. The first token which follows must be f-expanded prior to calling those functions.
\_fp_parse_digits_v:N The functions read tokens one by one, and output digits into the input stream, until
\_fp_parse_digits_iv:N meeting a non-digit, or up to a number of digits equal to their index. The full expansion
\_fp_parse_digits_iii:N is
```

```
\_fp_parse_digits_ii:N
\_fp_parse_digits_i:N
\_fp_parse_digits_:N
```

$\langle \text{digits} \rangle$; $\langle \text{filling } 0 \rangle$; $\langle \text{length} \rangle$

where $\langle \text{filling } 0 \rangle$ is a string of zeros such that $\langle \text{digits} \rangle \langle \text{filling } 0 \rangle$ has the length given by the index of the function, and $\langle \text{length} \rangle$ is the number of zeros in the $\langle \text{filling } 0 \rangle$ string. Each function puts a digit into the input stream and calls the next function, until we find a non-digit. We are careful to pass the tested tokens through $\backslash \text{token_to_str:N}$ to normalize their category code.

```

17124 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1 #2 #3
17125 {
17126   \cs_new:cpn { \__fp_parse_digits_ #1 :N } ##1
17127   {
17128     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N ##1 \exp_stop_f:
17129     \token_to_str:N ##1 \exp_after:wN #2 \exp:w
17130     \else:
17131       \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w #3 ##1
17132     \fi:
17133     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17134   }
17135 }
17136 \__fp_tmp:w {vii} \__fp_parse_digits_vi:N { 0000000 ; 7 }
17137 \__fp_tmp:w {vi} \__fp_parse_digits_v:N { 000000 ; 6 }
17138 \__fp_tmp:w {v} \__fp_parse_digits_iv:N { 00000 ; 5 }
17139 \__fp_tmp:w {iv} \__fp_parse_digits_iii:N { 0000 ; 4 }
17140 \__fp_tmp:w {iii} \__fp_parse_digits_ii:N { 000 ; 3 }
17141 \__fp_tmp:w {ii} \__fp_parse_digits_i:N { 00 ; 2 }
17142 \__fp_tmp:w {i} \__fp_parse_digits_:N { 0 ; 1 }
17143 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_digits_:N { ; ; 0 }

```

(End definition for $\backslash \text{__fp_parse_digits_vii:N}$ and others.)

28.4 Parsing one number

$\backslash \text{__fp_parse_one:Nw}$ This function finds one number, and packs the symbol which follows in an $\backslash \text{__fp_parse_infix_...}$ csname. #1 is the previous $\langle \text{precedence} \rangle$, and #2 the first token of the operand. We distinguish four cases: #2 is equal to $\backslash \text{scan_stop:}$ in meaning, #2 is a different control sequence, #2 is a digit, and #2 is something else (this last case is split further later). Despite the earlier f-expansion, #2 may still be expandable if it was protected by $\backslash \text{exp_not:N}$, as may happen with the L^AT_EX 2_ε command $\backslash \text{protect}$. Using a well placed $\backslash \text{reverse_if:N}$, this case is sent to $\backslash \text{__fp_parse_one_fp:NN}$ which deals with it robustly.

```

17144 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one:Nw #1 #2
17145 {
17146   \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #2
17147   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #2 #2 \else:
17148   \exp_after:wN \reverse_if:N
17149   \fi:
17150   \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #2
17151   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
17152   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_fp:NN
17153   \else:
17154   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
17155   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_register:NN
17156   \fi:

```

```

17157 \else:
17158 \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #2 \exp_stop_f:
17159 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
17160 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_digit:NN
17161 \else:
17162 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
17163 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_other:NN
17164 \fi:
17165 \fi:
17166 #1 #2
17167 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_one:Nw`.)

```

\__fp_parse_one_fp:NN
\__fp_exp_after_mark_f:nw
\__fp_exp_after_?_f:nw

```

This function receives a $\langle precedence \rangle$ and a control sequence equal to `\scan_stop:` in meaning. There are three cases.

- `\s__fp` starts a floating point number, and we call `__fp_exp_after_f:nw`, which f-expands after the floating point.
- `\s__fp_mark` is a premature end, we call `__fp_exp_after_mark_f:nw`, which triggers an fp-early-end error.
- For a control sequence not containing `\s__fp`, we call `__fp_exp_after_?_f:nw`, causing a bad-variable error.

This scheme is extensible: additional types can be added by starting the variables with a scan mark of the form `\s__fp_⟨type⟩` and defining `__fp_exp_after_⟨type⟩_f:nw`. In all cases, we make sure that the second argument of `__fp_parse_infix:NN` is correctly expanded. A special case only enabled in L^AT_EX 2_ε is that if `\protect` is encountered then the error message mentions the control sequence which follows it rather than `\protect` itself. The test for L^AT_EX 2_ε uses `\@unexpandable@protect` rather than `\protect` because `\protect` is often `\scan_stop:` hence “does not exist”.

```

17168 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_fp:NN #1
17169 {
17170 \__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw
17171 {
17172 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix:NN
17173 \exp_after:wN #1 \exp:w \__fp_parse_expand:w
17174 }
17175 }
17176 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_after_mark_f:nw #1
17177 {
17178 \int_case:nnF { \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn \use_none:nnn #1 }
17179 {
17180 \c__fp_prec_comma_int { }
17181 \c__fp_prec_tuple_int { }
17182 \c__fp_prec_end_int
17183 {
17184 \exp_after:wN \c__fp_empty_tuple_fp
17185 \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17186 }
17187 }
17188 {

```

```

17189     \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { fp-early-end }
17190     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17191   }
17192   #1
17193 }
17194 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_exp_after_?_f:nw } #1#2
17195 {
17196   \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { bad-variable }
17197   {#2}
17198   \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #1
17199 }
17200 <*package>
17201 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1
17202 {
17203   \cs_if_exist:NT #1
17204   {
17205     \cs_gset:cpn { __fp_exp_after_?_f:nw } ##1##2
17206     {
17207       \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w ##1
17208       \str_if_eq:nnTF {##2} { \protect }
17209       {
17210         \cs_if_eq:NNTF ##2 #1 { \use_i:nn } { \use:n }
17211         {
17212           \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel }
17213           { fp-robust-cmd }
17214         }
17215       }
17216       {
17217         \_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel }
17218         { bad-variable } {##2}
17219       }
17220     }
17221   }
17222 }
17223 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { @unexpandable@protect }
17224 </package>

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_one_fp:NN, __fp_exp_after_mark_f:nw, and __fp_exp_after_?_f:nw.)

```

\__fp_parse_one_register:NN
  \_fp_parse_one_register_aux:Nw
  \_fp_parse_one_register_auxii:wwwNw
  \_fp_parse_one_register_int:www
  \_fp_parse_one_register_mu:www
  \_fp_parse_one_register_dim:ww

```

This is called whenever #2 is a control sequence other than `\scan_stop:` in meaning. We special-case `\wd`, `\ht`, `\dp` (see later) and otherwise assume that it is a register, but carefully unpack it with `\tex_the:D` within braces. First, we find the exponent following #2. Then we unpack #2 with `\tex_the:D`, and the `auxii` auxiliary distinguishes integer registers from dimensions/skips from muskips, according to the presence of a period and/or of `pt`. For integers, simply convert $\langle value \rangle e \langle exponent \rangle$ to a floating point number with `__fp_parse:n` (this is somewhat wasteful). For other registers, the decimal rounding provided by `TEX` does not accurately represent the binary value that it manipulates, so we extract this binary value as a number of scaled points with `\int_value:w \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n { \langle decimal value \rangle pt }`, and use an auxiliary of `\dim_to_fp:n`, which performs the multiplication by 2^{-16} , correctly rounded.

```

17225 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register:NN #1#2
17226 {
17227   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN

```

```

17228 \exp_after:wN #1
17229 \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17230 \__fp_parse_one_register_special:N #2
17231 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_register_aux:Nw
17232 \exp_after:wN #2
17233 \int_value:w
17234 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent:N
17235 \exp:w \__fp_parse_expand:w
17236 }
17237 \cs_new:Npx \__fp_parse_one_register_aux:Nw #1
17238 {
17239 \exp_not:n
17240 {
17241 \exp_after:wN \use:nn
17242 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_register_auxii:wwwNw
17243 }
17244 \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN { \exp_not:N \tex_the:D #1 }
17245 ; \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_one_register_dim:ww
17246 \tl_to_str:n { pt } ; \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_one_register_mu:www
17247 . \tl_to_str:n { pt } ; \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_one_register_int:www
17248 \exp_not:N \q_stop
17249 }
17250 \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
17251 { \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_auxii:wwwNw #1 . #2 }
17252 { \tl_to_str:n { pt } #3 ; #4#5 \q_stop }
17253 { #4 #1.#2; }
17254 \exp_args:Nno \use:nn
17255 { \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_mu:www #1 }
17256 { \tl_to_str:n { mu } ; #2 ; }
17257 { \__fp_parse_one_register_dim:ww #1 ; }
17258 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_int:www #1; #2.; #3;
17259 { \__fp_parse:n { #1 e #3 } }
17260 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_dim:ww #1; #2;
17261 {
17262 \exp_after:wN \__fp_from_dim_test:ww
17263 \int_value:w #2 \exp_after:wN ,
17264 \int_value:w \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n { #1 pt } ;
17265 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_one_register:NN` and others.)

```

\__fp_parse_one_register_special:N
\__fp_parse_one_register_math:NNw
\__fp_parse_one_register_wd:w
\__fp_parse_one_register_wd:Nw

```

The `\wd`, `\dp`, `\ht` primitives expect an integer argument. We abuse the exponent parser to find the integer argument: simply include the exponent marker `e`. Once that “exponent” is found, use `\tex_the:D` to find the box dimension and then copy what we did for dimensions.

```

17266 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_special:N #1
17267 {
17268 \if_meaning:w \box_wd:N #1 \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:w \fi:
17269 \if_meaning:w \box_ht:N #1 \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:w \fi:
17270 \if_meaning:w \box_dp:N #1 \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:w \fi:
17271 \if_meaning:w \infty #1
17272 \__fp_parse_one_register_math:NNw \infty #1
17273 \fi:
17274 \if_meaning:w \pi #1

```

```

17275     \__fp_parse_one_register_math:NNw \pi #1
17276     \fi:
17277   }
17278   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_math:NNw
17279     #1#2#3#4 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17280   {
17281     #3
17282     \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} {#2}
17283     {
17284       \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17285       { kernel } { fp-infty-pi } {#1}
17286       \c_nan_fp
17287     }
17288     { #4 \__fp_parse_expand:w }
17289   }
17290   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:w
17291     #1#2 \exp_after:wN #3#4 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17292   {
17293     #1
17294     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:Nw
17295     #4 \__fp_parse_expand:w e
17296   }
17297   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_register_wd:Nw #1#2 ;
17298   {
17299     \exp_after:wN \__fp_from_dim_test:ww
17300     \exp_after:wN 0 \exp_after:wN ,
17301     \int_value:w \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n { #1 #2 } ;
17302   }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_one_register_special:N and others.)

__fp_parse_one_digit:NN A digit marks the beginning of an explicit floating point number. Once the number is found, we catch the case of overflow and underflow with __fp_sanitize:wN, then __fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN expands __fp_parse_infix:NN after the number we find, to wrap the following infix operator as required. Finding the number itself begins by removing leading zeros: further steps are described later.

```

17303   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_digit:NN #1
17304   {
17305     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN
17306     \exp_after:wN #1
17307     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17308     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:wN
17309     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 0 \__fp_parse_trim_zeros:N
17310   }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_one_digit:NN.)

__fp_parse_one_other:NN For this function, #2 is a character token which is not a digit. If it is an ASCII letter, __fp_parse_letters:N beyond this one and give the result to __fp_parse_word:Nw. Otherwise, the character is assumed to be a prefix operator, and we build __fp_parse_prefix_{operator}:Nw.

```

17311   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_one_other:NN #1 #2
17312   {
17313     \if_int_compare:w

```

```

17314         \_fp_int_eval:w
17315         ( '#2 \if_int_compare:w '#2 > 'Z - 32 \fi: ) / 26
17316         = 3 \exp_stop_f:
17317         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_word:Nw
17318         \exp_after:wN #1
17319         \exp_after:wN #2
17320         \exp:w \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_letters:N
17321         \exp:w
17322     \else:
17323         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_prefix:NNN
17324         \exp_after:wN #1
17325         \exp_after:wN #2
17326         \cs:w
17327         __fp_parse_prefix_ \token_to_str:N #2 :Nw
17328         \exp_after:wN
17329         \cs_end:
17330         \exp:w
17331     \fi:
17332     \_fp_parse_expand:w
17333 }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_one_other:NN.)

_fp_parse_word:Nw
_fp_parse_letters:N

Finding letters is a simple recursion. Once _fp_parse_letters:N has done its job, we try to build a control sequence from the word #2. If it is a known word, then the corresponding action is taken, and otherwise, we complain about an unknown word, yield \c_nan_fp, and look for the following infix operator. Note that the unknown word could be a mistyped function as well as a mistyped constant, so there is no way to tell whether to look for arguments; we do not. The standard requires “inf” and “infinity” and “nan” to be recognized regardless of case, but we probably don’t want to allow every l3fp word to have an arbitrary mixture of lower and upper case, so we test and use a differently-named control sequence.

```

17334 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_word:Nw #1#2;
17335 {
17336     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __fp_parse_word_#2:N }
17337     {
17338         \cs_if_exist_use:cF
17339         { __fp_parse_caseless_ \str_foldcase:n {#2} :N }
17340         {
17341             \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17342             { kernel } { unknown-fp-word } {#2}
17343             \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17344             \_fp_parse_infix:NN
17345         }
17346     }
17347     #1
17348 }
17349 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_letters:N #1
17350 {
17351     \exp_end_continue_f:w
17352     \if_int_compare:w
17353     \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #1
17354     0
17355     \else:

```

```

17356         \__fp_int_eval:w
17357         ( '#1 \if_int_compare:w '#1 > 'Z - 32 \fi: ) / 26
17358         \fi:
17359         = 3 \exp_stop_f:
17360         \exp_after:wN #1
17361         \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_letters:N
17362         \exp:w
17363     \else:
17364         \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w #1
17365     \fi:
17366     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17367 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_word:Nw and __fp_parse_letters:N.)

__fp_parse_prefix:NNN
 __fp_parse_prefix_unknown:NNN

For this function, #1 is the previous *precedence*, #2 is the operator just seen, and #3 is a control sequence which implements the operator if it is a known operator. If this control sequence is `\scan_stop:`, then the operator is in fact unknown. Either the expression is missing a number there (if the operator is valid as an infix operator), and we put `nan`, wrapping the infix operator in a `cname` as appropriate, or the character is simply invalid in floating point expressions, and we continue looking for a number, starting again from `__fp_parse_one:Nw`.

```

17368 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_prefix:NNN #1#2#3
17369 {
17370     \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #3
17371     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_prefix_unknown:NNN
17372     \exp_after:wN #2
17373     \fi:
17374     #3 #1
17375 }
17376 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_prefix_unknown:NNN #1#2#3
17377 {
17378     \cs_if_exist:cTF { __fp_parse_infix_ \token_to_str:N #1 :N }
17379     {
17380         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17381         { kernel } { fp-missing-number } {#1}
17382         \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17383         \__fp_parse_infix:NN #3 #1
17384     }
17385     {
17386         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17387         { kernel } { fp-unknown-symbol } {#1}
17388         \__fp_parse_one:Nw #3
17389     }
17390 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_prefix:NNN and __fp_parse_prefix_unknown:NNN.)

28.4.1 Numbers: trimming leading zeros

Numbers are parsed as follows: first we trim leading zeros, then if the next character is a digit, start reading a significand ≥ 1 with the set of functions `__fp_parse_large...`; if it is a period, the significand is < 1 ; and otherwise it is zero. In the second case, trim additional zeros after the period, counting them for an exponent shift $\langle exp_1 \rangle < 0$,

then read the significand with the set of functions `__fp_parse_small...`. Once the significand is read, read the exponent if `e` is present.

`__fp_parse_trim_zeros:N` This function expects an already expanded token. It removes any leading zero, then distinguishes three cases: if the first non-zero token is a digit, then call `__fp_parse_large:N` (the significand is ≥ 1); if it is `.`, then continue trimming zeros with `__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N`; otherwise, our number is exactly zero, and we call `__fp_parse_zero:` to take care of that case.

```

17391 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_trim_zeros:N #1
17392 {
17393   \if:w 0 \exp_not:N #1
17394     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_trim_zeros:N
17395     \exp:w
17396   \else:
17397     \if:w . \exp_not:N #1
17398       \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N
17399       \exp:w
17400     \else:
17401       \__fp_parse_trim_end:w #1
17402     \fi:
17403   \fi:
17404   \__fp_parse_expand:w
17405 }
17406 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_trim_end:w #1 \fi: \fi: \__fp_parse_expand:w
17407 {
17408   \fi:
17409   \fi:
17410   \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17411     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_large:N
17412   \else:
17413     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_zero:
17414   \fi:
17415   #1
17416 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_trim_zeros:N` and `__fp_parse_trim_end:w`.)

`__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N` If we have removed all digits until a period (or if the body started with a period), then enter the “`small_trim`” loop which outputs `-1` for each removed 0. Those `-1` are added to an integer expression waiting for the exponent. If the first non-zero token is a digit, call `__fp_parse_small:N` (our significand is smaller than 1), and otherwise, the number is an exact zero. The name `strim` stands for “small trim”.

```

17417 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N #1
17418 {
17419   \if:w 0 \exp_not:N #1
17420     - 1
17421     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N \exp:w
17422   \else:
17423     \__fp_parse_strim_end:w #1
17424   \fi:
17425   \__fp_parse_expand:w
17426 }
17427 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_strim_end:w #1 \fi: \__fp_parse_expand:w
```

```

17428 {
17429   \fi:
17430   \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17431     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_small:N
17432   \else:
17433     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_zero:
17434   \fi:
17435   #1
17436 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_strim_zeros:N and __fp_parse_strim_end:w.)

__fp_parse_zero: After reading a significand of 0, find any exponent, then put a sign of 1 for __fp-sanitize:wN, which removes everything and leaves an exact zero.

```

17437 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_zero:
17438 {
17439   \exp_after:wN ; \exp_after:wN 1
17440   \int_value:w \__fp_parse_exponent:N
17441 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_zero:.)

28.4.2 Number: small significand

__fp_parse_small:N This function is called after we have passed the decimal separator and removed all leading zeros from the significand. It is followed by a non-zero digit (with any catcode). The goal is to read up to 16 digits. But we can't do that all at once, because \int_value:w (which allows us to collect digits and continue expanding) can only go up to 9 digits. Hence we grab digits in two steps of 8 digits. Since #1 is a digit, read seven more digits using __fp_parse_digits_vii:N. The small_leading auxiliary leaves those digits in the \int_value:w, and grabs some more, or stops if there are no more digits. Then the pack_leading auxiliary puts the various parts in the appropriate order for the processing further up.

```

17442 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_small:N #1
17443 {
17444   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_pack_leading:NNNNnw
17445   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 \token_to_str:N #1
17446   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN
17447   \int_value:w 1
17448   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_digits_vii:N
17449   \exp:w \__fp_parse_expand:w
17450 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_small:N.)

__fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN __fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN 1 <digits> ; <zeros> ; <number of zeros>

We leave <digits> <zeros> in the input stream: the functions used to grab digits are such that this constitutes digits 1 through 8 of the significand. Then prepare to pack 8 more digits, with an exponent shift of zero (this shift is used in the case of a large significand). If #4 is a digit, leave it behind for the packing function, and read 6 more digits to reach a total of 15 digits: further digits are involved in the rounding. Otherwise put 8 zeros in to complete the significand, then look for an exponent.

```

17451 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN 1 #1 ; #2; #3 #4

```

```

17452 {
17453     #1 #2
17454     \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww
17455     \exp_after:wN 0
17456     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1
17457     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #4 \exp_stop_f:
17458         \token_to_str:N #4
17459         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN
17460         \int_value:w 1
17461         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_digits_vi:N
17462         \exp:w
17463     \else:
17464         0000 0000 \_fp_parse_exponent:Nw #4
17465     \fi:
17466     \_fp_parse_expand:w
17467 }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN.)

```

\_fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN    \_fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN 1 <digits> ; <zeros> ; <number of zeros>
                                   <next token>

```

Leave digits 10 to 15 (arguments #1 and #2) in the input stream. If the *<next token>* is a digit, it is the 16th digit, we keep it, then the `small_round` auxiliary considers this digit and all further digits to perform the rounding: the function expands to nothing, to +0 or to +1. Otherwise, there is no 16-th digit, so we put a 0, and look for an exponent.

```

17468 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN 1 #1 ; #2; #3 #4
17469 {
17470     #1 #2
17471     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #4 \exp_stop_f:
17472         \token_to_str:N #4
17473         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_small_round:NN
17474         \exp_after:wN #4
17475         \exp:w
17476     \else:
17477         0 \_fp_parse_exponent:Nw #4
17478     \fi:
17479     \_fp_parse_expand:w
17480 }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN.)

```

\_fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww
\_fp_parse_pack_leading:NNNNNNww
\_fp_parse_pack_carry:w

```

Those functions are expanded after all the digits are found, we took care of the rounding, as well as the exponent. The last argument is the exponent. The previous five arguments are 8 digits which we pack in groups of 4, and the argument before that is 1, except in the rare case where rounding lead to a carry, in which case the argument is 2. The `trailing` function has an exponent shift as its first argument, which we add to the exponent found in the `e...` syntax. If the trailing digits cause a carry, the integer expression for the leading digits is incremented (+1 in the code below). If the leading digits propagate this carry all the way up, the function `_fp_parse_pack_carry:w` increments the exponent, and changes the significand from 0000... to 1000...: this is simple because such a carry can only occur to give rise to a power of 10.

```

17481 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww #1 #2 #3#4#5#6 #7; #8 ;
17482 {

```

```

17483 \if_meaning:w 2 #2 + 1 \fi:
17484 ; #8 + #1 ; {#3#4#5#6} {#7};
17485 }
17486 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_pack_leading:NNNNNww #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; #7;
17487 {
17488 + #7
17489 \if_meaning:w 2 #1 \__fp_parse_pack_carry:w \fi:
17490 ; 0 {#2#3#4#5} {#6}
17491 }
17492 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_pack_carry:w \fi: ; 0 #1
17493 { \fi: + 1 ; 0 {1000} }

```

28.4.3 Number: large significand

`_fp_parse_large:N` This function is followed by the first non-zero digit of a “large” significand (≥ 1). It is called within an integer expression for the exponent. Grab up to 7 more digits, for a total of 8 digits.

(End definition for _fp_parse_large:N.)

We shift the exponent by the number of digits in **#1**, namely the target number, 8, minus the *⟨number of zeros⟩* (number of digits missing). Then prepare to pack the 8 first digits. If the *⟨next token⟩* is a digit, read up to 6 more digits (digits 10 to 15). If it is a period, try to grab the end of our 8 first digits, branching to the **small** functions since the number of digit does not affect the exponent anymore. Finally, if this is the end of the significand, insert the *⟨zeros⟩* to complete the 8 first digits, insert 8 more, and look for an exponent.

```

17510         \exp:w
17511     \else:
17512         \if:w . \exp_not:N #4
17513             \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN
17514             \int_value:w 1
17515             \cs:w
17516                 __fp_parse_digits_
17517             \__fp_int_to_roman:w #3
17518             :N \exp_after:wN
17519             \cs_end:
17520             \exp:w
17521     \else:
17522         #2
17523         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww
17524         \exp_after:wN 0
17525         \int_value:w 1 0000 0000
17526         \__fp_parse_exponent:Nw #4
17527     \fi:
17528 \fi:
17529 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17530 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_large_leading:wwNN.)

```

\__fp_parse_large_trailing:wwNN
    \__fp_parse_large_trailing:wwNN 1 <digits> ; <zeros> ; <number of zeros>
    <next token>

```

We have just read 15 digits. If the *<next token>* is a digit, then the exponent shift caused by this block of 8 digits is 8, first argument to the `pack_trailing` function. We keep the *<digits>* and this 16-th digit, and find how this should be rounded using `__fp_parse_large_round:NN`. Otherwise, the exponent shift is the number of *<digits>*, 7 minus the *<number of zeros>*, and we test for a decimal point. This case happens in 123451234512345.67 with exactly 15 digits before the decimal separator. Then branch to the appropriate `small` auxiliary, grabbing a few more digits to complement the digits we already grabbed. Finally, if this is truly the end of the significand, look for an exponent after using the *<zeros>* and providing a 16-th digit of 0.

```

17531 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_large_trailing:wwNN 1 #1 ; #2; #3 #4
17532 {
17533     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #4 \exp_stop_f:
17534         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww
17535         \exp_after:wN \c__fp_half_prec_int
17536         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1 \token_to_str:N #4
17537         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_large_round:NN
17538         \exp_after:wN #4
17539         \exp:w
17540     \else:
17541         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNww
17542         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 7 - #3 \exp_stop_f:
17543         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1
17544         \if:w . \exp_not:N #4
17545             \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN
17546             \int_value:w 1
17547             \cs:w
17548                 __fp_parse_digits_

```

```

17549         \__fp_int_to_roman:w #3
17550         :N \exp_after:wN
17551         \cs_end:
17552         \exp:w
17553     \else:
17554         #2 0 \__fp_parse_exponent:Nw #4
17555     \fi:
17556 \fi:
17557 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17558 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_large_trailing:wwNN.)

28.4.4 Number: beyond 16 digits, rounding

__fp_parse_round_loop:N This loop is called when rounding a number (whether the mantissa is small or large).
 __fp_parse_round_up:N It should appear in an integer expression. This function reads digits one by one, until reaching a non-digit, and adds 1 to the integer expression for each digit. If all digits found are 0, the function ends the expression by ;0, otherwise by ;1. This is done by switching the loop to round_up at the first non-zero digit, thus we avoid to test whether digits are 0 or not once we see a first non-zero digit.

```

17559 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_round_loop:N #1
17560 {
17561     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17562     + 1
17563     \if:w 0 \token_to_str:N #1
17564         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_loop:N
17565         \exp:w
17566     \else:
17567         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_up:N
17568         \exp:w
17569     \fi:
17570 \else:
17571     \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w 0 #1
17572 \fi:
17573 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17574 }
17575 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_round_up:N #1
17576 {
17577     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17578     + 1
17579     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_up:N
17580     \exp:w
17581 \else:
17582     \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w 1 #1
17583 \fi:
17584 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17585 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_round_loop:N and __fp_parse_round_up:N.)

__fp_parse_round_after:wN After the loop __fp_parse_round_loop:N, this function fetches an exponent with __fp_parse_exponent:N, and combines it with the number of digits counted by __fp_

`parse_round_loop:N`. At the same time, the result 0 or 1 is added to the surrounding integer expression.

```

17586 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_round_after:wN #1; #2
17587 {
17588     + #2 \exp_after:wN ;
17589     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + \__fp_parse_exponent:N
17590 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_round_after:wN`.)

`__fp_parse_small_round:NN`
`__fp_parse_round_after:wN`

Here, `#1` is the digit that we are currently rounding (we only care whether it is even or odd). If `#2` is not a digit, then fetch an exponent and expand to `;\exponent` only. Otherwise, we expand to `+0` or `+1`, then `;\exponent`. To decide which, call `__fp_round_s:NNNw` to know whether to round up, giving it as arguments a sign 0 (all explicit numbers are positive), the digit `#1` to round, the first following digit `#2`, and either `+0` or `+1` depending on whether the following digits are all zero or not. This last argument is obtained by `__fp_parse_round_loop:N`, whose number of digits we discard by multiplying it by 0. The exponent which follows the number is also fetched by `__fp_parse_round_after:wN`.

```

17591 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_small_round:NN #1#2
17592 {
17593     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #2 \exp_stop_f:
17594     +
17595     \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_s:NNNw
17596     \exp_after:wN 0
17597     \exp_after:wN #1
17598     \exp_after:wN #2
17599     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
17600     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_after:wN
17601     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 0 * \__fp_int_eval:w 0
17602     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_loop:N
17603     \exp:w
17604     \else:
17605         \__fp_parse_exponent:Nw #2
17606     \fi:
17607     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17608 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_small_round:NN` and `__fp_parse_round_after:wN`.)

`__fp_parse_large_round:NN`
`__fp_parse_large_round_test:NN`
`__fp_parse_large_round_aux:wNN`

Large numbers are harder to round, as there may be a period in the way. Again, `#1` is the digit that we are currently rounding (we only care whether it is even or odd). If there are no more digits (`#2` is not a digit), then we must test for a period: if there is one, then switch to the rounding function for small significands, otherwise fetch an exponent. If there are more digits (`#2` is a digit), then round, checking with `__fp_parse_round_loop:N` if all further digits vanish, or some are non-zero. This loop is not enough, as it is stopped by a period. After the loop, the `aux` function tests for a period: if it is present, then we must continue looking for digits, this time discarding the number of digits we find.

```

17609 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_large_round:NN #1#2
17610 {
17611     \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #2 \exp_stop_f:
17612     +

```

```

17613     \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_s:NNNw
17614     \exp_after:wN 0
17615     \exp_after:wN #1
17616     \exp_after:wN #2
17617     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
17618     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_large_round_aux:wNN
17619     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1
17620     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_loop:N
17621 \else: %^^A could be dot, or e, or other
17622     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_large_round_test:NN
17623     \exp_after:wN #1
17624     \exp_after:wN #2
17625 \fi:
17626 }
17627 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_large_round_test:NN #1#2
17628 {
17629     \if:w . \exp_not:N #2
17630         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_small_round:NN
17631         \exp_after:wN #1
17632         \exp:w
17633     \else:
17634         \__fp_parse_exponent:Nw #2
17635     \fi:
17636     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17637 }
17638 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_large_round_aux:wNN #1 ; #2 #3
17639 {
17640     + #2
17641     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_after:wN
17642     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1
17643     \if:w . \exp_not:N #3
17644         + 0 * \__fp_int_eval:w 0
17645         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_round_loop:N
17646         \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
17647     \else:
17648         \exp_after:wN ;
17649         \exp_after:wN 0
17650         \exp_after:wN #3
17651     \fi:
17652 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_large_round:NN`, `__fp_parse_large_round_test:NN`, and `__fp_parse_large_round_aux:wNN`.)

28.4.5 Number: finding the exponent

Expansion is a little bit tricky here, in part because we accept input where multiplication is implicit.

```

\__fp_parse:n { 3.2 erf(0.1) }
\__fp_parse:n { 3.2 e\l_my_int }
\__fp_parse:n { 3.2 \c_pi_fp }

```

The first case indicates that just looking one character ahead for an “e” is not enough, since we would mistake the function `erf` for an exponent of “rf”. An alternative would

be to look two tokens ahead and check if what follows is a sign or a digit, considering in that case that we must be finding an exponent. But taking care of the second case requires that we unpack registers after `e`. However, blindly expanding the two tokens ahead completely would break the third example (unpacking is even worse). Indeed, in the course of reading 3.2, `\c_pi_fp` is expanded to `\s__fp __fp_chk:w 1 0 {-1} {3141} \dots`; and `\s__fp` stops the expansion. Expanding two tokens ahead would then force the expansion of `__fp_chk:w` (despite it being protected), and that function tries to produce an error.

What can we do? Really, the reason why this last case breaks is that just as `TEX` does, we should read ahead as little as possible. Here, the only case where there may be an exponent is if the first token ahead is `e`. Then we expand (and possibly unpack) the second token.

`__fp_parse_exponent:Nw` This auxiliary is convenient to smuggle some material through `\fi:` ending conditional processing. We place those `\fi:` (argument #2) at a very odd place because this allows us to insert `__fp_int_eval:w \dots` there if needed.

```

17653 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent:Nw #1 #2 \__fp_parse_expand:w
17654 {
17655   \exp_after:wN ;
17656   \int_value:w #2 \__fp_parse_exponent:N #1
17657 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent:Nw`.)

`__fp_parse_exponent:N`
`__fp_parse_exponent_aux:N` This function should be called within an `\int_value:w` expansion (or within an integer expression). It leaves digits of the exponent behind it in the input stream, and terminates the expansion with a semicolon. If there is no `e`, leave an exponent of 0. If there is an `e`, expand the next token to run some tests on it. The first rough test is that if the character code of #1 is greater than that of 9 (largest code valid for an exponent, less than any code valid for an identifier), there was in fact no exponent; otherwise, we search for the sign of the exponent.

```

17658 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent:N #1
17659 {
17660   \if:w e \exp_not:N #1
17661     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_aux:N
17662     \exp:w
17663   \else:
17664     0 \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w #1
17665   \fi:
17666   \__fp_parse_expand:w
17667 }
17668 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent_aux:N #1
17669 {
17670   \if_int_compare:w \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #1
17671     0 \else: '#1 \fi: > '9 \exp_stop_f:
17672     0 \exp_after:wN ; \exp_after:wN e
17673   \else:
17674     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_sign:N
17675   \fi:
17676   #1
17677 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent:N` and `__fp_parse_exponent_aux:N`.)

`__fp_parse_exponent_sign:N` Read signs one by one (if there is any).

```

17678 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent_sign:N #1
17679 {
17680   \if:w + \if:w - \exp_not:N #1 + \fi: \token_to_str:N #1
17681   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_sign:N
17682   \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
17683   \else:
17684     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_body:N
17685     \exp_after:wN #1
17686   \fi:
17687 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent_sign:N`.)

`__fp_parse_exponent_body:N` An exponent can be an explicit integer (most common case), or various other things (most of which are invalid).

```

17688 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent_body:N #1
17689 {
17690   \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17691   \token_to_str:N #1
17692   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_digits:N
17693   \exp:w
17694   \else:
17695     \__fp_parse_exponent_keep:NTF #1
17696     { \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w #1 }
17697     {
17698       \exp_after:wN ;
17699       \exp:w
17700     }
17701   \fi:
17702   \__fp_parse_expand:w
17703 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent_body:N`.)

`__fp_parse_exponent_digits:N` Read digits one by one, and leave them behind in the input stream. When finding a non-digit, stop, and insert a semicolon. Note that we do not check for overflow of the exponent, hence there can be a \TeX error. It is mostly harmless, except when parsing 0e9876543210, which should be a valid representation of 0, but is not.

```

17704 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_exponent_digits:N #1
17705 {
17706   \if_int_compare:w 9 < 1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
17707   \token_to_str:N #1
17708   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_exponent_digits:N
17709   \exp:w
17710   \else:
17711     \__fp_parse_return_semicolon:w #1
17712   \fi:
17713   \__fp_parse_expand:w
17714 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent_digits:N`.)

`__fp_parse_exponent_keep:NTF` This is the last building block for parsing exponents. The argument `#1` is already fully expanded, and neither `+` nor `-` nor a digit. It can be:

- `\s__fp`, marking the start of an internal floating point, invalid here;
- another control sequence equal to `\relax`, probably a bad variable;
- a register: in this case we make sure that it is an integer register, not a dimension;
- a character other than +, - or digits, again, an error.

```

17715 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__fp_parse_exponent_keep:N #1 { TF }
17716 {
17717   \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #1
17718   \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1
17719   \if_int_compare:w
17720     \__fp_str_if_eq:nn { \s__fp } { \exp_not:N #1 }
17721     = 0 \exp_stop_f:
17722     0
17723     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17724     { kernel } { fp-after-e } { floating~point~ }
17725     \prg_return_true:
17726   \else:
17727     0
17728     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17729     { kernel } { bad-variable } { #1 }
17730     \prg_return_false:
17731   \fi:
17732 \else:
17733   \if_int_compare:w
17734     \__fp_str_if_eq:nn { \int_value:w #1 } { \tex_the:D #1 }
17735     = 0 \exp_stop_f:
17736     \int_value:w #1
17737   \else:
17738     0
17739     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17740     { kernel } { fp-after-e } { dimension~#1 }
17741   \fi:
17742   \prg_return_false:
17743 \fi:
17744 \else:
17745   0
17746   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17747   { kernel } { fp-missing } { exponent }
17748   \prg_return_true:
17749 \fi:
17750 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_exponent_keep:N`.)

28.5 Constants, functions and prefix operators

28.5.1 Prefix operators

`__fp_parse_prefix_+:Nw` A unary + does nothing: we should continue looking for a number.

```

17751 \cs_new_eq:cN { __fp_parse_prefix_+:Nw } \__fp_parse_one:Nw

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_prefix_+:Nw`.)

`_fp_parse_apply_function:NNWwN` Here, #1 is a precedence, #2 is some extra data used by some functions, #3 is *e.g.*, `_fp_sin_o:w`, and expands once after the calculation, #4 is the operand, and #5 is a `_fp_parse_infix...:N` function. We feed the data #2, and the argument #4, to the function #3, which expands `\exp:w` thus the infix function #5.

```

17752 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_function:NNWwN #1#2#3#4#5
17753 {
17754     #3 #2 #4 @
17755     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #5 #1
17756 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_apply_function:NNWwN`.)

`_fp_parse_apply_unary:NNWwN` In contrast to `_fp_parse_apply_function:NNWwN`, this checks that the operand #4 is a single argument (namely there is a single `;`). We use the fact that any floating point starts with a “safe” token like `\s_fp`. If there is no argument produce the `fp-no-arg` error; if there are at least two produce `fp-multi-arg`. For the error message extract the mathematical function name (such as `sin`) from the `expl3` function that computes it, such as `_fp_sin_o:w`.

`_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:NwNw`
`_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNWw`
`_fp_parse_apply_unary_type:NNN`
`_fp_parse_apply_unary_error:NNw`

In addition, since there is a single argument we can dispatch on type and check that the resulting function exists. This catches things like `sin((1,2))` where it does not make sense to take the sine of a tuple.

```

17757 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_unary:NNWwN #1#2#3#4#5
17758 {
17759     \_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:NwNw #4 @ ; . \q_stop
17760     \_fp_parse_apply_unary_type:NNN
17761     #3 #2 #4 @
17762     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #5 #1
17763 }
17764 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:NwNw #1#2 ; #3#4 \q_stop
17765 {
17766     \if_meaning:w @ #3 \else:
17767         \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF . #3
17768         { \_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNNNw { no } }
17769         { \_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNNNw { multi } }
17770     \fi:
17771 }
17772 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6 @
17773 {
17774     #2
17775     \_fp_error:nffn { fp-#1-arg } { \_fp_func_to_name:N #4 } { } { }
17776     \exp_after:wN #4 \exp_after:wN #5 \c_nan_fp @
17777 }
17778 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_unary_type:NNN #1#2#3
17779 {
17780     \_fp_change_func_type:NNN #3 #1 \_fp_parse_apply_unary_error:NNw
17781     #2 #3
17782 }
17783 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_unary_error:NNw #1#2#3 @
17784 { \_fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { \_fp_func_to_name:N #1 } #3 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_apply_unary:NNWwN` and others.)

`__fp_parse_prefix_-:Nw` The unary `-` and boolean not are harder: we parse the operand using a precedence equal
`__fp_parse_prefix_!:Nw` to the maximum of the previous precedence `##1` and the precedence `\c__fp_prec_not_-int` of the unary operator, then call the appropriate `__fp_⟨operation⟩_o:w` function, where the `⟨operation⟩` is `set_sign` or `not`.

```

17785 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1#2#3#4
17786 {
17787   \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_prefix_ #1 :Nw } ##1
17788   {
17789     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_unary:NNwN
17790     \exp_after:wN ##1
17791     \exp_after:wN #4
17792     \exp_after:wN #3
17793     \exp:w
17794     \if_int_compare:w #2 < ##1
17795       \__fp_parse_operand:Nw ##1
17796     \else:
17797       \__fp_parse_operand:Nw #2
17798     \fi:
17799     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17800   }
17801 }
17802 \__fp_tmp:w - \c__fp_prec_not_int \__fp_set_sign_o:w 2
17803 \__fp_tmp:w ! \c__fp_prec_not_int \__fp_not_o:w ?

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_prefix_-:Nw` and `__fp_parse_prefix_!:Nw`.)

`__fp_parse_prefix_:Nw` Numbers which start with a decimal separator (a period) end up here. Of course, we do not look for an operand, but for the rest of the number. This function is very similar to `__fp_parse_one_digit:NN` but calls `__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N` to trim zeros after the decimal point, rather than the `trim_zeros` function for zeros before the decimal point.

```

17804 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_prefix_:Nw } #1
17805 {
17806   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN
17807   \exp_after:wN #1
17808   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17809   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:wN
17810   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 0 \__fp_parse_strim_zeros:N
17811 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_prefix_:Nw`.)

`__fp_parse_prefix_(:Nw` The left parenthesis is treated as a unary prefix operator because it appears in exactly
`__fp_parse_lparen_after:NwN` the same settings. If the previous precedence is `\c__fp_prec_func_int` we are parsing arguments of a function and commas should not build tuples; otherwise commas should build tuples. We distinguish these cases by precedence: `\c__fp_prec_comma_int` for the case of arguments, `\c__fp_prec_tuple_int` for the case of tuples. Once the operand is found, the `lparen_after` auxiliary makes sure that there was a closing parenthesis (otherwise it complains), and leaves in the input stream an operand, fetching the following infix operator.

```

17812 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_prefix_(:Nw } #1
17813 {
17814   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_lparen_after:NwN

```

```

17815     \exp_after:wN #1
17816     \exp:w
17817     \if_int_compare:w #1 = \c__fp_prec_func_int
17818       \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_comma_int
17819     \else:
17820       \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_tuple_int
17821     \fi:
17822     \__fp_parse_expand:w
17823   }
17824   \cs_new:Npx \__fp_parse_lparen_after:NwN #1#2 @ #3
17825   {
17826     \exp_not:N \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #3
17827     \exp_not:c { __fp_parse_infix_):N }
17828     {
17829       \exp_not:N \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #2 \s__fp_stop
17830       \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN
17831       \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN
17832       \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN #1
17833       \exp_not:N \exp:w
17834       \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_expand:w
17835     }
17836     {
17837       \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17838       { kernel } { fp-missing } { ) }
17839       \exp_not:N \tl_if_empty:nT {#2} \exp_not:N \c__fp_empty_tuple_fp
17840       #2 @
17841       \exp_not:N \use_none:n #3
17842     }
17843   }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_prefix_(:Nw and __fp_parse_lparen_after:NwN.)

__fp_parse_prefix_):Nw The right parenthesis can appear as a prefix in two similar cases: in an empty tuple or tuple ending with a comma, or in an empty argument list or argument list ending with a comma, such as in `max(1,2,)` or in `rand()`.

```

17844   \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_prefix_):Nw } #1
17845   {
17846     \if_int_compare:w #1 = \c__fp_prec_comma_int
17847   \else:
17848     \if_int_compare:w #1 = \c__fp_prec_tuple_int
17849     \exp_after:wN \c__fp_empty_tuple_fp \exp:w
17850   \else:
17851     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
17852     { kernel } { fp-missing-number } { ) }
17853     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp \exp:w
17854   \fi:
17855     \exp_end_continue_f:w
17856   \fi:
17857   \__fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN #1 )
17858 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_prefix_):Nw.)

28.5.2 Constants

Some words correspond to constant floating points. The floating point constant is left as a result of `__fp_parse_one:Nw` after expanding `__fp_parse_infix:NN`.

```

\__fp_parse_word_inf:N
\__fp_parse_word_nan:N
\__fp_parse_word_pi:N
\__fp_parse_word_deg:N
\__fp_parse_word_true:N
\__fp_parse_word_false:N
17859 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1 #2
17860 {
17861   \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_word_#1:N }
17862     { \exp_after:wN #2 \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse_infix:NN }
17863 }

```

```

17864 \__fp_tmp:w { inf } \c_inf_fp
17865 \__fp_tmp:w { nan } \c_nan_fp
17866 \__fp_tmp:w { pi } \c_pi_fp
17867 \__fp_tmp:w { deg } \c_one_degree_fp
17868 \__fp_tmp:w { true } \c_one_fp
17869 \__fp_tmp:w { false } \c_zero_fp

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_inf:N` and others.)

Copies of `__fp_parse_word_...:N` commands, to allow arbitrary case as mandated by the standard.

```

\__fp_parse_caseless_inf:N
\__fp_parse_caseless_infinity:N
\__fp_parse_caseless_nan:N
17870 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_parse_caseless_inf:N \__fp_parse_word_inf:N
17871 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_parse_caseless_infinity:N \__fp_parse_word_inf:N
17872 \cs_new_eq:NN \__fp_parse_caseless_nan:N \__fp_parse_word_nan:N

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_caseless_inf:N`, `__fp_parse_caseless_infinity:N`, and `__fp_parse_caseless_nan:N`.)

Dimension units are also floating point constants but their value is not stored as a floating point constant. We give the values explicitly here.

```

\__fp_parse_word_pt:N
\__fp_parse_word_in:N
\__fp_parse_word_pc:N
\__fp_parse_word_cm:N
\__fp_parse_word_mm:N
\__fp_parse_word_dd:N
\__fp_parse_word_cc:N
\__fp_parse_word_nd:N
\__fp_parse_word_nc:N
\__fp_parse_word_bp:N
\__fp_parse_word_sp:N
17873 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1 #2
17874 {
17875   \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_word_#1:N }
17876     {
17877       \__fp_exp_after_f:nw { \__fp_parse_infix:NN }
17878       \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 10 #2 ;
17879     }
17880 }
17881 \__fp_tmp:w {pt} { {1} {1000} {0000} {0000} {0000} }
17882 \__fp_tmp:w {in} { {2} {7227} {0000} {0000} {0000} }
17883 \__fp_tmp:w {pc} { {2} {1200} {0000} {0000} {0000} }
17884 \__fp_tmp:w {cm} { {2} {2845} {2755} {9055} {1181} }
17885 \__fp_tmp:w {mm} { {1} {2845} {2755} {9055} {1181} }
17886 \__fp_tmp:w {dd} { {1} {1070} {0085} {6496} {0630} }
17887 \__fp_tmp:w {cc} { {2} {1284} {0102} {7795} {2756} }
17888 \__fp_tmp:w {nd} { {1} {1066} {9783} {4645} {6693} }
17889 \__fp_tmp:w {nc} { {2} {1280} {3740} {1574} {8031} }
17890 \__fp_tmp:w {bp} { {1} {1003} {7500} {0000} {0000} }
17891 \__fp_tmp:w {sp} { {-4} {1525} {8789} {0625} {0000} }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_pt:N` and others.)

The font-dependent units `em` and `ex` must be evaluated on the fly. We reuse an auxiliary of `\dim_to_fp:n`.

```

\__fp_parse_word_em:N
\__fp_parse_word_ex:N
17892 \tl_map_inline:nn { {em} {ex} }
17893 {

```

```

17894 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_word_#1:N }
17895 {
17896   \exp_after:wN \__fp_from_dim_test:ww
17897   \exp_after:wN 0 \exp_after:wN ,
17898   \int_value:w \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n { 1 #1 } \exp_after:wN ;
17899   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse_infix:NN
17900 }
17901 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_em:N` and `__fp_parse_word_ex:N`.)

28.5.3 Functions

```

\__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN
\__fp_parse_function:NNN
17902 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN #1#2#3
17903 {
17904   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_unary:NNNwN
17905   \exp_after:wN #3
17906   \exp_after:wN #2
17907   \exp_after:wN #1
17908   \exp:w
17909   \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_func_int \__fp_parse_expand:w
17910 }
17911 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_function:NNN #1#2#3
17912 {
17913   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_function:NNNwN
17914   \exp_after:wN #3
17915   \exp_after:wN #2
17916   \exp_after:wN #1
17917   \exp:w
17918   \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_func_int \__fp_parse_expand:w
17919 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN` and `__fp_parse_function:NNN`.)

28.6 Main functions

`__fp_parse:n` Start an `\exp:w` expansion so that `__fp_parse:n` expands in two steps. The `__fp_parse_operand:Nw` function performs computations until reaching an operation with precedence `\c__fp_prec_end_int` or less, namely, the end of the expression. The marker `\s__fp_mark` indicates that the next token is an already parsed version of an infix operator, and `__fp_parse_infix_end:N` has infinitely negative precedence. Finally, clean up a (well-defined) set of extra tokens and stop the initial expansion with `\exp_end:.`

```

17920 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse:n #1
17921 {
17922   \exp:w
17923   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_after:ww
17924   \exp:w
17925   \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_end_int
17926   \__fp_parse_expand:w #1
17927   \s__fp_mark \__fp_parse_infix_end:N
17928   \s__fp_stop
17929   \exp_end:
17930 }

```

```

17931 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_after:ww
17932   #1@ \__fp_parse_infix_end:N \s__fp_stop #2 { #2 #1 }
17933 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_o:n #1
17934   {
17935     \exp:w
17936     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_after:ww
17937     \exp:w
17938     \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_end_int
17939     \__fp_parse_expand:w #1
17940     \s__fp_mark \__fp_parse_infix_end:N
17941     \s__fp_stop
17942     {
17943       \exp_end_continue_f:w
17944       \__fp_exp_after_any_f:nw { \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f: }
17945     }
17946   }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse:n, __fp_parse_o:n, and __fp_parse_after:ww.)

__fp_parse_operand:Nw This is just a shorthand which sets up both __fp_parse_continue:NwN and __fp_parse_one:Nw with the same precedence. Note the trailing \exp:w.

```

17947 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_operand:Nw #1
17948   {
17949     \exp_end_continue_f:w
17950     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
17951     \exp_after:wN #1
17952     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17953     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_one:Nw
17954     \exp_after:wN #1
17955     \exp:w
17956   }
17957 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_continue:NwN #1 #2 @ #3 { #3 #1 #2 @ }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_operand:Nw and __fp_parse_continue:NwN.)

_fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN Receives $\langle precedence \rangle \langle operand_1 \rangle @ \langle operation \rangle \langle operand_2 \rangle @ \langle infix command \rangle$. Builds the appropriate call to the $\langle operation \rangle$ #3, dispatching on both types. If the resulting control sequence does not exist, the operation is not allowed.

This is redefined in l3fp-extras.

```

17958 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN #1 #2#3@ #4 #5#6@ #7
17959   {
17960     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
17961     \exp_after:wN #1
17962     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
17963     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN
17964     \cs:w
17965     \__fp
17966     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #2
17967     _#4
17968     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #5
17969     _o:ww
17970     \cs_end:
17971     #4
17972     #2#3 #5#6

```

```

17973     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #7 #1
17974   }
17975 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN #1#2
17976 {
17977     \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1
17978     \__fp_parse_apply_binary_error:NNN #2
17979     \fi:
17980     #1
17981 }
17982 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_apply_binary_error:NNN #1#2#3
17983 {
17984     #2
17985     \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww #1
17986 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN, __fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN, and __fp_parse_apply_binary_error:NNN.)

__fp_binary_type_o:Nww
 __fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww

Applies the operator #1 to its two arguments, dispatching according to their types, and expands once after the result. The rev version swaps its arguments before doing this.

```

17987 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_binary_type_o:Nww #1 #2#3 ; #4
17988 {
17989     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN
17990     \cs:w
17991     __fp
17992     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #2
17993     _ #1
17994     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #4
17995     _o:ww
17996     \cs_end:
17997     #1
17998     #2 #3 ; #4
17999 }
18000 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww #1 #2#3 ; #4#5 ;
18001 {
18002     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN
18003     \cs:w
18004     __fp
18005     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #4
18006     _ #1
18007     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #2
18008     _o:ww
18009     \cs_end:
18010     #1
18011     #4 #5 ; #2 #3 ;
18012 }

```

(End definition for __fp_binary_type_o:Nww and __fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww.)

28.7 Infix operators

__fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN

```

18013 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN #1 #2;
18014 {

```

```

18015 \__fp_exp_after_f:nw { \__fp_parse_infix:NN #1 }
18016 #2;
18017 }
18018 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_infix:NN #1 #2
18019 {
18020 \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #2
18021 \if_int_compare:w
18022 \__fp_str_if_eq:nn { \s__fp_mark } { \exp_not:N #2 }
18023 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
18024 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18025 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN
18026 \else:
18027 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18028 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_juxt:N
18029 \fi:
18030 \else:
18031 \if_int_compare:w
18032 \__fp_int_eval:w
18033 ( '#2 \if_int_compare:w '#2 > 'Z - 32 \fi: ) / 26
18034 = 3 \exp_stop_f:
18035 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18036 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_juxt:N
18037 \else:
18038 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_check:NNN
18039 \cs:w
18040 \__fp_parse_infix_ \token_to_str:N #2 :N
18041 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18042 \cs_end:
18043 \fi:
18044 \fi:
18045 #1
18046 #2
18047 }
18048 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_infix_check:NNN #1#2#3
18049 {
18050 \if_meaning:w \scan_stop: #1
18051 \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
18052 { kernel } { fp-missing } { * }
18053 \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_mul:N
18054 \exp_after:wN #2
18055 \exp_after:wN #3
18056 \else:
18057 \exp_after:wN #1
18058 \exp_after:wN #2
18059 \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18060 \fi:
18061 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN.)

__fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN Variant of __fp_parse_infix:NN for use after a closing parenthesis. The only difference is that __fp_parse_infix_juxt:N is replaced by __fp_parse_infix_mul:N.

```

18062 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN #1 #2
18063 {

```

```

18064 \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #2
18065 \if_int_compare:w
18066   \_fp_str_if_eq:nn { \s\_fp_mark } { \exp_not:N #2 }
18067   = 0 \exp_stop_f:
18068   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18069   \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN
18070 \else:
18071   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18072   \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_infix_mul:N
18073 \fi:
18074 \else:
18075   \if_int_compare:w
18076     \_fp_int_eval:w
18077     ( '#2 \if_int_compare:w '#2 > 'Z - 32 \fi: ) / 26
18078     = 3 \exp_stop_f:
18079     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18080     \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_infix_mul:N
18081 \else:
18082   \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_infix_check:NNN
18083   \cs:w
18084     \_fp_parse_infix_ \token_to_str:N #2 :N
18085   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
18086   \cs_end:
18087 \fi:
18088 \fi:
18089 #1
18090 #2
18091 }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN.)

28.7.1 Closing parentheses and commas

_fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN As an infix operator, \s_fp_mark means that the next token (#3) has already gone through _fp_parse_infix:NN and should be provided the precedence #1. The scan mark #2 is discarded.

```

18092 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN #1#2#3 { #3 #1 }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN.)

_fp_parse_infix_end:N This one is a little bit odd: force every previous operator to end, regardless of the precedence.

```

18093 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_infix_end:N #1
18094   { @ \use_none:n \_fp_parse_infix_end:N }

```

(End definition for _fp_parse_infix_end:N.)

_fp_parse_infix_):N This is very similar to _fp_parse_infix_end:N, complaining about an extra closing parenthesis if the previous operator was the beginning of the expression, with precedence \c_fp_prec_end_int.

```

18095 \cs_set_protected:Npn \_fp_tmp:w #1
18096   {
18097     \cs_new:Npn #1 ##1
18098     {

```

```

18099         \if_int_compare:w ##1 > \c__fp_prec_end_int
18100         \exp_after:wN @
18101         \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
18102         \exp_after:wN #1
18103     \else:
18104         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-extra } { ) }
18105         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix:NN
18106         \exp_after:wN ##1
18107         \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18108     \fi:
18109 }
18110 }
18111 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_):N }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_infix_):N.)

```

\__fp_parse_infix_,:N
\__fp_parse_infix_comma:w
\__fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN

```

As for other infix operations, if the previous operations has higher precedence the comma waits. Otherwise we call __fp_parse_operand:Nw to read more comma-delimited arguments that __fp_parse_infix_comma:w simply concatenates into a @-delimited array. The first comma in a tuple that is not a function argument is distinguished: in that case call __fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN whose job is to convert the first item of the tuple and an array of the remaining items into a tuple. In contrast to __fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN this function's operands are not single-object arrays.

```

18112 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1
18113 {
18114     \cs_new:Npn #1 ##1
18115     {
18116         \if_int_compare:w ##1 > \c__fp_prec_comma_int
18117         \exp_after:wN @
18118         \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
18119         \exp_after:wN #1
18120     \else:
18121         \if_int_compare:w ##1 < \c__fp_prec_comma_int
18122         \exp_after:wN @
18123         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN
18124         \exp_after:wN ,
18125         \exp:w
18126     \else:
18127         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_comma:w
18128         \exp:w
18129     \fi:
18130     \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_comma_int
18131     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18132 \fi:
18133 }
18134 }
18135 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_,:N }
18136 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_infix_comma:w #1 @
18137 { #1 @ \use_none:n }
18138 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN #1 #2@ #3 #4@ #5
18139 {
18140     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
18141     \exp_after:wN #1
18142     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w

```

```

18143     \__fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw { }
18144     \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w { #2 #4 } ;
18145     #5 #1
18146 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_infix_.:N, __fp_parse_infix_comma:w, and __fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN.)

28.7.2 Usual infix operators

As described in the “work plan”, each infix operator has an associated \...infix... function, a computing function, and precedence, given as arguments to __fp_tmp:w. Using the general mechanism for arithmetic operations. The power operation must be associative in the opposite order from all others. For this, we use two distinct precedences.

```

\__fp_parse_infix_+:N
\__fp_parse_infix_-:N
\__fp_parse_infix_juxt:N
\__fp_parse_infix_/:N
\__fp_parse_infix_mul:N
\__fp_parse_infix_and:N
\__fp_parse_infix_or:N
\__fp_parse_infix^:N
18147 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1#2#3#4
18148 {
18149     \cs_new:Npn #1 ##1
18150     {
18151         \if_int_compare:w ##1 < #3
18152             \exp_after:wN @
18153             \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN
18154             \exp_after:wN #2
18155             \exp:w
18156             \__fp_parse_operand:Nw #4
18157             \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18158         \else:
18159             \exp_after:wN @
18160             \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
18161             \exp_after:wN #1
18162         \fi:
18163     }
18164 }
18165 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix^:N } ^
18166 \c__fp_prec_hatii_int \c__fp_prec_hat_int
18167 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_juxt:N } *
18168 \c__fp_prec_juxt_int \c__fp_prec_juxt_int
18169 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_/:N } /
18170 \c__fp_prec_times_int \c__fp_prec_times_int
18171 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_mul:N } *
18172 \c__fp_prec_times_int \c__fp_prec_times_int
18173 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_-:N } -
18174 \c__fp_prec_plus_int \c__fp_prec_plus_int
18175 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_+:N } +
18176 \c__fp_prec_plus_int \c__fp_prec_plus_int
18177 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_and:N } &
18178 \c__fp_prec_and_int \c__fp_prec_and_int
18179 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { \__fp_parse_infix_or:N } |
18180 \c__fp_prec_or_int \c__fp_prec_or_int

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_infix_+:N and others.)

28.7.3 Juxtaposition

__fp_parse_infix_(:N When an opening parenthesis appears where we expect an infix operator, we compute the product of the previous operand and the contents of the parentheses using __fp_-

```

parse_infix_mul:N.
18181 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_(:N } #1
18182 { \__fp_parse_infix_mul:N #1 ( }

(End definition for \__fp_parse_infix_(:N.)

```

28.7.4 Multi-character cases

```

\__fp_parse_infix_*:N

18183 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1
18184 {
18185   \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_*:N } ##1##2
18186   {
18187     \if:w * \exp_not:N ##2
18188       \exp_after:wN #1
18189       \exp_after:wN ##1
18190     \else:
18191       \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_infix_mul:N
18192       \exp_after:wN ##1
18193       \exp_after:wN ##2
18194     \fi:
18195   }
18196 }
18197 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_^:N }

(End definition for \__fp_parse_infix_*:N.)

```

```

\__fp_parse_infix_|:Nw
\__fp_parse_infix_&:Nw

18198 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1#2#3
18199 {
18200   \cs_new:Npn #1 ##1##2
18201   {
18202     \if:w #2 \exp_not:N ##2
18203       \exp_after:wN #1
18204       \exp_after:wN ##1
18205       \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18206     \else:
18207       \exp_after:wN #3
18208       \exp_after:wN ##1
18209       \exp_after:wN ##2
18210     \fi:
18211   }
18212 }
18213 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_|:N } | \__fp_parse_infix_or:N
18214 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_&:N } & \__fp_parse_infix_and:N

(End definition for \__fp_parse_infix_|:Nw and \__fp_parse_infix_&:Nw.)

```

28.7.5 Ternary operator

```

\__fp_parse_infix_?:N
\__fp_parse_infix_:N

18215 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__fp_tmp:w #1#2#3#4
18216 {
18217   \cs_new:Npn #1 ##1

```

```

18218     {
18219         \if_int_compare:w ##1 < \c__fp_prec_quest_int
18220         #4
18221         \exp_after:wN @
18222         \exp_after:wN #2
18223         \exp:w
18224         \__fp_parse_operand:Nw #3
18225         \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18226     \else:
18227         \exp_after:wN @
18228         \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
18229         \exp_after:wN #1
18230     \fi:
18231 }
18232 }
18233 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_?:N }
18234 \__fp_ternary:NwwN \c__fp_prec_quest_int { }
18235 \exp_args:Nc \__fp_tmp:w { __fp_parse_infix_::N }
18236 \__fp_ternary_auxii:NwwN \c__fp_prec_colon_int
18237 {
18238     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
18239     { kernel } { fp-missing } { ? } { ~for~?: }
18240 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_infix_?:N and __fp_parse_infix_::N.)

28.7.6 Comparisons

```

\__fp_parse_infix_<:N
\__fp_parse_infix_=:N
\__fp_parse_infix_>:N
\__fp_parse_infix_!:N
\__fp_parse_excl_error:
\__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN
\__fp_parse_compare_auxi:NNNNNNN
\__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNNN
\__fp_parse_compare_end:NNNNw
\__fp_compare:wNNNNw
18241 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_<:N } #1
18242 { \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN #1 1 0 0 0 0 < }
18243 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_=:N } #1
18244 { \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN #1 1 0 0 0 0 = }
18245 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_>:N } #1
18246 { \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN #1 1 0 0 0 0 > }
18247 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_parse_infix_!:N } #1
18248 {
18249     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN
18250     \exp_after:wN #1
18251     \exp_after:wN 0
18252     \exp_after:wN 1
18253     \exp_after:wN 1
18254     \exp_after:wN 1
18255     \exp_after:wN 1
18256 }
18257 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_excl_error:
18258 {
18259     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
18260     { kernel } { fp-missing } { = } { ~after~!. }
18261 }
18262 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN #1
18263 {
18264     \if_int_compare:w #1 < \c__fp_prec_comp_int
18265     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_compare_auxi:NNNNNNN

```

```

18266     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_excl_error:
18267 \else:
18268     \exp_after:wN @
18269     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
18270     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN
18271 \fi:
18272 }
18273 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_compare_auxi:NNNNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
18274 {
18275     \if_case:w
18276         \__fp_int_eval:w \exp_after:wN ' \token_to_str:N #7 - '<
18277         \__fp_int_eval_end:
18278         \__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNN #2#2#4#5#6
18279     \or: \__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNN #2#3#2#5#6
18280     \or: \__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNN #2#3#4#2#6
18281     \or: \__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNN #2#3#4#5#2
18282     \else: #1 \__fp_parse_compare_end:NNNNw #3#4#5#6#7
18283 \fi:
18284 }
18285 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNN #1#2#3#4#5
18286 {
18287     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_compare_auxi:NNNNNNN
18288     \exp_after:wN \prg_do_nothing:
18289     \exp_after:wN #1
18290     \exp_after:wN #2
18291     \exp_after:wN #3
18292     \exp_after:wN #4
18293     \exp_after:wN #5
18294     \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_expand:w
18295 }
18296 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_compare_end:NNNNw #1#2#3#4#5 \fi:
18297 {
18298     \fi:
18299     \exp_after:wN @
18300     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_apply_compare:NwNNNNNNwN
18301     \exp_after:wN \c_one_fp
18302     \exp_after:wN #1
18303     \exp_after:wN #2
18304     \exp_after:wN #3
18305     \exp_after:wN #4
18306     \exp:w
18307     \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_comp_int \__fp_parse_expand:w #5
18308 }
18309 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_apply_compare:NwNNNNNNwN
18310 #1 #2@ #3 #4#5#6#7 #8@ #9
18311 {
18312     \if_int_odd:w
18313         \if_meaning:w \c_zero_fp #3
18314         0
18315     \else:
18316         \if_case:w \__fp_compare_back_any:ww #8 #2 \exp_stop_f:
18317             #5 \or: #6 \or: #7 \else: #4
18318         \fi:
18319     \fi:

```

```

18320         \exp_stop_f:
18321         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_apply_compare_aux:NNwN
18322         \exp_after:wN \c_one_fp
18323     \else:
18324         \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_apply_compare_aux:NNwN
18325         \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp
18326     \fi:
18327     #1 #8 #9
18328 }
18329 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_apply_compare_aux:NNwN #1 #2 #3; #4
18330 {
18331     \if_meaning:w \_fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN #4
18332     \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_continue_compare:NNwNN
18333     \exp_after:wN #1
18334     \exp_after:wN #2
18335     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18336     \_fp_exp_after_o:w #3;
18337     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18338     \else:
18339     \exp_after:wN \_fp_parse_continue:NwN
18340     \exp_after:wN #2
18341     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18342     \exp_after:wN #1
18343     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18344     \fi:
18345     #4 #2
18346 }
18347 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_continue_compare:NNwNN #1#2 #3@ #4#5
18348 { #4 #2 #3@ #1 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_infix_<:N` and others.)

28.8 Tools for functions

`_fp_parse_function_all_fp_o:fnw` Followed by $\{\langle function\ name\rangle\}\{\langle code\rangle\}\langle float\ array\rangle @$ this checks all floats are floating point numbers (no tuples).

```

18349 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_parse_function_all_fp_o:fnw #1#2#3 @
18350 {
18351     \_fp_array_if_all_fp:nTF {#3}
18352     { #2 #3 @ }
18353     {
18354         \_fp_error:nffn { fp-bad-args }
18355         {#1}
18356         { \fp_to_tl:n { \s__fp_tuple \_fp_tuple_chk:w {#3} ; } }
18357         { }
18358     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
18359     }
18360 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_parse_function_all_fp_o:fnw`.)

`_fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw` This is followed by $\{\langle function\ name\rangle\}\{\langle code\rangle\}\langle float\ array\rangle @$. It checks that the $\langle float\ array\rangle$ consists of one or two floating point numbers (not tuples), then leaves the $\langle code\rangle$ (if there is one float) or its tail (if there are two floats) followed by the $\langle float\ array\rangle$. The
`_fp_parse_function_one_two_error_o:w`
`_fp_parse_function_one_two_aux:nnw`
`_fp_parse_function_one_two_auxii:nnw`

<code> should start with a single token such as `__fp_atan_default:w` that deals with the single-float case.

The first `__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw` test catches the case of no argument and the case of a tuple argument. The next one distinguishes the case of a single argument (no error, just add `\c_one_fp`) from a tuple second argument. Finally check there is no further argument.

```

18361 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw #1#2#3
18362 {
18363   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
18364   #3 { } \s__fp \__fp_parse_function_one_two_error_o:w \q_stop
18365   \__fp_parse_function_one_two_aux:nnw {#1} {#2} #3
18366 }
18367 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_function_one_two_error_o:w #1#2#3#4 @
18368 {
18369   \__fp_error:nffn { fp-bad-args }
18370   {#2}
18371   { \fp_to_tl:n { \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w {#4} ; } }
18372   { }
18373   \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
18374 }
18375 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_function_one_two_aux:nnw #1#2 #3; #4
18376 {
18377   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
18378   #4 { }
18379   \s__fp
18380   {
18381     \if_meaning:w @ #4
18382     \exp_after:wN \use_iv:nnnn
18383     \fi:
18384     \__fp_parse_function_one_two_error_o:w
18385   }
18386   \q_stop
18387   \__fp_parse_function_one_two_auxii:nnw {#1} {#2} #3; #4
18388 }
18389 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_function_one_two_auxii:nnw #1#2#3; #4; #5
18390 {
18391   \if_meaning:w @ #5 \else:
18392   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_function_one_two_error_o:w
18393   \fi:
18394   \use_ii:nn {#1} { \use_none:n #2 } #3; #4; #5
18395 }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw and others.)

`__fp_tuple_map_o:nw` Apply #1 to all items in the following tuple and expand once afterwards. The code #1 should itself expand once after its result.

```

18396 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_map_o:nw #1 \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #2 ;
18397 {
18398   \exp_after:wN \s__fp_tuple
18399   \exp_after:wN \__fp_tuple_chk:w
18400   \exp_after:wN {
18401     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18402     \__fp_tuple_map_loop_o:nw {#1} #2
18403     { \s__fp \prg_break: } ;

```

```

18404     \prg_break_point:
18405     \exp_after:wN } \exp_after:wN ;
18406   }
18407   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_map_loop_o:nw #1#2#3 ;
18408   {
18409     \use_none:n #2
18410     #1 #2 #3 ;
18411     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18412     \__fp_tuple_map_loop_o:nw {#1}
18413   }

```

(End definition for __fp_tuple_map_o:nw and __fp_tuple_map_loop_o:nw.)

__fp_tuple_mapthread_o:nww Apply #1 to pairs of items in the two following tuples and expand once afterwards.

```

\__fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw 18414 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_mapthread_o:nww #1
18415     \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #2 ;
18416     \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #3 ;
18417   {
18418     \exp_after:wN \s__fp_tuple
18419     \exp_after:wN \__fp_tuple_chk:w
18420     \exp_after:wN {
18421       \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18422       \__fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw {#1}
18423       #2 { \s__fp \prg_break: } ; @
18424       #3 { \s__fp \prg_break: } ;
18425       \prg_break_point:
18426       \exp_after:wN } \exp_after:wN ;
18427   }
18428   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw #1#2#3 ; #4 @ #5#6 ;
18429   {
18430     \use_none:n #2
18431     \use_none:n #5
18432     #1 #2 #3 ; #5 #6 ;
18433     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18434     \__fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw {#1} #4 @
18435   }

```

(End definition for __fp_tuple_mapthread_o:nww and __fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw.)

28.9 Messages

```

18436 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-deprecated }
18437 { '#1'~deprecated;~use~'#2' }
18438 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { unknown-fp-word }
18439 { Unknown~fp~word~#1. }
18440 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-missing }
18441 { Missing~#1~inserted #2. }
18442 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-extra }
18443 { Extra~#1~ignored. }
18444 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-early-end }
18445 { Premature~end~in~fp~expression. }
18446 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-after-e }
18447 { Cannot~use~#1 after~'e'. }
18448 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-missing-number }
18449 { Missing~number~before~'#1'. }

```

```

18450 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-unknown-symbol }
18451 { Unknown-symbol-#1-ignored. }
18452 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-extra-comma }
18453 { Unexpected-comma-turned-to-nan-result. }
18454 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-arg }
18455 { #1-got-no-argument;~used-nan. }
18456 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-multi-arg }
18457 { #1-got-more-than-one-argument;~used-nan. }
18458 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-num-args }
18459 { #1-expects-between-#2-and-#3-arguments. }
18460 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-bad-args }
18461 { Arguments-in-#1#2-are-invalid. }
18462 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-infty-pi }
18463 { Math-command-#1 is-not-an-fp }
18464 (*package)
18465 \cs_if_exist:cT { @unexpandable@protect }
18466 {
18467   \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-robust-cmd }
18468   { Robust-command-#1 invalid-in-fp-expression! }
18469 }
18470 </package>
18471 </initex | package>

```

29 l3fp-assign implementation

```

18472 (*initex | package)
18473 <@@=fp>

```

29.1 Assigning values

\fp_new:N Floating point variables are initialized to be +0.

```

18474 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_new:N #1
18475 { \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \c_zero_fp }
18476 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_new:N {c}

```

(End definition for \fp_new:N. This function is documented on page 199.)

\fp_set:Nn Simply use __fp_parse:n within various f-expanding assignments.

```

\fp_set:cn 18477 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_set:Nn #1#2
\fp_gset:Nn 18478 { \tl_set:Nx #1 { \exp_not:f { \__fp_parse:n {#2} } } }
\fp_gset:cn 18479 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_gset:Nn #1#2
\fp_const:Nn 18480 { \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \exp_not:f { \__fp_parse:n {#2} } } }
\fp_const:cn 18481 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_const:Nn #1#2
18482 { \tl_const:Nx #1 { \exp_not:f { \__fp_parse:n {#2} } } }
18483 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_set:Nn {c}
18484 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gset:Nn {c}
18485 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_const:Nn {c}

```

(End definition for \fp_set:Nn, \fp_gset:Nn, and \fp_const:Nn. These functions are documented on page 200.)

\fp_set_eq:NN Copying a floating point is the same as copying the underlying token list.

```

\fp_set_eq:NN 18486 \cs_new_eq:NN \fp_set_eq:NN \tl_set_eq:NN
\fp_set_eq:Nc 18487 \cs_new_eq:NN \fp_gset_eq:NN \tl_gset_eq:NN
\fp_set_eq:cc
\fp_gset_eq:NN
\fp_gset_eq:cn
\fp_gset_eq:Nc
\fp_gset_eq:cc

```

```

18488 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
18489 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }

```

(End definition for `\fp_set_eq:NN` and `\fp_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 200.)

```

\fp_zero:N Setting a floating point to zero: copy \c_zero_fp.
\fp_zero:c 18490 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_zero:N #1 { \fp_set_eq:NN #1 \c_zero_fp }
\fp_gzero:N 18491 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_gzero:N #1 { \fp_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_zero_fp }
\fp_gzero:c 18492 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_zero:N { c }
18493 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\fp_zero:N` and `\fp_gzero:N`. These functions are documented on page 199.)

```

\fp_zero_new:N Set the floating point to zero, or define it if needed.
\fp_zero_new:c 18494 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_zero_new:N #1
\fp_gzero_new:N 18495 { \fp_if_exist:NTF #1 { \fp_zero:N #1 } { \fp_new:N #1 } }
\fp_gzero_new:c 18496 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_gzero_new:N #1
18497 { \fp_if_exist:NTF #1 { \fp_gzero:N #1 } { \fp_new:N #1 } }
18498 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_zero_new:N { c }
18499 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gzero_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\fp_zero_new:N` and `\fp_gzero_new:N`. These functions are documented on page 200.)

29.2 Updating values

These match the equivalent functions in `l3int` and `l3skip`.

```

\fp_add:Nn For the sake of error recovery we should not simply set #1 to #1 ± (#2): for instance, if #2
\fp_add:cn is 0)+2, the parsing error would be raised at the last closing parenthesis rather than at
\fp_gadd:Nn the closing parenthesis in the user argument. Thus we evaluate #2 instead of just putting
\fp_gadd:cn parentheses. As an optimization we use \__fp_parse:n rather than \fp_eval:n, which
\fp_sub:Nn would convert the result away from the internal representation and back.
\fp_sub:cn 18500 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_add:Nn { \__fp_add:NNNn \fp_set:Nn + }
\fp_gsub:Nn 18501 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_gadd:Nn { \__fp_add:NNNn \fp_gset:Nn + }
\fp_gsub:cn 18502 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_sub:Nn { \__fp_add:NNNn \fp_set:Nn - }
\__fp_add:NNNn 18503 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_gsub:Nn { \__fp_add:NNNn \fp_gset:Nn - }
18504 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_add:NNNn #1#2#3#4
18505 { #1 #3 { #3 #2 \__fp_parse:n {#4} } }
18506 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_add:Nn { c }
18507 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gadd:Nn { c }
18508 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_sub:Nn { c }
18509 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_gsub:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\fp_add:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 200.)

29.3 Showing values

`\fp_show:N` This shows the result of computing its argument by passing the right data to `\tl_show:n` or `\tl_log:n`.

`\fp_show:c`

`\fp_log:N` 18510 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_show:N { __fp_show:NN \tl_show:n }`

`\fp_log:c` 18511 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_show:N { c }`

`__fp_show:NN` 18512 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_log:N { __fp_show:NN \tl_log:n }`

18513 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_log:N { c }`

18514 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __fp_show:NN #1#2`

18515 `{`

18516 `__kernel_chk_defined:NT #2`

18517 `{ \exp_args:Nx #1 { \token_to_str:N #2 = \fp_to_tl:N #2 } }`

18518 `}`

(End definition for `\fp_show:N`, `\fp_log:N`, and `__fp_show:NN`. These functions are documented on page 207.)

`\fp_show:n` Use general tools.

`\fp_log:n` 18519 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_show:n`

18520 `{ \msg_show_eval:Nn \fp_to_tl:n }`

18521 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_log:n`

18522 `{ \msg_log_eval:Nn \fp_to_tl:n }`

(End definition for `\fp_show:n` and `\fp_log:n`. These functions are documented on page 207.)

29.4 Some useful constants and scratch variables

`\c_one_fp` Some constants.

`\c_e_fp` 18523 `\fp_const:Nn \c_e_fp { 2.718 2818 2845 9045 }`

18524 `\fp_const:Nn \c_one_fp { 1 }`

(End definition for `\c_one_fp` and `\c_e_fp`. These variables are documented on page 205.)

`\c_pi_fp` We simply round π to and $\pi/180$ to 16 significant digits.

`\c_one_degree_fp` 18525 `\fp_const:Nn \c_pi_fp { 3.141 5926 5358 9793 }`

18526 `\fp_const:Nn \c_one_degree_fp { 0.0 1745 3292 5199 4330 }`

(End definition for `\c_pi_fp` and `\c_one_degree_fp`. These variables are documented on page 206.)

`\l_tmpa_fp` Scratch variables are simply initialized there.

`\l_tmpb_fp` 18527 `\fp_new:N \l_tmpa_fp`

`\g_tmpa_fp` 18528 `\fp_new:N \l_tmpb_fp`

`\g_tmpb_fp` 18529 `\fp_new:N \g_tmpa_fp`

18530 `\fp_new:N \g_tmpb_fp`

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_fp` and others. These variables are documented on page 206.)

18531 `</initex | package>`

30 l3fp-logic Implementation

18532 $\langle *initex \mid package \rangle$

18533 $\langle @@=fp \rangle$

$\backslash_fp_parse_word_max:N$
 $\backslash_fp_parse_word_min:N$

Those functions may receive a variable number of arguments.

18534 $\backslash cs_new:Npn \backslash_fp_parse_word_max:N$
 18535 $\{ \backslash_fp_parse_function:NNN \backslash_fp_minmax_o:Nw 2 \}$
 18536 $\backslash cs_new:Npn \backslash_fp_parse_word_min:N$
 18537 $\{ \backslash_fp_parse_function:NNN \backslash_fp_minmax_o:Nw 0 \}$

(End definition for $\backslash_fp_parse_word_max:N$ and $\backslash_fp_parse_word_min:N$.)

30.1 Syntax of internal functions

- $\backslash_fp_compare_npos:nwnw \{ \langle expo_1 \rangle \} \langle body_1 \rangle ; \{ \langle expo_2 \rangle \} \langle body_2 \rangle ;$
- $\backslash_fp_minmax_o:Nw \langle sign \rangle \langle floating\ point\ array \rangle$
- $\backslash_fp_not_o:w ? \langle floating\ point\ array \rangle$ (with one floating point number only)
- $\backslash_fp_ \& _o:ww \langle floating\ point \rangle \langle floating\ point \rangle$
- $\backslash_fp_ | _o:ww \langle floating\ point \rangle \langle floating\ point \rangle$
- $\backslash_fp_ternary:NwwN, \backslash_fp_ternary_auxi:NwwN, \backslash_fp_ternary_auxii:NwwN$ have to be understood.

30.2 Tests

$\backslash fp_if_exist_p:N$
 $\backslash fp_if_exist_p:c$
 $\backslash fp_if_exist:N \underline{TF}$
 $\backslash fp_if_exist:c \underline{TF}$

Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.

18538 $\backslash prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \backslash fp_if_exist:N \backslash cs_if_exist:N \{ TF , T , F , p \}$
 18539 $\backslash prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \backslash fp_if_exist:c \backslash cs_if_exist:c \{ TF , T , F , p \}$

(End definition for $\backslash fp_if_exist:N \underline{TF}$. This function is documented on page 202.)

$\backslash fp_if_nan_p:n$
 $\backslash fp_if_nan:n \underline{TF}$

Evaluate and check if the result is a floating point of the same kind as NaN.

18540 $\backslash prg_new_conditional:Npnn \backslash fp_if_nan:n \#1 \{ TF , T , F , p \}$
 18541 $\{$
 18542 $\quad \backslash if:w 3 \backslash exp_last_unbraced:Nf \backslash_fp_kind:w \{ \backslash_fp_parse:n \{ \#1 \} \}$
 18543 $\quad \backslash prg_return_true:$
 18544 $\quad \backslash else:$
 18545 $\quad \backslash prg_return_false:$
 18546 $\quad \backslash fi:$
 18547 $\}$

(End definition for $\backslash fp_if_nan:n \underline{TF}$. This function is documented on page 261.)

30.3 Comparison

`\fp_compare_p:n` Within floating point expressions, comparison operators are treated as operations, so we evaluate #1, then compare with ± 0 . Tuples are true.

`\fp_compare:nTF`

```

18548 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \fp_compare:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
18549 {
18550   \exp_after:wN \__fp_compare_return:w
18551   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n {#1}
18552 }
18553 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_return:w #1#2#3;
18554 {
18555   \if_charcode:w 0
18556     \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
18557     #1 { \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw #3 \q_stop }
18558     \s_fp 1 \q_stop
18559     \prg_return_false:
18560   \else:
18561     \prg_return_true:
18562   \fi:
18563 }
```

(End definition for `\fp_compare:nTF` and `__fp_compare_return:w`. This function is documented on page 203.)

`\fp_compare_p:nNn`

`\fp_compare:nNnTF`

`__fp_compare_aux:wn`

Evaluate #1 and #3, using an auxiliary to expand both, and feed the two floating point numbers swapped to `__fp_compare_back_any:ww`, defined below. Compare the result with '`#2-'`', which is -1 for $<$, 0 for $=$, 1 for $>$ and 2 for $?$.

```

18564 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \fp_compare:nNn #1#2#3 { p , T , F , TF }
18565 {
18566   \if_int_compare:w
18567     \exp_after:wN \__fp_compare_aux:wn
18568     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n {#1} {#3}
18569     = \__fp_int_eval:w '#2 - '=' \__fp_int_eval_end:
18570     \prg_return_true:
18571   \else:
18572     \prg_return_false:
18573   \fi:
18574 }
18575 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_aux:wn #1; #2
18576 {
18577   \exp_after:wN \__fp_compare_back_any:ww
18578   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n {#2} #1;
18579 }
```

(End definition for `\fp_compare:nNnTF` and `__fp_compare_aux:wn`. This function is documented on page 202.)

`__fp_compare_back_any:ww`

`__fp_compare_back:ww`

`__fp_compare_nan:w`

`__fp_compare_back_any:ww` $\langle y \rangle$; $\langle x \rangle$;

Expands (in the same way as `\int_eval:n`) to -1 if $x < y$, 0 if $x = y$, 1 if $x > y$, and 2 otherwise (denoted as $x?y$). If either operand is `nan`, stop the comparison with `__fp_compare_nan:w` returning 2 . If x is negative, swap the outputs 1 and -1 (i.e., $>$ and $<$); we can henceforth assume that $x \geq 0$. If $y \geq 0$, and they have the same type, either they are normal and we compare them with `__fp_compare_npos:nwnw`, or they

are equal. If $y \geq 0$, but of a different type, the highest type is a larger number. Finally, if $y \leq 0$, then $x > y$, unless both are zero.

```

18580 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_back_any:ww #1#2; #3
18581 {
18582   \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
18583   #1 { \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw #3 \use_i:nn \s__fp \use_ii:nn \q_stop }
18584   \s__fp \use_ii:nn \q_stop
18585   \__fp_compare_back:ww
18586   {
18587     \cs:w
18588     __fp
18589     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #1
18590     _compare_back
18591     \__fp_type_from_scan:N #3
18592     :ww
18593     \cs_end:
18594   }
18595   #1#2 ; #3
18596 }
18597 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_back:ww
18598   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 #3;
18599   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4 #5 #6;
18600 {
18601   \int_value:w
18602   \if_meaning:w 3 #1 \exp_after:wN \__fp_compare_nan:w \fi:
18603   \if_meaning:w 3 #4 \exp_after:wN \__fp_compare_nan:w \fi:
18604   \if_meaning:w 2 #5 - \fi:
18605   \if_meaning:w #2 #5
18606   \if_meaning:w #1 #4
18607   \if_meaning:w 1 #1
18608   \__fp_compare_npos:nwnw #6; #3;
18609   \else:
18610     0
18611   \fi:
18612   \else:
18613     \if_int_compare:w #4 < #1 - \fi: 1
18614   \fi:
18615   \else:
18616     \if_int_compare:w #1#4 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
18617     0
18618   \else:
18619     1
18620   \fi:
18621   \fi:
18622   \exp_stop_f:
18623 }
18624 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_nan:w #1 \fi: \exp_stop_f: { 2 \exp_stop_f: }

```

(End definition for __fp_compare_back_any:ww, __fp_compare_back:ww, and __fp_compare_nan:w.)

__fp_compare_back_tuple:ww Tuple and floating point numbers are not comparable so return 2 in mixed cases or
 __fp_tuple_compare_back:ww when tuples have a different number of items. Otherwise compare pairs of items with
 __fp_tuple_compare_back_tuple:ww __fp_compare_back_any:ww and if any don't match return 2 (as \int_value:w 02
 __fp_tuple_compare_back_loop:w \exp_stop_f:).

```

18625 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_back_tuple:ww #1; #2; { 2 }
18626 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_compare_back:ww #1; #2; { 2 }
18627 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_compare_back_tuple:ww
18628   \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #1;
18629   \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #2;
18630   {
18631     \int_compare:nNnTF { \__fp_array_count:n {#1} } =
18632       { \__fp_array_count:n {#2} }
18633       {
18634         \int_value:w 0
18635         \__fp_tuple_compare_back_loop:w
18636           #1 { \s__fp \prg_break: } ; @
18637           #2 { \s__fp \prg_break: } ;
18638         \prg_break_point:
18639         \exp_stop_f:
18640       }
18641       { 2 }
18642   }
18643 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_compare_back_loop:w #1#2 ; #3 @ #4#5 ;
18644 {
18645   \use_none:n #1
18646   \use_none:n #4
18647   \if_int_compare:w
18648     \__fp_compare_back_any:ww #1 #2 ; #4 #5 ; = 0 \exp_stop_f:
18649   \else:
18650     2 \exp_after:wN \prg_break:
18651   \fi:
18652   \__fp_tuple_compare_back_loop:w #3 @
18653 }

```

(End definition for __fp_compare_back_tuple:ww and others.)

__fp_compare_npos:nwnw
 __fp_compare_significand:nnnnnnnn

__fp_compare_npos:nwnw {<expo₁>} <body₁> ; {<expo₂>} <body₂> ;
 Within an \int_value:w ... \exp_stop_f: construction, this expands to 0 if the two numbers are equal, -1 if the first is smaller, and 1 if the first is bigger. First compare the exponents: the larger one denotes the larger number. If they are equal, we must compare significands. If both the first 8 digits and the next 8 digits coincide, the numbers are equal. If only the first 8 digits coincide, the next 8 decide. Otherwise, the first 8 digits are compared.

```

18654 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_npos:nwnw #1#2; #3#4;
18655 {
18656   \if_int_compare:w #1 = #3 \exp_stop_f:
18657     \__fp_compare_significand:nnnnnnnn #2 #4
18658   \else:
18659     \if_int_compare:w #1 < #3 - \fi: 1
18660   \fi:
18661 }
18662 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_compare_significand:nnnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
18663 {
18664   \if_int_compare:w #1#2 = #5#6 \exp_stop_f:
18665   \if_int_compare:w #3#4 = #7#8 \exp_stop_f:
18666     0
18667   \else:
18668     \if_int_compare:w #3#4 < #7#8 - \fi: 1

```

```

18669     \fi:
18670   \else:
18671     \if_int_compare:w #1#2 < #5#6 - \fi: 1
18672   \fi:
18673 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_compare_npos:nwnw` and `__fp_compare_significand:nnnnnnnn`.)

30.4 Floating point expression loops

`\fp_do_until:nn` These are quite easy given the above functions. The `do_until` and `do_while` versions execute the body, then test. The `until_do` and `while_do` do it the other way round.

```

18674 \cs_new:Npn \fp_do_until:nn #1#2
18675 {
18676   #2
18677   \fp_compare:nF {#1}
18678   { \fp_do_until:nn {#1} {#2} }
18679 }
18680 \cs_new:Npn \fp_do_while:nn #1#2
18681 {
18682   #2
18683   \fp_compare:nT {#1}
18684   { \fp_do_while:nn {#1} {#2} }
18685 }
18686 \cs_new:Npn \fp_until_do:nn #1#2
18687 {
18688   \fp_compare:nF {#1}
18689   {
18690     #2
18691     \fp_until_do:nn {#1} {#2}
18692   }
18693 }
18694 \cs_new:Npn \fp_while_do:nn #1#2
18695 {
18696   \fp_compare:nT {#1}
18697   {
18698     #2
18699     \fp_while_do:nn {#1} {#2}
18700   }
18701 }

```

(End definition for `\fp_do_until:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 204.)

`\fp_do_until:nNnn` As above but not using the `nNn` syntax.

```

18702 \cs_new:Npn \fp_do_until:nNnn #1#2#3#4
18703 {
18704   #4
18705   \fp_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
18706   { \fp_do_until:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
18707 }
18708 \cs_new:Npn \fp_do_while:nNnn #1#2#3#4
18709 {
18710   #4
18711   \fp_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}

```

```

18712     { \fp_do_while:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4} }
18713   }
18714 \cs_new:Npn \fp_until_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
18715   {
18716     \fp_compare:nNnF {#1} #2 {#3}
18717     {
18718       #4
18719       \fp_until_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
18720     }
18721   }
18722 \cs_new:Npn \fp_while_do:nNnn #1#2#3#4
18723   {
18724     \fp_compare:nNnT {#1} #2 {#3}
18725     {
18726       #4
18727       \fp_while_do:nNnn {#1} #2 {#3} {#4}
18728     }
18729   }

```

(End definition for `\fp_do_until:nNnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 203.)

\fp_step_function:nnnN

\fp_step_function:nnnc

`__fp_step:wwwN`

`__fp_step_fp:wwwN`

`__fp_step:NnnnnN`

`__fp_step:NfnnnN`

The approach here is somewhat similar to `\int_step_function:nnnN`. There are two subtleties: we use the internal parser `__fp_parse:n` to avoid converting back and forth from the internal representation; and (due to rounding) even a non-zero step does not guarantee that the loop counter increases.

```

18730 \cs_new:Npn \fp_step_function:nnnN #1#2#3
18731   {
18732     \exp_after:wN \__fp_step:wwwN
18733     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse_o:n {#1}
18734     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse_o:n {#2}
18735     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n {#3}
18736   }
18737 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_step_function:nnnN { nnnc }
18738 % \end{macrocode}
18739 % Only floating point numbers (not tuples) are allowed arguments.
18740 % Only \enquote{normal} floating points (not $\pm 0$,
18741 % $\pm\texttt{inf}$, $\texttt{nan}$) can be used as step; if positive,
18742 % call \cs{__fp_step:NnnnnN} with argument |>| otherwise~|<|. This
18743 % function has one more argument than its integer counterpart, namely
18744 % the previous value, to catch the case where the loop has made no
18745 % progress. Conversion to decimal is done just before calling the
18746 % user's function.
18747 % \begin{macrocode}
18748 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_step:wwwN #1#2; #3#4; #5#6; #7
18749   {
18750     \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw #1 { } \s__fp \prg_break: \q_stop
18751     \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw #3 { } \s__fp \prg_break: \q_stop
18752     \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw #5 { } \s__fp \prg_break: \q_stop
18753     \use_i:nnnn { \__fp_step_fp:wwwN #1#2; #3#4; #5#6; #7 }
18754     \prg_break_point:
18755     \use:n
18756     {
18757       \__fp_error:nfff { fp-step-tuple } { \fp_to_tl:n { #1#2 ; } }
18758       { \fp_to_tl:n { #3#4 ; } } { \fp_to_tl:n { #5#6 ; } }

```

```

18759     }
18760   }
18761   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_step_fp:wwwN #1 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4 ; #5; #6
18762   {
18763     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #2 1
18764     {
18765       \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #3 0
18766       { \__fp_step:NnnnnN > }
18767       { \__fp_step:NnnnnN < }
18768     }
18769     {
18770       \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #2 0
18771       {
18772         \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel }
18773         { zero-step } {#6}
18774       }
18775       {
18776         \__fp_error:nnfn { fp-bad-step } { }
18777         { \fp_to_tl:n { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4 ; } } {#6}
18778       }
18779       \use_none:nnnnn
18780     }
18781     { #1 ; } { \c_nan_fp } { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4 ; } { #5 ; } #6
18782   }
18783   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_step:NnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6
18784   {
18785     \fp_compare:nNnTF {#2} = {#3}
18786     {
18787       \__fp_error:nffn { fp-tiny-step }
18788       { \fp_to_tl:n {#3} } { \fp_to_tl:n {#4} } {#6}
18789     }
18790     {
18791       \fp_compare:nNnF {#2} #1 {#5}
18792       {
18793         \exp_args:Nf #6 { \__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w #2 }
18794         \__fp_step:NfnnnnN
18795         #1 { \__fp_parse:n { #2 + #4 } } {#2} {#4} {#5} #6
18796       }
18797     }
18798   }
18799   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__fp_step:NnnnnN { Nf }

```

(End definition for \fp_step_function:nnnN and others. This function is documented on page 205.)

\fp_step_inline:nnnn As for \int_step_inline:nnnn, create a global function and apply it, following up with
\fp_step_variable:nnnNn a break point.

```

\__fp_step:NNnnnn
18800 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_step_inline:nnnn
18801 {
18802   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
18803   \exp_args:NNc \__fp_step:NNnnnn
18804   \cs_gset_protected:Npn
18805   { __fp_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
18806 }
18807 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fp_step_variable:nnnNn #1#2#3#4#5

```

```

18808 {
18809   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
18810   \exp_args:NNc \__fp_step:NNnnnn
18811   \cs_gset_protected:Npx
18812     { \__fp_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
18813     {#1} {#2} {#3}
18814     {
18815       \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N #4 {##1}
18816       \exp_not:n {#5}
18817     }
18818   }
18819   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_step:NNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
18820   {
18821     #1 #2 ##1 {#6}
18822     \fp_step_function:nnnN {#3} {#4} {#5} #2
18823     \prg_break_point:Nn \scan_stop: { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
18824   }

```

(End definition for `\fp_step_inline:nnnn`, `\fp_step_variable:nnnNn`, and `__fp_step:NNnnnn`. These functions are documented on page 205.)

```

18825 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-step-tuple }
18826 { Tuple~argument~in~fp_step...~{#1}{#2}{#3}. }
18827 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-bad-step }
18828 { Invalid~step~size~#2~in~step~function~#3. }
18829 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-tiny-step }
18830 { Tiny~step~size~(#{1}+#{2}=#{1})~in~step~function~#3. }

```

30.5 Extrema

```

\__fp_minmax_o:Nw
\__fp_minmax_aux_o:Nw

```

First check all operands are floating point numbers. The argument #1 is 2 to find the maximum of an array #2 of floating point numbers, and 0 to find the minimum. We read numbers sequentially, keeping track of the largest (smallest) number found so far. If numbers are equal (for instance ± 0), the first is kept. We append $-\infty$ (∞), for the case of an empty array. Since no number is smaller (larger) than that, this additional item only affects the maximum (minimum) in the case of `max()` and `min()` with no argument. The weird fp-like trailing marker breaks the loop correctly: see the precise definition of `__fp_minmax_loop:Nww`.

```

18831 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_minmax_o:Nw #1
18832 {
18833   \__fp_parse_function_all_fp_o:fnw
18834   { \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF 0 #1 { min } { max } }
18835   { \__fp_minmax_aux_o:Nw #1 }
18836 }
18837 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_minmax_aux_o:Nw #1#2 @
18838 {
18839   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
18840     \exp_after:wN \__fp_minmax_loop:Nww \exp_after:wN +
18841   \else:
18842     \exp_after:wN \__fp_minmax_loop:Nww \exp_after:wN -
18843   \fi:
18844   #2
18845   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 2 #1 \s__fp_exact ;
18846   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w { 3 \__fp_minmax_break_o:w } ;

```

```
18847 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_minmax_o:Nw` and `_fp_minmax_aux_o:Nw`.)

`_fp_minmax_loop:Nww`

The first argument is `-` or `+` to denote the case where the currently largest (smallest) number found (first floating point argument) should be replaced by the new number (second floating point argument). If the new number is `nan`, keep that as the extremum, unless that extremum is already a `nan`. Otherwise, compare the two numbers. If the new number is larger (in the case of `max`) or smaller (in the case of `min`), the test yields `true`, and we keep the second number as a new maximum; otherwise we keep the first number. Then loop.

```
18848 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_minmax_loop:Nww
18849   #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3; \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #4#5;
18850   {
18851     \if_meaning:w 3 #4
18852     \if_meaning:w 3 #2
18853     \_fp_minmax_auxi:ww
18854     \else:
18855     \_fp_minmax_auxii:ww
18856     \fi:
18857   \else:
18858     \if_int_compare:w
18859       \_fp_compare_back:ww
18860       \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #4#5;
18861       \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3;
18862       = #1 1 \exp_stop_f:
18863       \_fp_minmax_auxii:ww
18864     \else:
18865     \_fp_minmax_auxi:ww
18866     \fi:
18867   \fi:
18868   \_fp_minmax_loop:Nww #1
18869   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3;
18870   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #4#5;
18871 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_minmax_loop:Nww`.)

`_fp_minmax_auxi:ww`

Keep the first/second number, and remove the other.

`_fp_minmax_auxii:ww`

```
18872 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_minmax_auxi:ww #1 \fi: \fi: #2 \s__fp #3 ; \s__fp #4;
18873   { \fi: \fi: #2 \s__fp #3 ; }
18874 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_minmax_auxii:ww #1 \fi: \fi: #2 \s__fp #3 ;
18875   { \fi: \fi: #2 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_minmax_auxi:ww` and `_fp_minmax_auxii:ww`.)

`_fp_minmax_break_o:w`

This function is called from within an `\if_meaning:w` test. Skip to the end of the tests, close the current test with `\fi:`, clean up, and return the appropriate number with one post-expansion.

```
18876 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_minmax_break_o:w #1 \fi: \fi: #2 \s__fp #3; #4;
18877   { \fi: \_fp_exp_after_o:w \s__fp #3; }
```

(End definition for `_fp_minmax_break_o:w`.)

30.6 Boolean operations

`__fp_not_o:w` Return true or false, with two expansions, one to exit the conditional, and one to please l3fp-parse. The first argument is provided by l3fp-parse and is ignored.

```

18878 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_not_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
18879 {
18880   \if_meaning:w 0 #2
18881     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \c_one_fp
18882   \else:
18883     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp
18884   \fi:
18885 }
18886 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_not_o:w #1 @ { \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp }
```

(End definition for `__fp_not_o:w` and `__fp_tuple_not_o:w`.)

`__fp_&_o:ww` For and, if the first number is zero, return it (with the same sign). Otherwise, return the second one. For or, the logic is reversed: if the first number is non-zero, return it, otherwise return the second number: we achieve that by hi-jacking `__fp_&_o:ww`, inserting an extra argument, `\else:`, before `\s__fp`. In all cases, expand after the floating point number.

```

18887 \group_begin:
18888   \char_set_catcode_letter:N &
18889   \char_set_catcode_letter:N |
18890   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_&_o:ww #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3;
18891   {
18892     \if_meaning:w 0 #2 #1
18893       \__fp_and_return:wNw \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3;
18894     \fi:
18895     \__fp_exp_after_o:w
18896   }
18897   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_&_tuple_o:ww #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3;
18898   {
18899     \if_meaning:w 0 #2 #1
18900       \__fp_and_return:wNw \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3;
18901     \fi:
18902     \__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w
18903   }
18904   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_&_o:ww #1; { \__fp_exp_after_o:w }
18905   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_&_tuple_o:ww #1; { \__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w }
18906   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_|_o:ww { \__fp_&_o:ww \else: }
18907   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_|_tuple_o:ww { \__fp_&_tuple_o:ww \else: }
18908   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_|_o:ww #1; #2; { \__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w #1; }
18909   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_|_tuple_o:ww #1; #2;
18910     { \__fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w #1; }
18911 \group_end:
18912 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_and_return:wNw #1; \fi: #2;
18913 { \fi: \__fp_exp_after_o:w #1; }
```

(End definition for `__fp_&_o:ww` and others.)

30.7 Ternary operator

`__fp_ternary:NwN`
`__fp_ternary_auxi:NwN`
`__fp_ternary_auxii:NwN`

The first function receives the test and the true branch of the `?:` ternary operator. It calls `__fp_ternary_auxii:NwN` if the test branch is a floating point number ± 0 , and otherwise calls `__fp_ternary_auxi:NwN`. These functions select one of their two arguments.

```

18914 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ternary:NwN #1 #2#3@ #4@ #5
18915 {
18916   \if_meaning:w \__fp_parse_infix_:N #5
18917   \if_charcode:w 0
18918     \__fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw
18919     #2 { \use_i:nn \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw #3 \q_stop }
18920     \s__fp 1 \q_stop
18921     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_ternary_auxii:NwN
18922   \else:
18923     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_ternary_auxi:NwN
18924   \fi:
18925   \exp_after:wN #1
18926   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18927   \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #4 \s__fp_stop
18928   \exp_after:wN @
18929   \exp:w
18930     \__fp_parse_operand:Nw \c__fp_prec_colon_int
18931     \__fp_parse_expand:w
18932   \else:
18933     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
18934     { kernel } { fp-missing } { : } { ~for~?: }
18935     \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
18936     \exp_after:wN #1
18937     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18938     \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #4 \s__fp_stop
18939     \exp_after:wN #5
18940     \exp_after:wN #1
18941   \fi:
18942 }
18943 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ternary_auxi:NwN #1#2@#3@#4
18944 {
18945   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
18946   \exp_after:wN #1
18947   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18948   \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #2 \s__fp_stop
18949   #4 #1
18950 }
18951 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ternary_auxii:NwN #1#2@#3@#4
18952 {
18953   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse_continue:NwN
18954   \exp_after:wN #1
18955   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
18956   \__fp_exp_after_array_f:w #3 \s__fp_stop
18957   #4 #1
18958 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_ternary:NwN`, `__fp_ternary_auxi:NwN`, and `__fp_ternary_auxii:NwN`.)

18959 `</initex | package>`

31 l3fp-basics Implementation

18960 $\langle *initex | package \rangle$

18961 $\langle @@=fp \rangle$

The `l3fp-basics` module implements addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of two floating points, and the absolute value and sign-changing operations on one floating point. All operations implemented in this module yield the outcome of rounding the infinitely precise result of the operation to the nearest floating point.

Some algorithms used below end up being quite similar to some described in “What Every Computer Scientist Should Know About Floating Point Arithmetic”, by David Goldberg, which can be found at <http://cr.yp.to/2005-590/goldberg.pdf>.

Unary functions.

```

\__fp_parse_word_abs:N
\__fp_parse_word_logb:N
\__fp_parse_word_sign:N
\__fp_parse_word_sqrt:N
18962 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_abs:N
18963   { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_set_sign_o:w 0 }
18964 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_logb:N
18965   { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_logb_o:w ? }
18966 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_sign:N
18967   { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_sign_o:w ? }
18968 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_sqrt:N
18969   { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_sqrt_o:w ? }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_abs:N` and others.)

31.1 Addition and subtraction

We define here two functions, `__fp_-_o:ww` and `__fp+_o:ww`, which perform the subtraction and addition of their two floating point operands, and expand the tokens following the result once.

A more obscure function, `__fp_add_big_i_o:wNww`, is used in `l3fp-expo`.

The logic goes as follows:

- `__fp_-_o:ww` calls `__fp+_o:ww` to do the work, with the sign of the second operand flipped;
- `__fp+_o:ww` dispatches depending on the type of floating point, calling specialized auxiliaries;
- in all cases except summing two normal floating point numbers, we return one or the other operands depending on the signs, or detect an invalid operation in the case of $\infty - \infty$;
- for normal floating point numbers, compare the signs;
- to add two floating point numbers of the same sign or of opposite signs, shift the significand of the smaller one to match the bigger one, perform the addition or subtraction of significands, check for a carry, round, and pack using the `__fp-basics_pack_...` functions.

The trickiest part is to round correctly when adding or subtracting normal floating point numbers.

31.1.1 Sign, exponent, and special numbers

`__fp_-_o:ww` The `__fp+_o:ww` auxiliary has a hook: it takes one argument between the first `\s__fp` and `__fp_chk:w`, which is applied to the sign of the second operand. Positioning the hook there means that `__fp+_o:ww` can still perform the sanity check that it was followed by `\s__fp`.

```
18970 \cs_new:cpx { __fp_-_o:ww } \s__fp
18971 {
18972     \exp_not:c { __fp+_o:ww }
18973     \exp_not:n { \s__fp \__fp_neg_sign:N }
18974 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_-_o:ww`.)

`__fp+_o:ww` This function is either called directly with an empty #1 to compute an addition, or it is called by `__fp_-_o:ww` with `__fp_neg_sign:N` as #1 to compute a subtraction, in which case the second operand's sign should be changed. If the *<types>* #2 and #4 are the same, dispatch to case #2 (0, 1, 2, or 3), where we call specialized functions: thanks to `\int_value:w`, those receive the tweaked *<sign₂>* (expansion of #1#5) as an argument. If the *<types>* are distinct, the result is simply the floating point number with the highest *<type>*. Since case 3 (used for two nan) also picks the first operand, we can also use it when *<type₁>* is greater than *<type₂>*. Also note that we don't need to worry about *<sign₂>* in that case since the second operand is discarded.

```
18975 \cs_new:cpn { __fp+_o:ww }
18976     \s__fp #1 \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4 #5
18977 {
18978     \if_case:w
18979         \if_meaning:w #2 #4
18980             #2
18981         \else:
18982             \if_int_compare:w #2 > #4 \exp_stop_f:
18983                 3
18984             \else:
18985                 4
18986             \fi:
18987         \fi:
18988     \exp_stop_f:
18989         \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_zeros_o:Nww \int_value:w
18990     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_normal_o:Nww \int_value:w
18991     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_inf_o:Nww \int_value:w
18992     \or: \__fp_case_return_i_o:ww
18993     \else: \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww \int_value:w
18994     \fi:
18995     #1 #5
18996     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 ;
18997     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4 #5
18998 }
```

(End definition for `__fp+_o:ww`.)

`__fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww` Ignore the first operand, and return the second, but using the sign #1 rather than #4. As usual, expand after the floating point.

```
18999 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww #1 #2 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #3 #4
19000 { \__fp_exp_after_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #3 #1 }
```

(End definition for _fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww.)

_fp_add_zeros_o:Nww Adding two zeros yields \c_zero_fp, except if both zeros were -0 .

```

19001 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_add_zeros_o:Nww #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 0 #2
19002 {
19003   \if_int_compare:w #2 #1 = 20 \exp_stop_f:
19004     \exp_after:wN \_fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww
19005   \else:
19006     \_fp_case_return_i_o:ww
19007   \fi:
19008   #1
19009   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 0 #2
19010 }

```

(End definition for _fp_add_zeros_o:Nww.)

_fp_add_inf_o:Nww If both infinities have the same sign, just return that infinity, otherwise, it is an invalid operation. We find out if that invalid operation is an addition or a subtraction by testing whether the tweaked $\langle sign_2 \rangle$ (#1) and the $\langle sign_2 \rangle$ (#4) are identical.

```

19011 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_add_inf_o:Nww
19012   #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 2 #2 #3; \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 2 #4
19013 {
19014   \if_meaning:w #1 #2
19015     \_fp_case_return_i_o:ww
19016   \else:
19017     \_fp_case_use:nw
19018     {
19019       \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \_fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww
19020       { \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 #4 + - }
19021     }
19022   \fi:
19023   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 2 #2 #3;
19024   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 2 #4
19025 }

```

(End definition for _fp_add_inf_o:Nww.)

_fp_add_normal_o:Nww _fp_add_normal_o:Nww $\langle sign_2 \rangle$ \s__fp _fp_chk:w 1 $\langle sign_1 \rangle$ $\langle exp_1 \rangle$
 $\langle body_1 \rangle$; \s__fp _fp_chk:w 1 $\langle initial\ sign_2 \rangle$ $\langle exp_2 \rangle$ $\langle body_2 \rangle$;

We now have two normal numbers to add, and we have to check signs and exponents more carefully before performing the addition.

```

19026 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_add_normal_o:Nww #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 1 #2
19027 {
19028   \if_meaning:w #1#2
19029     \exp_after:wN \_fp_add_npos_o:NnwNnw
19030   \else:
19031     \exp_after:wN \_fp_sub_npos_o:NnwNnw
19032   \fi:
19033   #2
19034 }

```

(End definition for _fp_add_normal_o:Nww.)

31.1.2 Absolute addition

In this subsection, we perform the addition of two positive normal numbers.

$$\backslash_fp_add_npos_o:NnwNnw \langle sign_1 \rangle \langle exp_1 \rangle \langle body_1 \rangle ; \backslash s_fp \backslash_fp_chk:w 1$$

Since we are doing an addition, the final sign is $\langle sign_1 \rangle$. Start an `_fp_int_eval:w`, responsible for computing the exponent: the result, and the $\langle final\ sign \rangle$ are then given to `_fp_sanitize:Nw` which checks for overflow. The exponent is computed as the largest exponent #2 or #5, incremented if there is a carry. To add the significands, we decimate the smaller number by the difference between the exponents. This is done by `_fp_add_big_i:wNww` or `_fp_add_big_ii:wNww`. We need to bring the final sign with us in the midst of the calculation to round properly at the end.

```

19035 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_npos_o:NnwNnw #1#2#3 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #4 #5
19036 {
19037     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizewN
19038     \exp_after:wN #1
19039     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19040     \if_int_compare:w #2 > #5 \exp_stop_f:
19041         #2
19042         \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_big_i_o:wNnw \int_value:w -
19043     \else:
19044         #5
19045         \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_big_ii_o:wNnw \int_value:w
19046     \fi:
19047     \__fp_int_eval:w #5 - #2 ; #1 #3;
19048 }

```

(End definition for _fp_add_npos_o:NnwNnw.)

$$\backslash_fp_add_big_i_o:wNww \langle shift \rangle ; \langle final\ sign \rangle \langle body_1 \rangle ; \langle body_2 \rangle ;$$

```

\__fp_add_big_ii_o:wNww      Used in l3fp-expo. Shift the significand of the small number, then add with \__fp_
add_significand o:NnnwnnnnnN.

```

```

19049 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_big_i_o:wNww #1; #2 #3; #4;
19050 {
19051     \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn {#1}
19052     \__fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnnN
19053     #4
19054     #3
19055     #2
19056 }
19057 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_big_ii_o:wNww #1; #2 #3; #4;
19058 {
19059     \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn {#1}
19060     \__fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnnN
19061     #3
19062     #4
19063     #2
19064 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_add_big_i_o:wNww` and `_fp_add_big_ii_o:wNww`.)

`_fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnN` `__fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnN` $\langle \text{rounding digit} \rangle \{ \langle Y'_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle Y'_2 \rangle \}$
`_fp_add_significand_pack:NNNNNNN` $\langle \text{extra-digits} \rangle ; \{ \langle X_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_2 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_3 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_4 \rangle \} \langle \text{final sign} \rangle$
`_fp_add_significand_test_o:N`

To round properly, we must know at which digit the rounding should occur. This requires to know whether the addition produces an overall carry or not. Thus, we do the computation now and check for a carry, then go back and do the rounding. The rounding may cause a carry in very rare cases such as $0.99 \dots 95 \rightarrow 1.00 \dots 0$, but this situation always give an exact power of 10, for which it is easy to correct the result at the end.

```

19065 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnN #1 #2#3 #4; #5#6#7#8
19066 {
19067   \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_significand_test_o:N
19068   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#5#6 + #2
19069   \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_significand_pack:NNNNNNN
19070   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#7#8 + #3 ; #1
19071 }
19072 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_significand_pack:NNNNNNN #1 #2#3#4#5#6#7
19073 {
19074   \if_meaning:w 2 #1
19075     + 1
19076   \fi:
19077   ; #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 ;
19078 }
19079 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_significand_test_o:N #1
19080 {
19081   \if_meaning:w 2 #1
19082     \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_significand_carry_o:wwwNN
19083   \else:
19084     \exp_after:wN \__fp_add_significand_no_carry_o:wwwNN
19085   \fi:
19086 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnN`, `__fp_add_significand_pack:NNNNNNN`, and `__fp_add_significand_test_o:N`.)

`_fp_add_significand_no_carry_o:wwwNN` `__fp_add_significand_no_carry_o:wwwNN` $\langle 8d \rangle ; \langle 6d \rangle ; \langle 2d \rangle ; \langle \text{rounding digit} \rangle \langle \text{sign} \rangle$

If there's no carry, grab all the digits again and round. The packing function `__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw` takes care of the case where rounding brings a carry.

```

19087 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_significand_no_carry_o:wwwNN
19088   #1; #2; #3#4 ; #5#6
19089 {
19090   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
19091   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1
19092   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
19093   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #2 #3#4
19094   + \__fp_round:NNN #6 #4 #5
19095   \exp_after:wN ;
19096 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_add_significand_no_carry_o:wwwNN`.)

`_fp_add_significand_carry_o:wwwNN` `__fp_add_significand_carry_o:wwwNN` $\langle 8d \rangle ; \langle 6d \rangle ; \langle 2d \rangle ; \langle \text{rounding digit} \rangle \langle \text{sign} \rangle$

The case where there is a carry is very similar. Rounding can even raise the first digit from 1 to 2, but we don't care.

```

19097 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_add_significand_carry_o:wwwNN
19098   #1; #2; #3#4; #5#6
19099   {
19100     + 1
19101     \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNNw
19102     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 1 #1
19103     \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw
19104     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #2#3 +
19105     \exp_after:wN \__fp_round:NNN
19106     \exp_after:wN #6
19107     \exp_after:wN #3
19108     \int_value:w \__fp_round_digit:Nw #4 #5 ;
19109     \exp_after:wN ;
19110   }

```

(End definition for __fp_add_significand_carry_o:wwwNN.)

31.1.3 Absolute subtraction

```

\__fp_sub_npos_o:NnwNnw \__fp_sub_npos_o:NnwNnw <sign1> <exp1> <body1> ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1
\__fp_sub_eq_o:Nwnnw <initial sign2> <exp2> <body2> ;
\__fp_sub_npos_ii_o:Nwnnw

```

Rounding properly in some modes requires to know what the sign of the result will be. Thus, we start by comparing the exponents and significands. If the numbers coincide, return zero. If the second number is larger, swap the numbers and call __fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nwnnw with the opposite of $\langle sign_1 \rangle$.

```

19111 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_npos_o:NnwNnw #1#2#3; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #4#5#6;
19112   {
19113     \if_case:w \__fp_compare_npos:nwnw {#2} #3; {#5} #6; \exp_stop_f:
19114     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_eq_o:Nwnnw
19115     \or:
19116     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nwnnw
19117     \else:
19118     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_npos_ii_o:Nwnnw
19119     \fi:
19120     #1 {#2} #3; {#5} #6;
19121   }
19122 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_eq_o:Nwnnw #1#2; #3; { \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp }
19123 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_npos_ii_o:Nwnnw #1 #2; #3;
19124   {
19125     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nwnnw
19126     \int_value:w \__fp_neg_sign:N #1
19127     #3; #2;
19128   }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_npos_o:NnwNnw, __fp_sub_eq_o:Nwnnw, and __fp_sub_npos_ii_o:Nwnnw.)

__fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nwnnw After the computation is done, __fp_sanitize:Nw checks for overflow/underflow. It expects the $\langle final\ sign \rangle$ and the $\langle exponent \rangle$ (delimited by ;). Start an integer expression for the exponent, which starts with the exponent of the largest number, and may be decreased if the two numbers are very close. If the two numbers have the same exponent, call the **near** auxiliary. Otherwise, decimate y , then call the **far** auxiliary to evaluate

the difference between the two significands. Note that we decimate by 1 less than one could expect.

```

19129 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nnwnw #1 #2#3; #4#5;
19130 {
19131   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizize:Nw
19132   \exp_after:wN #1
19133   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19134   #2
19135   \if_int_compare:w #2 = #4 \exp_stop_f:
19136     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_near_o:nnnnnnnnN
19137   \else:
19138     \exp_after:wN \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn \exp_after:wN
19139     { \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 - #4 - 1 \exp_after:wN }
19140     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_far_o:NnnwnnnnN
19141   \fi:
19142   #5
19143   #3
19144   #1
19145 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_npos_i_o:Nnwnw.)

```

\__fp_sub_back_near_o:nnnnnnnnN    \__fp_sub_back_near_o:nnnnnnnnN {<Y1>} {<Y2>} {<Y3>} {<Y4>} {<X1>}
\__fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw    {<X2>} {<X3>} {<X4>} {<final sign>}
\__fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw

```

In this case, the subtraction is exact, so we discard the *<final sign>* #9. The very large shifts of 10^9 and $1.1 \cdot 10^9$ are unnecessary here, but allow the auxiliaries to be reused later. Each integer expression produces a 10 digit result. If the resulting 16 digits start with a 0, then we need to shift the group, padding with trailing zeros.

```

19146 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_near_o:nnnnnnnnN #1#2#3#4 #5#6#7#8 #9
19147 {
19148   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw
19149   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 10#5#6 - #1#2 - 11
19150   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw
19151   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 11#7#8 - #3#4 \exp_after:wN ;
19152 }
19153 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6#7 ;
19154 { + #1#2 ; {#3#4#5#6} {#7} ; }
19155 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw 10 #1#2#3#4 #5 ;
19156 {
19157   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
19158     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn
19159   \fi:
19160   ; {#1#2#3#4} {#5}
19161 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_back_near_o:nnnnnnnnN, __fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw, and __fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw.)

```

\__fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn    \__fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn ; {<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>} {<Z4>} ;
\__fp_sub_back_shift_ii:ww    This function is called with <Z1> ≤ 999. Act with \number to trim leading zeros from
\__fp_sub_back_shift_iii:NNNNNNw {<Z1>} {<Z2>} (we don't do all four blocks at once, since non-zero blocks would then overflow
\__fp_sub_back_shift_iv:nnnnw   TEX's integers). If the first two blocks are zero, the auxiliary receives an empty #1 and
                                trims #2#30 from leading zeros, yielding a total shift between 7 and 16 to the exponent.
                                Otherwise we get the shift from #1 alone, yielding a result between 1 and 6. Once the

```

exponent is taken care of, trim leading zeros from #1#2#3 (when #1 is empty, the space before #2#3 is ignored), get four blocks of 4 digits and finally clean up. Trailing zeros are added so that digits can be grabbed safely.

```

19162 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn ; #1#2
19163 {
19164   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_shift_ii:ww
19165   \int_value:w #1 #2 0 ;
19166 }
19167 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_shift_ii:ww #1 0 ; #2#3 ;
19168 {
19169   \if_meaning:w @ #1 @
19170   - 7
19171   - \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
19172     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_shift_iii:NNNNNNNNw
19173     \int_value:w #2#3 0 ~ 123456789;
19174   \else:
19175     - \__fp_sub_back_shift_iii:NNNNNNNNw #1 123456789;
19176   \fi:
19177   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
19178   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
19179   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_shift_iv:nnnnw
19180   \exp_after:wN ;
19181   \int_value:w
19182   #1 ~ #2#3 0 ~ 0000 0000 0000 000 ;
19183 }
19184 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_shift_iii:NNNNNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9; {#8}
19185 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_shift_iv:nnnnw #1 ; #2 ; { ; #1 ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn and others.)

__fp_sub_back_far_o:NnnwnnnnN $\langle \text{rounding} \rangle \{ \langle Y'_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle Y'_2 \rangle \}$
 $\langle \text{extra-digits} \rangle ; \{ \langle X_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_2 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_3 \rangle \} \{ \langle X_4 \rangle \} \langle \text{final sign} \rangle$

If the difference is greater than $10^{\langle expo_x \rangle}$, call the `very_far` auxiliary. If the result is less than $10^{\langle expo_x \rangle}$, call the `not_far` auxiliary. If it is too close a call to know yet, namely if $1 \langle Y'_1 \rangle \langle Y'_2 \rangle = \langle X_1 \rangle \langle X_2 \rangle \langle X_3 \rangle \langle X_4 \rangle 0$, then call the `quite_far` auxiliary. We use the odd combination of space and semi-colon delimiters to allow the `not_far` auxiliary to grab each piece individually, the `very_far` auxiliary to use `__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN`, and the `quite_far` to ignore the significands easily (using the `; delimiter`).

```

19186 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_far_o:NnnwnnnnN #1 #2#3 #4; #5#6#7#8
19187 {
19188   \if_case:w
19189     \if_int_compare:w 1 #2 = #5#6 \use_i:nnnn #7 \exp_stop_f:
19190     \if_int_compare:w #3 = \use_none:n #7#8 0 \exp_stop_f:
19191     0
19192   \else:
19193     \if_int_compare:w #3 > \use_none:n #7#8 0 - \fi: 1
19194   \fi:
19195   \else:
19196     \if_int_compare:w 1 #2 > #5#6 \use_i:nnnn #7 - \fi: 1
19197   \fi:
19198   \exp_stop_f:
19199     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_quite_far_o:wwNN
19200   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_very_far_o:wwwNN

```

```

19201     \else: \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_not_far_o:wwwNNN
19202     \fi:
19203     #2 ~ #3 ; #5 #6 ~ #7 #8 ; #1
19204 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_back_far_o:NnnwnnnnN.)

__fp_sub_back_quite_far_o:wwNN
__fp_sub_back_quite_far_ii:NN

The easiest case is when $x - y$ is extremely close to a power of 10, namely the first digit of x is 1, and all others vanish when subtracting y . Then the *rounding* #3 and the *final sign* #4 control whether we get 1 or 0.9999999999999999. In the usual round-to-nearest mode, we get 1 whenever the *rounding* digit is less than or equal to 5 (remember that the *rounding* digit is only equal to 5 if there was no further non-zero digit).

```

19205 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_quite_far_o:wwNN #1; #2; #3#4
19206 {
19207     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_quite_far_ii:NN
19208     \exp_after:wN #3
19209     \exp_after:wN #4
19210 }
19211 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_quite_far_ii:NN #1#2
19212 {
19213     \if_case:w \__fp_round_neg:NNN #2 0 #1
19214     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
19215     \else:
19216     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
19217     \fi:
19218     { ; {1000} {0000} {0000} {0000} ; }
19219     { - 1 ; {9999} {9999} {9999} {9999} ; }
19220 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_back_quite_far_o:wwNN and __fp_sub_back_quite_far_ii:NN.)

__fp_sub_back_not_far_o:wwwNN

In the present case, x and y have different exponents, but y is large enough that $x - y$ has a smaller exponent than x . Decrement the exponent (with -1). Then proceed in a way similar to the *near* auxiliaries seen earlier, but multiplying x by 10 (#30 and #40 below), and with the added quirk that the *rounding* digit has to be taken into account. Namely, we may have to decrease the result by one unit if __fp_round_neg:NNN returns 1. This function expects the *final sign* #6, the last digit of 1100000000+#40-#2, and the *rounding* digit. Instead of redoing the computation for the second argument, we note that __fp_round_neg:NNN only cares about its parity, which is identical to that of the last digit of #2.

```

19221 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_not_far_o:wwwNN #1 ~ #2; #3 ~ #4; #5#6
19222 {
19223     - 1
19224     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw
19225     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#30 - #1 - 11
19226     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw
19227     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 11 0000 0000 + #40 - #2
19228     - \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_neg:NNN
19229     \exp_after:wN #6
19230     \use_none:nnnnnnn #2 #5
19231     \exp_after:wN ;
19232 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sub_back_not_far_o:wwwNN.)

_fp_sub_back_very_far_o:wwwNN
_fp_sub_back_very_far_ii_o:nnNwwNN

The case where $x - y$ and x have the same exponent is a bit more tricky, mostly because it cannot reuse the same auxiliaries. Shift the y significand by adding a leading 0. Then the logic is similar to the `not_far` functions above. Rounding is a bit more complicated: we have two *rounding* digits #3 and #6 (from the decimation, and from the new shift) to take into account, and getting the parity of the main result requires a computation. The first `\int_value:w` triggers the second one because the number is unfinished; we can thus not use 0 in place of 2 there.

```

19233 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_very_far_o:wwwNN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
19234 {
19235   \__fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN
19236   \__fp_sub_back_very_far_ii_o:nnNwwNN
19237   { 0 #1#2#3 #4#5#6#7 }
19238   ;
19239 }
19240 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sub_back_very_far_ii_o:nnNwwNN #1#2 ; #3 ; #4 ~ #5; #6#7
19241 {
19242   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNw
19243   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#4 - #1 - 1
19244   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw
19245   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 2#5 - #2
19246   - \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_neg:NNN
19247   \exp_after:wN #7
19248   \int_value:w
19249   \if_int_odd:w \__fp_int_eval:w #5 - #2 \__fp_int_eval_end:
19250   1 \else: 2 \fi:
19251   \int_value:w \__fp_round_digit:Nw #3 #6 ;
19252   \exp_after:wN ;
19253 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sub_back_very_far_o:wwwNN` and `__fp_sub_back_very_far_ii_o:nnNwwNN`.)

31.2 Multiplication

31.2.1 Signs, and special numbers

_fp*_o:ww

We go through an auxiliary, which is common with `__fp/_o:ww`. The first argument is the operation, used for the invalid operation exception. The second is inserted in a formula to dispatch cases slightly differently between multiplication and division. The third is the operation for normal floating points. The fourth is there for extra cases needed in `__fp/_o:ww`.

```

19254 \cs_new:cpn { \__fp*_o:ww }
19255 {
19256   \__fp_mul_cases_o:NnNww
19257   *
19258   { - 2 + }
19259   \__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww
19260   { }
19261 }

```

(End definition for `__fp*_o:ww`.)

_fp_mul_cases_o:nNnnww

Split into 10 cases (12 for division). If both numbers are normal, go to case 0 (same sign) or case 1 (opposite signs): in both cases, call `__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww` to do the work. If

the first operand is `nan`, go to case 2, in which the second operand is discarded; if the second operand is `nan`, go to case 3, in which the first operand is discarded (note the weird interaction with the final test on signs). Then we separate the case where the first number is normal and the second is zero: this goes to cases 4 and 5 for multiplication, 10 and 11 for division. Otherwise, we do a computation which dispatches the products $0 \times 0 = 0 \times 1 = 1 \times 0 = 0$ to case 4 or 5 depending on the combined sign, the products $0 \times \infty$ and $\infty \times 0$ to case 6 or 7 (invalid operation), and the products $1 \times \infty = \infty \times 1 = \infty \times \infty = \infty$ to cases 8 and 9. Note that the code for these two cases (which return $\pm\infty$) is inserted as argument #4, because it differs in the case of divisions.

```

19262 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_cases_o:NnNnw
19263   #1#2#3#4 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #5#6#7; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #8#9
19264   {
19265     \if_case:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19266       \if_int_compare:w #5 #8 = 11 ~
19267         1
19268       \else:
19269         \if_meaning:w 3 #8
19270         3
19271       \else:
19272         \if_meaning:w 3 #5
19273         2
19274       \else:
19275         \if_int_compare:w #5 #8 = 10 ~
19276         9 #2 - 2
19277       \else:
19278         (#5 #2 #8) / 2 * 2 + 7
19279       \fi:
19280     \fi:
19281     \fi:
19282     \fi:
19283     \if_meaning:w #6 #9 - 1 \fi:
19284     \__fp_int_eval_end:
19285     \__fp_case_use:nw { #3 0 }
19286     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw { #3 2 }
19287     \or: \__fp_case_return_i_o:ww
19288     \or: \__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww
19289     \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nww \c_zero_fp
19290     \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nww \c_minus_zero_fp
19291     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww #1 }
19292     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww #1 }
19293     \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nww \c_inf_fp
19294     \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nww \c_minus_inf_fp
19295     #4
19296     \fi:
19297     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #5 #6 #7;
19298     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #8 #9
19299   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_mul_cases_o:nNnnnw`.)

31.2.2 Absolute multiplication

In this subsection, we perform the multiplication of two positive normal numbers.

```

\__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww \__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww <final sign> \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 <sign1> {<exp1>}
<body1> ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 <sign2> {<exp2>} <body2> ;

```

After the computation, `__fp_sanitize:Nw` checks for overflow or underflow. As we did for addition, `__fp_int_eval:w` computes the exponent, catching any shift coming from the computation in the significand. The `<final sign>` is needed to do the rounding properly in the significand computation. We setup the post-expansion here, triggered by `__fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn`.

This is also used in `l3fp-convert`.

```

19300 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww
19301   #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4 #5 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #6 #7 #8 #9 ;
19302   {
19303     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
19304     \exp_after:wN #1
19305     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19306       #4 + #8
19307     \__fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn #5 #1 #9
19308   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww`.)

```

\__fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn \__fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn {<X1>} {<X2>} {<X3>} {<X4>} <sign>
\__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw {<Y1>} {<Y2>} {<Y3>} {<Y4>}
\__fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw

```

Note the three semicolons at the end of the definition. One is for the last `__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw`; one is for `__fp_round_digit:Nw` later on; and one, preceded by `\exp_after:wN`, which is correctly expanded (within an `__fp_int_eval:w`), is used by `__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw`.

The product of two 16 digit integers has 31 or 32 digits, but it is impossible to know which one before computing. The place where we round depends on that number of digits, and may depend on all digits until the last in some rare cases. The approach is thus to compute the 5 first blocks of 4 digits (the first one is between 100 and 9999 inclusive), and a compact version of the remaining 3 blocks. Afterwards, the number of digits is known, and we can do the rounding within yet another set of `__fp_int_eval:w`.

```

19309 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4 #5 #6#7#8#9
19310   {
19311     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN
19312     \exp_after:wN #5
19313     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #1*#6 +
19314     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw
19315     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #1*#7 + #2*#6 +
19316     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw
19317     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #1*#8 + #2*#7 + #3*#6 +
19318     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw
19319     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #1*#9 + #2*#8 +
19320     #3*#7 + #4*#6 +
19321     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw
19322     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #2*#9 + #3*#8 +
19323     #4*#7 +
19324     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw
19325     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 99990000 + #3*#9 + #4*#8 +
19326     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw
19327     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 100000000 + #4*#9 ;
19328   } ; \exp_after:wN ;

```

```

19329 }
19330 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5 #6;
19331 { #1#2#3#4#5 ; + #6 }
19332 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5 #6;
19333 { #1#2#3#4#5 ; #6 ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn, __fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw, and __fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw.)

```

\__fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN \__fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN <sign> 1 <digits 1-8> ; <digits 9-12> ;
<digits 13-16> ; + <digits 17-20> + <digits 21-24> + <digits 25-28> + <digits
29-32> ; \exp_after:wN ;

```

If the $\langle \text{digit } 1 \rangle$ is non-zero, then for rounding we only care about the digits 16 and 17, and whether further digits are zero or not (check for exact ties). On the other hand, if $\langle \text{digit } 1 \rangle$ is zero, we care about digits 17 and 18, and whether further digits are zero.

```

19334 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN #1 #2 #3
19335 {
19336   \if_meaning:w 0 #3
19337     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_small_f:NNwwwN
19338   \else:
19339     \exp_after:wN \__fp_mul_significand_large_f:NwwNNNN
19340   \fi:
19341   #1 #3
19342 }

```

(End definition for __fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN.)

__fp_mul_significand_large_f:NwwNNNN In this branch, $\langle \text{digit } 1 \rangle$ is non-zero. The result is thus $\langle \text{digits } 1-16 \rangle$, plus some rounding which depends on the digits 16, 17, and whether all subsequent digits are zero or not. Here, __fp_round_digit:Nw takes digits 17 and further (as an integer expression), and replaces it by a $\langle \text{rounding digit} \rangle$, suitable for __fp_round:NNN.

```

19343 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_large_f:NwwNNNN #1 #2; #3; #4#5#6#7; +
19344 {
19345   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
19346   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#2
19347   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
19348   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#3#4#5#6#7
19349   + \exp_after:wN \__fp_round:NNN
19350   \exp_after:wN #1
19351   \exp_after:wN #7
19352   \int_value:w \__fp_round_digit:Nw
19353 }

```

(End definition for __fp_mul_significand_large_f:NwwNNNN.)

__fp_mul_significand_small_f:NNwwwN In this branch, $\langle \text{digit } 1 \rangle$ is zero. Our result is thus $\langle \text{digits } 2-17 \rangle$, plus some rounding which depends on the digits 17, 18, and whether all subsequent digits are zero or not. The 8 digits 1#3 are followed, after expansion of the small_pack auxiliary, by the next digit, to form a 9 digit number.

```

19354 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_mul_significand_small_f:NNwwwN #1 #2#3; #4#5; #6; + #7
19355 {
19356   - 1
19357   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
19358   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#3#4

```

```

19359     \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw
19360     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1#5#6#7
19361     + \exp_after:wN \__fp_round:NNN
19362     \exp_after:wN #1
19363     \exp_after:wN #7
19364     \int_value:w \__fp_round_digit:Nw
19365 }

```

(End definition for __fp_mul_significand_small_f:NNwwN.)

31.3 Division

31.3.1 Signs, and special numbers

Time is now ripe to tackle the hardest of the four elementary operations: division.

__fp/_o:ww Filtering special floating point is very similar to what we did for multiplications, with a few variations. Invalid operation exceptions display / rather than *. In the formula for dispatch, we replace - 2 + by -. The case of normal numbers is treated using __fp_div_npos_o:Nww rather than __fp_mul_npos_o:Nww. There are two additional cases: if the first operand is normal and the second is a zero, then the division by zero exception is raised: cases 10 and 11 of the \if_case:w construction in __fp_mul_cases_o:NnNww are provided as the fourth argument here.

```

19366 \cs_new:cpn { __fp/_o:ww }
19367 {
19368     \__fp_mul_cases_o:NnNww
19369     /
19370     { - }
19371     \__fp_div_npos_o:Nww
19372     {
19373         \or:
19374         \__fp_case_use:nw
19375         { \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww \c_inf_fp / }
19376         \or:
19377         \__fp_case_use:nw
19378         { \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww \c_minus_inf_fp / }
19379     }
19380 }

```

(End definition for __fp/_o:ww.)

```

\__fp_div_npos_o:Nww \__fp_div_npos_o:Nww <final sign> \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 <sign_A> {\exp A}
{\langle A_1 \rangle} {\langle A_2 \rangle} {\langle A_3 \rangle} {\langle A_4 \rangle} ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 <sign_Z> {\exp Z}
{\langle Z_1 \rangle} {\langle Z_2 \rangle} {\langle Z_3 \rangle} {\langle Z_4 \rangle} ;

```

We want to compute A/Z . As for multiplication, __fp_sanitize:Nw checks for overflow or underflow; we provide it with the $\langle final\ sign \rangle$, and an integer expression in which we compute the exponent. We set up the arguments of __fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw, namely an integer $\langle y \rangle$ obtained by adding 1 to the first 5 digits of Z (explanation given soon below), then the four $\{\langle A_i \rangle\}$, then the four $\{\langle Z_i \rangle\}$, a semi-colon, and the $\langle final\ sign \rangle$, used for rounding at the end.

```

19381 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_npos_o:Nww
19382 #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #2 #3 #4 ; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #5 #6 #7#8#9;
19383 {

```

```

19384 \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizew
19385 \exp_after:wN #1
19386 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19387 #3 - #6
19388 \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_i_o:wNnw
19389 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #7 \use_i:nnnn #8 + 1 ;
19390 #4
19391 {#7}{#8}#9 ;
19392 #1
19393 }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_npos_o:Nww.)

31.3.2 Work plan

In this subsection, we explain how to avoid overflowing \TeX 's integers when performing the division of two positive normal numbers.

We are given two numbers, $A = 0.A_1A_2A_3A_4$ and $Z = 0.Z_1Z_2Z_3Z_4$, in blocks of 4 digits, and we know that the first digits of A_1 and of Z_1 are non-zero. To compute A/Z , we proceed as follows.

- Find an integer $Q_A \simeq 10^4 A/Z$.
- Replace A by $B = 10^4 A - Q_A Z$.
- Find an integer $Q_B \simeq 10^4 B/Z$.
- Replace B by $C = 10^4 B - Q_B Z$.
- Find an integer $Q_C \simeq 10^4 C/Z$.
- Replace C by $D = 10^4 C - Q_C Z$.
- Find an integer $Q_D \simeq 10^4 D/Z$.
- Consider $E = 10^4 D - Q_D Z$, and ensure correct rounding.

The result is then $Q = 10^{-4}Q_A + 10^{-8}Q_B + 10^{-12}Q_C + 10^{-16}Q_D + \text{rounding}$. Since the Q_i are integers, B , C , D , and E are all exact multiples of 10^{-16} , in other words, computing with 16 digits after the decimal separator yields exact results. The problem is the risk of overflow: in general B , C , D , and E may be greater than 1.

Unfortunately, things are not as easy as they seem. In particular, we want all intermediate steps to be positive, since negative results would require extra calculations at the end. This requires that $Q_A \leq 10^4 A/Z$ etc. A reasonable attempt would be to define Q_A as

$$\text{\int_eval:n} \left\{ \frac{A_1 A_2}{Z_1 + 1} - 1 \right\} \leq 10^4 \frac{A}{Z}$$

Subtracting 1 at the end takes care of the fact that $\varepsilon\text{-TeX}$'s `__fp_int_eval:w` rounds divisions instead of truncating (really, $1/2$ would be sufficient, but we work with integers). We add 1 to Z_1 because $Z_1 \leq 10^4 Z < Z_1 + 1$ and we need Q_A to be an underestimate. However, we are now underestimating Q_A too much: it can be wrong by up to 100, for instance when $Z = 0.1$ and $A \simeq 1$. Then B could take values up to 10 (maybe more), and a few steps down the line, we would run into arithmetic overflow, since \TeX can only handle integers less than roughly $2 \cdot 10^9$.

A better formula is to take

$$Q_A = \backslash\text{int_eval:n}\left\{\frac{10 \cdot A_1 A_2}{\lfloor 10^{-3} \cdot Z_1 Z_2 \rfloor + 1} - 1\right\}.$$

This is always less than $10^9 A / (10^5 Z)$, as we wanted. In words, we take the 5 first digits of Z into account, and the 8 first digits of A , using 0 as a 9-th digit rather than the true digit for efficiency reasons. We shall prove that using this formula to define all the Q_i avoids any overflow. For convenience, let us denote

$$y = \lfloor 10^{-3} \cdot Z_1 Z_2 \rfloor + 1,$$

so that, taking into account the fact that $\varepsilon\text{-TeX}$ rounds ties away from zero,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= \left\lfloor \frac{A_1 A_2 0}{y} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\ &> \frac{A_1 A_2 0}{y} - \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $10^4 < y \leq 10^5$, and $999 \leq Q_A \leq 99989$. Also note that this formula does not cause an overflow as long as $A < (2^{31} - 1)/10^9 \simeq 2.147 \dots$, since the numerator involves an integer slightly smaller than $10^9 A$.

Let us bound B :

$$\begin{aligned} 10^5 B &= A_1 A_2 0 + 10 \cdot 0.A_3 A_4 - 10 \cdot Z_1.Z_2 Z_3 Z_4 \cdot Q_A \\ &< A_1 A_2 0 \cdot \left(1 - 10 \cdot \frac{Z_1.Z_2 Z_3 Z_4}{y}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot Z_1.Z_2 Z_3 Z_4 + 10 \\ &\leq \frac{A_1 A_2 0 \cdot (y - 10 \cdot Z_1.Z_2 Z_3 Z_4)}{y} + \frac{3}{2} y + 10 \\ &\leq \frac{A_1 A_2 0 \cdot 1}{y} + \frac{3}{2} y + 10 \leq \frac{10^9 A}{y} + 1.6 \cdot y. \end{aligned}$$

At the last step, we hide 10 into the second term for later convenience. The same reasoning yields

$$\begin{aligned} 10^5 B &< 10^9 A / y + 1.6y, \\ 10^5 C &< 10^9 B / y + 1.6y, \\ 10^5 D &< 10^9 C / y + 1.6y, \\ 10^5 E &< 10^9 D / y + 1.6y. \end{aligned}$$

The goal is now to prove that none of B , C , D , and E can go beyond $(2^{31} - 1)/10^9 = 2.147 \dots$.

Combining the various inequalities together with $A < 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 10^5 B &< 10^9 / y + 1.6y, \\ 10^5 C &< 10^{13} / y^2 + 1.6(y + 10^4), \\ 10^5 D &< 10^{17} / y^3 + 1.6(y + 10^4 + 10^8 / y), \\ 10^5 E &< 10^{21} / y^4 + 1.6(y + 10^4 + 10^8 / y + 10^{12} / y^2). \end{aligned}$$

All of those bounds are convex functions of y (since every power of y involved is convex, and the coefficients are positive), and thus maximal at one of the end-points of the allowed range $10^4 < y \leq 10^5$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} 10^5 B &< \max(1.16 \cdot 10^5, 1.7 \cdot 10^5), \\ 10^5 C &< \max(1.32 \cdot 10^5, 1.77 \cdot 10^5), \\ 10^5 D &< \max(1.48 \cdot 10^5, 1.777 \cdot 10^5), \\ 10^5 E &< \max(1.64 \cdot 10^5, 1.7777 \cdot 10^5). \end{aligned}$$

All of those bounds are less than $2.147 \cdot 10^5$, and we are thus within $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$'s bounds in all cases!

We later need to have a bound on the Q_i . Their definitions imply that $Q_A < 10^9 A/y - 1/2 < 10^5 A$ and similarly for the other Q_i . Thus, all of them are less than 177770.

The last step is to ensure correct rounding. We have

$$A/Z = \sum_{i=1}^4 (10^{-4i} Q_i) + 10^{-16} E/Z$$

exactly. Furthermore, we know that the result is in $[0.1, 10)$, hence will be rounded to a multiple of 10^{-16} or of 10^{-15} , so we only need to know the integer part of E/Z , and a “rounding” digit encoding the rest. Equivalently, we need to find the integer part of $2E/Z$, and determine whether it was an exact integer or not (this serves to detect ties). Since

$$\frac{2E}{Z} = 2 \frac{10^5 E}{10^5 Z} \leq 2 \frac{10^5 E}{10^4} < 36,$$

this integer part is between 0 and 35 inclusive. We let $\varepsilon\text{-T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ round

$$P = \backslash\text{int_eval:n} \left\{ \frac{2 \cdot E_1 E_2}{Z_1 Z_2} \right\},$$

which differs from $2E/Z$ by at most

$$\frac{1}{2} + 2 \left| \frac{E}{Z} - \frac{E}{10^{-8} Z_1 Z_2} \right| + 2 \left| \frac{10^8 E - E_1 E_2}{Z_1 Z_2} \right| < 1,$$

($1/2$ comes from $\varepsilon\text{-T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$'s rounding) because each absolute value is less than 10^{-7} . Thus P is either the correct integer part, or is off by 1; furthermore, if $2E/Z$ is an integer, $P = 2E/Z$. We will check the sign of $2E - PZ$. If it is negative, then $E/Z \in ((P-1)/2, P/2)$. If it is zero, then $E/Z = P/2$. If it is positive, then $E/Z \in (P/2, (P+1)/2)$. In each case, we know how to round to an integer, depending on the parity of P , and the rounding mode.

31.3.3 Implementing the significand division

`_fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw`

`_fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw <y> ; {<A1>} {<A2>} {<A3>} {<A4>}
{<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>} {<Z4>} ; <sign>`

Compute $10^6 + Q_A$ (a 7 digit number thanks to the shift), unbrace $\langle A_1 \rangle$ and $\langle A_2 \rangle$, and prepare the $\langle continuation \rangle$ arguments for 4 consecutive calls to `_fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnn`. Each of these calls needs $\langle y \rangle$ ($\#1$), and it turns out that

we need post-expansion there, hence the `\int_value:w`. Here, `#4` is six brace groups, which give the six first n-type arguments of the `calc` function.

```

19394 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw #1 ; #2#3 #4 ;
19395 {
19396   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_test_o:w
19397   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19398   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnn
19399   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 999999 + #2 #3 0 / #1 ;
19400   #2 #3 ;
19401   #4
19402   { \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_ii:wN \int_value:w #1 }
19403   { \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_ii:wN \int_value:w #1 }
19404   { \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_ii:wN \int_value:w #1 }
19405   { \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_iii:wnnnnnn \int_value:w #1 }
19406 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw`.)

```

\__fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnn \__fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnn <106 + QA> ; <A1> <A2> ; {<A3>}
\__fp_div_significand_calc_i:wnnnnnnn {<A4>} {<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>} {<Z4>} {<continuation>}
\__fp_div_significand_calc_ii:wnnnnnnn expands to
<106 + QA> <continuation> ; <B1> <B2> ; {<B3>} {<B4>} {<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>}
{<Z4>}

```

where $B = 10^4 A - Q_A \cdot Z$. This function is also used to compute C , D , E (with the input shifted accordingly), and is used in `l3fp-expo`.

We know that $0 < Q_A < 1.8 \cdot 10^5$, so the product of Q_A with each Z_i is within $\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$'s bounds. However, it is a little bit too large for our purposes: we would not be able to use the usual trick of adding a large power of 10 to ensure that the number of digits is fixed.

The bound on Q_A , implies that $10^6 + Q_A$ starts with the digit 1, followed by 0 or 1. We test, and call different auxiliaries for the two cases. An earlier implementation did the tests within the computation, but since we added a `<continuation>`, this is not possible because the macro has 9 parameters.

The result we want is then (the overall power of 10 is arbitrary):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 10^{-4}(\#2 - \#1 \cdot \#5 - 10 \cdot \langle i \rangle \cdot \#5\#6) + 10^{-8}(\#3 - \#1 \cdot \#6 - 10 \cdot \langle i \rangle \cdot \#7) \\
& + 10^{-12}(\#4 - \#1 \cdot \#7 - 10 \cdot \langle i \rangle \cdot \#8) + 10^{-16}(-\#1 \cdot \#8),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\langle i \rangle$ stands for the 10^5 digit of Q_A , which is 0 or 1, and $\#1$, $\#2$, *etc.* are the parameters of either auxiliary. The factors of 10 come from the fact that $Q_A = 10 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \langle i \rangle + \#1$. As usual, to combine all the terms, we need to choose some shifts which must ensure that the number of digits of the second, third, and fourth terms are each fixed. Here, the positive contributions are at most 10^8 and the negative contributions can go up to 10^9 . Indeed, for the auxiliary with $\langle i \rangle = 1$, $\#1$ is at most 80000, leading to contributions of at worst $-8 \cdot 10^8 4$, while the other negative term is very small $< 10^6$ (except in the first expression, where we don't care about the number of digits); for the auxiliary with $\langle i \rangle = 0$, $\#1$ can go up to 99999, but there is no other negative term. Hence, a good choice is $2 \cdot 10^9$, which produces totals in the range $[10^9, 2.1 \cdot 10^9]$. We are flirting with $\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$'s limits once more.

```

19407 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnn #1#

```

```

19408 {
19409   \if_meaning:w 1 #1
19410   \exp_after:wN \_fp_div_significand_calc_i:wwnnnnnnn
19411   \else:
19412     \exp_after:wN \_fp_div_significand_calc_ii:wwnnnnnnn
19413   \fi:
19414 }
19415 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_div_significand_calc_i:wwnnnnnnn
19416 #1; #2;#3#4 #5#6#7#8 #9
19417 {
19418   1 1 #1
19419   #9 \exp_after:wN ;
19420   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_leading_shift_int
19421   + #2 - #1 * #5 - #5#60
19422   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19423   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int
19424   + #3 - #1 * #6 - #70
19425   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19426   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int
19427   + #4 - #1 * #7 - #80
19428   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19429   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_trailing_shift_int
19430   - #1 * #8 ;
19431   {#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}
19432 }
19433 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_div_significand_calc_ii:wwnnnnnnn
19434 #1; #2;#3#4 #5#6#7#8 #9
19435 {
19436   1 0 #1
19437   #9 \exp_after:wN ;
19438   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_leading_shift_int
19439   + #2 - #1 * #5
19440   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19441   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int
19442   + #3 - #1 * #6
19443   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19444   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int
19445   + #4 - #1 * #7
19446   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
19447   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_Bigg_trailing_shift_int
19448   - #1 * #8 ;
19449   {#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}
19450 }

```

(End definition for _fp_div_significand_calc:wwnnnnnnn, _fp_div_significand_calc_i:wwnnnnnnn, and _fp_div_significand_calc_ii:wwnnnnnnn.)

_fp_div_significand_ii:wwn $\langle y \rangle$; $\langle B_1 \rangle$; $\{\langle B_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle B_3 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle B_4 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Z_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Z_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Z_3 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Z_4 \rangle\}$ $\langle continuations \rangle$ $\langle sign \rangle$

Compute Q_B by evaluating $\langle B_1 \rangle \langle B_2 \rangle 0 / y - 1$. The result is output to the left, in an $_fp_int_eval:w$ which we start now. Once that is evaluated (and the other Q_i also, since later expansions are triggered by this one), a packing auxiliary takes care of placing the digits of Q_B in an appropriate way for the final addition to obtain Q . This auxiliary is also used to compute Q_C and Q_D with the inputs C and D instead of B .

```

19451 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_ii:wwn #1; #2;#3
19452 {
19453   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_pack:NNN
19454   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19455     \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_calc:wwnnnnnnn
19456     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 999999 + #2 #3 0 / #1 ; #2 #3 ;
19457 }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_significand_ii:wwn.)

```

\__fp_div_significand_iii:wwnnnnn <y> ; <E1> ; {<E2>} {<E3>} {<E4>}
{<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>} {<Z4>} <sign>

```

We compute $P \simeq 2E/Z$ by rounding $2E_1E_2/Z_1Z_2$. Note the first 0, which multiplies Q_D by 10: we later add (roughly) $5 \cdot P$, which amounts to adding $P/2 \simeq E/Z$ to Q_D , the appropriate correction from a hypothetical Q_E .

```

19458 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_iii:wwnnnnn #1; #2;#3#4#5 #6#7
19459 {
19460   0
19461   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_iv:wwnnnnnnn
19462   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w ( 2 * #2 #3 ) / #6 #7 ; % <- P
19463   #2 ; {#3} {#4} {#5}
19464   {#6} {#7}
19465 }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_significand_iii:wwnnnnn.)

```

\__fp_div_significand_iv:wwnnnnnnn <P> ; <E1> ; {<E2>} {<E3>} {<E4>}
\__fp_div_significand_v:NNw {<Z1>} {<Z2>} {<Z3>} {<Z4>} <sign>
\__fp_div_significand_vi:Nw

```

This adds to the current expression ($10^7 + 10 \cdot Q_D$) a contribution of $5 \cdot P + \text{sign}(T)$ with $T = 2E - PZ$. This amounts to adding $P/2$ to Q_D , with an extra *rounding* digit. This *rounding* digit is 0 or 5 if T does not contribute, *i.e.*, if $0 = T = 2E - PZ$, in other words if $10^{16}A/Z$ is an integer or half-integer. Otherwise it is in the appropriate range, $[1, 4]$ or $[6, 9]$. This is precise enough for rounding purposes (in any mode).

It seems an overkill to compute T exactly as I do here, but I see no faster way right now.

Once more, we need to be careful and show that the calculation $\#1 \cdot \#6\#7$ below does not cause an overflow: naively, P can be up to 35, and $\#6\#7$ up to 10^8 , but both cannot happen simultaneously. To show that things are fine, we split in two (non-disjoint) cases.

- For $P < 10$, the product obeys $P \cdot \#6\#7 < 10^8 \cdot P < 10^9$.
- For large $P \geq 3$, the rounding error on P , which is at most 1, is less than a factor of 2, hence $P \leq 4E/Z$. Also, $\#6\#7 \leq 10^8 \cdot Z$, hence $P \cdot \#6\#7 \leq 4E \cdot 10^8 < 10^9$.

Both inequalities could be made tighter if needed.

Note however that $P \cdot \#8\#9$ may overflow, since the two factors are now independent, and the result may reach $3.5 \cdot 10^9$. Thus we compute the two lower levels separately. The rest is standard, except that we use $+$ as a separator (ending integer expressions explicitly). T is negative if the first character is $-$, it is positive if the first character is neither 0 nor $-$. It is also positive if the first character is 0 and second argument of $__fp_div_significand_vi:Nw$, a sum of several terms, is also zero. Otherwise, there was an exact agreement: $T = 0$.

```

19466 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_iv:wwnnnnnnn #1; #2;#3#4#5 #6#7#8#9
19467 {
19468   + 5 * #1
19469   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_vi:Nw
19470   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w -20 + 2*#2#3 - #1*#6#7 +
19471   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_v:NN
19472   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 199980 + 2*#4 - #1*#8 +
19473   \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_v:NN
19474   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 200000 + 2*#5 - #1*#9 ;
19475 }
19476 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_v:NN #1#2 { #1#2 \__fp_int_eval_end: + }
19477 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_vi:Nw #1#2;
19478 {
19479   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
19480     \if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 > 0 + 1 \fi:
19481   \else:
19482     \if_meaning:w - #1 - \else: + \fi: 1
19483   \fi:
19484   ;
19485 }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_significand_iv:wwnnnnnnn, __fp_div_significand_v:NNw, and __fp_div_significand_vi:Nw.)

__fp_div_significand_pack:NNN At this stage, we are in the following situation: \TeX is in the process of expanding several integer expressions, thus functions at the bottom expand before those above.

$$\begin{aligned} & _ _ \text{fp_div_significand_test_o:w } 10^6 + Q_A _ _ \text{fp_div_significand_} \\ & \text{pack:NNN } 10^6 + Q_B _ _ \text{fp_div_significand_pack:NNN } 10^6 + Q_C _ _ \text{fp_} \\ & \text{div_significand_pack:NNN } 10^7 + 10 \cdot Q_D + 5 \cdot P + \varepsilon ; \langle \text{sign} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\varepsilon = \text{sign}(T)$ is 0 in case $2E = PZ$, 1 in case $2E > PZ$, which means that P was the correct value, but not with an exact quotient, and -1 if $2E < PZ$, *i.e.*, P was an overestimate. The packing function we define now does nothing special: it removes the 10^6 and carries two digits (for the 10^5 's and the 10^4 's).

```

19486 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 1 #1 #2 { + #1 #2 ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_significand_pack:NNN.)

_ _ \text{fp_div_significand_test_o:w } 1 0 \langle 5d \rangle ; \langle 4d \rangle ; \langle 4d \rangle ; \langle 5d \rangle ; \langle \text{sign} \rangle

The reason we know that the first two digits are 1 and 0 is that the final result is known to be between 0.1 (inclusive) and 10, hence \widetilde{Q}_A (the tilde denoting the contribution from the other Q_i) is at most 99999, and $10^6 + \widetilde{Q}_A = 10 \dots$.

It is now time to round. This depends on how many digits the final result will have.

```

19487 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_test_o:w 10 #1
19488 {
19489   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
19490     \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_small_o:wwwNNNNwN
19491   \else:
19492     \exp_after:wN \__fp_div_significand_large_o:wwwNNNNwN
19493   \fi:
19494   #1
19495 }

```

(End definition for __fp_div_significand_test_o:w.)

```

\__fp_div_significand_small_o:wwwNNNNwN \__fp_div_significand_small_o:wwwNNNNwN 0 <4d> ; <4d> ; <4d> ; <5d>
; <final sign>

```

Standard use of the functions `__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw` and `__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNw`. We finally get to use the *<final sign>* which has been sitting there for a while.

```

19496 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_small_o:wwwNNNNwN
19497 0 #1; #2; #3; #4#5#6#7#8; #9
19498 {
19499 \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNw
19500 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1#2
19501 \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw
19502 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #3#4#5#6#7
19503 + \__fp_round:NNN #9 #7 #8
19504 \exp_after:wN ;
19505 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_div_significand_small_o:wwwNNNNwN`.)

```

\__fp_div_significand_large_o:wwwNNNNwN \__fp_div_significand_large_o:wwwNNNNwN <5d> ; <4d> ; <4d> ; <5d> ;
<sign>

```

We know that the final result cannot reach 10, hence `1#1#2`, together with contributions from the level below, cannot reach $2 \cdot 10^9$. For rounding, we build the *<rounding digit>* from the last two of our 18 digits.

```

19506 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_div_significand_large_o:wwwNNNNwN
19507 #1; #2; #3; #4#5#6#7#8; #9
19508 {
19509 + 1
19510 \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNw
19511 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1 #2
19512 \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw
19513 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #3 #4 #5 #6 +
19514 \exp_after:wN \__fp_round:NNN
19515 \exp_after:wN #9
19516 \exp_after:wN #6
19517 \int_value:w \__fp_round_digit:Nw #7 #8 ;
19518 \exp_after:wN ;
19519 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_div_significand_large_o:wwwNNNNwN`.)

31.4 Square root

`__fp_sqrt_o:w` Zeros are unchanged: $\sqrt{-0} = -0$ and $\sqrt{+0} = +0$. Negative numbers (other than -0) have no real square root. Positive infinity, and `nan`, are unchanged. Finally, for normal positive numbers, there is some work to do.

```

19520 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
19521 {
19522 \if_meaning:w 0 #2 \__fp_case_return_same_o:w \fi:
19523 \if_meaning:w 2 #3
19524 \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw { sqrt } }
19525 \fi:
19526 \if_meaning:w 1 #2 \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w \fi:
19527 \__fp_sqrt_npos_o:w

```

```

19528   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
19529   }

```

(End definition for __fp_sqrt_o:w.)

```

\__fp_sqrt_npos_o:w
\__fp_sqrt_npos_auxi_o:wNnnN
\__fp_sqrt_npos_auxii_o:wNnnNnnNnnN

```

Prepare __fp_sanitize:Nw to receive the final sign 0 (the result is always positive) and the exponent, equal to half of the exponent #1 of the argument. If the exponent #1 is even, find a first approximation of the square root of the significand $10^8 a_1 + a_2 = 10^8 \#2\#3 + \#4\#5$ through Newton's method, starting at $x = 57234133 \simeq 10^{7.75}$. Otherwise, first shift the significand of the argument by one digit, getting $a'_1 \in [10^6, 10^7)$ instead of $[10^7, 10^8)$, then use Newton's method starting at $17782794 \simeq 10^{7.25}$.

```

19530 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_npos_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 0 #1#2#3#4#5;
19531 {
19532   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
19533   \exp_after:wN 0
19534   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19535   \if_int_odd:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
19536     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_npos_auxi_o:wNnnN
19537     \fi:
19538     #1 / 2
19539     \__fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wN 56234133; 0; {#2#3} {#4#5} 0
19540   }
19541 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_npos_auxi_o:wNnnN #1 / 2 #2; 0; #3#4#5
19542 {
19543   ( #1 + 1 ) / 2
19544   \__fp_pack_eight:wNnnNnnNnnN
19545   \__fp_sqrt_npos_auxii_o:wNnnNnnNnnN
19546   ;
19547   0 #3 #4
19548 }
19549 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_npos_auxii_o:wNnnNnnNnnN #1; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
19550 { \__fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wN 17782794; 0; {#1} {#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9} }

```

(End definition for __fp_sqrt_npos_o:w, __fp_sqrt_npos_auxi_o:wNnnN, and __fp_sqrt_npos_auxii_o:wNnnNnnNnnN.)

```

\__fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wN

```

Newton's method maps $x \mapsto [(x + [10^8 a_1/x])/2]$ in each iteration, where $[b/c]$ denotes ε -TeX's division. This division rounds the real number b/c to the closest integer, rounding ties away from zero, hence when c is even, $b/c - 1/2 + 1/c \leq [b/c] \leq b/c + 1/2$ and when c is odd, $b/c - 1/2 + 1/(2c) \leq [b/c] \leq b/c + 1/2 - 1/(2c)$. For all c , $b/c - 1/2 + 1/(2c) \leq [b/c] \leq b/c + 1/2$.

Let us prove that the method converges when implemented with ε -TeX integer division, for any $10^6 \leq a_1 < 10^8$ and starting value $10^6 \leq x < 10^8$. Using the inequalities above and the arithmetic-geometric inequality $(x + t)/2 \geq \sqrt{xt}$ for $t = 10^8 a_1/x$, we find

$$x' = \left\lceil \frac{x + [10^8 a_1/x]}{2} \right\rceil \geq \frac{x + 10^8 a_1/x - 1/2 + 1/(2x)}{2} \geq \sqrt{10^8 a_1} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4x}.$$

After any step of iteration, we thus have $\delta = x - \sqrt{10^8 a_1} \geq -0.25 + 0.25 \cdot 10^{-8}$. The new difference $\delta' = x' - \sqrt{10^8 a_1}$ after one step is bounded above as

$$x' - \sqrt{10^8 a_1} \leq \frac{x + 10^8 a_1/x + 1/2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{10^8 a_1} \leq \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{10^8 a_1} + \delta} + \frac{3}{4}.$$

For $\delta > 3/2$, this last expression is $\leq \delta/2 + 3/4 < \delta$, hence δ decreases at each step: since all x are integers, δ must reach a value $-1/4 < \delta \leq 3/2$. In this range of values, we get $\delta' \leq \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2\sqrt{10^8 a_1}} + \frac{3}{4} \leq 0.75 + 1.125 \cdot 10^{-7}$. We deduce that the difference $\delta = x - \sqrt{10^8 a_1}$ eventually reaches a value in the interval $[-0.25 + 0.25 \cdot 10^{-8}, 0.75 + 11.25 \cdot 10^{-8}]$, whose width is $1 + 11 \cdot 10^{-8}$. The corresponding interval for x may contain two integers, hence x might oscillate between those two values.

However, the fact that $x \mapsto x - 1$ and $x - 1 \mapsto x$ puts stronger constraints, which are not compatible: the first implies

$$x + [10^8 a_1 / x] \leq 2x - 2$$

hence $10^8 a_1 / x \leq x - 3/2$, while the second implies

$$x - 1 + [10^8 a_1 / (x - 1)] \geq 2x - 1$$

hence $10^8 a_1 / (x - 1) \geq x - 1/2$. Combining the two inequalities yields $x^2 - 3x/2 \geq 10^8 a_1 \geq x - 3x/2 + 1/2$, which cannot hold. Therefore, the iteration always converges to a single integer x . To stop the iteration when two consecutive results are equal, the function `_fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wnn` receives the newly computed result as #1, the previous result as #2, and a_1 as #3. Note that ε -TeX combines the computation of a multiplication and a following division, thus avoiding overflow in `#3 * 100000000 / #1`. In any case, the result is within $[10^7, 10^8]$.

```

19551 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wnn #1; #2; #3
19552 {
19553   \if_int_compare:w #1 = #2 \exp_stop_f:
19554     \exp_after:wN \_fp_sqrt_auxi_o:NNNNwnnnN
19555     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 9999 +
19556     \exp_after:wN \_fp_use_none_until_s:w
19557   \fi:
19558   \exp_after:wN \_fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wnn
19559   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w (#1 + #3 * 1 0000 0000 / #1) / 2 ;
19560   #1; {#3}
19561 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_sqrt_Newton_o:wnn`.)

`_fp_sqrt_auxi_o:NNNNwnnnN` This function is followed by $10^8 + x - 1$, which has 9 digits starting with 1, then ; $\{a_1\} \{a_2\} \{a'\}$. Here, $x \simeq \sqrt{10^8 a_1}$ and we want to estimate the square root of $a = 10^{-8} a_1 + 10^{-16} a_2 + 10^{-17} a'$. We set up an initial underestimate

$$y = (x - 1)10^{-8} + 0.2499998875 \cdot 10^{-8} \lesssim \sqrt{a}.$$

From the inequalities shown earlier, we know that $y \leq \sqrt{10^{-8} a_1} \leq \sqrt{a}$ and that $\sqrt{10^{-8} a_1} \leq y + 10^{-8} + 11 \cdot 10^{-16}$ hence (using $0.1 \leq y \leq \sqrt{a} \leq 1$)

$$a - y^2 \leq 10^{-8} a_1 + 10^{-8} - y^2 \leq (y + 10^{-8} + 11 \cdot 10^{-16})^2 - y^2 + 10^{-8} < 3.2 \cdot 10^{-8},$$

and $\sqrt{a} - y = (a - y^2) / (\sqrt{a} + y) \leq 16 \cdot 10^{-8}$. Next, `_fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NNnnnnnnN` is called several times to get closer and closer underestimates of \sqrt{a} . By construction, the underestimates y are always increasing, $a - y^2 < 3.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ for all. Also, $y < 1$.

```

19562 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_sqrt_auxi_o:NNNNwnnnN 1 #1#2#3#4#5;
19563 {

```

```

19564 \_fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnN
19565 \_fp_sqrt_auxiii_o:wnnnnnnnn
19566 {#1#2#3#4} {#5} {2499} {9988} {7500}
19567 }

```

(End definition for _fp_sqrt_auxi_o:NNNNwnnnN.)

_fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnN

This receives a continuation function #1, then five blocks of 4 digits for y , then two 8-digit blocks and a single digit for a . A common estimate of $\sqrt{a} - y = (a - y^2)/(\sqrt{a} + y)$ is $(a - y^2)/(2y)$, which leads to alternating overestimates and underestimates. We tweak this, to only work with underestimates (no need then to worry about signs in the computation). Each step finds the largest integer $j \leq 6$ such that $10^{4j}(a - y^2) < 2 \cdot 10^8$, then computes the integer (with ε -TeX's rounding division)

$$10^{4j}z = \left[\left(\lfloor 10^{4j}(a - y^2) \rfloor - 257 \right) \cdot (0.5 \cdot 10^8) \right] / \lfloor 10^8 y + 1 \rfloor.$$

The choice of j ensures that $10^{4j}z < 2 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 10^8 / 10^7 = 10^9$, thus $10^9 + 10^{4j}z$ has exactly 10 digits, does not overflow TeX's integer range, and starts with 1. Incidentally, since all $a - y^2 \leq 3.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$, we know that $j \geq 3$.

Let us show that z is an underestimate of $\sqrt{a} - y$. On the one hand, $\sqrt{a} - y \leq 16 \cdot 10^{-8}$ because this holds for the initial y and values of y can only increase. On the other hand, the choice of j implies that $\sqrt{a} - y \leq 5(\sqrt{a} + y)(\sqrt{a} - y) = 5(a - y^2) < 10^{9-4j}$. For $j = 3$, the first bound is better, while for larger j , the second bound is better. For all $j \in [3, 6]$, we find $\sqrt{a} - y < 16 \cdot 10^{-2j}$. From this, we deduce that

$$10^{4j}(\sqrt{a} - y) = \frac{10^{4j}(a - y^2 - (\sqrt{a} - y)^2)}{2y} \geq \frac{\lfloor 10^{4j}(a - y^2) \rfloor - 257}{2 \cdot 10^{-8} \lfloor 10^8 y + 1 \rfloor} + \frac{1}{2}$$

where we have replaced the bound $10^{4j}(16 \cdot 10^{-2j}) = 256$ by 257 and extracted the corresponding term $1/(2 \cdot 10^{-8} \lfloor 10^8 y + 1 \rfloor) \geq 1/2$. Given that ε -TeX's integer division obeys $\lfloor b/c \rfloor \leq b/c + 1/2$, we deduce that $10^{4j}z \leq 10^{4j}(\sqrt{a} - y)$, hence $y + z \leq \sqrt{a}$ is an underestimate of \sqrt{a} , as claimed. One implementation detail: because the computation involves $-4*4 - 2*3*5 - 2*2*6$ which may be as low as $-5 \cdot 10^8$, we need to use the `pack_big` functions, and the big shifts.

```

19568 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnN #1 #2#3#4#5#6 #7#8#9
19569 {
19570   \exp_after:wN #1
19571   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_leading_shift_int
19572   + #7 - #2 * #2
19573   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19574   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_middle_shift_int
19575   - 2 * #2 * #3
19576   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19577   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_middle_shift_int
19578   + #8 - #3 * #3 - 2 * #2 * #4
19579   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19580   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_middle_shift_int
19581   - 2 * #3 * #4 - 2 * #2 * #5
19582   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19583   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_middle_shift_int
19584   + #9 000 0000 - #4 * #4 - 2 * #3 * #5 - 2 * #2 * #6
19585   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw

```

```

19586      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp\_big\_middle\_shift\_int
19587      - 2 * #4 * #5 - 2 * #3 * #6
19588      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_pack\_big:NNNNNNw
19589      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp\_big\_middle\_shift\_int
19590      - #5 * #5 - 2 * #4 * #6
19591      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_pack\_big:NNNNNNw
19592      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
19593      \c\_fp\_big\_middle\_shift\_int
19594      - 2 * #5 * #6
19595      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_pack\_big:NNNNNNw
19596      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
19597      \c\_fp\_big\_trailing\_shift\_int
19598      - #6 * #6 ;
19599      % (
19600      - 257 ) * 5000 0000 / (#2#3 + 1) + 10 0000 0000 ;
19601      {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6} {#7}{#8}#9
19602      }

```

(End definition for _fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnnN.)

```

\_fp\_sqrt\_auxiii\_o:wnnnnnnnnn
\_fp\_sqrt\_auxiv\_o:NNNNNNw
\_fp\_sqrt\_auxv\_o:NNNNNNw
\_fp\_sqrt\_auxvi\_o:NNNNNNw
\_fp\_sqrt\_auxvii\_o:NNNNNNw

```

We receive here the difference $a - y^2 = d = \sum_i d_i \cdot 10^{-4i}$, as $\langle d_2 \rangle$; $\{\langle d_3 \rangle\} \dots \{\langle d_{10} \rangle\}$, where each block has 4 digits, except $\langle d_2 \rangle$. This function finds the largest $j \leq 6$ such that $10^{4j}(a - y^2) < 2 \cdot 10^8$, then leaves an open parenthesis and the integer $\lfloor 10^{4j}(a - y^2) \rfloor$ in an integer expression. The closing parenthesis is provided by the caller _fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnnN, which completes the expression

$$10^{4j}z = \left[(\lfloor 10^{4j}(a - y^2) \rfloor - 257) \cdot (0.5 \cdot 10^8) / \lfloor 10^8 y + 1 \rfloor \right]$$

for an estimate of $10^{4j}(\sqrt{a} - y)$. If $d_2 \geq 2$, $j = 3$ and the **auxiv** auxiliary receives $10^{12}z$. If $d_2 \leq 1$ but $10^4 d_2 + d_3 \geq 2$, $j = 4$ and the **auxv** auxiliary is called, and receives $10^{16}z$, and so on. In all those cases, the **auxviii** auxiliary is set up to add z to y , then go back to the **auxii** step with continuation **auxiii** (the function we are currently describing). The maximum value of j is 6, regardless of whether $10^{12}d_2 + 10^8 d_3 + 10^4 d_4 + d_5 \geq 1$. In this last case, we detect when $10^{24}z < 10^7$, which essentially means $\sqrt{a} - y \lesssim 10^{-17}$: once this threshold is reached, there is enough information to find the correctly rounded \sqrt{a} with only one more call to _fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnnN. Note that the iteration cannot be stuck before reaching $j = 6$, because for $j < 6$, one has $2 \cdot 10^8 \leq 10^{4(j+1)}(a - y^2)$, hence

$$10^{4j}z \geq \frac{(20000 - 257)(0.5 \cdot 10^8)}{\lfloor 10^8 y + 1 \rfloor} \geq (20000 - 257) \cdot 0.5 > 0.$$

```

19603 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_sqrt\_auxiii\_o:wnnnnnnnnn
19604      #1; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
19605      {
19606      \if_int_compare:w #1 > 1 \exp_stop_f:
19607      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_sqrt\_auxiv\_o:NNNNNNw
19608      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w (#1#2 %)
19609      \else:
19610      \if_int_compare:w #1#2 > 1 \exp_stop_f:
19611      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_sqrt\_auxv\_o:NNNNNNw
19612      \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w (#1#2#3 %)
19613      \else:
19614      \if_int_compare:w #1#2#3 > 1 \exp_stop_f:
19615      \exp_after:wN \_fp\_sqrt\_auxvi\_o:NNNNNNw

```

```

19616         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#1#2#3#4 %)
19617     \else:
19618         \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxvii_o:NNNNNw
19619         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#1#2#3#4#5 %)
19620     \fi:
19621 \fi:
19622 \fi:
19623 }
19624 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxiv_o:NNNNNw 1#1#2#3#4#5#6;
19625 { \__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn {#1#2#3#4#5#6} {00000000} }
19626 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxv_o:NNNNNw 1#1#2#3#4#5#6;
19627 { \__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn {000#1#2#3#4#5} {#60000} }
19628 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxvi_o:NNNNNw 1#1#2#3#4#5#6;
19629 { \__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn {0000000#1} {#2#3#4#5#6} }
19630 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxvii_o:NNNNNw 1#1#2#3#4#5#6;
19631 {
19632     \if_int_compare:w #1#2 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
19633     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxx_o:Nnnnnnnnn
19634     \fi:
19635     \__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn {00000000} {000#1#2#3#4#5}
19636 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sqrt_auxiii_o:wnnnnnnnn` and others.)

`__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn` Simply add the two 8-digit blocks of z , aligned to the last four of the five 4-digit blocks of y , then call the `auxii` auxiliary to evaluate $y'^2 = (y + z)^2$.

```

19637 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn #1#2 #3#4#5#6#7
19638 {
19639     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxix_o:wnwnnw
19640     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #3
19641     \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
19642     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 1#4#5
19643     \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
19644     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 + 1#6#7 ;
19645 }
19646 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxix_o:wnwnnw #1; #2#3; #4#5;
19647 {
19648     \__fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnnN
19649     \__fp_sqrt_auxiii_o:wnnnnnnnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}
19650 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sqrt_auxviii_o:nnnnnnnn` and `__fp_sqrt_auxix_o:wnwnnw`.)

`__fp_sqrt_auxx_o:Nnnnnnnnn` At this stage, $j = 6$ and $10^{24}z < 10^7$, hence
`__fp_sqrt_auxxi_o:wnnnN`

$$10^7 + 1/2 > 10^{24}z + 1/2 \geq (10^{24}(a - y^2) - 258) \cdot (0.5 \cdot 10^8) / (10^8y + 1),$$

then $10^{24}(a - y^2) - 258 < 2(10^7 + 1/2)(y + 10^{-8})$, and

$$10^{24}(a - y^2) < (10^7 + 1290.5)(1 + 10^{-8}/y)(2y) < (10^7 + 1290.5)(1 + 10^{-7})(y + \sqrt{a}),$$

which finally implies $0 \leq \sqrt{a} - y < 0.2 \cdot 10^{-16}$. In particular, y is an underestimate of \sqrt{a} and $y + 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$ is a (strict) overestimate. There is at exactly one multiple m of $0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$ in the interval $[y, y + 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16})$. If $m^2 > a$, then the square root is inexact and

is obtained by rounding $m - \epsilon$ to a multiple of 10^{-16} (the precise shift $0 < \epsilon < 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$ is irrelevant for rounding). If $m^2 = a$ then the square root is exactly m , and there is no rounding. If $m^2 < a$ then we round $m + \epsilon$. For now, discard a few irrelevant arguments #1, #2, #3, and find the multiple of $0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$ within $[y, y + 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16})$; rather, only the last 4 digits #8 of y are considered, and we do not perform any carry yet. The `auxxi` auxiliary sets up `auxii` with a continuation function `auxxii` instead of `auxiii` as before. To prevent `auxii` from giving a negative results $a - m^2$, we compute $a + 10^{-16} - m^2$ instead, always positive since $m < \sqrt{a} + 0.5 \cdot 10^{-16}$ and $a \leq 1 - 10^{-16}$.

```

19651 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxx_o:Nnnnnnnn #1#2#3 #4#5#6#7#8
19652 {
19653   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxxi_o:wwnnN
19654   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
19655     (#8 + 2499) / 5000 * 5000 ;
19656   {#4} {#5} {#6} {#7} ;
19657 }
19658 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxxi_o:wwnnN #1; #2; #3#4#5
19659 {
19660   \__fp_sqrt_auxii_o:NnnnnnnnN
19661   \__fp_sqrt_auxxii_o:nnnnnnnnw
19662   #2 {#1}
19663   {#3} { #4 + 1 } #5
19664 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sqrt_auxx_o:Nnnnnnnn` and `__fp_sqrt_auxxi_o:wwnnN`.)

`__fp_sqrt_auxxii_o:nnnnnnnnw`
`__fp_sqrt_auxxiii_o:w`

The difference $0 \leq a + 10^{-16} - m^2 \leq 10^{-16} + (\sqrt{a} - m)(\sqrt{a} + m) \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-16}$ was just computed: its first 8 digits vanish, as do the next four, #1, and most of the following four, #2. The guess m is an overestimate if $a + 10^{-16} - m^2 < 10^{-16}$, that is, #1#2 vanishes. Otherwise it is an underestimate, unless $a + 10^{-16} - m^2 = 10^{-16}$ exactly. For an underestimate, call the `auxxiv` function with argument 9998. For an exact result call it with 9999, and for an overestimate call it with 10000.

```

19665 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxxii_o:nnnnnnnnw 0; #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 #9;
19666 {
19667   \if_int_compare:w #1#2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
19668   \if_int_compare:w #1#2 = 1 \exp_stop_f:
19669   \if_int_compare:w #3#4 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
19670   \if_int_compare:w #5#6 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
19671   \if_int_compare:w #7#8 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
19672     \__fp_sqrt_auxxiii_o:w
19673   \fi:
19674   \fi:
19675   \fi:
19676   \fi:
19677   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnN
19678   \int_value:w 9998
19679 \else:
19680   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnN
19681   \int_value:w 10000
19682 \fi:
19683 ;
19684 }
19685 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxxiii_o:w \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: #1 \fi: ;
19686 {

```

```

19687 \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi:
19688 \__fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnnN 9999 ;
19689 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sqrt_auxxii_o:nnnnnnnnw and __fp_sqrt_auxxiii_o:w.)

__fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnnN This receives 9998, 9999 or 10000 as #1 when m is an underestimate, exact, or an overestimate, respectively. Then comes m as five blocks of 4 digits, but where the last block #6 may be 0, 5000, or 10000. In the latter case, we need to add a carry, unless m is an overestimate (#1 is then 10000). Then comes a as three arguments. Rounding is done by __fp_round:NNN, whose first argument is the final sign 0 (square roots are positive). We fake its second argument. It should be the last digit kept, but this is only used when ties are “rounded to even”, and only when the result is exactly half-way between two representable numbers rational square roots of numbers with 16 significant digits have: this situation never arises for the square root, as any exact square root of a 16 digit number has at most 8 significant digits. Finally, the last argument is the next digit, possibly shifted by 1 when there are further nonzero digits. This is achieved by __fp_round_digit:Nw, which receives (after removal of the 10000’s digit) one of 0000, 0001, 4999, 5000, 5001, or 9999, which it converts to 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9, respectively.

```

19690 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnnN #1; #2#3#4#5#6 #7#8#9
19691 {
19692   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
19693   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 0000 + #2#3
19694   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
19695   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 0000
19696   + #4#5
19697   \if_int_compare:w #6 > #1 \exp_stop_f: + 1 \fi:
19698   + \exp_after:wN \__fp_round:NNN
19699   \exp_after:wN 0
19700   \exp_after:wN 0
19701   \int_value:w
19702   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
19703   \exp_after:wN \__fp_round_digit:Nw
19704   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #6 + 19999 - #1 ;
19705   \exp_after:wN ;
19706 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sqrt_auxxiv_o:wnnnnnnnnN.)

31.5 About the sign and exponent

__fp_logb_o:w The exponent of a normal number is its *exponent* minus one.
__fp_logb_aux_o:w

```

19707 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_logb_o:w ? \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2; @
19708 {
19709   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
19710   \__fp_case_use:nw
19711   { \__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw \c_minus_inf_fp { logb } }
19712   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_logb_aux_o:w
19713   \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_inf_fp
19714   \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
19715   \fi:
19716   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2;
19717 }

```

```

19718 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_logb_aux_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 #3 #4 ;
19719 {
19720   \exp_after:wN \__fp_parse:n \exp_after:wN
19721   { \int_value:w \int_eval:w #3 - 1 \exp_after:wN }
19722 }

```

(End definition for __fp_logb_o:w and __fp_logb_aux_o:w.)

```

\__fp_sign_o:w Find the sign of the floating point: nan, +0, -0, +1 or -1.
\__fp_sign_aux_o:w
19723 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sign_o:w ? \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2; @
19724 {
19725   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
19726     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
19727   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_sign_aux_o:w
19728   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_sign_aux_o:w
19729   \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
19730   \fi:
19731   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2;
19732 }
19733 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sign_aux_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 #3 ;
19734 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_set_sign_o:w \exp_after:wN #2 \c_one_fp @ }

```

(End definition for __fp_sign_o:w and __fp_sign_aux_o:w.)

__fp_set_sign_o:w This function is used for the unary minus and for `abs`. It leaves the sign of `nan` invariant, turns negative numbers (sign 2) to positive numbers (sign 0) and positive numbers (sign 0) to positive or negative numbers depending on #1. It also expands after itself in the input stream, just like __fp_+_o:ww.

```

19735 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_set_sign_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
19736 {
19737   \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_o:w
19738   \exp_after:wN \s__fp
19739   \exp_after:wN \__fp_chk:w
19740   \exp_after:wN #2
19741   \int_value:w
19742   \if_case:w #3 \exp_stop_f: #1 \or: 1 \or: 0 \fi: \exp_stop_f:
19743   #4;
19744 }

```

(End definition for __fp_set_sign_o:w.)

31.6 Operations on tuples

__fp_tuple_set_sign_o:w Two cases: `abs(<tuple>)` for which #1 is 0 (invalid for tuples) and `-<tuple>` for which #1 is 2. In that case, map over all items in the tuple an auxiliary that dispatches to the type-appropriate sign-flipping function.

__fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:Nnw

```

19745 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_set_sign_o:w #1
19746 {
19747   \if_meaning:w 2 #1
19748     \exp_after:wN \__fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:Nnw
19749   \fi:
19750   \__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw { abs }
19751 }
19752 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:Nnw #1#2#3 @

```

```

19753 { \_fp_tuple_map_o:nw \_fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:w #3 }
19754 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:w #1#2 ;
19755 {
19756   \_fp_change_func_type:NNN #1 \_fp_set_sign_o:w
19757   \_fp_parse_apply_unary_error:NNw
19758   2 #1 #2 ; @
19759 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_tuple_set_sign_o:w`, `_fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:Nnw`, and `_fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:w`.)

`_fp*_tuple_o:ww` For $\langle number \rangle * \langle tuple \rangle$ and $\langle tuple \rangle * \langle number \rangle$ and $\langle tuple \rangle / \langle number \rangle$, loop through the `_fp_tuple*_o:ww` $\langle tuple \rangle$ some code that multiplies or divides by the appropriate $\langle number \rangle$. Importantly `_fp_tuple/_o:ww` we need to dispatch according to the type, and we make sure to apply the operator in the correct order.

```

19760 \cs_new:cpn { \_fp*_tuple_o:ww } #1 ;
19761 { \_fp_tuple_map_o:nw { \_fp_binary_type_o:Nww * #1 ; } }
19762 \cs_new:cpn { \_fp_tuple*_o:ww } #1 ; #2 ;
19763 { \_fp_tuple_map_o:nw { \_fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww * #2 ; } #1 ; }
19764 \cs_new:cpn { \_fp_tuple/_o:ww } #1 ; #2 ;
19765 { \_fp_tuple_map_o:nw { \_fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww / #2 ; } #1 ; }

```

(End definition for `_fp*_tuple_o:ww`, `_fp_tuple*_o:ww`, and `_fp_tuple/_o:ww`.)

`_fp_tuple+_tuple_o:ww` Check the two tuples have the same number of items and map through these a helper `_fp_tuple-_tuple_o:ww` that dispatches appropriately depending on the types. This means $(1,2) + ((1,1),2)$ gives $(\text{nan},4)$.

```

19766 \cs_set_protected:Npn \_fp_tmp:w #1
19767 {
19768   \cs_new:cpn { \_fp_tuple_#1_tuple_o:ww }
19769   \s_fp_tuple \_fp_tuple_chk:w ##1 ;
19770   \s_fp_tuple \_fp_tuple_chk:w ##2 ;
19771   {
19772     \int_compare:nNnTF
19773     { \_fp_array_count:n {##1} } = { \_fp_array_count:n {##2} }
19774     { \_fp_tuple_mapthread_o:nww { \_fp_binary_type_o:Nww #1 } }
19775     { \_fp_invalid_operation_o:nww #1 }
19776     \s_fp_tuple \_fp_tuple_chk:w {##1} ;
19777     \s_fp_tuple \_fp_tuple_chk:w {##2} ;
19778   }
19779 }
19780 \_fp_tmp:w +
19781 \_fp_tmp:w -

```

(End definition for `_fp_tuple+_tuple_o:ww` and `_fp_tuple-_tuple_o:ww`.)

```

19782 </initex | package>

```

32 l3fp-extended implementation

```

19783 (*initex | package)
19784 <@@=fp>

```

32.1 Description of fixed point numbers

This module provides a few functions to manipulate positive floating point numbers with extended precision (24 digits), but mostly provides functions for fixed-point numbers with this precision (24 digits). Those are used in the computation of Taylor series for the logarithm, exponential, and trigonometric functions. Since we eventually only care about the 16 first digits of the final result, some of the calculations are not performed with the full 24-digit precision. In other words, the last two blocks of each fixed point number may be wrong as long as the error is small enough to be rounded away when converting back to a floating point number. The fixed point numbers are expressed as

$$\{\langle a_1 \rangle\} \{\langle a_2 \rangle\} \{\langle a_3 \rangle\} \{\langle a_4 \rangle\} \{\langle a_5 \rangle\} \{\langle a_6 \rangle\} ;$$

where each $\langle a_i \rangle$ is exactly 4 digits (ranging from 0000 to 9999), except $\langle a_1 \rangle$, which may be any “not-too-large” non-negative integer, with or without leading zeros. Here, “not-too-large” depends on the specific function (see the corresponding comments for details). Checking for overflow is the responsibility of the code calling those functions. The fixed point number a corresponding to the representation above is $a = \sum_{i=1}^6 \langle a_i \rangle \cdot 10^{-4i}$.

Most functions we define here have the form

```
\_fp\_fixed\_⟨calculation⟩:wnn ⟨operand1⟩ ; ⟨operand2⟩ ; {⟨continuation⟩}
```

They perform the $\langle \text{calculation} \rangle$ on the two $\langle \text{operands} \rangle$, then feed the result (6 brace groups followed by a semicolon) to the $\langle \text{continuation} \rangle$, responsible for the next step of the calculation. Some functions only accept an N-type $\langle \text{continuation} \rangle$. This allows constructions such as

```
\_fp\_fixed\_add:wnn ⟨X1⟩ ; ⟨X2⟩ ;
\_fp\_fixed\_mul:wnn ⟨X3⟩ ;
\_fp\_fixed\_add:wnn ⟨X4⟩ ;
```

to compute $(X_1 + X_2) \cdot X_3 + X_4$. This turns out to be very appropriate for computing continued fractions and Taylor series.

At the end of the calculation, the result is turned back to a floating point number using `_fp_fixed_to_float_o:wn`. This function has to change the exponent of the floating point number: it must be used after starting an integer expression for the overall exponent of the result.

32.2 Helpers for numbers with extended precision

`\c_fp_one_fixed_tl` The fixed-point number 1, used in `l3fp-expo`.

```
19785 \tl\_const:Nn \c\_fp\_one\_fixed\_tl
19786 { {10000} {0000} {0000} {0000} {0000} {0000} ; }
```

(End definition for `\c_fp_one_fixed_tl`.)

`_fp_fixed_continue:wn` This function simply calls the next function.

```
19787 \cs\_new:Npn \_fp\_fixed\_continue:wn #1; #2 { #2 #1; }
```

(End definition for `_fp_fixed_continue:wn`.)

`__fp_fixed_add_one:wn`

`__fp_fixed_add_one:wn <a> ; <continuation>`

This function adds 1 to the fixed point $\langle a \rangle$, by changing a_1 to $10000 + a_1$, then calls the $\langle continuation \rangle$. This requires $a_1 + 10000 < 2^{31}$.

```

19788 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add_one:wn #1#2; #3
19789 {
19790   \exp_after:wn #3 \exp_after:wn
19791   { \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_myriad_int + #1 } #2 ;
19792 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fixed_add_one:wn`.)

`__fp_fixed_div_myriad:wn`

Divide a fixed point number by 10000. This is a little bit more subtle than just removing the last group and adding a leading group of zeros: the first group #1 may have any number of digits, and we must split #1 into the new first group and a second group of exactly 4 digits. The choice of shifts allows #1 to be in the range $[0, 5 \cdot 10^8 - 1]$.

```

19793 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_myriad:wn #1#2#3#4#5#6;
19794 {
19795   \exp_after:wn \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn
19796   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
19797   \exp_after:wn \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19798   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_trailing_shift_int
19799   + #1 ; {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5};
19800 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fixed_div_myriad:wn`.)

`__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn`

The fixed point operations which involve multiplication end by calling this auxiliary. It braces the last block of digits, and places the $\langle continuation \rangle$ #3 in front.

```

19801 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn #1; #2; #3 { #3 {#1} #2; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn`.)

32.3 Multiplying a fixed point number by a short one

`__fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn`

`__fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn`
 $\{ \langle a_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle a_2 \rangle \} \{ \langle a_3 \rangle \} \{ \langle a_4 \rangle \} \{ \langle a_5 \rangle \} \{ \langle a_6 \rangle \} ;$
 $\{ \langle b_0 \rangle \} \{ \langle b_1 \rangle \} \{ \langle b_2 \rangle \} ; \{ \langle continuation \rangle \}$

Computes the product $c = ab$ of $a = \sum_i \langle a_i \rangle 10^{-4i}$ and $b = \sum_i \langle b_i \rangle 10^{-4i}$, rounds it to the closest multiple of 10^{-24} , and leaves $\langle continuation \rangle \{ \langle c_1 \rangle \} \dots \{ \langle c_6 \rangle \}$; in the input stream, where each of the $\langle c_i \rangle$ are blocks of 4 digits, except $\langle c_1 \rangle$, which is any \TeX integer. Note that indices for $\langle b \rangle$ start at 0: for instance a second operand of $\{0001\}\{0000\}\{0000\}$ leaves the first operand unchanged (rather than dividing it by 10^4 , as `__fp_fixed_mul:wnn` would).

```

19802 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn #1#2#3#4#5#6; #7#8#9;
19803 {
19804   \exp_after:wn \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn
19805   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
19806   + #1*#7
19807   \exp_after:wn \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19808   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19809   + #1*#8 + #2*#7
19810   \exp_after:wn \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19811   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int

```

```

19812      + #1*#9 + #2*#8 + #3*#7
19813      \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19814      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19815      + #2*#9 + #3*#8 + #4*#7
19816      \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19817      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19818      + #3*#9 + #4*#8 + #5*#7
19819      \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19820      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_trailing_shift_int
19821      + #4*#9 + #5*#8 + #6*#7
19822      + ( #5*#9 + #6*#8 + #6*#9 / \c__fp_myriad_int )
19823      / \c__fp_myriad_int ; ;
19824  }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn.)

32.4 Dividing a fixed point number by a small integer

```

\__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN \__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN <a> ; <n> ; <continuation>

```

Divides the fixed point number $\langle a \rangle$ by the (small) integer $0 < \langle n \rangle < 10^4$ and feeds the result to the $\langle continuation \rangle$. There is no bound on a_1 .

```

\__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn

```

The arguments of the *i* auxiliary are 1: one of the a_i , 2: n , 3: the *ii* or the *iii* auxiliary. It computes a (somewhat tight) lower bound Q_i for the ratio a_i/n .

```

\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw

```

The *ii* auxiliary receives Q_i , n , and a_i as arguments. It adds Q_i to a surrounding integer expression, and starts a new one with the initial value 9999, which ensures that the result of this expression has 5 digits. The auxiliary also computes $a_i - n \cdot Q_i$, placing the result in front of the 4 digits of a_{i+1} . The resulting $a'_{i+1} = 10^4(a_i - n \cdot Q_i) + a_{i+1}$ serves as the first argument for a new call to the *i* auxiliary.

```

\__fp_fixed_div_int_after:Nw

```

When the *iii* auxiliary is called, the situation looks like this:

```

\__fp_fixed_div_int_after:Nw <continuation>
-1 + Q1
\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw 9999 + Q2
\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw 9999 + Q3
\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw 9999 + Q4
\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw 9999 + Q5
\__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw 9999
\__fp_fixed_div_int_auxii:wnn Q6 ; {<n>} {<a6

```

where expansion is happening from the last line up. The *iii* auxiliary adds $Q_6 + 2 \simeq a_6/n + 1$ to the last 9999, giving the integer closest to $10000 + a_6/n$.

Each *pack* auxiliary receives 5 digits followed by a semicolon. The first digit is added as a carry to the integer expression above, and the 4 other digits are braced. Each call to the *pack* auxiliary thus produces one brace group. The last brace group is produced by the *after* auxiliary, which places the $\langle continuation \rangle$ as appropriate.

```

19825 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN #1#2#3#4#5#6 ; #7 ; #8
19826 {
19827   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_div_int_after:Nw
19828   \exp_after:wN #8
19829   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w - 1
19830   \__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN
19831   #1; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn

```

```

19832      #2; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn
19833      #3; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn
19834      #4; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn
19835      #5; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn
19836      #6; {#7} \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxii:wnn ;
19837    }
19838 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN #1; #2 #3
19839 {
19840   \exp_after:wN #3
19841   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 / #2 - 1 ;
19842   {#2}
19843   {#1}
19844 }
19845 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn #1; #2 #3
19846 {
19847   + #1
19848   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw
19849   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999
19850   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_div_int:wnN
19851   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #3 - #1*#2 \__fp_int_eval_end:
19852 }
19853 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int_auxii:wnn #1; #2 #3 { + #1 + 2 ; }
19854 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw #1 #2; { + #1; {#2} }
19855 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_div_int_after:Nw #1 #2; { #1 {#2} }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_div_int:wnN and others.)

32.5 Adding and subtracting fixed points

`__fp_fixed_add:wnn` `__fp_fixed_add:wnn <a> ; ; {<continuation>}`
`__fp_fixed_sub:wnn` Computes $a + b$ (resp. $a - b$) and feeds the result to the $\langle continuation \rangle$. This function
`__fp_fixed_add:Nnnnnwnn` requires $0 \leq a_1, b_1 \leq 114748$, its result must be positive (this happens automatically for
`__fp_fixed_add:nnNnnwnn` addition) and its first group must have at most 5 digits: $(a \pm b)_1 < 100000$. The two
`__fp_fixed_add_pack:NNNNNwn` functions only differ by a sign, hence use a common auxiliary. It would be nice to grab
`__fp_fixed_add_after:NNNNNwn` the 12 brace groups in one go; only 9 parameters are allowed. Start by grabbing the sign,
 a_1, \dots, a_4 , the rest of a , and b_1 and b_2 . The second auxiliary receives the rest of a , the
the sign multiplying b , the rest of b , and the $\langle continuation \rangle$ as arguments. After going down
through the various level, we go back up, packing digits and bringing the $\langle continuation \rangle$
(#8, then #7) from the end of the argument list to its start.

```

19856 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add:wnn { \__fp_fixed_add:Nnnnnwnn + }
19857 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_sub:wnn { \__fp_fixed_add:Nnnnnwnn - }
19858 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add:Nnnnnwnn #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; #7#8
19859 {
19860   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add_after:NNNNNwn
19861   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9 9999 9998 + #2#3 #1 #7#8
19862   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add_pack:NNNNNwn
19863   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 9999 9998 + #4#5
19864   \__fp_fixed_add:nnNnnwn #6 #1
19865 }
19866 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add:nnNnnwn #1#2 #3 #4#5 #6#7 ; #8
19867 {
19868   #3 #4#5
19869   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add_pack:NNNNNwn

```

```

19870 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 2 0000 0000 #3 #6#7 + #1#2 ; {#8} ;
19871 }
19872 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add_pack:NNNNNwn #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; #7
19873 { + #1 ; {#7} {#2#3#4#5} {#6} }
19874 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_add_after:NNNNNwn 1 #1 #2#3#4#5 #6; #7
19875 { #7 {#1#2#3#4#5} {#6} }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fixed_add:wnn` and others.)

32.6 Multiplying fixed points

```

\__fp_fixed_mul:wnn
\__fp_fixed_mul:nnnnnnnw

```

`__fp_fixed_mul:wnn` $\langle a \rangle$; $\langle b \rangle$; $\{\langle continuation \rangle\}$

Computes $a \times b$ and feeds the result to $\langle continuation \rangle$. This function requires $0 \leq a_1, b_1 < 10000$. Once more, we need to play around the limit of 9 arguments for $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ macros. Note that we don't need to obtain an exact rounding, contrarily to the `*` operator, so things could be harder. We wish to perform carries in

$$\begin{aligned}
a \times b = & a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot 10^{-8} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1) \cdot 10^{-12} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_3 + a_2 \cdot b_2 + a_3 \cdot b_1) \cdot 10^{-16} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_4 + a_2 \cdot b_3 + a_3 \cdot b_2 + a_4 \cdot b_1) \cdot 10^{-20} \\
& + \left(a_2 \cdot b_4 + a_3 \cdot b_3 + a_4 \cdot b_2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{a_3 \cdot b_4 + a_4 \cdot b_3 + a_1 \cdot b_6 + a_2 \cdot b_5 + a_5 \cdot b_2 + a_6 \cdot b_1}{10^4} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + a_1 \cdot b_5 + a_5 \cdot b_1 \right) \cdot 10^{-24} + O(10^{-24}),
\end{aligned}$$

where the $O(10^{-24})$ stands for terms which are at most $5 \cdot 10^{-24}$; ignoring those leads to an error of at most 5 ulp. Note how the first 15 terms only depend on a_1, \dots, a_4 and b_1, \dots, b_4 , while the last 6 terms only depend on a_1, a_2, a_5, a_6 , and the corresponding parts of b . Hence, the first function grabs a_1, \dots, a_4 , the rest of a , and b_1, \dots, b_4 , and writes the 15 first terms of the expression, including a left parenthesis for the fraction. The `i` auxiliary receives $a_5, a_6, b_1, b_2, a_1, a_2, b_5, b_6$ and finally the $\langle continuation \rangle$ as arguments. It writes the end of the expression, including the right parenthesis and the denominator of the fraction. The $\langle continuation \rangle$ is finally placed in front of the 6 brace groups by `__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn`.

```

19876 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul:wnn #1#2#3#4 #5; #6#7#8#9
19877 {
19878   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn
19879   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
19880   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19881   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19882   + #1*#6
19883   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19884   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19885   + #1*#7 + #2*#6
19886   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19887   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19888   + #1*#8 + #2*#7 + #3*#6
19889   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw

```

```

19890      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
19891      + #1*#9 + #2*#8 + #3*#7 + #4*#6
19892      \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
19893      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_trailing_shift_int
19894      + #2*#9 + #3*#8 + #4*#7
19895      + ( #3*#9 + #4*#8
19896      + \__fp_fixed_mul:nnnnnnnw #5 {#6}{#7} {#1}{#2}
19897    }
19898 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul:nnnnnnnw #1#2 #3#4 #5#6 #7#8 ;
19899 {
19900     #1*#4 + #2*#3 + #5*#8 + #6*#7 ) / \c__fp_myriad_int
19901     + #1*#3 + #5*#7 ; ;
19902 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fixed_mul:wnn` and `__fp_fixed_mul:nnnnnnnw`.)

32.7 Combining product and sum of fixed points

```

\__fp_fixed_mul_add:wwwn
\__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn
\__fp_fixed_one_minus_mul:wnn

```

Sometimes called FMA (fused multiply-add), these functions compute $a \times b + c$, $c - a \times b$, and $1 - a \times b$ and feed the result to the `\langle continuation \rangle`. Those functions require $0 \leq a_1, b_1, c_1 \leq 10000$. Since those functions are at the heart of the computation of Taylor expansions, we over-optimize them a bit, and in particular we do not factor out the common parts of the three functions.

For definiteness, consider the task of computing $a \times b + c$. We perform carries in

$$\begin{aligned}
a \times b + c = & (a_1 \cdot b_1 + c_1 c_2) \cdot 10^{-8} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1) \cdot 10^{-12} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_3 + a_2 \cdot b_2 + a_3 \cdot b_1 + c_3 c_4) \cdot 10^{-16} \\
& + (a_1 \cdot b_4 + a_2 \cdot b_3 + a_3 \cdot b_2 + a_4 \cdot b_1) \cdot 10^{-20} \\
& + \left(a_2 \cdot b_4 + a_3 \cdot b_3 + a_4 \cdot b_2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{a_3 \cdot b_4 + a_4 \cdot b_3 + a_1 \cdot b_6 + a_2 \cdot b_5 + a_5 \cdot b_2 + a_6 \cdot b_1}{10^4} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + a_1 \cdot b_5 + a_5 \cdot b_1 + c_5 c_6 \right) \cdot 10^{-24} + O(10^{-24}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $c_1 c_2$, $c_3 c_4$, $c_5 c_6$ denote the 8-digit number obtained by juxtaposing the two blocks of digits of c , and \cdot denotes multiplication. The task is obviously tough because we have 18 brace groups in front of us.

Each of the three function starts the first two levels (the first, corresponding to 10^{-4} , is empty), with $c_1 c_2$ in the first level, calls the `i` auxiliary with arguments described later, and adds a trailing $+ c_5 c_6 ; \{\langle continuation \rangle\}$; . The $+ c_5 c_6$ piece, which is omitted for `__fp_fixed_one_minus_mul:wnn`, is taken in the integer expression for the 10^{-24} level.

```

19903 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul_add:wwwn #1; #2; #3#4#5#6#7#8;
19904 {
19905     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wnn
19906     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int
19907     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw

```

```

19908      \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int + #3 #4
19909      \__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn +
19910      + #5 #6 ; #2 ; #1 ; #2 ; +
19911      + #7 #8 ; ;
19912    }
19913 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwn #1; #2; #3#4#5#6#7#8;
19914 {
19915   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wwn
19916   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int
19917   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19918   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int + #3 #4
19919   \__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn -
19920   + #5 #6 ; #2 ; #1 ; #2 ; -
19921   + #7 #8 ; ;
19922 }
19923 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_one_minus_mul:wwn #1; #2;
19924 {
19925   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wwn
19926   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int
19927   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19928   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int +
19929   1 0000 0000
19930   \__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn -
19931   ; #2 ; #1 ; #2 ; -
19932   ; ;
19933 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_mul_add:wwn, __fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwn, and __fp_fixed_mul_one_minus_mul:wwn.)

```

\__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn
      \__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn <op> + <c3> <c4> ;
      <b> ; <a> ; <b> ; <op>
      + <c5> <c6> ;

```

Here, $\langle op \rangle$ is either $+$ or $-$. Arguments #3, #4, #5 are $\langle b_1 \rangle$, $\langle b_2 \rangle$, $\langle b_3 \rangle$; arguments #7, #8, #9 are $\langle a_1 \rangle$, $\langle a_2 \rangle$, $\langle a_3 \rangle$. We can build three levels: $a_1 \cdot b_1$ for 10^{-8} , $(a_1 \cdot b_2 + a_2 \cdot b_1)$ for 10^{-12} , and $(a_1 \cdot b_3 + a_2 \cdot b_2 + a_3 \cdot b_1 + c_3 c_4)$ for 10^{-16} . The a - b products use the sign #1. Note that #2 is empty for __fp_fixed_one_minus_mul:wwn. We call the *ii* auxiliary for levels 10^{-20} and 10^{-24} , keeping the pieces of $\langle a \rangle$ we've read, but not $\langle b \rangle$, since there is another copy later in the input stream.

```

19934 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn #1 #2; #3#4#5#6; #7#8#9
19935 {
19936   #1 #7*#3
19937   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19938   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int
19939   #1 #7*#4 #1 #8*#3
19940   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19941   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int
19942   #1 #7*#5 #1 #8*#4 #1 #9*#3 #2
19943   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19944   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int
19945   #1 \__fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnn {#7}{#8}{#9}
19946 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnn.)

_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnnn

_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnnn $\langle a \rangle$; $\langle b \rangle$; $\langle op \rangle$
 $+ \langle c_5 \rangle \langle c_6 \rangle$;

Level 10^{-20} is $(a_1 \cdot b_4 + a_2 \cdot b_3 + a_3 \cdot b_2 + a_4 \cdot b_1)$, multiplied by the sign, which was inserted by the *i* auxiliary. Then we prepare level 10^{-24} . We don't have access to all parts of $\langle a \rangle$ and $\langle b \rangle$ needed to make all products. Instead, we prepare the partial expressions

$$b_1 + a_4 \cdot b_2 + a_3 \cdot b_3 + a_2 \cdot b_4 + a_1$$

$$b_2 + a_4 \cdot b_3 + a_3 \cdot b_4 + a_2.$$

Obviously, those expressions make no mathematical sense: we complete them with $a_5 \cdot$ and $\cdot b_5$, and with $a_6 \cdot b_1 + a_5 \cdot$ and $\cdot b_5 + a_1 \cdot b_6$, and of course with the trailing $+ c_5 c_6$. To do all this, we keep a_1, a_5, a_6 , and the corresponding pieces of $\langle b \rangle$.

```

19947 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnnn #1#2#3#4#5; #6#7#8#9
19948 {
19949   ( #1*#9 + #2*#8 + #3*#7 + #4*#6 )
19950   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw
19951   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w \c\_fp_big_trailing_shift_int
19952   \_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN
19953   { #6 + #4*#7 + #3*#8 + #2*#9 + #1 }
19954   { #7 + #4*#8 + #3*#9 + #2 }
19955   {#1} #5;
19956   {#6}
19957 }

```

(End definition for _fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnnn.)

_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN

_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN $\{\langle partial_1 \rangle\} \{\langle partial_2 \rangle\}$
 $\{\langle a_1 \rangle\} \{\langle a_5 \rangle\} \{\langle a_6 \rangle\}$; $\{\langle b_1 \rangle\} \{\langle b_5 \rangle\} \{\langle b_6 \rangle\}$;
 $\langle op \rangle + \langle c_5 \rangle \langle c_6 \rangle$;

Complete the $\langle partial_1 \rangle$ and $\langle partial_2 \rangle$ expressions as explained for the *ii* auxiliary. The second one is divided by 10000: this is the carry from level 10^{-28} . The trailing $+ c_5 c_6$ is taken into the expression for level 10^{-24} . Note that the total of level 10^{-24} is in the interval $[-5 \cdot 10^8, 6 \cdot 10^8]$ (give or take a couple of 10000), hence adding it to the shift gives a 10-digit number, as expected by the packing auxiliaries. See *l3fp-aux* for the definition of the shifts and packing auxiliaries.

```

19958 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN #1#2 #3#4#5; #6#7#8; #9
19959 {
19960   #9 (#4* #1 *#7)
19961   #9 (#5*#6+#4* #2 *#7+#3*#8) / \c\_fp_myriad_int
19962 }

```

(End definition for _fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN.)

32.8 Extended-precision floating point numbers

In this section we manipulate floating point numbers with roughly 24 significant figures (“extended-precision” numbers, in short, “ep”), which take the form of an integer exponent, followed by a comma, then six groups of digits, ending with a semicolon. The first group of digit may be any non-negative integer, while other groups of digits have 4 digits. In other words, an extended-precision number is an exponent ending in a comma, then a fixed point number. The corresponding value is $0.\langle digits \rangle \cdot 10^{\langle exponent \rangle}$. This convention differs from floating points.

`__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn` Converts an extended-precision number with an exponent at most 4 and a first block less than 10^8 to a fixed point number whose first block has 12 digits, hopefully starting with many zeros.
`__fp_ep_to_fixed_auxi:www`
`__fp_ep_to_fixed_auxii:nnnnnnnwn`

```

19963 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn #1,#2
19964 {
19965   \exp_after:wN __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxi:www
19966   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 0000 + #2 \exp_after:wN ;
19967   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
19968   \prg_replicate:nn { 4 - \int_max:nn {#1} { -32 } } { 0 } ;
19969 }
19970 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxi:www #1; #2; #3#4#5#6#7;
19971 {
19972   __fp_pack_eight:wnnnnnnnnn
19973   __fp_pack_twice_four:wnnnnnnnnn
19974   __fp_pack_twice_four:wnnnnnnnnn
19975   __fp_pack_twice_four:wnnnnnnnnn
19976   __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxii:nnnnnnnwn ;
19977   #2 #1#3#4#5#6#7 0000 !
19978 }
19979 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxii:nnnnnnnwn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7; #8! #9
19980 { #9 {#1#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn`, `__fp_ep_to_fixed_auxi:www`, and `__fp_ep_to_fixed_auxii:nnnnnnnwn`.)

`__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN` Normalize an extended-precision number. More precisely, leading zeros are removed from the mantissa of the argument, decreasing its exponent as appropriate. Then the digits are packed into 6 groups of 4 (discarding any remaining digit, not rounding). Finally, the continuation #8 is placed before the resulting exponent-mantissa pair. The input exponent may in fact be given as an integer expression. The `loop` auxiliary grabs a digit: if it is 0, decrement the exponent and continue looping, and otherwise call the `end` auxiliary, which places all digits in the right order (the digit that was not 0, and any remaining digits), followed by some 0, then packs them up neatly in $3 \times 2 = 6$ blocks of four. At the end of the day, remove with `__fp_use_i:ww` any digit that did not make it in the final mantissa (typically only zeros, unless the original first block has more than 4 digits).
`__fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N`
`__fp_ep_to_ep_end:www`
`__fp_ep_to_ep_zero:ww`

```

19981 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ep_to_ep:wwN #1,#2#3#4#5#6#7; #8
19982 {
19983   \exp_after:wN #8
19984   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w #1 + 4
19985   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
19986   \exp_after:wN __fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N
19987   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 0000 + #2 __fp_int_eval_end:
19988   #3#4#5#6#7 ; ; !
19989 }
19990 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N #1
19991 {
19992   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
19993   - 1
19994   \else:
19995     __fp_ep_to_ep_end:www #1
19996   \fi:
19997   __fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N

```

```

19998     }
19999 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_to_ep_end:www
20000     #1 \fi: \__fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N #2; #3!
20001     {
20002     \fi:
20003     \if_meaning:w ; #1
20004     - 2 * \c_fp_max_exponent_int
20005     \__fp_ep_to_ep_zero:ww
20006     \fi:
20007     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20008     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20009     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20010     \__fp_use_i:ww , ;
20011     #1 #2 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ;
20012     }
20013 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_to_ep_zero:ww \fi: #1; #2; #3;
20014     { \fi: , {1000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000} ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_ep_to_ep:wwN and others.)

__fp_ep_compare:www
__fp_ep_compare_aux:www

In l3fp-trig we need to compare two extended-precision numbers. This is based on the same function for positive floating point numbers, with an extra test if comparing only 16 decimals is not enough to distinguish the numbers. Note that this function only works if the numbers are normalized so that their first block is in [1000,9999].

```

20015 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_compare:www #1,#2#3#4#5#6#7;
20016     { \__fp_ep_compare_aux:www {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}; #6#7; }
20017 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_compare_aux:www #1;#2;#3;#4#5#6#7#8#9;
20018     {
20019     \if_case:w
20020     \__fp_compare_npos:nwnw #1; {#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}; \exp_stop_f:
20021     \if_int_compare:w #2 = #8#9 \exp_stop_f:
20022     0
20023     \else:
20024     \if_int_compare:w #2 < #8#9 - \fi: 1
20025     \fi:
20026     \or: 1
20027     \else: -1
20028     \fi:
20029     }

```

(End definition for __fp_ep_compare:www and __fp_ep_compare_aux:www.)

__fp_ep_mul:wwwN
__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN

Multiply two extended-precision numbers: first normalize them to avoid losing too much precision, then multiply the mantissas #2 and #4 as fixed point numbers, and sum the exponents #1 and #3. The result's first block is in [100,9999].

```

20030 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_mul:wwwN #1,#2; #3,#4;
20031     {
20032     \__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN #3,#4;
20033     \__fp_fixed_continue:wn
20034     {
20035     \__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN #1,#2;
20036     \__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN
20037     }
20038     \__fp_fixed_continue:wn

```

```

20039     }
20040 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN #1,#2; #3,#4; #5
20041     {
20042     \__fp_fixed_mul:wn #2; #4;
20043     { \exp_after:wN #5 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + #3 , }
20044     }

```

(End definition for `__fp_ep_mul:wwwN` and `__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN`.)

32.9 Dividing extended-precision numbers

Divisions of extended-precision numbers are difficult to perform with exact rounding: the technique used in `l3fp-basics` for 16-digit floating point numbers does not generalize easily to 24-digit numbers. Thankfully, there is no need for exact rounding.

Let us call $\langle n \rangle$ the numerator and $\langle d \rangle$ the denominator. After a simple normalization step, we can assume that $\langle n \rangle \in [0.1, 1)$ and $\langle d \rangle \in [0.1, 1)$, and compute $\langle n \rangle / (10 \langle d \rangle) \in (0.01, 1)$. In terms of the 6 blocks of digits $\langle n_1 \rangle \cdots \langle n_6 \rangle$ and the 6 blocks $\langle d_1 \rangle \cdots \langle d_6 \rangle$, the condition translates to $\langle n_1 \rangle, \langle d_1 \rangle \in [1000, 9999]$.

We first find an integer estimate $a \simeq 10^8 / \langle d \rangle$ by computing

$$\alpha = \left\lceil \frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle + 1} \right\rceil$$

$$\beta = \left\lfloor \frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle} \right\rfloor$$

$$a = 10^3 \alpha + (\beta - \alpha) \cdot \left(10^3 - \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \right) - 1250,$$

where $\left\lceil \cdot \right\rceil$ denotes ε -TEX's rounding division, which rounds ties away from zero. The idea is to interpolate between $10^3 \alpha$ and $10^3 \beta$ with a parameter $\langle d_2 \rangle / 10^4$, so that when $\langle d_2 \rangle = 0$ one gets $a = 10^3 \beta - 1250 \simeq 10^{12} / \langle d_1 \rangle \simeq 10^8 / \langle d \rangle$, while when $\langle d_2 \rangle = 9999$ one gets $a = 10^3 \alpha - 1250 \simeq 10^{12} / (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1) \simeq 10^8 / \langle d \rangle$. The shift by 1250 helps to ensure that a is an underestimate of the correct value. We shall prove that

$$1 - 1.755 \cdot 10^{-5} < \frac{\langle d \rangle a}{10^8} < 1.$$

We can then compute the inverse of $\langle d \rangle a / 10^8 = 1 - \epsilon$ using the relation $1 / (1 - \epsilon) \simeq (1 + \epsilon)(1 + \epsilon^2) + \epsilon^4$, which is correct up to a relative error of $\epsilon^5 < 1.6 \cdot 10^{-24}$. This allows us to find the desired ratio as

$$\frac{\langle n \rangle}{\langle d \rangle} = \frac{\langle n \rangle a}{10^8} ((1 + \epsilon)(1 + \epsilon^2) + \epsilon^4).$$

Let us prove the upper bound first (multiplied by 10^{15}). Note that $10^7 \langle d \rangle < 10^3 \langle d_1 \rangle + 10^{-1}(\langle d_2 \rangle + 1)$, and that ε -TEX's division $\left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor$ underestimates $10^{-1}(\langle d_2 \rangle + 1)$ by 0.5 at

most, as can be checked for each possible last digit of $\langle d_2 \rangle$. Then,

$$10^7 \langle d \rangle a < \left(10^3 \langle d_1 \rangle + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\left(10^3 - \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \right) \beta + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \alpha - 1250 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$< \left(10^3 \langle d_1 \rangle + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\left(10^3 - \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \right) \left(\frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \left(\frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 1250 \right) \quad (3)$$

$$< \left(10^3 \langle d_1 \rangle + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{10^{12}}{\langle d_1 \rangle} - \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1)} - 750 \right) \quad (4)$$

We recognize a quadratic polynomial in $[\langle d_2 \rangle / 10]$ with a negative leading coefficient: this polynomial is bounded above, according to $([\langle d_2 \rangle / 10] + a)(b - c[\langle d_2 \rangle / 10]) \leq (b + ca)^2 / (4c)$. Hence,

$$10^7 \langle d \rangle a < \frac{10^{15}}{\langle d_1 \rangle (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1)} \left(\langle d_1 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} 10^{-3} - \frac{3}{8} \cdot 10^{-9} \langle d_1 \rangle (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1) \right)^2$$

Since $\langle d_1 \rangle$ takes integer values within $[1000, 9999]$, it is a simple programming exercise to check that the squared expression is always less than $\langle d_1 \rangle (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1)$, hence $10^7 \langle d \rangle a < 10^{15}$. The upper bound is proven. We also find that $\frac{3}{8}$ can be replaced by slightly smaller numbers, but nothing less than $0.374563\dots$, and going back through the derivation of the upper bound, we find that 1250 is as small a shift as we can obtain without breaking the bound.

Now, the lower bound. The same computation as for the upper bound implies

$$10^7 \langle d \rangle a > \left(10^3 \langle d_1 \rangle + \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{10^{12}}{\langle d_1 \rangle} - \left\lfloor \frac{\langle d_2 \rangle}{10} \right\rfloor \frac{10^9}{\langle d_1 \rangle (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1)} - 1750 \right)$$

This time, we want to find the minimum of this quadratic polynomial. Since the leading coefficient is still negative, the minimum is reached for one of the extreme values $[y/10] = 0$ or $[y/10] = 100$, and we easily check the bound for those values.

We have proven that the algorithm gives us a precise enough answer. Incidentally, the upper bound that we derived tells us that $a < 10^8 / \langle d \rangle \leq 10^9$, hence we can compute a safely as a $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ integer, and even add 10^9 to it to ease grabbing of all the digits. The lower bound implies $10^8 - 1755 < a$, which we do not care about.

`__fp_ep_div:wwwn` Compute the ratio of two extended-precision numbers. The result is an extended-precision number whose first block lies in the range $[100, 9999]$, and is placed after the $\langle continuation \rangle$ once we are done. First normalize the inputs so that both first block lie in $[1000, 9999]$, then call `__fp_ep_div_esti:wwwn $\langle denominator \rangle$ $\langle numerator \rangle$` , responsible for estimating the inverse of the denominator.

```

20045 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_div:wwwn #1,#2; #3,#4;
20046 {
20047   \__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN #1,#2;
20048   \__fp_fixed_continue:wn
20049   {
20050     \__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN #3,#4;
20051     \__fp_ep_div_esti:wwwn
20052   }
20053 }
```

(End definition for _fp_ep_div:wwwn.)

_fp_ep_div_esti:wwwn
_fp_ep_div_estii:wnnnwn
_fp_ep_div_estiii:NNNNwwwn

The **esti** function evaluates $\alpha = 10^9 / (\langle d_1 \rangle + 1)$, which is used twice in the expression for a , and combines the exponents **#1** and **#4** (with a shift by 1 because we later compute $\langle n \rangle / (10 \langle d \rangle)$). Then the **estii** function evaluates $10^9 + a$, and puts the exponent **#2** after the continuation **#7**: from there on we can forget exponents and focus on the mantissa. The **estiii** function multiplies the denominator **#7** by $10^{-8}a$ (obtained as a split into the single digit **#1** and two blocks of 4 digits, **#2#3#4#5** and **#6**). The result $10^{-8}a \langle d \rangle = (1 - \epsilon)$, and a partially packed $10^{-9}a$ (as a block of four digits, and five individual digits, not packed by lack of available macro parameters here) are passed to **_fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNn**, which computes $10^{-9}a / (1 - \epsilon)$, that is, $1 / (10 \langle d \rangle)$ and we finally multiply this by the numerator **#8**.

```

20054 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_div_esti:wwwn #1,#2#3; #4,
20055 {
20056   \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_div_estii:wnnnwn
20057   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 10 0000 0000 / ( #2 + 1 )
20058   \exp_after:wN ;
20059   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w #4 - #1 + 1 ,
20060   {#2} #3;
20061 }
20062 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_div_estii:wnnnwn #1; #2,#3#4#5; #6; #7
20063 {
20064   \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_div_estiii:NNNNwwwn
20065   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 10 0000 0000 - 1750
20066   + #1 000 + (10 0000 0000 / #3 - #1) * (1000 - #4 / 10) ;
20067   {#3}{#4}#5; #6; { #7 #2, }
20068 }
20069 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_div_estiii:NNNNwwwn 1#1#2#3#4#5#6; #7;
20070 {
20071   \_fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn #7; {#1}{#2#3#4#5}{#6};
20072   \_fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNn {#1#2#3#4}#5#6
20073   \_fp_fixed_mul:wnn
20074 }

```

(End definition for _fp_ep_div_esti:wwwn, _fp_ep_div_estii:wnnnwn, and _fp_ep_div_estiii:NNNNwwwn.)

_fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNn
_fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNw
_fp_ep_div_epsii:wnNNNNn

The bounds shown above imply that the **epsi** function's first operand is $(1 - \epsilon)$ with $\epsilon \in [0, 1.755 \cdot 10^{-5}]$. The **epsi** function computes ϵ as $1 - (1 - \epsilon)$. Since $\epsilon < 10^{-4}$, its first block vanishes and there is no need to explicitly use **#1** (which is 9999). Then **epsii** evaluates $10^{-9}a / (1 - \epsilon)$ as $(1 + \epsilon^2)(1 + \epsilon)(10^{-9}a\epsilon) + 10^{-9}a$. Importantly, we compute $10^{-9}a\epsilon$ before multiplying it with the rest, rather than multiplying by ϵ and then $10^{-9}a$, as this second option loses more precision. Also, the combination of **short_mul** and **div_myriad** is both faster and more precise than a simple **mul**.

```

20075 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNn #1#2#3#4#5#6;
20076 {
20077   \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_div_epsii:wnNNNNn
20078   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1 9998 - #2
20079   \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNw
20080   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1 9999 9998 - #3#4
20081   \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNw
20082   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 2 0000 0000 - #5#6 ; ;
20083 }

```

```

20084 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6;
20085 { + #1 ; {#2#3#4#5} {#6} }
20086 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_div_epsii:wnNNNNNn 1#1; #2; #3#4#5#6#7#8
20087 {
20088   \__fp_fixed_mul:wnn {0000}{#1}#2; {0000}{#1}#2;
20089   \__fp_fixed_add_one:wN
20090   \__fp_fixed_mul:wnn {10000} {#1} #2 ;
20091   {
20092     \__fp_fixed_mul_short:wnn {0000}{#1}#2; {#3}{#4#5#6#7}{#8000};
20093     \__fp_fixed_div_myriad:wn
20094     \__fp_fixed_mul:wnn
20095   }
20096   \__fp_fixed_add:wnn {#3}{#4#5#6#7}{#8000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
20097 }

```

(End definition for __fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNNn, __fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNNw, and __fp_ep_div_epsii:wnNNNNNn.)

32.10 Inverse square root of extended precision numbers

The idea here is similar to division. Normalize the input, multiplying by powers of 100 until we have $x \in [0.01, 1)$. Then find an integer approximation $r \in [101, 1003]$ of $10^2/\sqrt{x}$, as the fixed point of iterations of the Newton method: essentially $r \mapsto (r + 10^8/(x_1 r))/2$, starting from a guess that optimizes the number of steps before convergence. In fact, just as there is a slight shift when computing divisions to ensure that some inequalities hold, we replace 10^8 by a slightly larger number which ensures that $r^2 x \geq 10^4$. This also causes $r \in [101, 1003]$. Another correction to the above is that the input is actually normalized to $[0.1, 1)$, and we use either 10^8 or 10^9 in the Newton method, depending on the parity of the exponent. Skipping those technical hurdles, once we have the approximation r , we set $y = 10^{-4}r^2x$ (or rather, the correct power of 10 to get $y \simeq 1$) and compute $y^{-1/2}$ through another application of Newton's method. This time, the starting value is $z = 1$, each step maps $z \mapsto z(1.5 - 0.5yz^2)$, and we perform a fixed number of steps. Our final result combines r with $y^{-1/2}$ as $x^{-1/2} = 10^{-2}ry^{-1/2}$.

```

\__fp_ep_isqrt:wnn
\__fp_ep_isqrt_aux:wnn
\__fp_ep_isqrt_auxii:wnnnwnn

```

First normalize the input, then check the parity of the exponent #1. If it is even, the result's exponent will be $-#1/2$, otherwise it will be $(#1 - 1)/2$ (except in the case where the input was an exact power of 100). The `auxii` function receives as #1 the result's exponent just computed, as #2 the starting value for the iteration giving r (the values 168 and 535 lead to the least number of iterations before convergence, on average), as #3 and #4 one empty argument and one 0, depending on the parity of the original exponent, as #5 and #6 the normalized mantissa ($#5 \in [1000, 9999]$), and as #7 the continuation. It sets up the iteration giving r : the `esti` function thus receives the initial two guesses #2 and 0, an approximation #5 of 10^4x (its first block of digits), and the empty/zero arguments #3 and #4, followed by the mantissa and an altered continuation where we have stored the result's exponent.

```

20098 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_isqrt:wnn #1,#2;
20099 {
20100   \__fp_ep_to_ep:wnN #1,#2;
20101   \__fp_ep_isqrt_auxi:wnn
20102 }
20103 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_isqrt_auxi:wnn #1,
20104 {

```

```

20105 \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_isqrt_auxii:wwnnwn
20106 \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
20107 \int_if_odd:nTF {#1}
20108 { (1 - #1) / 2 , 535 , { 0 } { } }
20109 { 1 - #1 / 2 , 168 , { } { 0 } }
20110 }
20111 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_isqrt_auxii:wwnnwn #1, #2, #3#4 #5#6; #7
20112 {
20113 \_fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn #2, 0, #5, {#3} {#4}
20114 {#5} #6 ; { #7 #1 , }
20115 }

```

(End definition for _fp_ep_isqrt:wn, _fp_ep_isqrt_aux:wn, and _fp_ep_isqrt_auxii:wwnnwn.)

```

\_fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn
\_fp_ep_isqrt_estii:wwnnwn
\_fp_ep_isqrt_estiii:NNNNNwww

```

If the last two approximations gave the same result, we are done: call the `esti` function to clean up. Otherwise, evaluate $(\langle prev \rangle + 1.005 \cdot 10^8 \text{ or } 9 / (\langle prev \rangle \cdot x)) / 2$, as the next approximation: omitting the 1.005 factor, this would be Newton's method. We can check by brute force that if `#4` is empty (the original exponent was even), the process computes an integer slightly larger than $100/\sqrt{x}$, while if `#4` is 0 (the original exponent was odd), the result is an integer slightly larger than $100/\sqrt{x/10}$. Once we are done, we evaluate $100r^2/2$ or $10r^2/2$ (when the exponent is even or odd, respectively) and feed that to `estiii`. This third auxiliary finds $y_{\text{even}}/2 = 10^{-4}r^2x/2$ or $y_{\text{odd}}/2 = 10^{-5}r^2x/2$ (again, depending on earlier parity). A simple program shows that $y \in [1, 1.0201]$. The number $y/2$ is fed to `_fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wn`, which computes $1/\sqrt{y}$, and we finally multiply the result by r .

```

20116 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn #1, #2, #3, #4
20117 {
20118 \if_int_compare:w #1 = #2 \exp_stop_f:
20119 \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_isqrt_estii:wwnnwn
20120 \fi:
20121 \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn
20122 \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
20123 (#1 + 1 0050 0000 #4 / (#1 * #3)) / 2 ,
20124 #1, #3, {#4}
20125 }
20126 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_isqrt_estii:wwnnwn #1, #2, #3, #4#5
20127 {
20128 \exp_after:wN \_fp_ep_isqrt_estiii:NNNNNwww
20129 \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1000 0000 + #2 * #2 #5 * 5
20130 \exp_after:wN , \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 10000 + #2 ;
20131 }
20132 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ep_isqrt_estiii:NNNNNwww 1#1#2#3#4#5#6, 1#7#8; #9;
20133 {
20134 \_fp_fixed_mul_short:wn #9; {#1} {#2#3#4#5} {#600} ;
20135 \_fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wn
20136 \_fp_fixed_mul_short:wn {#7} {#80} {0000} ;
20137 }

```

(End definition for _fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn, _fp_ep_isqrt_estii:wwnnwn, and _fp_ep_isqrt_estiii:NNNNNwww.)

```

\_fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wn
\_fp_ep_isqrt_epsilonii:wn

```

Here, we receive a fixed point number $y/2$ with $y \in [1, 1.0201]$. Starting from $z = 1$ we iterate $z \mapsto z(3/2 - z^2y/2)$. In fact, we start from the first iteration $z = 3/2 - y/2$ to avoid useless multiplications. The `epsii` auxiliary receives z as `#1` and y as `#2`.

```

20138 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN #1;
20139 {
20140     \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn {15000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}; #1;
20141     \__fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN #1;
20142     \__fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN #1;
20143     \__fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN #1;
20144 }
20145 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN #1; #2;
20146 {
20147     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #1; #1;
20148     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #2;
20149     {15000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
20150     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #1;
20151 }

```

(End definition for __fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN and __fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN.)

32.11 Converting from fixed point to floating point

After computing Taylor series, we wish to convert the result from extended precision (with or without an exponent) to the public floating point format. The functions here should be called within an integer expression for the overall exponent of the floating point.

__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN
__fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN

An extended-precision number is simply a comma-delimited exponent followed by a fixed point number. Leave the exponent in the current integer expression then convert the fixed point number.

```

20152 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN #1,
20153 { + \__fp_int_eval:w #1 \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wwN }
20154 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN #1,#2;
20155 {
20156     \__fp_ep_div:wwwn 1,{1000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}; #1,#2;
20157     \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN
20158 }

```

(End definition for __fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN and __fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN.)

__fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wwN

Another function which reduces to converting an extended precision number to a float.

```

20159 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wwN
20160 { \__fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN 0, }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wwN.)

__fp_fixed_to_float_rad_o:wwN

Converts the fixed point number #1 from degrees to radians then to a floating point number. This could perhaps remain in l3fp-trig.

```

20161 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_rad_o:wwN #1;
20162 {
20163     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #1; {5729}{5779}{5130}{8232}{0876}{7981};
20164     { \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN 2, }
20165 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_to_float_rad_o:wwN.)

```

\__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN      ... \__fp_int_eval:w <exponent> \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN {\langle a_1 \rangle} {\langle a_2 \rangle} {\langle a_3 \rangle}
\__fp_fixed_to_float_o:Nw      {\langle a_4 \rangle} {\langle a_5 \rangle} {\langle a_6 \rangle} ; <sign>
                                yields
                                <exponent'> ; {\langle a'_1 \rangle} {\langle a'_2 \rangle} {\langle a'_3 \rangle} {\langle a'_4 \rangle} ;

```

And the `to_fixed` version gives six brace groups instead of 4, ensuring that $1000 \leq \langle a'_1 \rangle \leq 9999$. At this stage, we know that $\langle a_1 \rangle$ is positive (otherwise, it is sign of an error before), and we assume that it is less than 10^8 .¹⁰

```

20166 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:Nw #1#2;
20167 { \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN #2; #1 }
20168 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN #1#2#3#4#5#6; #7
20169 { % for the 8-digit-at-the-start thing
20170   + \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_block_int
20171   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
20172   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_loop:N
20173   \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
20174   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
20175   1 0000 0000 + #1 \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_stop_f:n
20176   \int_value:w 1#2 \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_stop_f:n
20177   \int_value:w 1#3#4 \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_stop_f:n
20178   \int_value:w 1#5#6
20179   \exp_after:wN ;
20180   \exp_after:wN ;
20181 }
20182 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_loop:N #1
20183 {
20184   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
20185   - 1
20186   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_loop:N
20187   \else:
20188   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_loop_end:w
20189   \exp_after:wN #1
20190   \fi:
20191 }
20192 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_loop_end:w #1 #2 ;
20193 {
20194   \if_meaning:w ; #1
20195   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_float_zero:w
20196   \else:
20197   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20198   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20199   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_float_pack:ww
20200   \exp_after:wN ;
20201   \fi:
20202   #1 #2 0000 0000 0000 0000 ;
20203 }
20204 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_zero:w ; 0000 0000 0000 0000 ;
20205 {
20206   - 2 * \c__fp_max_exponent_int ;
20207   {0000} {0000} {0000} {0000} ;
20208 }

```

¹⁰Bruno: I must double check this assumption.

```

20209 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_pack:ww #1 ; #2#3 ; ;
20210 {
20211   \if_int_compare:w #2 > 4 \exp_stop_f:
20212     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_float_round_up:wnnnnw
20213   \fi:
20214   ; #1 ;
20215 }
20216 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fixed_to_float_round_up:wnnnnw ; #1#2#3#4 ;
20217 {
20218   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNNw
20219   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #1#2
20220   \exp_after:wN \__fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNNw
20221   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 1 #3#4 + 1 ;
20222 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN and __fp_fixed_to_float_o:Nw.)

```

20223 </initex | package>

```

33 l3fp-expo implementation

```

20224 <*initex | package>
20225 <@@=fp>

```

__fp_parse_word_exp:N Unary functions.

```

\__fp_parse_word_ln:N
\__fp_parse_word_fact:N
20226 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_exp:N
20227 { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_exp_o:w ? }
20228 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_ln:N
20229 { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_ln_o:w ? }
20230 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_fact:N
20231 { \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN \__fp_fact_o:w ? }

```

(End definition for __fp_parse_word_exp:N, __fp_parse_word_ln:N, and __fp_parse_word_fact:N.)

33.1 Logarithm

33.1.1 Work plan

As for many other functions, we filter out special cases in __fp_ln_o:w. Then __fp_ln_npos_o:w receives a positive normal number, which we write in the form $a \cdot 10^b$ with $a \in [0.1, 1)$.

The rest of this section is actually not in sync with the code. Or is the code not in sync with the section? In the current code, $c \in [1, 10]$ is such that $0.7 \leq ac < 1.4$.

We are given a positive normal number, of the form $a \cdot 10^b$ with $a \in [0.1, 1)$. To compute its logarithm, we find a small integer $5 \leq c < 50$ such that $0.91 \leq ac/5 < 1.1$, and use the relation

$$\ln(a \cdot 10^b) = b \cdot \ln(10) - \ln(c/5) + \ln(ac/5).$$

The logarithms $\ln(10)$ and $\ln(c/5)$ are looked up in a table. The last term is computed using the following Taylor series of \ln near 1:

$$\ln\left(\frac{ac}{5}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) = 2t \left(1 + t^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} + t^2 \left(\frac{1}{5} + t^2 \left(\frac{1}{7} + t^2 \left(\frac{1}{9} + \dots\right)\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

where $t = 1 - 10/(ac + 5)$. We can now see one reason for the choice of $ac \sim 5$: then $ac + 5 = 10(1 - \epsilon)$ with $-0.05 < \epsilon \leq 0.045$, hence

$$t = \frac{\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon} = \epsilon(1 + \epsilon)(1 + \epsilon^2)(1 + \epsilon^4) \dots,$$

is not too difficult to compute.

33.1.2 Some constants

A few values of the logarithm as extended fixed point numbers. Those are needed in the implementation. It turns out that we don't need the value of $\ln(5)$.

```
\c__fp_ln_i_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_ii_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_iii_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_iv_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_vi_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_vii_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_viii_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_ix_fixed_t1
\c__fp_ln_x_fixed_t1
20232 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_i_fixed_t1 { {0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};}
20233 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_ii_fixed_t1 { {6931}{4718}{0559}{9453}{0941}{7232};}
20234 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_iii_fixed_t1 { {10986}{1228}{8668}{1096}{9139}{5245};}
20235 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_iv_fixed_t1 { {13862}{9436}{1119}{8906}{1883}{4464};}
20236 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_vi_fixed_t1 { {17917}{5946}{9228}{0550}{0081}{2477};}
20237 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_vii_fixed_t1 { {19459}{1014}{9055}{3133}{0510}{5353};}
20238 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_viii_fixed_t1 { {20794}{4154}{1679}{8359}{2825}{1696};}
20239 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_ix_fixed_t1 { {21972}{2457}{7336}{2193}{8279}{0490};}
20240 \tl_const:Nn \c__fp_ln_x_fixed_t1 { {23025}{8509}{2994}{0456}{8401}{7991};}
```

(End definition for `\c__fp_ln_i_fixed_t1` and others.)

33.1.3 Sign, exponent, and special numbers

`__fp_ln_o:w` The logarithm of negative numbers (including $-\infty$ and -0) raises the “invalid” exception. The logarithm of $+0$ is $-\infty$, raising a division by zero exception. The logarithm of $+\infty$ or a `nan` is itself. Positive normal numbers call `__fp_ln_npos_o:w`.

```
20241 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
20242 {
20243   \if_meaning:w 2 #3
20244     \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:nw { ln } }
20245   \fi:
20246   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
20247     \__fp_case_use:nw
20248     { \__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw \c_minus_inf_fp { ln } }
20249   \or:
20250   \else:
20251     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
20252   \fi:
20253   \__fp_ln_npos_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4;
20254 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_ln_o:w`.)

33.1.4 Absolute ln

`__fp_ln_npos_o:w` We catch the case of a significand very close to 0.1 or to 1. In all other cases, the final result is at least 10^{-4} , and then an error of $0.5 \cdot 10^{-20}$ is acceptable.

```
20255 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_npos_o:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 10#1#2#3;
20256 { %%^A todo: ln(1) should be "exact zero", not "underflow"
20257   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
20258   \int_value:w % for the overall sign
```

```

20259 \if_int_compare:w #1 < 1 \exp_stop_f:
20260 2
20261 \else:
20262 0
20263 \fi:
20264 \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f:
20265 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w % for the exponent
20266 \__fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN #2#3
20267 \__fp_ln_exponent:wn {#1}
20268 }

```

(End definition for __fp_ln_npos_o:w.)

__fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN __fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN $\langle X_1 \rangle$ $\{\langle X_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle X_3 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle X_4 \rangle\}$ $\langle continuation \rangle$
This function expands to

$\langle continuation \rangle$ $\{\langle Y_1 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Y_2 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Y_3 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Y_4 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Y_5 \rangle\}$ $\{\langle Y_6 \rangle\}$;

where $Y = -\ln(X)$ as an extended fixed point.

```

20269 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN #1#2#3#4
20270 {
20271 \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_x_ii:wnnnnn
20272 \int_value:w
20273 \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
20274 \or:
20275 \if_int_compare:w #2 < 4 \exp_stop_f:
20276 \__fp_int_eval:w 10 - #2
20277 \else:
20278 6
20279 \fi:
20280 \or: 4
20281 \or: 3
20282 \or: 2
20283 \or: 2
20284 \or: 2
20285 \else: 1
20286 \fi:
20287 ; { #1 #2 #3 #4 }
20288 }

```

(End definition for __fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN.)

__fp_ln_x_ii:wnnnnn We have thus found $c \in [1, 10]$ such that $0.7 \leq ac < 1.4$ in all cases. Compute $1 + x = 1 + ac \in [1.7, 2.4)$.

```

20289 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_x_ii:wnnnnn #1; #2#3#4#5
20290 {
20291 \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_div_after:Nw
20292 \cs:w c__fp_ln_ \__fp_int_to_roman:w #1 _fixed_tl \exp_after:wN \cs_end:
20293 \int_value:w
20294 \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_x_iv:wnnnnnnnnn
20295 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
20296 \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_x_iii_var:NNNNNw
20297 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 9990 + #1*#2#3 +
20298 \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_x_iii:NNNNNNw
20299 \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 10 0000 0000 + #1*#4#5 ;

```

```

20300     {20000} {0000} {0000} {0000}
20301   } %^A todo: reoptimize (a generalization attempt failed).
20302 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_x_iii:NNNNNw #1#2 #3#4#5#6 #7;
20303   { #1#2; {#3#4#5#6} {#7} }
20304 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_x_iii_var:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6;
20305   {
20306     #1#2#3#4#5 + 1 ;
20307     {#1#2#3#4#5} {#6}
20308   }

```

The Taylor series to be used is expressed in terms of $t = (x - 1)/(x + 1) = 1 - 2/(x + 1)$. We now compute the quotient with extended precision, reusing some code from `__fp_/_o:ww`. Note that $1 + x$ is known exactly.

To reuse notations from `l3fp-basics`, we want to compute A/Z with $A = 2$ and $Z = x + 1$. In `l3fp-basics`, we considered the case where both A and Z are arbitrary, in the range $[0.1, 1)$, and we had to monitor the growth of the sequence of remainders A , B , C , etc. to ensure that no overflow occurred during the computation of the next quotient. The main source of risk was our choice to define the quotient as roughly $10^9 \cdot A/10^5 \cdot Z$: then A was bound to be below $2.147 \dots$, and this limit was never far.

In our case, we can simply work with $10^8 \cdot A$ and $10^4 \cdot Z$, because our reason to work with higher powers has gone: we needed the integer $y \simeq 10^5 \cdot Z$ to be at least 10^4 , and now, the definition $y \simeq 10^4 \cdot Z$ suffices.

Let us thus define $y = \lfloor 10^4 \cdot Z \rfloor + 1 \in (1.7 \cdot 10^4, 2.4 \cdot 10^4]$, and

$$Q_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{\lfloor 10^8 \cdot A \rfloor}{y} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

(The $1/2$ comes from how ε -TeX rounds.) As for division, it is easy to see that $Q_1 \leq 10^4 A/Z$, *i.e.*, Q_1 is an underestimate.

Exactly as we did for division, we set $B = 10^4 A - Q_1 Z$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
10^4 B &\leq A_1 A_2 \cdot A_3 A_4 - \left(\frac{A_1 A_2}{y} - \frac{3}{2} \right) 10^4 Z \\
&\leq A_1 A_2 \left(1 - \frac{10^4 Z}{y} \right) + 1 + \frac{3}{2} y \\
&\leq 10^8 \frac{A}{y} + 1 + \frac{3}{2} y
\end{aligned}$$

In the same way, and using $1.7 \cdot 10^4 \leq y \leq 2.4 \cdot 10^4$, and convexity, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 10^4 A &= 2 \cdot 10^4 \\ 10^4 B &\leq 10^8 \frac{A}{y} + 1.6y \leq 4.7 \cdot 10^4 \\ 10^4 C &\leq 10^8 \frac{B}{y} + 1.6y \leq 5.8 \cdot 10^4 \\ 10^4 D &\leq 10^8 \frac{C}{y} + 1.6y \leq 6.3 \cdot 10^4 \\ 10^4 E &\leq 10^8 \frac{D}{y} + 1.6y \leq 6.5 \cdot 10^4 \\ 10^4 F &\leq 10^8 \frac{E}{y} + 1.6y \leq 6.6 \cdot 10^4 \end{aligned}$$

Note that we compute more steps than for division: since t is not the end result, we need to know it with more accuracy (on the other hand, the ending is much simpler, as we don't need an exact rounding for transcendental functions, but just a faithful rounding).

`__fp_ln_x_iv:wnnnnnnnn <1 or 2> <8d> ; {<4d>} {<4d>} <fixed-t1>`

The number is x . Compute y by adding 1 to the five first digits.

```

20309 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ln_x_iv:wnnnnnnnn #1; #2#3#4#5 #6#7#8#9
20310 {
20311   \exp_after:wN __fp_div_significand_pack:NNN
20312   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w
20313   __fp_ln_div_i:w #1 ;
20314   #6 #7 ; {#8} {#9}
20315   {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5}
20316   { \exp_after:wN __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn \int_value:w #1 }
20317   { \exp_after:wN __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn \int_value:w #1 }
20318   { \exp_after:wN __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn \int_value:w #1 }
20319   { \exp_after:wN __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn \int_value:w #1 }
20320   { \exp_after:wN __fp_ln_div_vi:wnn \int_value:w #1 }
20321 }
20322 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ln_div_i:w #1;
20323 {
20324   \exp_after:wN __fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnnn
20325   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w 999999 + 2 0000 0000 / #1 ; % Q1
20326 }
20327 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn #1; #2;#3 % y; B1;B2 <- for k=1
20328 {
20329   \exp_after:wN __fp_div_significand_pack:NNN
20330   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w
20331   \exp_after:wN __fp_div_significand_calc:wnnnnnnnn
20332   \int_value:w __fp_int_eval:w 999999 + #2 #3 / #1 ; % Q2
20333   #2 #3 ;
20334 }
20335 \cs_new:Npn __fp_ln_div_vi:wnn #1; #2;#3#4#5 #6#7#8#9 %y;F1;F2F3F4x1x2x3x4
20336 {
20337   \exp_after:wN __fp_div_significand_pack:NNN

```

```

20338     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1000000 + #2 #3 / #1 ; % Q6
20339 }

```

We now have essentially

```

\_fp_ln_div_after:Nw <fixed t1>
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q1
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q2
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q3
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q4
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q5
\_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN 106 + Q6 ;
<exponent> ; <continuation>

```

where $\langle \text{fixed } t1 \rangle$ holds the logarithm of a number in $[1, 10]$, and $\langle \text{exponent} \rangle$ is the exponent. Also, the expansion is done backwards. Then `_fp_div_significand_pack:NNN` puts things in the correct order to add the Q_i together and put semicolons between each piece. Once those have been expanded, we get

```

\_fp_ln_div_after:Nw <fixed-t1> <1d> ; <4d> ; <4d> ;
<4d> ; <4d> ; <4d> ; <4d> ; <exponent> ;

```

Just as with division, we know that the first two digits are 1 and 0 because of bounds on the final result of the division $2/(x+1)$, which is between roughly 0.8 and 1.2. We then compute $1 - 2/(x+1)$, after testing whether $2/(x+1)$ is greater than or smaller than 1.

```

20340 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ln_div_after:Nw #1#2;
20341 {
20342     \if_meaning:w 0 #2
20343     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_t_small:Nw
20344     \else:
20345     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_t_large:NNw
20346     \exp_after:wN -
20347     \fi:
20348     #1
20349 }
20350 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ln_t_small:Nw #1 #2; #3; #4; #5; #6; #7;
20351 {
20352     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_t_large:NNw
20353     \exp_after:wN + % <sign>
20354     \exp_after:wN #1
20355     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 - #2 \exp_after:wN ;
20356     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 - #3 \exp_after:wN ;
20357     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 - #4 \exp_after:wN ;
20358     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 - #5 \exp_after:wN ;
20359     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 9999 - #6 \exp_after:wN ;
20360     \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w 1 0000 - #7 ;
20361 }

```

```

\_fp_ln_t_large:NNw <sign> <fixed t1>
<t123456

```

Compute the square t^2 , and keep t at the end with its sign. We know that $t < 0.1765$, so every piece has at most 4 digits. However, since we were not careful in `_fp_ln_t_small:w`, they can have less than 4 digits.

```

20362 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_t_large:NNw #1 #2 #3; #4; #5; #6; #7; #8;
20363 {
20364   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_square_t_after:w
20365   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 0000 + #3*#3
20366   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw
20367   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 0000 + 2*#3*#4
20368   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw
20369   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 0000 + 2*#3*#5 + #4*#4
20370   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw
20371   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 0000 + 2*#3*#6 + 2*#4*#5
20372   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw
20373   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
20374     1 0000 0000 + 2*#3*#7 + 2*#4*#6 + #5*#5
20375     + (2*#3*#8 + 2*#4*#7 + 2*#5*#6) / 1 0000
20376     % ; ; ;
20377   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_after:w
20378   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w -1 + 2*#3
20379   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw
20380   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 + 2*#4
20381   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw
20382   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 + 2*#5
20383   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw
20384   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 + 2*#6
20385   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw
20386   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 + 2*#7
20387   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw
20388   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 10000 + 2*#8 ; ;
20389   { \__fp_ln_c:NwNw #1 }
20390   #2
20391 }
20392 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw #1 #2; { + #1 ; {#2} }
20393 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_twice_t_after:w #1; { ;; ; {#1} }
20394 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw #1 #2#3#4#5 #6;
20395   { + #1#2#3#4#5 ; {#6} }
20396 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_square_t_after:w 1 0 #1#2#3 #4;
20397   { \__fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw {0#1#2#3} {#4} }

```

(End definition for __fp_ln_x_ii:wnnnn.)

__fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw Denoting $T = t^2$, we get

```

\__fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw
{ \langle T_1 \rangle } { \langle T_2 \rangle } { \langle T_3 \rangle } { \langle T_4 \rangle } { \langle T_5 \rangle } { \langle T_6 \rangle } ; ;
{ \langle (2t)_1 \rangle } { \langle (2t)_2 \rangle } { \langle (2t)_3 \rangle } { \langle (2t)_4 \rangle } { \langle (2t)_5 \rangle } { \langle (2t)_6 \rangle } ;
{ \__fp_ln_c:NwNw \langle sign \rangle }
\langle fixed t1 \rangle \langle exponent \rangle ; \langle continuation \rangle

```

And we want to compute

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) = 2t \left(1 + T \left(\frac{1}{3} + T \left(\frac{1}{5} + T \left(\frac{1}{7} + T \left(\frac{1}{9} + \cdots\right)\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

The process looks as follows

```

\loop 5; A;
\div_int 5; 1.0; \add A; \mul T; {\loop \eval 5-2;}
\add 0.2; A; \mul T; {\loop \eval 5-2;}
\mul B; T; {\loop 3;}
\loop 3; C;

```

This uses the routine for dividing a number by a small integer ($< 10^4$).

```

20398 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw
20399   { \__fp_ln_Taylor_loop:www 21 ; {0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000} ; }
20400 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_Taylor_loop:www #1; #2; #3;
20401   {
20402     \if_int_compare:w #1 = 1 \exp_stop_f:
20403     \__fp_ln_Taylor_break:w
20404     \fi:
20405     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_div_int:wwN \c__fp_one_fixed_tl #1;
20406     \__fp_fixed_add:wwN #2;
20407     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwN #3;
20408     {
20409       \exp_after:wN \__fp_ln_Taylor_loop:www
20410       \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 2 ;
20411     }
20412     #3;
20413   }
20414 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_Taylor_break:w \fi: #1 \__fp_fixed_add:wwN #2#3; #4 ;;
20415   {
20416     \fi:
20417     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul:wwN
20418     \exp_after:wN { \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 10000 + #2 } #3;
20419   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw`.)

```

\__fp_ln_c:NwNw <sign>
{\langle r_1 \rangle} {\langle r_2 \rangle} {\langle r_3 \rangle} {\langle r_4 \rangle} {\langle r_5 \rangle} {\langle r_6 \rangle} ;
<fixed tl> <exponent> ; <continuation>

```

We are now reduced to finding $\ln(c)$ and $\langle exponent \rangle \ln(10)$ in a table, and adding it to the mixture. The first step is to get $\ln(c) - \ln(x) = -\ln(a)$, then we get $\mathbf{b} \ln(10)$ and add or subtract.

For now, $\ln(x)$ is given as $\cdot 10^0$. Unless both the exponent is 1 and $c = 1$, we shift to working in units of $\cdot 10^4$, since the final result is at least $\ln(10/7) \simeq 0.35$.

```

20420 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_ln_c:NwNw #1 #2; #3
20421   {
20422     \if_meaning:w + #1
20423     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_sub:wwN
20424     \else:
20425     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add:wwN
20426     \fi:
20427     #3 #2 ;
20428   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_ln_c:NwNw`.)

```

    \_fp_ln_exponent:wn
    {<s1>} {<s2>} {<s3>} {<s4>} {<s5>} {<s6>} ;
    {<exponent>}

```

Compute $\langle exponent \rangle$ times $\ln(10)$. Apart from the cases where $\langle exponent \rangle$ is 0 or 1, the result is necessarily at least $\ln(10) \simeq 2.3$ in magnitude. We can thus drop the least significant 4 digits. In the case of a very large (positive or negative) exponent, we can (and we need to) drop 4 additional digits, since the result is of order 10^4 . Naively, one would think that in both cases we can drop 4 more digits than we do, but that would be slightly too tight for rounding to happen correctly. Besides, we already have addition and subtraction for 24 digits fixed point numbers.

```

20429 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ln_exponent:wn #1; #2
20430 {
20431   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
20432     0 \_fp_case_return:nw { \_fp_fixed_to_float_o:Nw 2 }
20433   \or:
20434     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_exponent_one:ww \int_value:w
20435   \else:
20436     \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
20437     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_exponent_small:NNww
20438     \exp_after:wN 0
20439     \exp_after:wN \_fp_fixed_sub:wwn \int_value:w
20440   \else:
20441     \exp_after:wN \_fp_ln_exponent_small:NNww
20442     \exp_after:wN 2
20443     \exp_after:wN \_fp_fixed_add:wwn \int_value:w -
20444   \fi:
20445   \fi:
20446   #2; #1;
20447 }

```

Now we painfully write all the cases.¹¹ No overflow nor underflow can happen, except when computing $\ln(1)$.

```

20448 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ln_exponent_one:ww 1; #1;
20449 {
20450   0
20451   \exp_after:wN \_fp_fixed_sub:wwn \c__fp_ln_x_fixed_tl #1;
20452   \_fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN 0
20453 }

```

For small exponents, we just drop one block of digits, and set the exponent of the log to 4 (minus any shift coming from leading zeros in the conversion from fixed point to floating point). Note that here the exponent has been made positive.

```

20454 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_ln_exponent_small:NNww #1#2#3; #4#5#6#7#8#9;
20455 {
20456   4
20457   \exp_after:wN \_fp_fixed_mul:wwn
20458     \c__fp_ln_x_fixed_tl
20459     {#3}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000} ;
20460   #2
20461   {0000}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8};
20462   \_fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN #1
20463 }

```

¹¹Bruno: do rounding.

(End definition for _fp_ln_exponent:wn.)

33.2 Exponential

33.2.1 Sign, exponent, and special numbers

_fp_exp_o:w

```

20464 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_exp_o:w #1 \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
20465 {
20466   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
20467     \_fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_one_fp
20468   \or:
20469     \exp_after:wN \_fp_exp_normal_o:w
20470   \or:
20471     \if_meaning:w 0 #3
20472       \exp_after:wN \_fp_case_return_o:Nw
20473       \exp_after:wN \c_inf_fp
20474     \else:
20475       \exp_after:wN \_fp_case_return_o:Nw
20476       \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp
20477     \fi:
20478   \or:
20479     \_fp_case_return_same_o:w
20480   \fi:
20481   \s__fp \_fp_chk:w #2#3#4;
20482 }

```

(End definition for _fp_exp_o:w.)

_fp_exp_normal_o:w
_fp_exp_pos_o:NNwnw
_fp_exp_overflow:NN

```

20483 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_exp_normal_o:w \s__fp \_fp_chk:w 1#1
20484 {
20485   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
20486     \_fp_exp_pos_o:NNwnw + \_fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN
20487   \else:
20488     \_fp_exp_pos_o:NNwnw - \_fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wN
20489   \fi:
20490 }
20491 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_exp_pos_o:NNwnw #1#2#3 \fi: #4#5;
20492 {
20493   \fi:
20494   \if_int_compare:w #4 > \c__fp_max_exp_exponent_int
20495     \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF + #1
20496     { \_fp_exp_overflow:NN \_fp_overflow:w \c_inf_fp }
20497     { \_fp_exp_overflow:NN \_fp_underflow:w \c_zero_fp }
20498   \exp:w
20499   \else:
20500     \exp_after:wN \_fp_sanitize:Nw
20501     \exp_after:wN 0
20502     \int_value:w #1 \_fp_int_eval:w
20503     \if_int_compare:w #4 < 0 \exp_stop_f:
20504       \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
20505     \else:
20506       \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn

```

```

20507     \fi:
20508     {
20509         0
20510         \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn { - #4 }
20511         \__fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn
20512     }
20513     {
20514         \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #4 }
20515         \__fp_exp_pos_large:NnnNwn
20516     }
20517     #5
20518     {#4}
20519     #1 #2 0
20520     \exp:w
20521     \fi:
20522     \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
20523 }
20524 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_overflow:NN #1#2
20525 {
20526     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
20527     \exp_after:wN #1
20528     \exp_after:wN #2
20529 }

```

(End definition for __fp_exp_normal_o:w, __fp_exp_pos_o:Nnnnw, and __fp_exp_overflow:NN.)

```

\__fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn
\__fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www
\__fp_exp_Taylor_break:Nww

```

This function is called for numbers in the range $[10^{-9}, 10^{-1}]$. We compute 10 terms of the Taylor series. The first argument is irrelevant (rounding digit used by some other functions). The next three arguments, at least 16 digits, delimited by a semicolon, form a fixed point number, so we pack it in blocks of 4 digits.

```

20530 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn #1#2#3 #4; #5 #6
20531 {
20532     #6
20533     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20534     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20535     \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
20536     \__fp_exp_Taylor_ii:ww
20537     ; #2#3#4 0000 0000 ;
20538 }
20539 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_Taylor_ii:ww #1; #2;
20540 { \__fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www 10 ; #1 ; #1 ; \s_stop }
20541 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www #1; #2; #3;
20542 {
20543     \if_int_compare:w #1 = 1 \exp_stop_f:
20544     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_Taylor_break:Nww
20545     \fi:
20546     \__fp_fixed_div_int:wwN #3 ; #1 ;
20547     \__fp_fixed_add_one:wN
20548     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwN #2 ;
20549     {
20550         \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www
20551         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 1 ;
20552         #2 ;
20553     }

```

```

20554     }
20555 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_Taylor_break:Nww #1 #2; #3 \s_stop
20556 { \__fp_fixed_add_one:wN #2 ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn, __fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www, and __fp_exp_Taylor-break:Nww.)

\c__fp_exp_intarray The integer array has $6 \times 9 \times 4 = 216$ items encoding the values of $\exp(j \times 10^i)$ for $j = 1, \dots, 9$ and $i = -1, \dots, 4$. Each value is expressed as $\simeq 10^p \times 0.m_1m_2m_3$ with three 8-digit blocks m_1, m_2, m_3 and an integer exponent p (one more than the scientific exponent), and these are stored in the integer array as four items: $p, 10^8 + m_1, 10^8 + m_2, 10^8 + m_3$. The various exponentials are stored in increasing order of $j \times 10^i$.

Storing this data in an integer array makes it slightly harder to access (slower, too), but uses 16 bytes of memory per exponential stored, while storing as tokens used around 40 tokens; tokens have an especially large footprint in Unicode-aware engines.

```

20557 \intarray_const_from_clist:Nn \c__fp_exp_intarray
20558 {
20559     1 , 1 1105 1709 , 1 1807 5647 , 1 6248 1171 ,
20560     1 , 1 1221 4027 , 1 5816 0169 , 1 8339 2107 ,
20561     1 , 1 1349 8588 , 1 0757 6003 , 1 1039 8374 ,
20562     1 , 1 1491 8246 , 1 9764 1270 , 1 3178 2485 ,
20563     1 , 1 1648 7212 , 1 7070 0128 , 1 1468 4865 ,
20564     1 , 1 1822 1188 , 1 0039 0508 , 1 9748 7537 ,
20565     1 , 1 2013 7527 , 1 0747 0476 , 1 5216 2455 ,
20566     1 , 1 2225 5409 , 1 2849 2467 , 1 6045 7954 ,
20567     1 , 1 2459 6031 , 1 1115 6949 , 1 6638 0013 ,
20568     1 , 1 2718 2818 , 1 2845 9045 , 1 2353 6029 ,
20569     1 , 1 7389 0560 , 1 9893 0650 , 1 2272 3043 ,
20570     2 , 1 2008 5536 , 1 9231 8766 , 1 7740 9285 ,
20571     2 , 1 5459 8150 , 1 0331 4423 , 1 9078 1103 ,
20572     3 , 1 1484 1315 , 1 9102 5766 , 1 0342 1116 ,
20573     3 , 1 4034 2879 , 1 3492 7351 , 1 2260 8387 ,
20574     4 , 1 1096 6331 , 1 5842 8458 , 1 5992 6372 ,
20575     4 , 1 2980 9579 , 1 8704 1728 , 1 2747 4359 ,
20576     4 , 1 8103 0839 , 1 2757 5384 , 1 0077 1000 ,
20577     5 , 1 2202 6465 , 1 7948 0671 , 1 6516 9579 ,
20578     9 , 1 4851 6519 , 1 5409 7902 , 1 7796 9107 ,
20579     14 , 1 1068 6474 , 1 5815 2446 , 1 2146 9905 ,
20580     18 , 1 2353 8526 , 1 6837 0199 , 1 8540 7900 ,
20581     22 , 1 5184 7055 , 1 2858 7072 , 1 4640 8745 ,
20582     27 , 1 1142 0073 , 1 8981 5684 , 1 2836 6296 ,
20583     31 , 1 2515 4386 , 1 7091 9167 , 1 0062 6578 ,
20584     35 , 1 5540 6223 , 1 8439 3510 , 1 0525 7117 ,
20585     40 , 1 1220 4032 , 1 9431 7840 , 1 8020 0271 ,
20586     44 , 1 2688 1171 , 1 4181 6135 , 1 4484 1263 ,
20587     87 , 1 7225 9737 , 1 6812 5749 , 1 2581 7748 ,
20588     131 , 1 1942 4263 , 1 9524 1255 , 1 9365 8421 ,
20589     174 , 1 5221 4696 , 1 8976 4143 , 1 9505 8876 ,
20590     218 , 1 1403 5922 , 1 1785 2837 , 1 4107 3977 ,
20591     261 , 1 3773 0203 , 1 0092 9939 , 1 8234 0143 ,
20592     305 , 1 1014 2320 , 1 5473 5004 , 1 5094 5533 ,
20593     348 , 1 2726 3745 , 1 7211 2566 , 1 5673 6478 ,
20594     391 , 1 7328 8142 , 1 2230 7421 , 1 7051 8866 ,
20595     435 , 1 1970 0711 , 1 1401 7046 , 1 9938 8888 ,

```

```

20596      869 , 1 3881 1801 , 1 9428 4368 , 1 5764 8232 ,
20597      1303 , 1 7646 2009 , 1 8905 4704 , 1 8893 1073 ,
20598      1738 , 1 1506 3559 , 1 7005 0524 , 1 9009 7592 ,
20599      2172 , 1 2967 6283 , 1 8402 3667 , 1 0689 6630 ,
20600      2606 , 1 5846 4389 , 1 5650 2114 , 1 7278 5046 ,
20601      3041 , 1 1151 7900 , 1 5080 6878 , 1 2914 4154 ,
20602      3475 , 1 2269 1083 , 1 0850 6857 , 1 8724 4002 ,
20603      3909 , 1 4470 3047 , 1 3316 5442 , 1 6408 6591 ,
20604      4343 , 1 8806 8182 , 1 2566 2921 , 1 5872 6150 ,
20605      8686 , 1 7756 0047 , 1 2598 6861 , 1 0458 3204 ,
20606      13029 , 1 6830 5723 , 1 7791 4884 , 1 1932 7351 ,
20607      17372 , 1 6015 5609 , 1 3095 3052 , 1 3494 7574 ,
20608      21715 , 1 5297 7951 , 1 6443 0315 , 1 3251 3576 ,
20609      26058 , 1 4665 6719 , 1 0099 3379 , 1 5527 2929 ,
20610      30401 , 1 4108 9724 , 1 3326 3186 , 1 5271 5665 ,
20611      34744 , 1 3618 6973 , 1 3140 0875 , 1 3856 4102 ,
20612      39087 , 1 3186 9209 , 1 6113 3900 , 1 6705 9685 ,
20613    }

```

(End definition for \c_fp_exp_intarray.)

_fp_exp_pos_large:NnnNwn The first two arguments are irrelevant (a rounding digit, and a brace group with 8 zeros).
_fp_exp_large_after:wnn The third argument is the integer part of our number, then we have the decimal part
 _fp_exp_large:NwN delimited by a semicolon, and finally the exponent, in the range [0,5]. Remove leading
 _fp_exp_intarray:w zeros from the integer part: putting #4 in there too ensures that an integer part of 0 is
 _fp_exp_intarray_aux:w also removed. Then read digits one by one, looking up $\exp(\langle digit \rangle \cdot 10^{\langle exponent \rangle})$ in a table,
and multiplying that to the current total. The loop is done by _fp_exp_large:NwN,
whose #1 is the $\langle exponent \rangle$, #2 is the current mantissa, and #3 is the $\langle digit \rangle$. At the end,
_fp_exp_large_after:wnn moves on to the Taylor series, eventually multiplied with
the mantissa that we have just computed.

```

20614 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_exp\_pos\_large:NnnNwn #1#2#3 #4#5; #6
20615 {
20616   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \_fp\_exp\_large:NwN
20617   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN #6
20618   \exp_after:wN \c\_fp\_one\_fixed\_tl
20619   \int_value:w #3 #4 \exp_stop_f:
20620   #5 00000 ;
20621 }
20622 \cs_new:Npn \_fp\_exp\_large:NwN #1#2; #3
20623 {
20624   \if_case:w #3 ~
20625     \exp_after:wN \_fp\_fixed\_continue:wn
20626   \else:
20627     \exp_after:wN \_fp\_exp\_intarray:w
20628     \int_value:w \_fp\_int\_eval:w 36 * #1 + 4 * #3 \exp_after:wN ;
20629   \fi:
20630   #2;
20631   {
20632     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
20633       \exp_after:wN \_fp\_exp\_large\_after:wnn
20634     \else:
20635       \exp_after:wN \_fp\_exp\_large:NwN
20636       \int_value:w \_fp\_int\_eval:w #1 - 1 \exp_after:wN \scan_stop:
20637     \fi:

```

```

20638     }
20639   }
20640   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_intarray:w #1 ;
20641   {
20642     +
20643     \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_exp_intarray
20644     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 3 \scan_stop: }
20645     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
20646     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn
20647     \int_value:w 0
20648     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_intarray_aux:w
20649     \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
20650     \c__fp_exp_intarray { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 2 }
20651     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_intarray_aux:w
20652     \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
20653     \c__fp_exp_intarray { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 1 }
20654     \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_intarray_aux:w
20655     \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_exp_intarray {#1} ; ;
20656   }
20657   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_intarray_aux:w 1 #1#2#3#4#5 ; { ; {#1#2#3#4} {#5} }
20658   \cs_new:Npn \__fp_exp_large_after:wwn #1; #2; #3
20659   {
20660     \__fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn ? { } { } 0 #2; { } #3
20661     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #1;
20662   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_exp_pos_large:NnnNwn` and others.)

33.3 Power

Raising a number a to a power b leads to many distinct situations.

a^b	$-\infty$	$(-\infty, -0)$	$-\text{integer}$	± 0	$+\text{integer}$	$(0, \infty)$	$+\infty$	NaN
$+\infty$	$+0$		$+0$	$+1$	$+\infty$		$+\infty$	NaN
$(1, \infty)$	$+0$		$+|a|^b$	$+1$	$+|a|^b$		$+\infty$	NaN
$+1$	$+1$		$+1$	$+1$	$+1$		$+1$	$+1$
$(0, 1)$	$+\infty$		$+|a|^b$	$+1$	$+|a|^b$		$+0$	NaN
$+0$	$+\infty$		$+\infty$	$+1$	$+0$		$+0$	NaN
-0	$+\infty$	NaN	$(-1)^b \infty$	$+1$	$(-1)^b 0$	$+0$	$+0$	NaN
$(-1, 0)$	$+\infty$	NaN	$(-1)^b |a|^b$	$+1$	$(-1)^b |a|^b$	NaN	$+0$	NaN
-1	$+1$	NaN	$(-1)^b$	$+1$	$(-1)^b$	NaN	$+1$	NaN
$(-\infty, -1)$	$+0$	NaN	$(-1)^b |a|^b$	$+1$	$(-1)^b |a|^b$	NaN	$+\infty$	NaN
$-\infty$	$+0$	$+0$	$(-1)^b 0$	$+1$	$(-1)^b \infty$	NaN	$+\infty$	NaN
NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	$+1$	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

We distinguished in this table the cases of finite (positive or negative) integer exponents, as $(-1)^b$ is defined in that case. One peculiarity of this operation is that $\text{NaN}^0 = 1^{\text{NaN}} = 1$, because this relation is obeyed for any number, even $\pm\infty$.

`__fp_~_o:ww` We cram most of the tests into a single function to save csnames. First treat the case $b = 0$: $a^0 = 1$ for any a , even `nan`. Then test the sign of a .

- If it is positive, and a is a normal number, call `__fp_pow_normal_o:ww` followed by the two `fp` a and b . For $a = +0$ or $+\infty$, call `__fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww` instead, to return either $+0$ or $+\infty$ as appropriate.
- If a is a `nan`, then skip to the next semicolon (which happens to be conveniently the end of b) and return `nan`.
- Finally, if a is negative, compute a^b (`__fp_pow_normal_o:ww` which ignores the sign of its first operand), and keep an extra copy of a and b (the second brace group, containing $\{ b \ a \}$, is inserted between a and b). Then do some tests to find the final sign of the result if it exists.

```

20663 \cs_new:cpn { __fp_ \iow_char:N \^_o:ww }
20664   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5#6;
20665   {
20666     \if_meaning:w 0 #4
20667       \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_one_fp
20668     \fi:
20669     \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
20670       \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
20671     \or:
20672       \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_nan_fp
20673     \else:
20674       \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_neg:www
20675       \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \exp_after:wN \use:nn
20676     \fi:
20677     {
20678       \if_meaning:w 1 #1
20679         \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_normal_o:ww
20680       \else:
20681         \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww
20682       \fi:
20683       \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3;
20684     }
20685     { \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5#6; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3; }
20686     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5#6;
20687   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_~_o:ww`.)

`__fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww` Raising -0 or $-\infty$ to `nan` yields `nan`. For other powers, the result is $+0$ if 0 is raised to a positive power or ∞ to a negative power, and $+\infty$ otherwise. Thus, if the type of a and the sign of b coincide, the result is 0 , since those conveniently take the same possible values, 0 and 2 . Otherwise, either $a = \pm\infty$ and $b > 0$ and the result is $+\infty$, or $a = \pm 0$ with $b < 0$ and we have a division by zero unless $b = -\infty$.

```

20688 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww
20689   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #3#4
20690   {
20691     \if_meaning:w 1 #4
20692       \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
20693     \fi:
20694     \if_meaning:w #1 #4
20695       \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_zero_fp
20696     \fi:

```

```

20697 \if_meaning:w 2 #1
20698 \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_inf_fp
20699 \fi:
20700 \if_meaning:w 2 #3
20701 \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_inf_fp
20702 \else:
20703 \__fp_case_use:nw
20704 {
20705 \__fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww \c_inf_fp ^
20706 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2 ;
20707 }
20708 \fi:
20709 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #3#4
20710 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww`.)

`__fp_pow_normal_o:ww` We have in front of us a , and $b \neq 0$, we know that a is a normal number, and we wish to compute $|a|^b$. If $|a| = 1$, we return 1, unless $a = -1$ and b is `nan`. Indeed, returning 1 at this point would wrongly raise “invalid” when the sign is considered. If $|a| \neq 1$, test the type of b :

- 0 Impossible, we already filtered $b = \pm 0$.
- 1 Call `__fp_pow_npos_o:Nww`.
- 2 Return $+\infty$ or $+0$ depending on the sign of b and whether the exponent of a is positive or not.
- 3 Return b .

```

20711 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_normal_o:ww
20712 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1#2#3; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5
20713 {
20714 \if_int_compare:w \__fp_str_if_eq:nn { #2 #3 }
20715 { 1 {1000} {0000} {0000} {0000} } = 0 \exp_stop_f:
20716 \if_int_compare:w #4 #1 = 32 \exp_stop_f:
20717 \exp_after:wN \__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww
20718 \fi:
20719 \__fp_case_return_o:Nww \c_one_fp
20720 \fi:
20721 \if_case:w #4 \exp_stop_f:
20722 \or:
20723 \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_npos_o:Nww
20724 \exp_after:wN #5
20725 \or:
20726 \if_meaning:w 2 #5 \exp_after:wN \reverse_if:N \fi:
20727 \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
20728 \exp_after:wN \__fp_case_return_o:Nww
20729 \exp_after:wN \c_inf_fp
20730 \else:
20731 \exp_after:wN \__fp_case_return_o:Nww
20732 \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp
20733 \fi:
20734 \or:

```

```

20735     \__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww
20736 \fi:
20737 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 {#2} #3 ;
20738 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4 #5
20739 }

```

(End definition for __fp_pow_normal_o:ww.)

__fp_pow_npos_o:Nww We now know that $a \neq \pm 1$ is a normal number, and b is a normal number too. We want to compute $|a|^b = (|x| \cdot 10^n)^{y \cdot 10^p} = \exp((\ln|x| + n \ln(10)) \cdot y \cdot 10^p) = \exp(z)$. To compute the exponential accurately, we need to know the digits of z up to the 16-th position. Since the exponential of 10^5 is infinite, we only need at most 21 digits, hence the fixed point result of __fp_ln_o:w is precise enough for our needs. Start an integer expression for the decimal exponent of $e^{|z|}$. If z is negative, negate that decimal exponent, and prepare to take the inverse when converting from the fixed point to the floating point result.

```

20740 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_npos_o:Nww #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#2#3
20741 {
20742   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
20743   \exp_after:wN 0
20744   \int_value:w
20745   \if:w #1 \if_int_compare:w #3 > 0 \exp_stop_f: 0 \else: 2 \fi:
20746   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_npos_aux:NNnww
20747   \exp_after:wN +
20748   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN
20749   \else:
20750   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_npos_aux:NNnww
20751   \exp_after:wN -
20752   \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wN
20753   \fi:
20754   {#3}
20755 }

```

(End definition for __fp_pow_npos_o:Nww.)

__fp_pow_npos_aux:NNnww The first argument is the conversion function from fixed point to float. Then comes an exponent and the 4 brace groups of x , followed by b . Compute $-\ln(x)$.

```

20756 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_npos_aux:NNnww #1#2#3#4#5; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#6#7#8;
20757 {
20758   #1
20759   \__fp_int_eval:w
20760   \__fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnnN #4#5
20761   \__fp_pow_exponent:wnN {#3}
20762   \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #8 {0000}{0000} ;
20763   \__fp_pow_B:wwN #7;
20764   #1 #2 0 % fixed_to_float_o:wN
20765 }
20766 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_exponent:wnN #1; #2
20767 {
20768   \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
20769   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_exponent:Nwnnnnnw % n\ln(10) - (-\ln(x))
20770   \exp_after:wN +
20771   \else:
20772   \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_exponent:Nwnnnnnw % -(\ln|\ln(10) + (-\ln(x)))
20773   \exp_after:wN -

```

```

20774     \fi:
20775     #2; #1;
20776 }
20777 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_exponent:Nwnnnnnw #1#2; #3#4#5#6#7#8;
20778 { %^A todo: use that in ln.
20779     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_after:wwn
20780     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
20781     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
20782     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
20783     #1#2*23025 - #1 #3
20784     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
20785     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
20786     #1 #2*8509 - #1 #4
20787     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
20788     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
20789     #1 #2*2994 - #1 #5
20790     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
20791     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
20792     #1 #2*0456 - #1 #6
20793     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pack:NNNNNw
20794     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_trailing_shift_int
20795     #1 #2*8401 - #1 #7
20796     #1 ( #2*7991 - #8 ) / 1 0000 ; ;
20797 }
20798 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_B:wwN #1#2#3#4#5#6; #7;
20799 {
20800     \if_int_compare:w #7 < 0 \exp_stop_f:
20801     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_neg:w \int_value:w -
20802     \else:
20803     \if_int_compare:w #7 < 22 \exp_stop_f:
20804     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_pos:w \int_value:w
20805     \else:
20806     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_overflow:w \int_value:w
20807     \fi:
20808     \fi:
20809     #7 \exp_after:wN ;
20810     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 10 0000 + #1 \__fp_int_eval_end:
20811     #2#3#4#5#6 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 ; %^A todo: how many 0?
20812 }
20813 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_C_overflow:w #1; #2; #3
20814 {
20815     + 2 * \c__fp_max_exponent_int
20816     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_continue:wn \c__fp_one_fixed_tl
20817 }
20818 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_C_neg:w #1 ; 1
20819 {
20820     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_pack:w
20821     \prg_replicate:nn {#1} {0}
20822 }
20823 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_C_pos:w #1; 1
20824 { \__fp_pow_C_pos_loop:wN #1; }
20825 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_C_pos_loop:wN #1; #2
20826 {
20827     \if_meaning:w 0 #1

```

```

20828     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_pack:w
20829     \exp_after:wN #2
20830   \else:
20831     \if_meaning:w 0 #2
20832     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_pos_loop:wN \int_value:w
20833   \else:
20834     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_C_overflow:w \int_value:w
20835   \fi:
20836   \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 1 \exp_after:wN ;
20837 \fi:
20838 }
20839 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_C_pack:w
20840 {
20841   \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_large:NwN
20842   \exp_after:wN 5
20843   \c__fp_one_fixed_tl
20844 }

```

(End definition for __fp_pow_npos_aux:Nnnww.)

__fp_pow_neg:www
__fp_pow_neg_aux:wNN

This function is followed by three floating point numbers: a^b , $a \in [-\infty, -0]$, and b . If b is an even integer (case -1), $a^b = a^b$. If b is an odd integer (case 0), $a^b = -a^b$, obtained by a call to __fp_pow_neg_aux:wNN. Otherwise, the sign is undefined. This is invalid, unless a^b turns out to be +0 or nan, in which case we return that as a^b . In particular, since the underflow detection occurs before __fp_pow_neg:www is called, $(-0.1)**(12345.67)$ gives +0 rather than complaining that the sign is not defined.

```

20845 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_neg:www \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2; #3; #4;
20846 {
20847   \if_case:w \__fp_pow_neg_case:w #4 ;
20848     \exp_after:wN \__fp_pow_neg_aux:wNN
20849   \or:
20850     \if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 / 2 = 1 \exp_stop_f:
20851     \__fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww ^ #3; #4;
20852     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
20853     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
20854     \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_until_s:w
20855   \fi:
20856 \fi:
20857 \__fp_exp_after_o:w
20858 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2;
20859 }
20860 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_neg_aux:wNN #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3
20861 {
20862   \exp_after:wN \__fp_exp_after_o:w
20863   \exp_after:wN \s__fp
20864   \exp_after:wN \__fp_chk:w
20865   \exp_after:wN #2
20866   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 2 - #3 \__fp_int_eval_end:
20867 }

```

(End definition for __fp_pow_neg:www and __fp_pow_neg_aux:wNN.)

__fp_pow_neg_case:w
__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:nnnnn
__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw

This function expects a floating point number, and determines its “parity”. It should be used after \if_case:w or in an integer expression. It gives -1 if the number is an

even integer, 0 if the number is an odd integer, and 1 otherwise. Zeros and $\pm\infty$ are even (because very large finite floating points are even), while `nan` is a non-integer. The sign of normal numbers is irrelevant to parity. After `__fp_decimate:nNnnnn` the argument #1 of `__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw` is a rounding digit, 0 if and only if the number was an integer, and #3 is the 8 least significant digits of that integer.

```

20868 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_neg_case:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3;
20869 {
20870   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
20871     -1
20872   \or:   \__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:nnnnn #3
20873   \or:   -1
20874   \else: 1
20875   \fi:
20876   \exp_stop_f:
20877 }
20878 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
20879 {
20880   \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c__fp_prec_int
20881     -1
20882   \else:
20883     \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #1 }
20884     \__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw
20885     {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5}
20886   \fi:
20887 }
20888 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw #1#2#3#4 ;
20889 {
20890   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
20891     \if_int_odd:w #3 \exp_stop_f:
20892     0
20893   \else:
20894     -1
20895   \fi:
20896   \else:
20897     1
20898   \fi:
20899 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_pow_neg_case:w`, `__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:nnnnn`, and `__fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw`.)

33.4 Factorial

`\c__fp_fact_max_arg_int` The maximum integer whose factorial fits in the exponent range is 3248, as $3249! \sim 10^{10000.8}$

```

20900 \int_const:Nn \c__fp_fact_max_arg_int { 3248 }

```

(End definition for `\c__fp_fact_max_arg_int`.)

`__fp_fact_o:w` First detect ± 0 and $+\infty$ and `nan`. Then note that factorial of anything with a negative sign (except -0) is undefined. Then call `__fp_small_int:wTF` to get an integer as the argument, and start a loop. This is not the most efficient way of computing the factorial,

but it works all right. Of course we work with 24 digits instead of 16. It is easy to check that computing factorials with this precision is enough.

```

20901 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fact_o:w #1 \s_fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
20902 {
20903   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
20904     \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_one_fp
20905   \or:
20906   \or:
20907     \if_meaning:w 0 #3
20908     \exp_after:wN \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
20909   \fi:
20910   \or:
20911     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
20912   \fi:
20913   \if_meaning:w 2 #3
20914     \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { fact } }
20915   \fi:
20916   \__fp_fact_pos_o:w
20917   \s_fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4 ;
20918 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fact_o:w.)

__fp_fact_pos_o:w Then check the input is an integer, and call __fp_facorial_int_o:n with that int as
 __fp_fact_int_o:w an argument. If it's too big the factorial overflows. Otherwise call __fp_sanitize:Nw
 with a positive sign marker 0 and an integer expression that will mop up any exponent
 in the calculation.

```

20919 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fact_pos_o:w #1;
20920 {
20921   \__fp_small_int:wTF #1;
20922   { \__fp_fact_int_o:n }
20923   { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { fact } #1; }
20924 }
20925 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fact_int_o:n #1
20926 {
20927   \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c__fp_fact_max_arg_int
20928     \__fp_case_return:nw
20929     {
20930       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__fp_overflow:w
20931       \exp_after:wN \c_inf_fp
20932     }
20933   \fi:
20934   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
20935   \exp_after:wN 0
20936   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
20937   \__fp_fact_loop_o:w #1 . 4 , { 1 } { } { } { } { } { } { } ;
20938 }

```

(End definition for __fp_fact_pos_o:w and __fp_fact_int_o:w.)

__fp_fact_loop_o:w The loop receives an integer #1 whose factorial we want to compute, which we progres-
 sively decrement, and the result so far as an extended-precision number #2 in the form
 $\langle \text{exponent} \rangle, \langle \text{mantissa} \rangle$; The loop goes in steps of two because we compute $\#1 * \#1 - 1$
 as an integer expression (it must fit since #1 is at most 3248), then multiply with the

result so far. We don't need to fill in most of the mantissa with zeros because `__fp_ep_mul:wwwn` first normalizes the extended precision number to avoid loss of precision. When reaching a small enough number simply use a table of factorials less than 10^8 . This limit is chosen because the normalization step cannot deal with larger integers.

```

20939 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fact_loop_o:w #1 . #2 ;
20940 {
20941   \if_int_compare:w #1 < 12 \exp_stop_f:
20942     \__fp_fact_small_o:w #1
20943   \fi:
20944   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ep_mul:wwwn
20945   \exp_after:wN 4 \exp_after:wN ,
20946   \exp_after:wN { \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 * (#1 - 1) }
20947   { } { } { } { } { } { } ;
20948   #2 ;
20949   {
20950     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fact_loop_o:w
20951     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 2 .
20952   }
20953 }
20954 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_fact_small_o:w #1 \fi: #2 ; #3 ; #4
20955 {
20956   \fi:
20957   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ep_mul:wwwn
20958   \exp_after:wN 4 \exp_after:wN ,
20959   \exp_after:wN
20960   {
20961     \int_value:w
20962     \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
20963       1 \or: 1 \or: 2 \or: 6 \or: 24 \or: 120 \or: 720 \or: 5040
20964       \or: 40320 \or: 362880 \or: 3628800 \or: 39916800
20965       \fi:
20966     } { } { } { } { } { } { } ;
20967   #3 ;
20968   \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN 0
20969 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_fact_loop_o:w`.)

```

20970 </initex | package>

```

34 l3fp-trig Implementation

```

20971 <*initex | package>

```

```

20972 <@@=fp>

```

Unary functions.

```

\__fp_parse_word_acos:N
\__fp_parse_word_acosd:N
\__fp_parse_word_acsc:N
\__fp_parse_word_acscd:N
\__fp_parse_word_asec:N
\__fp_parse_word_asecd:N
\__fp_parse_word_asin:N
\__fp_parse_word_asind:N
\__fp_parse_word_cos:N
\__fp_parse_word_cosd:N
\__fp_parse_word_cot:N
\__fp_parse_word_cotd:N
\__fp_parse_word_csc:N
\__fp_parse_word_cscd:N
\__fp_parse_word_sec:N
\__fp_parse_word_secd:N
\__fp_parse_word_sin:N
\__fp_parse_word_sind:N

```

```

20973 \tl_map_inline:nn
20974 {
20975   {acos} {acsc} {asec} {asin}
20976   {cos} {cot} {csc} {sec} {sin} {tan}
20977 }
20978 {
20979   \cs_new:cpx { __fp_parse_word_#1:N }

```

```

20980     {
20981         \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN
20982         \exp_not:c { __fp_#1_o:w }
20983         \exp_not:N \use_i:nn
20984     }
20985 \cs_new:cpx { __fp_parse_word_#1d:N }
20986 {
20987     \exp_not:N \__fp_parse_unary_function:NNN
20988     \exp_not:c { __fp_#1_o:w }
20989     \exp_not:N \use_ii:nn
20990 }
20991 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_acos:N` and others.)

```

\__fp_parse_word_acot:N Those functions may receive a variable number of arguments.
\__fp_parse_word_acotd:N
\__fp_parse_word_atan:N
\__fp_parse_word_atand:N
20992 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_acot:N
20993 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_acot_o:Nw \use_i:nn }
20994 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_acotd:N
20995 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_acot_o:Nw \use_ii:nn }
20996 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_atan:N
20997 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_atan_o:Nw \use_i:nn }
20998 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_parse_word_atand:N
20999 { \__fp_parse_function:NNN \__fp_atan_o:Nw \use_ii:nn }

```

(End definition for `__fp_parse_word_acot:N` and others.)

34.1 Direct trigonometric functions

The approach for all trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, cosecant, and secant), with arguments given in radians or in degrees, is the same.

- Filter out special cases (± 0 , $\pm \infty$ and NaN).
- Keep the sign for later, and work with the absolute value $|x|$ of the argument.
- Small numbers ($|x| < 1$ in radians, $|x| < 10$ in degrees) are converted to fixed point numbers (and to radians if $|x|$ is in degrees).
- For larger numbers, we need argument reduction. Subtract a multiple of $\pi/2$ (in degrees, 90) to bring the number to the range to $[0, \pi/2)$ (in degrees, $[0, 90)$).
- Reduce further to $[0, \pi/4]$ (in degrees, $[0, 45]$) using $\sin x = \cos(\pi/2 - x)$, and when working in degrees, convert to radians.
- Use the appropriate power series depending on the octant $\lfloor \frac{x}{\pi/4} \rfloor \bmod 8$ (in degrees, the same formula with $\pi/4 \rightarrow 45$), the sign, and the function to compute.

34.1.1 Filtering special cases

`__fp_sin_o:w` This function, and its analogs for `cos`, `csc`, `sec`, `tan`, and `cot` instead of `sin`, are followed either by `\use_i:nn` and a float in radians or by `\use_ii:nn` and a float in degrees. The sine of ± 0 or NaN is the same float. The sine of $\pm \infty$ raises an invalid operation exception with the appropriate function name. Otherwise, call the `trig` function to perform argument reduction and if necessary convert the reduced argument to radians.

Then, `__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww` is called to compute the Taylor series: this function receives a sign `#3`, an initial octant of 0, and the function `__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN` which converts the result of the series to a floating point directly rather than taking its inverse, since $\sin(x) = \#3 \sin|x|$.

```

21000 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sin_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
21001 {
21002   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21003     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21004   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21005     {
21006       \__fp_trig:NNNNwn #1 \__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww
21007       \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN #3 0
21008     }
21009   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21010     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { sin } { sind } } }
21011   \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21012   \fi:
21013   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
21014 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_sin_o:w`.)

`__fp_cos_o:w` The cosine of ± 0 is 1. The cosine of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. The cosine of NaN is itself. Otherwise, the `trig` function reduces the argument to at most half a right-angle and converts if necessary to radians. We then call the same series as for sine, but using a positive sign 0 regardless of the sign of x , and with an initial octant of 2, because $\cos(x) = +\sin(\pi/2 + |x|)$.

```

21015 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_cos_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
21016 {
21017   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21018     \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_one_fp
21019   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21020     {
21021       \__fp_trig:NNNNwn #1 \__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww
21022       \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN 0 2
21023     }
21024   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21025     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { cos } { cosd } } }
21026   \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21027   \fi:
21028   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3;
21029 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_cos_o:w`.)

`__fp_csc_o:w` The cosecant of ± 0 is $\pm\infty$ with the same sign, with a division by zero exception (see `__fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw` defined below), which requires the function name. The cosecant of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. The cosecant of NaN is itself. Otherwise, the `trig` function performs the argument reduction, and converts if necessary to radians before calling the same series as for sine, using the sign `#3`, a starting octant of 0, and inverting during the conversion from the fixed point sine to the floating point result, because $\csc(x) = \#3(\sin|x|)^{-1}$.

```

21030 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_csc_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @

```

```

21031 {
21032     \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21033         \__fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw #3 { #1 { csc } { cscd } }
21034     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21035         {
21036             \__fp_trig:NNNNNwn #1 \__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww
21037             \__fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN #3 0
21038         }
21039     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21040         { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { csc } { cscd } } }
21041     \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21042     \fi:
21043     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
21044 }

```

(End definition for __fp_csc_o:w.)

__fp_sec_o:w The secant of ± 0 is 1. The secant of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. The secant of NaN is itself. Otherwise, the `trig` function reduces the argument and turns it to radians before calling the same series as for sine, using a positive sign 0, a starting octant of 2, and inverting upon conversion, because $\sec(x) = +1/\sin(\pi/2 + |x|)$.

```

21045 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sec_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
21046 {
21047     \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21048         \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_one_fp
21049     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21050         {
21051             \__fp_trig:NNNNNwn #1 \__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww
21052             \__fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN 0 2
21053         }
21054     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21055         { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { sec } { secd } } }
21056     \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21057     \fi:
21058     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3;
21059 }

```

(End definition for __fp_sec_o:w.)

__fp_tan_o:w The tangent of ± 0 or NaN is the same floating point number. The tangent of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. Once more, the `trig` function does the argument reduction step and conversion to radians before calling `__fp_tan_series_o:NNwww`, with a sign #3 and an initial octant of 1 (this shift is somewhat arbitrary). See `__fp_cot_o:w` for an explanation of the 0 argument.

```

21060 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tan_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
21061 {
21062     \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21063         \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21064     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21065         {
21066             \__fp_trig:NNNNNwn #1
21067             \__fp_tan_series_o:NNwww 0 #3 1
21068         }
21069     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw

```

```

21070         { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { tan } { tand } } }
21071     \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21072     \fi:
21073     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
21074 }

```

(End definition for __fp_tan_o:w.)

__fp_cot_o:w The cotangent of ± 0 is $\pm\infty$ with the same sign, with a division by zero exception (see
__fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw __fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw. The cotangent of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception.
The cotangent of NaN is itself. We use $\cot x = -\tan(\pi/2 + x)$, and the initial octant
for the tangent was chosen to be 1, so the octant here starts at 3. The change in sign
is obtained by feeding __fp_tan_series_o:NNwww two signs rather than just the sign
of the argument: the first of those indicates whether we compute tangent or cotangent.
Those signs are eventually combined.

```

21075 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_cot_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
21076 {
21077     \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21078         \__fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw #3 { #1 { cot } { cotd } }
21079     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21080         {
21081             \__fp_trig:NNNNwn #1
21082             \__fp_tan_series_o:NNwww 2 #3 3
21083         }
21084     \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21085         { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { cot } { cotd } } }
21086     \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21087     \fi:
21088     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
21089 }
21090 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw #1#2#3 \fi:
21091 {
21092     \fi:
21093     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF 0 #1
21094     { \exp_args:NNf \__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw \c_inf_fp }
21095     { \exp_args:NNf \__fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw \c_minus_inf_fp }
21096     {#2}
21097 }

```

(End definition for __fp_cot_o:w and __fp_cot_zero_o:Nfw.)

34.1.2 Distinguishing small and large arguments

__fp_trig:NNNNwn The first argument is \use_i:nn if the operand is in radians and \use_ii:nn if it is in
degrees. Arguments #2 to #5 control what trigonometric function we compute, and #6
to #8 are pieces of a normal floating point number. Call the _series function #2, with
arguments #3, either a conversion function (__fp_ep_to_float_o:wN or __fp_ep_-
inv_to_float_o:wN) or a sign 0 or 2 when computing tangent or cotangent; #4, a sign
0 or 2; the octant, computed in an integer expression starting with #5 and stopped by a
period; and a fixed point number obtained from the floating point number by argument
reduction (if necessary) and conversion to radians (if necessary). Any argument reduction
adjusts the octant accordingly by leaving a (positive) shift into its integer expression. Let
us explain the integer comparison. Two of the four \exp_after:wN are expanded, the

expansion hits the test, which is true if the float is at least 1 when working in radians, and at least 10 when working in degrees. Then one of the remaining `\exp_after:wN` hits `#1`, which picks the `trig` or `trigd` function in whichever branch of the conditional was taken. The final `\exp_after:wN` closes the conditional. At the end of the day, a number is `large` if it is ≥ 1 in radians or ≥ 10 in degrees, and `small` otherwise. All four `trig/trigd` auxiliaries receive the operand as an extended-precision number.

```

21098 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig:NNNNNwn #1#2#3#4#5 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#6#7#8;
21099 {
21100   \exp_after:wN #2
21101   \exp_after:wN #3
21102   \exp_after:wN #4
21103   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #5
21104   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
21105   \if_int_compare:w #7 > #1 0 1 \exp_stop_f:
21106   #1 \__fp_trig_large:ww \__fp_trigd_large:ww
21107   \else:
21108   #1 \__fp_trig_small:ww \__fp_trigd_small:ww
21109   \fi:
21110   #7,#8{0000}{0000};
21111 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trig:NNNNNwn`.)

34.1.3 Small arguments

`__fp_trig_small:ww` This receives a small extended-precision number in radians and converts it to a fixed point number. Some trailing digits may be lost in the conversion, so we keep the original floating point number around: when computing sine or tangent (or their inverses), the last step is to multiply by the floating point number (as an extended-precision number) rather than the fixed point number. The period serves to end the integer expression for the octant.

```

21112 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_small:ww #1,#2;
21113 { \__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn #1,#2; . #1,#2; }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trig_small:ww`.)

`__fp_trigd_small:ww` Convert the extended-precision number to radians, then call `__fp_trig_small:ww` to massage it in the form appropriate for the `_series` auxiliary.

```

21114 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trigd_small:ww #1,#2;
21115 {
21116   \__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN
21117   -1,{1745}{3292}{5199}{4329}{5769}{2369}; #1,#2;
21118   \__fp_trig_small:ww
21119 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trigd_small:ww`.)

34.1.4 Argument reduction in degrees

`__fp_trigd_large:ww` Note that $25 \times 360 = 9000$, so $10^{k+1} \equiv 10^k \pmod{360}$ for $k \geq 3$. When the exponent `#1` is very large, we can thus safely replace it by 22 (or even 19). We turn the floating point number into a fixed point number with two blocks of 8 digits followed by five blocks of 4 digits. The original float is $100 \times \langle block_1 \rangle \cdots \langle block_3 \rangle . \langle block_4 \rangle \cdots \langle block_7 \rangle$, or is equal to

`__fp_trigd_large_auxi:nnnnwNNNN`
`__fp_trigd_large_auxii:wNw`
`__fp_trigd_large_auxiii:www`

it modulo 360 if the exponent #1 is very large. The first auxiliary finds $\langle block_1 \rangle + \langle block_2 \rangle$ (mod 9), a single digit, and prepends it to the 4 digits of $\langle block_3 \rangle$. It also unpacks $\langle block_4 \rangle$ and grabs the 4 digits of $\langle block_7 \rangle$. The second auxiliary grabs the $\langle block_3 \rangle$ plus any contribution from the first two blocks as #1, the first digit of $\langle block_4 \rangle$ (just after the decimal point in hundreds of degrees) as #2, and the three other digits as #3. It finds the quotient and remainder of #1#2 modulo 9, adds twice the quotient to the integer expression for the octant, and places the remainder (between 0 and 8) before #3 to form a new $\langle block_4 \rangle$. The resulting fixed point number is $x \in [0, 0.9]$. If $x \geq 0.45$, we add 1 to the octant and feed $0.9 - x$ with an exponent of 2 (to compensate the fact that we are working in units of hundreds of degrees rather than degrees) to `_fp_trigd_small:ww`. Otherwise, we feed it x with an exponent of 2. The third auxiliary also discards digits which were not packed into the various $\langle blocks \rangle$. Since the original exponent #1 is at least 2, those are all 0 and no precision is lost (#6 and #7 are four 0 each).

```

21120 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_trigd_large:ww #1, #2#3#4#5#6#7;
21121 {
21122   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN
21123   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN
21124   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21125   \exp_after:wN \_fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21126   \exp_after:wN \_fp_trigd_large_auxi:nnnnwNNNN
21127   \exp_after:wN ;
21128   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
21129   \prg_replicate:nn { \int_max:nn { 22 - #1 } { 0 } } { 0 }
21130   #2#3#4#5#6#7 0000 0000 0000 !
21131 }
21132 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_trigd_large_auxi:nnnnwNNNN #1#2#3#4#5; #6#7#8#9
21133 {
21134   \exp_after:wN \_fp_trigd_large_auxii:wNw
21135   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w #1 + #2
21136   - (#1 + #2 - 4) / 9 * 9 \_fp_int_eval_end:
21137   #3;
21138   #4; #5{#6#7#8#9};
21139 }
21140 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_trigd_large_auxii:wNw #1; #2#3;
21141 {
21142   + (#1#2 - 4) / 9 * 2
21143   \exp_after:wN \_fp_trigd_large_auxiii:www
21144   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w #1#2
21145   - (#1#2 - 4) / 9 * 9 \_fp_int_eval_end: #3 ;
21146 }
21147 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_trigd_large_auxiii:www #1; #2; #3!
21148 {
21149   \if_int_compare:w #1 < 4500 \exp_stop_f:
21150   \exp_after:wN \_fp_use_i_until_s:nw
21151   \exp_after:wN \_fp_fixed_continue:wn
21152   \else:
21153     + 1
21154   \fi:
21155   \_fp_fixed_sub:wwn {9000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21156   {#1}#2{0000}{0000};
21157   { \_fp_trigd_small:ww 2, }
21158 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_trigd_large:ww` and others.)

34.1.5 Argument reduction in radians

Arguments greater or equal to 1 need to be reduced to a range where we only need a few terms of the Taylor series. We reduce to the range $[0, 2\pi]$ by subtracting multiples of 2π , then to the smaller range $[0, \pi/2]$ by subtracting multiples of $\pi/2$ (keeping track of how many times $\pi/2$ is subtracted), then to $[0, \pi/4]$ by mapping $x \rightarrow \pi/2 - x$ if appropriate. When the argument is very large, say, 10^{100} , an equally large multiple of 2π must be subtracted, hence we must work with a very good approximation of 2π in order to get a sensible remainder modulo 2π .

Specifically, we multiply the argument by an approximation of $1/(2\pi)$ with 10048 digits, then discard the integer part of the result, keeping 52 digits of the fractional part. From the fractional part of $x/(2\pi)$ we deduce the octant (quotient of the first three digits by 125). We then multiply by 8 or -8 (the latter when the octant is odd), ignore any integer part (related to the octant), and convert the fractional part to an extended precision number, before multiplying by $\pi/4$ to convert back to a value in radians in $[0, \pi/4]$.

It is possible to prove that given the precision of floating points and their range of exponents, the 52 digits may start at most with 24 zeros. The 5 last digits are affected by carries from computations which are not done, hence we are left with at least $52 - 24 - 5 = 23$ significant digits, enough to round correctly up to $0.6 \cdot \text{ulp}$ in all cases.

`\c_fp_trig_intarray` This integer array stores blocks of 8 decimals of $10^{-16}/(2\pi)$. Each entry is 10^8 plus an 8 digit number storing 8 decimals. In total we store 10112 decimals of $10^{-16}/(2\pi)$. The number of decimals we really need is the maximum exponent plus the number of digits we later need, 52, plus 12 (4 – 1 groups of 4 digits). The memory footprint (1/2 byte per digit) is the same as an earlier method of storing the data as a control sequence name, but the major advantage is that we can unpack specific subsets of the digits without unpacking the 10112 decimals.

```

21159 \intarray_const_from_clist:Nn \c\_fp_trig_intarray
21160 {
21161     100000000, 100000000, 115915494, 130918953, 135768883, 176337251,
21162     143620344, 159645740, 145644874, 176673440, 158896797, 163422653,
21163     150901138, 102766253, 108595607, 128427267, 157958036, 189291184,
21164     161145786, 152877967, 141073169, 198392292, 139966937, 140907757,
21165     130777463, 196925307, 168871739, 128962173, 197661693, 136239024,
21166     117236290, 111832380, 111422269, 197557159, 140461890, 108690267,
21167     139561204, 189410936, 193784408, 155287230, 199946443, 140024867,
21168     123477394, 159610898, 132309678, 130749061, 166986462, 180469944,
21169     186521878, 181574786, 156696424, 110389958, 174139348, 160998386,
21170     180991999, 162442875, 158517117, 188584311, 117518767, 116054654,
21171     175369880, 109739460, 136475933, 137680593, 102494496, 163530532,
21172     171567755, 103220324, 177781639, 171660229, 146748119, 159816584,
21173     106060168, 103035998, 113391198, 174988327, 186654435, 127975507,
21174     100162406, 177564388, 184957131, 108801221, 199376147, 168137776,
21175     147378906, 133068046, 145797848, 117613124, 127314069, 196077502,
21176     145002977, 159857089, 105690279, 167851315, 125210016, 131774602,
21177     109248116, 106240561, 145620314, 164840892, 148459191, 143521157,
21178     154075562, 100871526, 160680221, 171591407, 157474582, 172259774,
21179     162853998, 175155329, 139081398, 117724093, 158254797, 107332871,
21180     190406999, 175907657, 170784934, 170393589, 182808717, 134256403,

```

21181 166895116, 162545705, 194332763, 112686500, 126122717, 197115321,
 21182 112599504, 138667945, 103762556, 108363171, 116952597, 158128224,
 21183 194162333, 143145106, 112353687, 185631136, 136692167, 114206974,
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21370      159592267, 181172796, 144388537, 196763139, 127431422, 179531145,
21371      100064922, 112650013, 132686230, 121550837,
21372      }

```

(End definition for \c__fp_trig_intarray.)

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\__fp_trig_large:ww The exponent #1 is between 1 and 10000. We wish to look up decimals  $10^{\#1-16}/(2\pi)$ 
\__fp_trig_large_auxi:w starting from the digit #1 + 1. Since they are stored in batches of 8, compute  $\lfloor \#1/8 \rfloor$ 
\__fp_trig_large_auxii:w and fetch blocks of 8 digits starting there. The numbering of items in \c__fp_trig_
\__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w intarray starts at 1, so the block  $\lfloor \#1/8 \rfloor + 1$  contains the digit we want, at one of the
eight positions. Each call to \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn expands the
next, until being stopped by \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w using \exp_stop_f:. Once
all these blocks are unpacked, the \exp_stop_f: and 0 to 7 digits are removed by \use_
none:n...n. Finally, \__fp_trig_large_auxii:w packs 64 digits (there are between 65
and 72 at this point) into groups of 4 and the auxv auxiliary is called.
21373 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large:ww #1, #2#3#4#5#6;
21374 {
21375   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxi:w
21376   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#1 - 4) / 8 \exp_after:wN ,
21377   \int_value:w #1 , ;
21378   {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5} ;
21379 }
21380 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxi:w #1, #2,
21381 {
21382   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
21383   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxii:w
21384   \cs:w

```

```

21385     use_none:n \prg_replicate:nn { #2 - #1 * 8 } { n }
21386     \exp_after:wN
21387   \cs_end:
21388   \int_value:w
21389   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21390     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 1 \scan_stop: }
21391   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21392   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21393     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 2 \scan_stop: }
21394   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21395   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21396     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 3 \scan_stop: }
21397   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21398   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21399     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 4 \scan_stop: }
21400   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21401   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21402     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 5 \scan_stop: }
21403   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21404   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21405     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 6 \scan_stop: }
21406   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21407   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21408     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 7 \scan_stop: }
21409   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21410   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21411     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 8 \scan_stop: }
21412   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w \int_value:w
21413   \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \c__fp_trig_intarray
21414     { \__fp_int_eval:w #1 + 9 \scan_stop: }
21415   \exp_stop_f:
21416 }
21417 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxii:w
21418 {
21419   \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21420   \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21421   \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21422   \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN
21423   \__fp_trig_large_auxv:www ;
21424 }
21425 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxiii:w 1 { \exp_stop_f: }

```

(End definition for __fp_trig_large:ww and others.)

__fp_trig_large_auxv:www
 __fp_trig_large_auxvi:wNNNNNNNN
 __fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNNw

First come the first 64 digits of the fractional part of $10^{1-16}/(2\pi)$, arranged in 16 blocks of 4, and ending with a semicolon. Then a few more digits of the same fractional part, ending with a semicolon, then 4 blocks of 4 digits holding the significand of the original argument. Multiply the 16-digit significand with the 64-digit fractional part: the `auxvi` auxiliary receives the significand as `#2#3#4#5` and 16 digits of the fractional part as `#6#7#8#9`, and computes one step of the usual ladder of pack functions we use for multiplication (see *e.g.*, `__fp_fixed_mul:wN`), then discards one block of the fractional part to set things up for the next step of the ladder. We perform 13 such steps, replacing the last middle shift by the appropriate trailing shift, then discard the significand and remaining 3 blocks from the fractional part, as there are not enough digits to compute

any more step in the ladder. The last semicolon closes the ladder, and we return control to the `auxvii` auxiliary.

```

21426 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxv:www #1; #2; #3;
21427 {
21428   \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw
21429   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxvii:w
21430   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
21431   \prg_replicate:nn { 13 }
21432   { \__fp_trig_large_auxvi:wnnnnnnnn }
21433   + \c__fp_trailing_shift_int - \c__fp_middle_shift_int
21434   \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw
21435   ; #3 #1 ; ;
21436 }
21437 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxvi:wnnnnnnnn #1; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
21438 {
21439   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNNw
21440   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
21441   + #2*#9 + #3*#8 + #4*#7 + #5*#6
21442   #1; {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5} {#7}{#8}{#9}
21443 }
21444 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6;
21445 { + #1#2#3#4#5 ; #6 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_trig_large_auxv:www`, `__fp_trig_large_auxvi:wnnnnnnnn`, and `__fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNNw`.)

```

\__fp_trig_large_auxvii:w
\__fp_trig_large_auxviii:w
\__fp_trig_large_auxix:Nw
\__fp_trig_large_auxx:wNNNNN
\__fp_trig_large_auxxi:w

```

The `auxvii` auxiliary is followed by 52 digits and a semicolon. We find the octant as the integer part of 8 times what follows, or equivalently as the integer part of $\#1\#2\#3/125$, and add it to the surrounding integer expression for the octant. We then compute 8 times the 52-digit number, with a minus sign if the octant is odd. Again, the last `middle` shift is converted to a `trailing` shift. Any integer part (including negative values which come up when the octant is odd) is discarded by `__fp_use_i_until_s:nw`. The resulting fractional part should then be converted to radians by multiplying by $2\pi/8$, but first, build an extended precision number by abusing `__fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N` with the appropriate trailing markers. Finally, `__fp_trig_small:ww` sets up the argument for the functions which compute the Taylor series.

```

21446 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxvii:w #1#2#3
21447 {
21448   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxviii:ww
21449   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#1#2#3 - 62) / 125 ;
21450   #1#2#3
21451 }
21452 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxviii:ww #1;
21453 {
21454   + #1
21455   \if_int_odd:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
21456   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxix:Nw
21457   \exp_after:wN -
21458   \else:
21459   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxix:Nw
21460   \exp_after:wN +
21461   \fi:
21462 }

```

```

21463 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxix:Nw
21464 {
21465   \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw
21466   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_auxxi:w
21467   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_leading_shift_int
21468   \prg_replicate:nn { 13 }
21469   { \__fp_trig_large_auxx:wNNNNN }
21470   + \c__fp_trailing_shift_int - \c__fp_middle_shift_int
21471   ;
21472 }
21473 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxx:wNNNNN #1; #2 #3#4#5#6
21474 {
21475   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNNw
21476   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_middle_shift_int
21477   #2 8 * #3#4#5#6
21478   #1; #2
21479 }
21480 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trig_large_auxxi:w #1;
21481 {
21482   \exp_after:wN \__fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN
21483   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 0 \__fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N #1 ; ; !
21484   0,{7853}{9816}{3397}{4483}{0961}{5661};
21485   \__fp_trig_small:ww
21486 }

```

(End definition for __fp_trig_large_auxvii:w and others.)

34.1.6 Computing the power series

__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww Here we receive a conversion function __fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN or __fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN, a *sign* (0 or 2), a (non-negative) *octant* delimited by a dot, a *fixed point* number delimited by a semicolon, and an extended-precision number. The auxiliary receives:

- the conversion function #1;
- the final sign, which depends on the octant #3 and the sign #2;
- the octant #3, which controls the series we use;
- the square #4 * #4 of the argument as a fixed point number, computed with __fp_fixed_mul:wwn;
- the number itself as an extended-precision number.

If the octant is in $\{1, 2, 5, 6, \dots\}$, we are near an extremum of the function and we use the series

$$\cos(x) = 1 - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2!} - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{4!} - x^2 \left(\dots \right) \right) \right).$$

Otherwise, the series

$$\sin(x) = x \left(1 - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{3!} - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{5!} - x^2 \left(\dots \right) \right) \right) \right)$$

is used. Finally, the extended-precision number is converted to a floating point number with the given sign, and `__fp_sanitizew` checks for overflow and underflow.

```

21487 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sin_series_o:NNwww #1#2#3. #4;
21488 {
21489   \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #4; #4;
21490   {
21491     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sin_series_aux_o:NNwww
21492     \exp_after:wN #1
21493     \int_value:w
21494     \if_int_odd:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#3 + 2) / 4 \__fp_int_eval_end:
21495       #2
21496     \else:
21497       \if_meaning:w #2 0 2 \else: 0 \fi:
21498     \fi:
21499     {#3}
21500   }
21501 }
21502 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_sin_series_aux_o:NNwww #1#2#3 #4; #5,#6;
21503 {
21504   \if_int_odd:w \__fp_int_eval:w #3 / 2 \__fp_int_eval_end:
21505     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
21506   \else:
21507     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
21508   \fi:
21509   { % 1/18!
21510     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn {0000}{0000}{0000}{0001}{5619}{2070};
21511     #4;{0000}{0000}{0000}{0477}{9477}{3324};
21512     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0000}{0011}{4707}{4559}{7730};
21513     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0000}{2087}{6756}{9878}{6810};
21514     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0027}{5573}{1922}{3985}{8907};
21515     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{2480}{1587}{3015}{8730}{1587};
21516     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0013}{8888}{8888}{8888}{8888}{8889};
21517     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0416}{6666}{6666}{6666}{6666}{6667};
21518     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{5000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21519     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn#4;{10000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21520     { \__fp_fixed_continue:wn 0, }
21521   }
21522   { % 1/17!
21523     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn {0000}{0000}{0000}{0028}{1145}{7254};
21524     #4;{0000}{0000}{0000}{7647}{1637}{3182};
21525     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0000}{0160}{5904}{3836}{8216};
21526     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0002}{5052}{1083}{8544}{1719};
21527     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0000}{0275}{5731}{9223}{9858}{9065};
21528     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0001}{9841}{2698}{4126}{9841}{2698};
21529     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{0083}{3333}{3333}{3333}{3333}{3333};
21530     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #4;{1666}{6666}{6666}{6666}{6666}{6667};
21531     \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn#4;{10000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21532     { \__fp_ep_mul:wwwn 0, } #5,#6;
21533   }
21534   {
21535     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizew
21536     \exp_after:wN #2
21537     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1
21538   }

```

```

21539     #2
21540 }

```

(End definition for `_fp_sin_series_o:NNwww` and `_fp_sin_series_aux_o:NNwww`.)

```

\_fp_tan_series_o:NNwww
\_fp_tan_series_aux_o:Nnwww

```

Contrarily to `_fp_sin_series_o:NNwww` which received a conversion auxiliary as `#1`, here, `#1` is 0 for tangent and 2 for cotangent. Consider first the case of the tangent. The octant `#3` starts at 1, which means that it is 1 or 2 for $|x| \in [0, \pi/2]$, it is 3 or 4 for $|x| \in [\pi/2, \pi]$, and so on: the intervals on which $\tan|x| \geq 0$ coincide with those for which $\lfloor (\#3 + 1)/2 \rfloor$ is odd. We also have to take into account the original sign of x to get the sign of the final result; it is straightforward to check that the first `\int_value:w` expansion produces 0 for a positive final result, and 2 otherwise. A similar story holds for $\cot(x)$.

The auxiliary receives the sign, the octant, the square of the (reduced) input, and the (reduced) input (an extended-precision number) as arguments. It then computes the numerator and denominator of

$$\tan(x) \simeq \frac{x(1 - x^2(a_1 - x^2(a_2 - x^2(a_3 - x^2(a_4 - x^2a_5))))))}{1 - x^2(b_1 - x^2(b_2 - x^2(b_3 - x^2(b_4 - x^2b_5)))}.$$

The ratio is computed by `_fp_ep_div:wwwn`, then converted to a floating point number. For octants `#3` (really, quadrants) next to a pole of the functions, the fixed point numerator and denominator are exchanged before computing the ratio. Note that this `\if_int_odd:w` test relies on the fact that the octant is at least 1.

```

21541 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_tan_series_o:NNwww #1#2#3. #4;
21542 {
21543   \_fp_fixed_mul:wwn #4; #4;
21544   {
21545     \exp_after:wN \_fp_tan_series_aux_o:Nnwww
21546     \int_value:w
21547     \if_int_odd:w \_fp_int_eval:w #3 / 2 \_fp_int_eval_end:
21548     \exp_after:wN \reverse_if:N
21549     \fi:
21550     \if_meaning:w #1#2 2 \else: 0 \fi:
21551     {#3}
21552   }
21553 }
21554 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_tan_series_aux_o:Nnwww #1 #2 #3; #4,#5;
21555 {
21556   \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn {0000}{0000}{1527}{3493}{0856}{7059};
21557   #3; {0000}{0159}{6080}{0274}{5257}{6472};
21558   \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {0002}{4571}{2320}{0157}{2558}{8481};
21559   \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {0115}{5830}{7533}{5397}{3168}{2147};
21560   \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {1929}{8245}{6140}{3508}{7719}{2982};
21561   \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {10000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21562   { \_fp_ep_mul:wwwwn 0, } #4,#5;
21563   {
21564     \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn {0000}{0007}{0258}{0681}{9408}{4706};
21565     #3; {0000}{2343}{7175}{1399}{6151}{7670};
21566     \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {0019}{2638}{4588}{9232}{8861}{3691};
21567     \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {0536}{6357}{0691}{4344}{6852}{4252};
21568     \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {5263}{1578}{9473}{6842}{1052}{6315};
21569     \_fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #3; {10000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};

```

```

21570     {
21571         \reverse_if:N \if_int_odd:w
21572         \__fp_int_eval:w (#2 - 1) / 2 \__fp_int_eval_end:
21573         \exp_after:wN \__fp_reverse_args:Nww
21574         \fi:
21575         \__fp_ep_div:wwwn 0,
21576     }
21577 }
21578 {
21579     \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizew
21580     \exp_after:wN #1
21581     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \__fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN
21582 }
21583 #1
21584 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_tan_series_o:NNwww` and `__fp_tan_series_aux_o:Nnwww`.)

34.2 Inverse trigonometric functions

All inverse trigonometric functions (arcsine, arccosine, arctangent, arccotangent, arcsecant, and arcsecant) are based on a function often denoted `atan2`. This function is accessed directly by feeding two arguments to arctangent, and is defined by $\text{atan}(y, x) = \text{atan}(y/x)$ for generic y and x . Its advantages over the conventional arctangent is that it takes values in $[-\pi, \pi]$ rather than $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, and that it is better behaved in boundary cases. Other inverse trigonometric functions are expressed in terms of `atan` as

$$\arccos x = \text{atan}(\sqrt{1 - x^2}, x) \quad (5)$$

$$\arcsin x = \text{atan}(x, \sqrt{1 - x^2}) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{asec } x = \text{atan}(\sqrt{x^2 - 1}, 1) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{acsc } x = \text{atan}(1, \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{atan } x = \text{atan}(x, 1) \quad (9)$$

$$\text{acot } x = \text{atan}(1, x). \quad (10)$$

Rather than introducing a new function, `atan2`, the arctangent function `atan` is overloaded: it can take one or two arguments. In the comments below, following many texts, we call the first argument y and the second x , because $\text{atan}(y, x) = \text{atan}(y/x)$ is the angular coordinate of the point (x, y) .

As for direct trigonometric functions, the first step in computing $\text{atan}(y, x)$ is argument reduction. The sign of y gives that of the result. We distinguish eight regions where the point $(x, |y|)$ can lie, of angular size roughly $\pi/8$, characterized by their “octant”, between 0 and 7 included. In each region, we compute an arctangent as a Taylor series, then shift this arctangent by the appropriate multiple of $\pi/4$ and sign to get the result. Here is a list of octants, and how we compute the arctangent (we assume $y > 0$; otherwise replace y by $-y$ below):

0 $0 < |y| < 0.41421x$, then $\text{atan } \frac{|y|}{x}$ is given by a nicely convergent Taylor series;

1 $0 < 0.41421x < |y| < x$, then $\text{atan } \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \text{atan } \frac{x - |y|}{x + |y|}$;

- 2 $0 < 0.41421|y| < x < |y|$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \operatorname{atan} \frac{-x+|y|}{x+|y|}$;
- 3 $0 < x < 0.41421|y|$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{atan} \frac{x}{|y|}$;
- 4 $0 < -x < 0.41421|y|$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{atan} \frac{-x}{|y|}$;
- 5 $0 < 0.41421|y| < -x < |y|$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \operatorname{atan} \frac{x+|y|}{-x+|y|}$;
- 6 $0 < -0.41421x < |y| < -x$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \operatorname{atan} \frac{-x-|y|}{-x+|y|}$;
- 7 $0 < |y| < -0.41421x$, then $\operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{x} = \pi - \operatorname{atan} \frac{|y|}{-x}$.

In the following, we denote by z the ratio among $|\frac{y}{x}|$, $|\frac{x}{y}|$, $|\frac{x+y}{x-y}|$, $|\frac{x-y}{x+y}|$ which appears in the right-hand side above.

34.2.1 Arctangent and arccotangent

`__fp_atan_o:Nw` The parsing step manipulates `atan` and `acot` like `min` and `max`, reading in an array of operands, but also leaves `\use_i:nn` or `\use_ii:nn` depending on whether the result should be given in radians or in degrees. The helper `__fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw` checks that the operand is one or two floating point numbers (not tuples) and leaves its second argument or its tail accordingly (its first argument is used for error messages). More precisely if we are given a single floating point number `__fp_atan_default:w` places `\c_one_fp` (expanded) after it; otherwise `__fp_atan_default:w` is omitted by `__fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw`.

```

21585 \cs_new:Npn __fp_atan_o:Nw #1
21586 {
21587   __fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw
21588   { #1 { atan } { atand } }
21589   { __fp_atan_default:w __fp_atanii_o:Nww #1 }
21590 }
21591 \cs_new:Npn __fp_acot_o:Nw #1
21592 {
21593   __fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw
21594   { #1 { acot } { acotd } }
21595   { __fp_atan_default:w __fp_acotii_o:Nww #1 }
21596 }
21597 \cs_new:Npx __fp_atan_default:w #1#2#3 @ { #1 #2 #3 \c_one_fp @ }

```

(End definition for `__fp_atan_o:Nw`, `__fp_acot_o:Nw`, and `__fp_atan_default:w`.)

`__fp_atanii_o:Nww` If either operand is `nan`, we return it. If both are normal, we call `__fp_atan_normal_o:NNnwNNw`. If both are zero or both infinity, we call `__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw` with argument 2, leading to a result among $\{\pm\pi/4, \pm3\pi/4\}$ (in degrees, $\{\pm45, \pm135\}$). Otherwise, one is much bigger than the other, and we call `__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw` with either an argument of 4, leading to the values $\pm\pi/2$ (in degrees, ±90), or 0, leading to $\{\pm0, \pm\pi\}$ (in degrees, $\{\pm0, \pm180\}$). Since `acot(x,y) = atan(y,x)`, `__fp_acotii_o:ww` simply reverses its two arguments.

```

21598 \cs_new:Npn __fp_atanii_o:Nww
21599   #1 \s__fp __fp_chk:w #2#3#4; \s__fp __fp_chk:w #5 #6 @
21600 {
21601   \if_meaning:w 3 #2 __fp_case_return_i_o:ww \fi:

```

```

21602 \if_meaning:w 3 #5 \__fp_case_return_ii_o:ww \fi:
21603 \if_case:w
21604   \if_meaning:w #2 #5
21605     \if_meaning:w 1 #2 10 \else: 0 \fi:
21606   \else:
21607     \if_int_compare:w #2 > #5 \exp_stop_f: 1 \else: 2 \fi:
21608   \fi:
21609   \exp_stop_f:
21610     \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1 #3 2 }
21611   \or: \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1 #3 4 }
21612   \or: \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1 #3 0 }
21613   \fi:
21614   \__fp_atan_normal_o:NNnwNnw #1
21615   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4;
21616   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #5 #6
21617 }
21618 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_acotii_o:Nww #1#2; #3;
21619 { \__fp_atanii_o:Nww #1#3; #2; }

```

(End definition for __fp_atanii_o:Nww and __fp_acotii_o:Nww.)

__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw This auxiliary is called whenever one number is ± 0 or $\pm \infty$ (and neither is NaN). Then the result only depends on the signs, and its value is a multiple of $\pi/4$. We use the same auxiliary as for normal numbers, __fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwwN, with arguments the final sign #2; the octant #3; $\operatorname{atan} z/z = 1$ as a fixed point number; $z = 0$ as a fixed point number; and $z = 0$ as an extended-precision number. Given the values we provide, $\operatorname{atan} z$ is computed to be 0, and the result is $[#3/2] \cdot \pi/4$ if the sign #5 of x is positive, and $[(7 - #3)/2] \cdot \pi/4$ for negative x , where the divisions are rounded up.

```

21620 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1#2#3 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #4#5#6;
21621 {
21622   \exp_after:wN \__fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwwN
21623   \exp_after:wN #2
21624   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
21625   \if_meaning:w 2 #5 7 - \fi: #3 \exp_after:wN ;
21626   \c__fp_one_fixed_tl
21627   {0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21628   0,{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}; #1
21629 }

```

(End definition for __fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw.)

__fp_atan_normal_o:NNnwNnw Here we simply reorder the floating point data into a pair of signed extended-precision numbers, that is, a sign, an exponent ending with a comma, and a six-block mantissa ending with a semi-colon. This extended precision is required by other inverse trigonometric functions, to compute things like $\operatorname{atan}(x, \sqrt{1 - x^2})$ without intermediate rounding errors.

```

21630 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_atan_normal_o:NNnwNnw
21631   #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#2#3#4; \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#5#6#7;
21632 {
21633   \__fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN
21634   #2 #3, #4{0000}{0000};
21635   #5 #6, #7{0000}{0000}; #1
21636 }

```

(End definition for _fp_atan_normal_o:NNwNnw.)

_fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN

This receives: the sign #1 of y , its exponent #2, its 24 digits #3 in groups of 4, and similarly for x . We prepare to call _fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwwN which expects the sign #1, the octant, the ratio $(\text{atan } z)/z = 1 - \dots$, and the value of z , both as a fixed point number and as an extended-precision floating point number with a mantissa in $[0.01, 1)$. For now, we place #1 as a first argument, and start an integer expression for the octant. The sign of x does not affect z , so we simply leave a contribution to the octant: $\langle \text{octant} \rangle \rightarrow 7 - \langle \text{octant} \rangle$ for negative x . Then we order $|y|$ and $|x|$ in a non-decreasing order: if $|y| > |x|$, insert 3- in the expression for the octant, and swap the two numbers. The finer test with 0.41421 is done by _fp_atan_div:wnwwnw after the operands have been ordered.

```

21637 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN #1#2,#3; #4#5,#6;
21638 {
21639   \exp_after:wN \_fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwwN
21640   \exp_after:wN #1
21641   \int_value:w \_fp_int_eval:w
21642   \if_meaning:w 2 #4
21643     7 - \_fp_int_eval:w
21644   \fi:
21645   \if_int_compare:w
21646     \_fp_ep_compare:www #2,#3; #5,#6; > 0 \exp_stop_f:
21647     3 -
21648   \exp_after:wN \_fp_reverse_args:Nww
21649   \fi:
21650   \_fp_atan_div:wnwwnw #2,#3; #5,#6;
21651 }

```

(End definition for _fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN.)

_fp_atan_div:wnwwnw
 _fp_atan_near:wwwN
 _fp_atan_near_aux:wwN

This receives two positive numbers a and b (equal to $|x|$ and $|y|$ in some order), each as an exponent and 6 blocks of 4 digits, such that $0 < a < b$. If $0.41421b < a$, the two numbers are “near”, hence the point (y, x) that we started with is closer to the diagonals $\{|y| = |x|\}$ than to the axes $\{xy = 0\}$. In that case, the octant is 1 (possibly combined with the 7- and 3- inserted earlier) and we wish to compute $\text{atan } \frac{b-a}{a+b}$. Otherwise, the octant is 0 (again, combined with earlier terms) and we wish to compute $\text{atan } \frac{a}{b}$. In any case, call _fp_atan_auxi:ww followed by z , as a comma-delimited exponent and a fixed point number.

```

21652 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_atan_div:wnwwnw #1,#2#3; #4,#5#6;
21653 {
21654   \if_int_compare:w
21655     \_fp_int_eval:w 41421 * #5 < #2 000
21656     \if_case:w \_fp_int_eval:w #4 - #1 \_fp_int_eval_end:
21657       00 \or: 0 \fi:
21658     \exp_stop_f:
21659     \exp_after:wN \_fp_atan_near:wwwN
21660   \fi:
21661   0
21662   \_fp_ep_div:wwwN #1,{#2}#3; #4,{#5}#6;
21663   \_fp_atan_auxi:ww
21664 }
21665 \cs_new:Npn \_fp_atan_near:wwwN
21666   0 \_fp_ep_div:wwwN #1,#2; #3,

```

```

21667 {
21668     1
21669     \__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn #1 - #3, #2;
21670     \__fp_atan_near_aux:wwn
21671 }
21672 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_near_aux:wwn #1; #2;
21673 {
21674     \__fp_fixed_add:wwn #1; #2;
21675     { \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn #2; #1; { \__fp_ep_div:wwwn 0, } 0, }
21676 }

```

(End definition for __fp_atan_div:wwwnw, __fp_atan_near:wwwn, and __fp_atan_near_aux:wwn.)

__fp_atan_auxi:ww Convert z from a representation as an exponent and a fixed point number in $[0.01, 1)$ to a
 __fp_atan_auxii:w fixed point number only, then set up the call to __fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www, followed
 by the fixed point representation of z and the old representation.

```

21677 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_auxi:ww #1,#2;
21678 { \__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn #1,#2; \__fp_atan_auxii:w #1,#2; }
21679 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_auxii:w #1;
21680 {
21681     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #1; #1;
21682     {
21683         \__fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www 39 ;
21684         {0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000} ;
21685     }
21686     ! #1;
21687 }

```

(End definition for __fp_atan_auxi:ww and __fp_atan_auxii:w.)

__fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www We compute the series of $(\operatorname{atan} z)/z$. A typical intermediate stage has $\#1 = 2k - 1$,
 __fp_atan_Taylor_break:w $\#2 = \frac{1}{2k+1} - z^2(\frac{1}{2k+3} - z^2(\dots - z^2\frac{1}{39}))$, and $\#3 = z^2$. To go to the next step $k \rightarrow k - 1$,
 we compute $\frac{1}{2k-1}$, then subtract from it z^2 times $\#2$. The loop stops when $k = 0$: then
 $\#2$ is $(\operatorname{atan} z)/z$, and there is a need to clean up all the unnecessary data, end the integer
 expression computing the octant with a semicolon, and leave the result $\#2$ afterwards.

```

21688 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www #1; #2; #3;
21689 {
21690     \if_int_compare:w #1 = -1 \exp_stop_f:
21691     \__fp_atan_Taylor_break:w
21692     \fi:
21693     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_div_int:wwN \c__fp_one_fixed_tl #1;
21694     \__fp_rrot:www \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #2; #3;
21695     {
21696         \exp_after:wN \__fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www
21697         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 2 ;
21698     }
21699     #3;
21700 }
21701 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_Taylor_break:w
21702     \fi: #1 \__fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:wwwn #2; #3 !
21703     { \fi: ; #2 ; }

```

(End definition for __fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www and __fp_atan_Taylor_break:w.)

`__fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwN` This receives a $\langle sign \rangle$, an $\langle octant \rangle$, a fixed point value of $(\text{atan } z)/z$, a fixed point number z , and another representation of z , as an $\langle exponent \rangle$ and the fixed point number $10^{-\langle exponent \rangle} z$, followed by either `\use_i:nn` (when working in radians) or `\use_ii:nn` (when working in degrees). The function computes the floating point result

$$\langle sign \rangle \left(\left\lceil \frac{\langle octant \rangle}{2} \right\rceil \frac{\pi}{4} + (-1)^{\langle octant \rangle} \frac{\text{atan } z}{z} \cdot z \right), \quad (11)$$

multiplied by $180/\pi$ if working in degrees, and using in any case the most appropriate representation of z . The floating point result is passed to `__fp_sanitize:Nw`, which checks for overflow or underflow. If the octant is 0, leave the exponent #5 for `__fp_sanitize:Nw`, and multiply #3 = $\frac{\text{atan } z}{z}$ with #6, the adjusted z . Otherwise, multiply #3 = $\frac{\text{atan } z}{z}$ with #4 = z , then compute the appropriate multiple of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ and add or subtract the product #3 · #4. In both cases, convert to a floating point with `__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN`.

```

21704 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwN #1 #2; #3; #4; #5,#6; #7
21705 {
21706   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
21707   \exp_after:wN #1
21708   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
21709   \if_meaning:w 0 #2
21710     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
21711   \else:
21712     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
21713   \fi:
21714   { #5 \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #3; #6; }
21715   {
21716     \__fp_fixed_mul:wwn #3; #4;
21717     {
21718       \exp_after:wN \__fp_atan_combine_aux:ww
21719       \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 / 2 ; #2;
21720     }
21721   }
21722   { #7 \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN \__fp_fixed_to_float_rad_o:wN }
21723   #1
21724 }
21725 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_atan_combine_aux:ww #1; #2;
21726 {
21727   \__fp_fixed_mul_short:wwn
21728   {7853}{9816}{3397}{4483}{0961}{5661};
21729   {#1}{0000}{0000};
21730   {
21731     \if_int_odd:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21732     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn
21733   \else:
21734     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add:wwn
21735   \fi:
21736 }
21737 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwN` and `__fp_atan_combine_aux:ww`.)

34.2.2 Arcsine and arccosine

`__fp_asin_o:w` Again, the first argument provided by `l3fp-parse` is `\use_i:nn` if we are to work in radians and `\use_ii:nn` for degrees. Then comes a floating point number. The arcsine of ± 0 or NaN is the same floating point number. The arcsine of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. Otherwise, call an auxiliary common with `__fp_acos_o:w`, feeding it information about what function is being performed (for “invalid operation” exceptions).

```

21738 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_asin_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
21739 {
21740   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21741     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21742   \or:
21743     \__fp_case_use:nw
21744     { \__fp_asin_normal_o:NfwNnnnnw #1 { #1 { asin } { asind } } }
21745   \or:
21746     \__fp_case_use:nw
21747     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { asin } { asind } } }
21748   \else:
21749     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21750   \fi:
21751   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3;
21752 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_asin_o:w`.)

`__fp_acos_o:w` The arccosine of ± 0 is $\pi/2$ (in degrees, 90). The arccosine of $\pm\infty$ raises an invalid operation exception. The arccosine of NaN is itself. Otherwise, call an auxiliary common with `__fp_sin_o:w`, informing it that it was called by `acos` or `acosd`, and preparing to swap some arguments down the line.

```

21753 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_acos_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
21754 {
21755   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21756     \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1 0 4 }
21757   \or:
21758     \__fp_case_use:nw
21759     {
21760       \__fp_asin_normal_o:NfwNnnnnw #1 { #1 { acos } { acosd } }
21761       \__fp_reverse_args:Nww
21762     }
21763   \or:
21764     \__fp_case_use:nw
21765     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { acos } { acosd } } }
21766   \else:
21767     \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21768   \fi:
21769   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3;
21770 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_acos_o:w`.)

`__fp_asin_normal_o:NfwNnnnnw` If the exponent #5 is at most 0, the operand lies within $(-1, 1)$ and the operation is permitted: call `__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNw` with the appropriate arguments. If the number is exactly ± 1 (the test works because we know that $\#5 \geq 1$, $\#6\#7 \geq 10000000$, $\#8\#9 \geq 0$,

with equality only for ± 1), we also call `__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww`. Otherwise, `__fp_use_i:ww` gets rid of the `asin` auxiliary, and raises instead an invalid operation, because the operand is outside the domain of arcsine or arccosine.

```

21771 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_asin_normal_o:NfwNnnnnw
21772   #1#2#3 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#4#5#6#7#8#9;
21773   {
21774     \if_int_compare:w #5 < 1 \exp_stop_f:
21775       \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_until_s:w
21776     \fi:
21777     \if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w #5 + #6#7 + #8#9 = 1000 0001 ~
21778       \exp_after:wN \__fp_use_none_until_s:w
21779     \fi:
21780     \__fp_use_i:ww
21781     \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw {#2}
21782     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#4#{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9};
21783     \__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww
21784     #1 {#3} #4 #5,{#6}{#7}{#8}{#9}{0000}{0000};
21785   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_asin_normal_o:NfwNnnnnw`.)

`__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww`
`__fp_asin_isqrt:wn`

We compute $x/\sqrt{1-x^2}$. This function is used by `asin` and `acos`, but also by `acsc` and `asec` after inverting the operand, thus it must manipulate extended-precision numbers. First evaluate $1-x^2$ as $(1+x)(1-x)$: this behaves better near $x = 1$. We do the addition/subtraction with fixed point numbers (they are not implemented for extended-precision floats), but go back to extended-precision floats to multiply and compute the inverse square root $1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$. Finally, multiply by the (positive) extended-precision float $|x|$, and feed the (signed) result, and the number $+1$, as arguments to the arctangent function. When computing the arccosine, the arguments $x/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ and $+1$ are swapped by `#2` (`__fp_reverse_args:Nww` in that case) before `__fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN` is evaluated. Note that the arctangent function requires normalized arguments, hence the need for `ep_to_ep` and continue after `ep_mul`.

```

21786 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww #1#2#3#4,#5;
21787   {
21788     \__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn #4,#5;
21789     \__fp_asin_isqrt:wn
21790     \__fp_ep_mul:wwwwn #4,#5;
21791     \__fp_ep_to_ep:wwN
21792     \__fp_fixed_continue:wn
21793     { #2 \__fp_atan_test_o:NwwNwwN #3 }
21794     0 1,{1000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}; #1
21795   }
21796 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_asin_isqrt:wn #1;
21797   {
21798     \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn \c__fp_one_fixed_tl #1;
21799     {
21800       \__fp_fixed_add_one:wn #1;
21801       \__fp_fixed_continue:wn { \__fp_ep_mul:wwwwn 0, } 0,
21802     }
21803     \__fp_ep_isqrt:wwn
21804   }

```

(End definition for `__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww` and `__fp_asin_isqrt:wn`.)

34.2.3 Arccosecant and arcsecant

`__fp_acsc_o:w` Cases are mostly labelled by #2, except when #2 is 2: then we use #3#2, which is 02 = 2 when the number is $+\infty$ and 22 when the number is $-\infty$. The arccosecant of ± 0 raises an invalid operation exception. The arccosecant of $\pm\infty$ is ± 0 with the same sign. The arcosecant of NaN is itself. Otherwise, `__fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw` does some more tests, keeping the function name (acsc or acscd) as an argument for invalid operation exceptions.

```

21805 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_acsc_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3#4; @
21806 {
21807   \if_case:w \if_meaning:w 2 #2 #3 \fi: #2 \exp_stop_f:
21808     \__fp_case_use:nw
21809     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { acsc } { acscd } } }
21810   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw
21811     { \__fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw #1 { #1 { acsc } { acscd } } }
21812   \or: \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_zero_fp
21813   \or: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21814   \else: \__fp_case_return_o:Nw \c_minus_zero_fp
21815   \fi:
21816   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3 #4;
21817 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_acsc_o:w`.)

`__fp_asec_o:w` The arcsecant of ± 0 raises an invalid operation exception. The arcsecant of $\pm\infty$ is $\pi/2$ (in degrees, 90). The arcosecant of NaN is itself. Otherwise, do some more tests, keeping the function name asec (or asecd) as an argument for invalid operation exceptions, and a `__fp_reverse_args:Nww` following precisely that appearing in `__fp_acos_o:w`.

```

21818 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_asec_o:w #1 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2#3; @
21819 {
21820   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
21821     \__fp_case_use:nw
21822     { \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw { #1 { asec } { asecd } } }
21823   \or:
21824     \__fp_case_use:nw
21825     {
21826       \__fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw #1 { #1 { asec } { asecd } }
21827       \__fp_reverse_args:Nww
21828     }
21829   \or: \__fp_case_use:nw { \__fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw #1 0 4 }
21830   \else: \__fp_case_return_same_o:w
21831   \fi:
21832   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #2 #3;
21833 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_asec_o:w`.)

`__fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw` If the exponent is non-positive, the operand is less than 1 in absolute value, which is always an invalid operation: complain. Otherwise, compute the inverse of the operand, and feed it to `__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww` (with all the appropriate arguments). This computes what we want thanks to $\text{acsc}(x) = \text{asin}(1/x)$ and $\text{asec}(x) = \text{acos}(1/x)$.

```

21834 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw #1#2#3 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#4#5#6;
21835 {
21836   \int_compare:nNnTF {#5} < 1

```

```

21837     {
21838       \__fp_invalid_operation_o:fw {#2}
21839       \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1#4{#5}#6;
21840     }
21841     {
21842       \__fp_ep_div:wwwn
21843       1,{1000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000}{0000};
21844       #5,#6{0000}{0000};
21845       { \__fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww #1 {#3} #4 }
21846     }
21847   }

```

(End definition for __fp_acsc_normal_o:NfwNnw.)

```
21848 </initex | package>
```

35 13fp-convert implementation

```
21849 <*initex | package>
```

```
21850 <@@=fp>
```

35.1 Dealing with tuples

The first argument is for instance __fp_to_t1_dispatch:w, which converts any floating point object to the appropriate representation. We loop through all items, putting ,~ between all of them and making sure to remove the leading ,~.

```

21851 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_convert:Nw #1 \s__fp_tuple \__fp_tuple_chk:w #2 ;
21852 {
21853   \int_case:nnF { \__fp_array_count:n {#2} }
21854   {
21855     { 0 } { ( ) }
21856     { 1 } { \__fp_tuple_convert_end:w @ { #1 #2 , } }
21857   }
21858   {
21859     \__fp_tuple_convert_loop:nNw { } #1
21860     #2 { ? \__fp_tuple_convert_end:w } ;
21861     @ { \use_none:nn }
21862   }
21863 }
21864 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_convert_loop:nNw #1#2#3#4; #5 @ #6
21865 {
21866   \use_none:n #3
21867   \exp_args:Nf \__fp_tuple_convert_loop:nNw { #2 #3#4 ; } #2 #5
21868   @ { #6 , ~ #1 }
21869 }
21870 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_convert_end:w #1 @ #2
21871 { \exp_after:wN ( \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w #2 ) }

```

(End definition for __fp_tuple_convert:Nw, __fp_tuple_convert_loop:nNw, and __fp_tuple_convert_end:w.)

35.2 Trimming trailing zeros

`__fp_trim_zeros:w` If #1 ends with a 0, the loop auxiliary takes that zero as an end-delimiter for its first argument, and the second argument is the same loop auxiliary. Once the last trailing zero is reached, the second argument is the dot auxiliary, which removes a trailing dot if any. We then clean-up with the end auxiliary, keeping only the number.

```
21872 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trim_zeros:w #1 ;
21873 {
21874   \__fp_trim_zeros_loop:w #1
21875   ; \__fp_trim_zeros_loop:w 0; \__fp_trim_zeros_dot:w .; \s_stop
21876 }
21877 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trim_zeros_loop:w #1 0; #2 { #2 #1 ; #2 }
21878 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trim_zeros_dot:w #1 .; { \__fp_trim_zeros_end:w #1 ; }
21879 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_trim_zeros_end:w #1 ; #2 \s_stop { #1 }
```

(End definition for `__fp_trim_zeros:w` and others.)

35.3 Scientific notation

`\fp_to_scientific:N` The three public functions evaluate their argument, then pass it to `__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w`.

```
\fp_to_scientific:c
\fp_to_scientific:n
21880 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_scientific:N #1
21881 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w #1 }
21882 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_to_scientific:N { c }
21883 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_scientific:n
21884 {
21885   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w
21886   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n
21887 }
```

(End definition for `\fp_to_scientific:N` and `\fp_to_scientific:n`. These functions are documented on page 201.)

`_fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w` We allow tuples.

```
\_fp_to_scientific_recover:w
\__fp_tuple_to_scientific:w
21888 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w #1
21889 {
21890   \__fp_change_func_type:NNN
21891   #1 \__fp_to_scientific:w \__fp_to_scientific_recover:w
21892   #1
21893 }
21894 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_scientific_recover:w #1 #2 ;
21895 {
21896   \__fp_error:nffn { fp-unknown-type } { \tl_to_str:n { #2 ; } } { } { }
21897   nan
21898 }
21899 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_to_scientific:w
21900 { \__fp_tuple_convert:Nw \__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w }
```

(End definition for `__fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w`, `__fp_to_scientific_recover:w`, and `__fp_tuple_to_scientific:w`.)

`__fp_to_scientific:w` Expressing an internal floating point number in scientific notation is quite easy: no rounding, and the format is very well defined. First cater for the sign: negative numbers (`#2 = 2`) start with `-`; we then only need to care about positive numbers and `nan`. Then

filter the special cases: ± 0 are represented as 0; infinities are converted to a number slightly larger than the largest after an “invalid_operation” exception; `nan` is represented as 0 after an “invalid_operation” exception. In the normal case, decrement the exponent and unbrace the 4 brace groups, then in a second step grab the first digit (previously hidden in braces) to order the various parts correctly.

```

21901 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_scientific:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2
21902 {
21903   \if_meaning:w 2 #2 \exp_after:wN - \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \fi:
21904   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
21905     \__fp_case_return:nw { 0.000000000000000e0 }
21906   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_scientific_normal:wnnnnn
21907   \or:
21908     \__fp_case_use:nw
21909     {
21910       \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw
21911       { \fp_to_scientific:N \c__fp_overflowing_fp }
21912       { fp_to_scientific }
21913     }
21914   \or:
21915     \__fp_case_use:nw
21916     {
21917       \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw
21918       { \fp_to_scientific:N \c_zero_fp }
21919       { fp_to_scientific }
21920     }
21921   \fi:
21922   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2
21923 }
21924 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_scientific_normal:wnnnnn
21925 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 #2 #3#4#5#6 ;
21926 {
21927   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_scientific_normal:wNw
21928   \exp_after:wN e
21929   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 - 1
21930   ; #3 #4 #5 #6 ;
21931 }
21932 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_scientific_normal:wNw #1 ; #2#3;
21933 { #2.#3 #1 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_to_scientific:w`, `__fp_to_scientific_normal:wnnnnn`, and `__fp_to_scientific_normal:wNw`.)

35.4 Decimal representation

`\fp_to_decimal:N` All three public variants are based on the same `__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w` after evaluating their argument to an internal floating point.

```

\fp_to_decimal:c
\fp_to_decimal:n
21934 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_decimal:N #1
21935 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w #1 }
21936 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_to_decimal:N { c }
21937 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_decimal:n
21938 {
21939   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w
21940   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n
21941 }

```

(End definition for \fp_to_decimal:N and \fp_to_decimal:n. These functions are documented on page 201.)

__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w
 __fp_to_decimal_recover:w
 __fp_tuple_to_decimal:w

We allow tuples.

```

21942 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w #1
21943 {
21944   \__fp_change_func_type:NNN
21945   #1 \__fp_to_decimal:w \__fp_to_decimal_recover:w
21946   #1
21947 }
21948 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal_recover:w #1 #2 ;
21949 {
21950   \__fp_error:nffn { fp-unknown-type } { \tl_to_str:n { #2 ; } } { } { }
21951   nan
21952 }
21953 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_to_decimal:w
21954 { \__fp_tuple_convert:Nw \__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w }
```

(End definition for __fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w, __fp_to_decimal_recover:w, and __fp_tuple_to_decimal:w.)

__fp_to_decimal:w
 __fp_to_decimal_normal:wnnnnn
 __fp_to_decimal_large:Nnnw
 __fp_to_decimal_huge:wnnnn

The structure is similar to __fp_to_scientific:w. Insert - for negative numbers. Zero gives 0, $\pm\infty$ and NaN yield an “invalid operation” exception; note that $\pm\infty$ produces a very large output, which we don’t expand now since it most likely won’t be needed. Normal numbers with an exponent in the range [1, 15] have that number of digits before the decimal separator: “decimate” them, and remove leading zeros with \int_value:w, then trim trailing zeros and dot. Normal numbers with an exponent 16 or larger have no decimal separator, we only need to add trailing zeros. When the exponent is non-positive, the result should be 0.<zeros><digits>, trimmed.

```

21955 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2
21956 {
21957   \if_meaning:w 2 #2 \exp_after:wN - \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \fi:
21958   \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
21959     \__fp_case_return:nw { 0 }
21960   \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_decimal_normal:wnnnnn
21961   \or:
21962     \__fp_case_use:nw
21963     {
21964       \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw
21965       { \fp_to_decimal:N \c__fp_overflowing_fp }
21966       { fp_to_decimal }
21967     }
21968   \or:
21969     \__fp_case_use:nw
21970     {
21971       \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw
21972       { 0 }
21973       { fp_to_decimal }
21974     }
21975   \fi:
21976   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2
21977 }
21978 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal_normal:wnnnnn
21979 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 #2 #3#4#5#6 ;
```

```

21980 {
21981   \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > 0
21982   {
21983     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} < \c__fp_prec_int
21984     {
21985       \__fp_decimate:nNnnnn { \c__fp_prec_int - #2 }
21986       \__fp_to_decimal_large:Nnnw
21987     }
21988     {
21989       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
21990       \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_decimal_huge:wnnnn
21991       \prg_replicate:nn { #2 - \c__fp_prec_int } { 0 } ;
21992     }
21993     {#3} {#4} {#5} {#6}
21994   }
21995   {
21996     \exp_after:wN \__fp_trim_zeros:w
21997     \exp_after:wN 0
21998     \exp_after:wN .
21999     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \prg_replicate:nn { - #2 } { 0 }
22000     #3#4#5#6 ;
22001   }
22002 }
22003 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal_large:Nnnw #1#2#3#4;
22004 {
22005   \exp_after:wN \__fp_trim_zeros:w \int_value:w
22006   \if_int_compare:w #2 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
22007   #2
22008   \fi:
22009   \exp_stop_f:
22010   #3.#4 ;
22011 }
22012 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_decimal_huge:wnnnn #1; #2#3#4#5 { #2#3#4#5 #1 }

```

(End definition for __fp_to_decimal:w and others.)

35.5 Token list representation

\fp_to_tl:N These three public functions evaluate their argument, then pass it to __fp_to_tl_dispatch:w.
\fp_to_tl:c
\fp_to_tl:n

```

22013 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_tl:N #1 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w #1 }
22014 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_to_tl:N { c }
22015 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_tl:n
22016 {
22017   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w
22018   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n
22019 }

```

(End definition for \fp_to_tl:N and \fp_to_tl:n. These functions are documented on page 202.)

__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w We allow tuples.
__fp_to_tl_recover:w
__fp_tuple_to_tl:w

```

22020 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w #1
22021 { \__fp_change_func_type:NNN #1 \__fp_to_tl:w \__fp_to_tl_recover:w #1 }
22022 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl_recover:w #1 #2 ;

```

```

22023 {
22024     \__fp_error:nffn { fp-unknown-type } { \tl_to_str:n { #2 ; } } { } { }
22025     nan
22026 }
22027 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_tuple_to_tl:w
22028 { \__fp_tuple_convert:Nw \__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w }

```

(End definition for __fp_to_tl_dispatch:w, __fp_to_tl_recover:w, and __fp_tuple_to_tl:w.)

__fp_to_tl:w A structure similar to __fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w and __fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w, but without the “invalid operation” exception. First filter special cases. We express normal numbers in decimal notation if the exponent is in the range $[-2, 16]$, and otherwise use scientific notation.

```

22029 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2
22030 {
22031     \if_meaning:w 2 #2 \exp_after:wN - \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \fi:
22032     \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
22033         \__fp_case_return:nw { 0 }
22034     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_tl_normal:nnnnn
22035     \or: \__fp_case_return:nw { inf }
22036     \else: \__fp_case_return:nw { nan }
22037     \fi:
22038 }
22039 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl_normal:nnnnn #1
22040 {
22041     \int_compare:nTF
22042         { -2 <= #1 <= \c__fp_prec_int }
22043         { \__fp_to_decimal_normal:wnnnnnn }
22044         { \__fp_to_tl_scientific:wnnnnnn }
22045     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 0 {#1}
22046 }
22047 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl_scientific:wnnnnnn
22048     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 #2 #3#4#5#6 ;
22049 {
22050     \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_tl_scientific:wNw
22051     \exp_after:wN e
22052     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2 - 1
22053     ; #3 #4 #5 #6 ;
22054 }
22055 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_tl_scientific:wNw #1 ; #2#3;
22056 { \__fp_trim_zeros:w #2.#3 ; #1 }

```

(End definition for __fp_to_tl:w and others.)

35.6 Formatting

This is not implemented yet, as it is not yet clear what a correct interface would be, for this kind of structured conversion from a floating point (or other types of variables) to a string. Ideas welcome.

35.7 Convert to dimension or integer

`\fp_to_dim:N` All three public variants are based on the same `__fp_to_dim_dispatch:w` after evaluating their argument to an internal floating point. We only allow floating point numbers, not tuples.

```

\__fp_to_dim_dispatch:w 22057 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_dim:N #1
\__fp_to_dim_recover:w 22058 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_dim_dispatch:w #1 }
\__fp_to_dim:w 22059 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_to_dim:N { c }
22060 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_dim:n
22061 {
22062   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_dim_dispatch:w
22063   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n
22064 }
22065 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_dim_dispatch:w #1#2 ;
22066 {
22067   \__fp_change_func_type:NNN #1 \__fp_to_dim:w \__fp_to_dim_recover:w
22068   #1 #2 ;
22069 }
22070 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_dim_recover:w #1
22071 { \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw { Opt } { fp_to_dim } }
22072 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_dim:w #1 ; { \__fp_to_decimal:w #1 ; pt }
```

(End definition for `\fp_to_dim:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 201.)

`\fp_to_int:N` For the most part identical to `\fp_to_dim:N` but without `pt`, and where `__fp_to_int:w` does more work. To convert to an integer, first round to 0 places (to the nearest integer), then express the result as a decimal number: the definition of `__fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w` is such that there are no trailing dot nor zero.

```

\__fp_to_int_dispatch:w 22073 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_int:N #1 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_int_dispatch:w #1 }
\__fp_to_int_recover:w 22074 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_to_int:N { c }
22075 \cs_new:Npn \fp_to_int:n
22076 {
22077   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_int_dispatch:w
22078   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n
22079 }
22080 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_int_dispatch:w #1#2 ;
22081 {
22082   \__fp_change_func_type:NNN #1 \__fp_to_int:w \__fp_to_int_recover:w
22083   #1 #2 ;
22084 }
22085 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_int_recover:w #1
22086 { \__fp_invalid_operation:nnw { 0 } { fp_to_int } }
22087 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_to_int:w #1;
22088 {
22089   \exp_after:wN \__fp_to_decimal:w \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
22090   \__fp_round:Nwn \__fp_round_to_nearest:NNN #1; { 0 }
22091 }
```

(End definition for `\fp_to_int:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 201.)

35.8 Convert from a dimension

`\dim_to_fp:n` The dimension expression (which can in fact be a glue expression) is evaluated, converted to a number (*i.e.*, expressed in scaled points), then multiplied by $2^{-16} =$

```

\__fp_from_dim_test:ww
\__fp_from_dim:wNw
\__fp_from_dim:wNNnnnnnn
\__fp_from_dim:wnnnnwNw
```

0.0000152587890625 to give a value expressed in points. The auxiliary `__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww` expects the desired *final sign* and two floating point operands (of the form `\s__fp ... ;`) as arguments. This set of functions is also used to convert dimension registers to floating points while parsing expressions: in this context there is an additional exponent, which is the first argument of `__fp_from_dim_test:ww`, and is combined with the exponent -4 of 2^{-16} . There is also a need to expand afterwards: this is performed by `__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww`, and cancelled by `\prg_do_nothing:` here.

```

22092 \cs_new:Npn \dim_to_fp:n #1
22093 {
22094   \exp_after:wN \__fp_from_dim_test:ww
22095   \exp_after:wN 0
22096   \exp_after:wN ,
22097   \int_value:w \tex_glueexpr:D #1 ;
22098 }
22099 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_from_dim_test:ww #1, #2
22100 {
22101   \if_meaning:w 0 #2
22102     \__fp_case_return:nw { \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp }
22103   \else:
22104     \exp_after:wN \__fp_from_dim:wNw
22105     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #1 - 4
22106     \if_meaning:w - #2
22107       \exp_after:wN , \exp_after:wN 2 \int_value:w
22108     \else:
22109       \exp_after:wN , \exp_after:wN 0 \int_value:w #2
22110     \fi:
22111   \fi:
22112 }
22113 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_from_dim:wNw #1,#2#3;
22114 {
22115   \__fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN \__fp_from_dim:wNNnnnnnn ;
22116   #3 000 0000 00 {10}987654321; #2 {#1}
22117 }
22118 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_from_dim:wNNnnnnnn #1; #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
22119 { \__fp_from_dim:wnnnnwNn #1 {#2#300} {0000} ; }
22120 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_from_dim:wnnnnwNn #1; #2#3#4#5#6; #7#8
22121 {
22122   \__fp_mul_npos_o:Nww #7
22123   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #7 {#5} #1 ;
22124   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 0 {#8} {1525} {8789} {0625} {0000} ;
22125   \prg_do_nothing:
22126 }

```

(End definition for `\dim_to_fp:n` and others. This function is documented on page 175.)

35.9 Use and eval

`\fp_use:N` Those public functions are simple copies of the decimal conversions.
`\fp_use:c` 22127 \cs_new_eq:NN \fp_use:N \fp_to_decimal:N
`\fp_eval:n` 22128 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fp_use:N { c }
22129 \cs_new_eq:NN \fp_eval:n \fp_to_decimal:n

(End definition for `\fp_use:N` and `\fp_eval:n`. These functions are documented on page 202.)

\fp_sign:n Trivial but useful. See the implementation of **\fp_add:Nn** for an explanation of why to use **__fp_parse:n**, namely, for better error reporting.

```
22130 \cs_new:Npn \fp_sign:n #1
22131 { \fp_to_decimal:n { sign \__fp_parse:n {#1} } }
```

(End definition for **\fp_sign:n**. This function is documented on page 201.)

\fp_abs:n Trivial but useful. See the implementation of **\fp_add:Nn** for an explanation of why to use **__fp_parse:n**, namely, for better error reporting.

```
22132 \cs_new:Npn \fp_abs:n #1
22133 { \fp_to_decimal:n { abs \__fp_parse:n {#1} } }
```

(End definition for **\fp_abs:n**. This function is documented on page 216.)

\fp_max:nn Similar to **\fp_abs:n**, for consistency with **\int_max:nn**, etc.

\fp_min:nn

```
22134 \cs_new:Npn \fp_max:nn #1#2
22135 { \fp_to_decimal:n { max ( \__fp_parse:n {#1} , \__fp_parse:n {#2} ) } }
22136 \cs_new:Npn \fp_min:nn #1#2
22137 { \fp_to_decimal:n { min ( \__fp_parse:n {#1} , \__fp_parse:n {#2} ) } }
```

(End definition for **\fp_max:nn** and **\fp_min:nn**. These functions are documented on page 216.)

35.10 Convert an array of floating points to a comma list

__fp_array_to_clist:n Converts an array of floating point numbers to a comma-list. If speed here ends up irrelevant, we can simplify the code for the auxiliary to become

```
\cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw #1#2;
{
  \use_none:n #1
  { , ~ } \fp_to_tl:n { #1 #2 ; }
  \__fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw
}
```

The **\use_ii:nn** function is expanded after **__fp_expand:n** is done, and it removes ,~ from the start of the representation.

```
22138 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_to_clist:n #1
22139 {
22140   \tl_if_empty:nF {#1}
22141   {
22142     \exp_last_unbraced:Ne \use_ii:nn
22143     {
22144       \__fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw #1 { ? \prg_break: } ;
22145       \prg_break_point:
22146     }
22147   }
22148 }
22149 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw #1#2;
22150 {
22151   \use_none:n #1
22152   , ~
22153   \exp_not:f { \__fp_to_tl_dispatch:w #1 #2 ; }
22154   \__fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw
22155 }
```

(End definition for `_fp_array_to_clist:n` and `_fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw`.)

22156 `</initex | package>`

36 13fp-random Implementation

22157 `<*initex | package>`

22158 `<@@=fp>`

`_fp_parse_word_rand:N` Those functions may receive a variable number of arguments. We won't use the argument `?`.
`_fp_parse_word_randint:N`

22159 `\cs_new:Npn _fp_parse_word_rand:N`
 22160 `{ _fp_parse_function:NNN _fp_rand_o:Nw ? }`
 22161 `\cs_new:Npn _fp_parse_word_randint:N`
 22162 `{ _fp_parse_function:NNN _fp_randint_o:Nw ? }`

(End definition for `_fp_parse_word_rand:N` and `_fp_parse_word_randint:N`.)

36.1 Engine support

Most engines provide random numbers, but not all. We write the test twice simply in order to write the `false` branch first.

22163 `\sys_if_rand_exist:F`
 22164 `{`
 22165 `_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }`
 22166 `{ Random-numbers-unavailable-for~#1 }`
 22167 `\cs_new:Npn _fp_rand_o:Nw ? #1 @`
 22168 `{`
 22169 `_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }`
 22170 `{ fp-rand }`
 22171 `\exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp`
 22172 `}`
 22173 `\cs_new_eq:NN _fp_randint_o:Nw _fp_rand_o:Nw`
 22174 `\cs_new:Npn \int_rand:nn #1#2`
 22175 `{`
 22176 `_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }`
 22177 `{ \int_rand:nn {#1} {#2} }`
 22178 `\int_eval:n {#1}`
 22179 `}`
 22180 `\cs_new:Npn \int_rand:n #1`
 22181 `{`
 22182 `_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { fp-no-random }`
 22183 `{ \int_rand:n {#1} }`
 22184 `1`
 22185 `}`
 22186 `}`
 22187 `\sys_if_rand_exist:T`
 22188 `{`

Obviously, every word “random” below means “pseudo-random”, as we have no access to entropy (except a very unreliable source of entropy: the time it takes to run some code).

The primitive random number generator (RNG) is provided as `\tex_uniformdeviate:D`. Under the hood, it maintains an array of 55 28-bit numbers, updated with a linear recursion relation (similar to Fibonacci numbers) modulo 2^{28} . When `\tex_uniformdeviate:D` $\langle integer \rangle$ is called (for brevity denote by N the $\langle integer \rangle$), the next 28-bit number is read from the array, scaled by $N/2^{28}$, and rounded. To prevent 0 and N from appearing half as often as other numbers, they are both mapped to the result 0.

This process means that `\tex_uniformdeviate:D` only gives a uniform distribution from 0 to $N-1$ if N is a divisor of 2^{28} , so we will mostly call the RNG with such power of 2 arguments. If N does not divide 2^{28} , then the relative non-uniformity (difference between probabilities of getting different numbers) is about $N/2^{28}$. This implies that detecting deviation from $1/N$ of the probability of a fixed value X requires about $2^{56}/N$ random trials. But collective patterns can reduce this to about $2^{56}/N^2$. For instance with $N = 3 \times 2^k$, the modulo 3 repartition of such random numbers is biased with a non-uniformity about $2^k/2^{28}$ (which is much worse than the circa $3/2^{28}$ non-uniformity from taking directly $N = 3$). This is detectable after about $2^{56}/2^{2k} = 9 \cdot 2^{56}/N^2$ random numbers. For $k = 15$, $N = 98304$, this means roughly 2^{26} calls to the RNG (experimentally this takes at the very least 16 seconds on a 2 giga-hertz processor). While this bias is not quite problematic, it is uncomfortably close to being so, and it becomes worse as N is increased. In our code, we shall thus combine several results from the RNG.

The RNG has three types of unexpected correlations. First, everything is linear modulo 2^{28} , hence the lowest k bits of the random numbers only depend on the lowest k bits of the seed (and of course the number of times the RNG was called since setting the seed). The recommended way to get a number from 0 to $N-1$ is thus to scale the raw 28-bit integer, as the engine's RNG does. We will go further and in fact typically we discard some of the lowest bits.

Second, suppose that we call the RNG with the same argument N to get a set of K integers in $[0, N-1]$ (throwing away repeats), and suppose that $N > K^3$ and $K > 55$. The recursion used to construct more 28-bit numbers from previous ones is linear: $x_n = x_{n-55} - x_{n-24}$ or $x_n = x_{n-55} - x_{n-24} + 2^{28}$. After rescaling and rounding we find that the result $N_n \in [0, N-1]$ is among $N_{n-55} - N_{n-24} + \{-1, 0, 1\}$ modulo N (a more detailed analysis shows that 0 appears with frequency close to $3/4$). The resulting set thus has more triplets (a, b, c) than expected obeying $a = b + c$ modulo N . Namely it will have of order $(K-55) \times 3/4$ such triplets, when one would expect $K^3/(6N)$. This starts to be detectable around $N = 2^{18} > 55^3$ (earlier if one keeps track of positions too, but this is more subtle than it looks because the array of 28-bit integers is read backwards by the engine). Hopefully the correlation is subtle enough to not affect realistic documents so we do not specifically mitigate against this. Since we typically use two calls to the RNG per `\int_rand:nn` we would need to investigate linear relations between the x_{2n} on the one hand and between the x_{2n+1} on the other hand. Such relations will have more complicated coefficients than ± 1 , which alleviates the issue.

Third, consider successive batches of 165 calls to the RNG (with argument 2^{28} or with argument 2 for instance), then most batches have more odd than even numbers. Note that this does not mean that there are more odd than even numbers overall. Similar issues are discussed in Knuth's TAOCP volume 2 near exercise 3.3.2-31. We do not have any mitigation strategy for this.

Ideally, our algorithm should be:

- Uniform. The result should be as uniform as possible assuming that the RNG's underlying 28-bit integers are uniform.

- Uncorrelated. The result should not have detectable correlations between different seeds, similar to the lowest-bit ones mentioned earlier.
- Quick. The algorithm should be fast in $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, so no “bit twiddling”, but “digit twiddling” is ok.
- Simple. The behaviour must be documentable precisely.
- Predictable. The number of calls to the RNG should be the same for any `\int_rand:nn`, because then the algorithm can be modified later without changing the result of other uses of the RNG.
- Robust. It should work even for `\int_rand:nn { - \c_max_int } { \c_max_int }` where the range is not representable as an integer. In fact, we also provide later a floating-point `randint` whose range can go all the way up to $2 \times 10^{16} - 1$ possible values.

Some of these requirements conflict. For instance, uniformity cannot be achieved with a fixed number of calls to the RNG.

Denote by `random(N)` one call to `\text{tex_uniformdeviate:D}` with argument N , and by `ediv(p, q)` the ε - $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ rounding division giving $\lfloor p/q + 1/2 \rfloor$. Denote by $\langle \min \rangle$, $\langle \max \rangle$ and $R = \langle \max \rangle - \langle \min \rangle + 1$ the arguments of `\int_min:nn` and the number of possible outcomes. Note that $R \in [1, 2^{32} - 1]$ cannot necessarily be represented as an integer (however, $R - 2^{31}$ can). Our strategy is to get two 28-bit integers X and Y from the RNG, split each into 14-bit integers, as $X = X_1 \times 2^{14} + X_0$ and $Y = Y_1 \times 2^{14} + Y_0$ then return essentially $\langle \min \rangle + \lfloor R(X_1 \times 2^{-14} + Y_1 \times 2^{-28} + Y_0 \times 2^{-42} + X_0 \times 2^{-56}) \rfloor$. For small R the X_0 term has a tiny effect so we ignore it and we can compute $R \times Y/2^{28}$ much more directly by `random(R)`.

- If $R \leq 2^{17} - 1$ then return `ediv(R random(2^{14}) + random(R) + 2^{13} , 2^{14}) - 1 + $\langle \min \rangle$` . The shifts by 2^{13} and -1 convert ε - $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ division to truncated division. The bound on R ensures that the number obtained after the shift is less than `\c_max_int`. The non-uniformity is at most of order $2^{17}/2^{42} = 2^{-25}$.
- Split $R = R_2 \times 2^{28} + R_1 \times 2^{14} + R_0$, where $R_2 \in [0, 15]$. Compute $\langle \min \rangle + R_2 X_1 2^{14} + (R_2 Y_1 + R_1 X_1) + \text{ediv}(R_2 Y_0 + R_1 Y_1 + R_0 X_1 + \text{ediv}(R_2 X_0 + R_0 Y_1 + \text{ediv}((2^{14} R_1 + R_0)(2^{14} Y_0 + X_0), 2^{28}), 2^{14}), 2^{14})$ then map a result of $\langle \max \rangle + 1$ to $\langle \min \rangle$. Writing each `ediv` in terms of truncated division with a shift, and using $\lfloor (p + \lfloor r/s \rfloor)/q \rfloor = \lfloor (ps + r)/(sq) \rfloor$, what we compute is equal to $\lfloor \langle \text{exact} \rangle + 2^{-29} + 2^{-15} + 2^{-1} \rfloor$ with $\langle \text{exact} \rangle = \langle \min \rangle + R \times 0.X_1 Y_1 Y_0 X_0$. Given we map $\langle \max \rangle + 1$ to $\langle \min \rangle$, the shift has no effect on uniformity. The non-uniformity is bounded by $R/2^{56} < 2^{-24}$. It may be possible to speed up the code by dropping tiny terms such as $R_0 X_0$, but the analysis of non-uniformity proves too difficult.

To avoid the overflow when the computation yields $\langle \max \rangle + 1$ with $\langle \max \rangle = 2^{31} - 1$ (note that R is then arbitrary), we compute the result in two pieces. Compute $\langle \text{first} \rangle = \langle \min \rangle + R_2 X_1 2^{14}$ if $R_2 < 8$ or $\langle \min \rangle + 8 X_1 2^{14} + (R_2 - 8) X_1 2^{14}$ if $R_2 \geq 8$, the expressions being chosen to avoid overflow. Compute $\langle \text{second} \rangle = R_2 Y_1 + R_1 X_1 + \text{ediv}(\dots)$, at most $R_2 2^{14} + R_1 2^{14} + R_0 \leq 2^{28} + 15 \times 2^{14} - 1$, not at risk of overflowing. We have $\langle \text{first} \rangle + \langle \text{second} \rangle = \langle \max \rangle + 1 = \langle \min \rangle + R$ if and only if $\langle \text{second} \rangle = R 2^{14} + R_0 + R_2 2^{14}$ and $2^{14} R_2 X_1 = 2^{28} R_2 - 2^{14} R_2$ (namely $R_2 = 0$ or $X_1 = 2^{14} - 1$). In that case, return $\langle \min \rangle$, otherwise return $\langle \text{first} \rangle + \langle \text{second} \rangle$, which is safe because it is at most $\langle \max \rangle$. Note that the decision of what to return

does not need $\langle first \rangle$ explicitly so we don't actually compute it, just put it in an integer expression in which $\langle second \rangle$ is eventually added (or not).

- To get a floating point number in $[0, 1)$ just call the $R = 10000 \leq 2^{17} - 1$ procedure above to produce four blocks of four digits.
- To get an integer floating point number in a range (whose size can be up to $2 \times 10^{16} - 1$), work with fixed-point numbers: get six times four digits to build a fixed point number, multiply by R and add $\langle min \rangle$. This requires some care because l3fp-extended only supports non-negative numbers.

`\c__kernel_randint_max_int` Constant equal to $2^{17} - 1$, the maximal size of a range that `\int_range:nn` can do with its “simple” algorithm.

```
22189 \int_const:Nn \c__kernel_randint_max_int { 131071 }
```

(End definition for `\c__kernel_randint_max_int`.)

`__kernel_randint:n` Used in an integer expression, `__kernel_randint:n {R}` gives a random number $1 + \lfloor (R \text{random}(2^{14}) + \text{random}(R)) / 2^{14} \rfloor$ that is in $[1, R]$. Previous code was computing $\lfloor p / 2^{14} \rfloor$ as `ediv(p - 2^{13}, 2^{14})` but that wrongly gives -1 for $p = 0$.

```
22190 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_randint:n #1
22191 {
22192   (#1 * \tex_uniformdeviate:D 16384
22193   + \tex_uniformdeviate:D #1 + 8192 ) / 16384
22194 }
```

(End definition for `__kernel_randint:n`.)

`__fp_rand_myriads:n` Used as `__fp_rand_myriads:n {XXX}` with one letter X (specifically) per block of four digit we want; it expands to `;` followed by the requested number of brace groups, each containing four (pseudo-random) digits. Digits are produced as a random number in $[10000, 19999]$ for the usual reason of preserving leading zeros.

```
22195 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_rand_myriads:n #1
22196 { \__fp_rand_myriads_loop:w #1 \prg_break: X \prg_break_point: ; }
22197 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_rand_myriads_loop:w #1 X
22198 {
22199   #1
22200   \exp_after:wN \__fp_rand_myriads_get:w
22201   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 9999 +
22202   \__kernel_randint:n { 10000 }
22203   \__fp_rand_myriads_loop:w
22204 }
22205 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_rand_myriads_get:w 1 #1 ; { ; {#1} }
```

(End definition for `__fp_rand_myriads:n`, `__fp_rand_myriads_loop:w`, and `__fp_rand_myriads_get:w`.)

36.2 Random floating point

`__fp_rand_o:Nw` First we check that `random` was called without argument. Then get four blocks of four digits and convert that fixed point number to a floating point number (this correctly sets the exponent). This has a minor bug: if all of the random numbers are zero then the result is correctly 0 but it raises the underflow flag; it should not do that.

`__fp_rand_o:w`

```

22206 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_rand_o:Nw ? #1 @
22207 {
22208   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}
22209   {
22210     \exp_after:wN \__fp_rand_o:w
22211     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
22212     \__fp_rand_myriads:n { XXXX } { 0000 } { 0000 } ; 0
22213   }
22214   {
22215     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn
22216     { kernel } { fp-num-args } { rand() } { 0 } { 0 }
22217     \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
22218   }
22219 }
22220 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_rand_o:w ;
22221 {
22222   \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitizew
22223   \exp_after:wN 0
22224   \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c_zero_int
22225   \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN
22226 }

```

(End definition for `__fp_rand_o:Nw` and `__fp_rand_o:w`.)

36.3 Random integer

`__fp_randint_o:Nw` Enforce that there is one argument (then add first argument 1) or two arguments. Call `__fp_randint_badarg:w` on each; this function inserts 1 `\exp_stop_f:` to end the `\if_case:w` statement if either the argument is not an integer or if its absolute value is $\geq 10^{16}$. Also bail out if `__fp_compare_back:ww` yields 1, meaning that the bounds are not in the right order. Otherwise an auxiliary converts each argument times 10^{-16} (hence the shift in exponent) to a 24-digit fixed point number (see `l3fp-extended`). Then compute the number of choices, $\langle max \rangle + 1 - \langle min \rangle$. Create a random 24-digit fixed-point number with `__fp_rand_myriads:n`, then use a fused multiply-add instruction to multiply the number of choices to that random number and add it to $\langle min \rangle$. Then truncate to 16 digits (namely select the integer part of 10^{16} times the result) before converting back to a floating point number (`__fp_sanitizew` takes care of zero). To avoid issues with negative numbers, add 1 to all fixed point numbers (namely 10^{16} to the integers they represent), except of course when it is time to convert back to a float.

```

22227 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_o:Nw ?
22228 {
22229   \__fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw
22230   { randint }
22231   { \__fp_randint_default:w \__fp_randint_o:w }
22232 }
22233 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_default:w #1 { \exp_after:wN #1 \c_one_fp }
22234 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_badarg:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3;

```

```

22235 {
22236   \__fp_int:wTF \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3;
22237   {
22238     \if_meaning:w 1 #1
22239     \if_int_compare:w
22240       \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw #3 ; > \c__fp_prec_int
22241       1 \exp_stop_f:
22242     \fi:
22243     \fi:
22244   }
22245   { 1 \exp_stop_f: }
22246 }
22247 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_o:w #1; #2; @
22248 {
22249   \if_case:w
22250     \__fp_randint_badarg:w #1;
22251     \__fp_randint_badarg:w #2;
22252     \if:w 1 \__fp_compare_back:ww #2; #1; 1 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
22253     0 \exp_stop_f:
22254     \__fp_randint_auxi_o:ww #1; #2;
22255   \or:
22256     \__fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:ff
22257     { randint } { \__fp_array_to_clist:n { #1; #2; } }
22258   \exp:w
22259   \fi:
22260   \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
22261 }
22262 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_auxi_o:ww #1 ; #2 ; #3 \exp_end:
22263 {
22264   \fi:
22265   \__fp_randint_auxii:wn #2 ;
22266   { \__fp_randint_auxii:wn #1 ; \__fp_randint_auxiii_o:ww }
22267 }
22268 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_auxii:wn \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2#3#4 ;
22269 {
22270   \if_meaning:w 0 #1
22271     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
22272   \else:
22273     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
22274   \fi:
22275   { \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_continue:wn \c__fp_one_fixed_tl }
22276   {
22277     \exp_after:wN \__fp_ep_to_fixed:wwn
22278     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w
22279     #3 - \c__fp_prec_int , #4 {0000} {0000} ;
22280     {
22281       \if_meaning:w 0 #2
22282         \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnnn
22283         \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_add_one:wN
22284       \fi:
22285       \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn \c__fp_one_fixed_tl
22286     }
22287     \__fp_fixed_continue:wn
22288   }

```

```

22289     }
22290     \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_auxiii_o:ww #1 ; #2 ;
22291     {
22292         \__fp_fixed_add:wwn #2 ;
22293         {0000} {0000} {0000} {0001} {0000} {0000} ;
22294         \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn #1 ;
22295         {
22296             \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
22297             \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_mul_add:wwwn
22298             \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_rand_myriads:n { XXXXXX } ;
22299         }
22300         #1 ;
22301         \__fp_randint_auxiv_o:ww
22302         #2 ;
22303         \__fp_randint_auxv_o:w #1 ; @
22304     }
22305     \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_auxiv_o:ww #1#2#3#4#5 ; #6#7#8#9
22306     {
22307         \if_int_compare:w
22308             \if_int_compare:w #1#2 > #6#7 \exp_stop_f: 1 \else:
22309             \if_int_compare:w #1#2 < #6#7 \exp_stop_f: - \fi: \fi:
22310             #3#4 > #8#9 \exp_stop_f:
22311             \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw
22312             \fi:
22313             \__fp_randint_auxv_o:w {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}#5
22314     }
22315     \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_auxv_o:w #1#2#3#4#5 ; #6 @
22316     {
22317         \exp_after:wN \__fp_sanitize:Nw
22318         \int_value:w
22319         \if_int_compare:w #1 < 10000 \exp_stop_f:
22320             2
22321         \else:
22322             0
22323             \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
22324             \exp_after:wN \__fp_reverse_args:Nww
22325         \fi:
22326         \exp_after:wN \__fp_fixed_sub:wwn \c__fp_one_fixed_tl
22327         {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} {0000} {0000} ;
22328         {
22329             \exp_after:wN \exp_stop_f:
22330             \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w \c__fp_prec_int
22331             \__fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN
22332         }
22333         0
22334         \exp:w \exp_after:wN \exp_end:
22335     }

```

(End definition for __fp_randint_o:Nw and others.)

\int_rand:nn Evaluate the argument and filter out the case where the lower bound #1 is more than
__fp_randint:ww the upper bound #2. Then determine whether the range is narrower than **\c__kernel_-randint_max_int**; #2-#1 may overflow for very large positive #2 and negative #1. If the range is narrow, call **__kernel_randint:n {⟨choices⟩}** where ⟨choices⟩ is the number

of possible outcomes. If the range is wide, use somewhat slower code.

```

22336 \cs_new:Npn \int_rand:nn #1#2
22337 {
22338   \int_eval:n
22339   {
22340     \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint:ww
22341     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#1} \exp_after:wN ;
22342     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} ;
22343   }
22344 }
22345 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint:ww #1; #2;
22346 {
22347   \if_int_compare:w #1 > #2 \exp_stop_f:
22348   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
22349   { kernel } { randint-backward-range } {#1} {#2}
22350   \__fp_randint:ww #2; #1;
22351   \else:
22352     \if_int_compare:w \__fp_int_eval:w #2
22353     \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c_zero_int
22354     - #1 < \__fp_int_eval:w
22355     \else:
22356       < \__fp_int_eval:w #1 +
22357       \fi:
22358       \c_kernel_randint_max_int
22359       \__fp_int_eval_end:
22360       \__kernel_randint:n
22361       { \__fp_int_eval:w #2 - #1 + 1 \__fp_int_eval_end: }
22362       - 1 + #1
22363     \else:
22364       \__kernel_randint:nn {#1} {#2}
22365     \fi:
22366   \fi:
22367 }

```

(End definition for `\int_rand:nn` and `__fp_randint:ww`. This function is documented on page 98.)

```

\__kernel_randint:nn
\__fp_randint_split_o:Nw
\__fp_randint_split_aux:w
\__fp_randintat_wide_aux:w
\__fp_randintat_wide_auxii:w

```

Any $n \in [-2^{31} + 1, 2^{31} - 1]$ is uniquely written as $2^{14}n_1 + n_2$ with $n_1 \in [-2^{17}, 2^{17} - 1]$ and $n_2 \in [0, 2^{14} - 1]$. Calling `__fp_randint_split_o:Nw n` ; gives n_1 ; n_2 ; and expands the next token once. We do this for two random numbers and apply `__fp_randint_split_o:Nw` twice to fully decompose the range R . One subtlety is that we compute $R - 2^{31} = \langle \max \rangle - \langle \min \rangle - (2^{31} - 1) \in [-2^{31} + 1, 2^{31} - 1]$ rather than R to avoid overflow.

Then we have `__fp_randint_wide_aux:w` $\langle X_1 \rangle; \langle X_0 \rangle; \langle Y_1 \rangle; \langle Y_0 \rangle; \langle R_2 \rangle; \langle R_1 \rangle; \langle R_0 \rangle; .$ and we apply the algorithm described earlier.

```

22368 \cs_new:Npn \__kernel_randint:nn #1#2
22369 {
22370   #1
22371   \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_wide_aux:w
22372   \int_value:w
22373   \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_split_o:Nw
22374   \tex_uniformdeviate:D 268435456 ;
22375   \int_value:w
22376   \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_split_o:Nw
22377   \tex_uniformdeviate:D 268435456 ;
22378   \int_value:w

```

```

22379         \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_split_o:Nw
22380         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w 131072 +
22381         \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_split_o:Nw
22382         \int_value:w
22383         \__kernel_int_add:nnn {#2} { -#1 } { -\c_max_int } ;
22384     .
22385 }
22386 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_split_o:Nw #1#2 ;
22387 {
22388     \if_meaning:w 0 #1
22389     0 \exp_after:wN ; \int_value:w 0
22390     \else:
22391         \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_split_aux:w
22392         \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#1#2 - 8192) / 16384 ;
22393         + #1#2
22394     \fi:
22395     \exp_after:wN ;
22396 }
22397 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_split_aux:w #1 ;
22398 {
22399     #1 \exp_after:wN ;
22400     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w - #1 * 16384
22401 }
22402 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_wide_aux:w #1;#2; #3;#4; #5;#6;#7; .
22403 {
22404     \exp_after:wN \__fp_randint_wide_auxii:w
22405     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w #5 * #3 + #6 * #1 +
22406     (#5 * #4 + #6 * #3 + #7 * #1 +
22407     (#5 * #2 + #7 * #3 +
22408     (16384 * #6 + #7) * (16384 * #4 + #2) / 268435456) / 16384
22409     ) / 16384 \exp_after:wN ;
22410     \int_value:w \__fp_int_eval:w (#5 + #6) * 16384 + #7 ;
22411     #1 ; #5 ;
22412 }
22413 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint_wide_auxii:w #1; #2; #3; #4;
22414 {
22415     \if_int_odd:w 0
22416     \if_int_compare:w #1 = #2 \else: \exp_stop_f: \fi:
22417     \if_int_compare:w #4 = \c_zero_int 1 \fi:
22418     \if_int_compare:w #3 = 16383 ~ 1 \fi:
22419     \exp_stop_f:
22420     \exp_after:wN \prg_break:
22421     \fi:
22422     \if_int_compare:w #4 < 8 \exp_stop_f:
22423     + #4 * #3 * 16384
22424     \else:
22425     + 8 * #3 * 16384 + (#4 - 8) * #3 * 16384
22426     \fi:
22427     + #1
22428     \prg_break_point:
22429 }

```

(End definition for __kernel_randint:nn and others.)

\int_rand:n Similar to \int_rand:nn, but needs fewer checks.

```

\__fp_randint:n 22430 \cs_new:Npn \int_rand:n #1
22431 {
22432   \int_eval:n
22433   { \exp_args:Nf \__fp_randint:n { \int_eval:n {#1} } }
22434 }
22435 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_randint:n #1
22436 {
22437   \if_int_compare:w #1 < 1 \exp_stop_f:
22438   \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnn
22439   { kernel } { randint-backward-range } { 1 } {#1}
22440   \__fp_randint:ww #1; 1;
22441   \else:
22442   \if_int_compare:w #1 > \c__kernel_randint_max_int
22443   \__kernel_randint:nn { 1 } {#1}
22444   \else:
22445   \__kernel_randint:n {#1}
22446   \fi:
22447   \fi:
22448 }

```

(End definition for \int_rand:n and __fp_randint:n. This function is documented on page 98.)

End the initial conditional that ensures these commands are only defined in engines that support random numbers.

```

22449 }
22450 </initex | package>

```

37 l3fparray implementation

```

22451 <*initex | package>
22452 <@@=fp>

```

In analogy to l3intarray it would make sense to have <@@=fparray>, but we need direct access to __fp_parse:n from l3fp-parse, and a few other (less crucial) internals of the l3fp family.

37.1 Allocating arrays

There are somewhat more than $(2^{31} - 1)^2$ floating point numbers so we store each floating point number as three entries in integer arrays. To avoid having to multiply indices by three or to add 1 etc, a floating point array is just a token list consisting of three tokens: integer arrays of the same size.

```

\g__fp_array_int Used to generate unique names for the three integer arrays.
22453 \int_new:N \g__fp_array_int
(End definition for \g__fp_array_int.)

\l__fp_array_loop_int Used to loop in \__fp_array_gzero:N.
22454 \int_new:N \l__fp_array_loop_int
(End definition for \l__fp_array_loop_int.)

```

\fpararray_new:Nn Build a three-token token list, then define all three tokens to be integer arrays of the same size. No need to initialize the data: the integer arrays start with zeros, and three zeros denote precisely `\c_zero_fp`, as we want.

\fpararray_new:cn

__fp_array_new:nNNN

```

22455 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fpararray_new:Nn #1#2
22456 {
22457   \tl_new:N #1
22458   \prg_replicate:nn { 3 }
22459   {
22460     \int_gincr:N \g__fp_array_int
22461     \exp_args:NNc \tl_gput_right:Nn #1
22462     { g__fp_array_ \__fp_int_to_roman:w \g__fp_array_int _intarray }
22463   }
22464   \exp_last_unbraced:Nfo \__fp_array_new:nNNNN
22465   { \int_eval:n {#2} } #1 #1
22466 }
22467 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_new:Nn { c }
22468 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_new:nNNNN #1#2#3#4#5
22469 {
22470   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} < 0
22471   {
22472     \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { negative-array-size } {#1}
22473     \cs_undefine:N #1
22474     \int_gsub:Nn \g__fp_array_int { 3 }
22475   }
22476   {
22477     \intarray_new:Nn #2 {#1}
22478     \intarray_new:Nn #3 {#1}
22479     \intarray_new:Nn #4 {#1}
22480   }
22481 }

```

(End definition for `\fpararray_new:Nn` and `__fp_array_new:nNNN`. This function is documented on page 219.)

\fpararray_count:N Size of any of the intarrays, here we pick the third.

\fpararray_count:c

```

22482 \cs_new:Npn \fpararray_count:N #1
22483 {
22484   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
22485   \exp_after:wN \intarray_count:N #1
22486 }
22487 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_count:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\fpararray_count:N`. This function is documented on page 219.)

37.2 Array items

__fp_array_bounds:NNnTF See the `l3intarray` analogue: only names change. The functions `\fpararray_gset:Nnn` and `\fpararray_item:Nn` share bounds checking. The T branch is used if #3 is within bounds of the array #2.

__fp_array_bounds_error:NNn

```

22488 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_bounds:NNnTF #1#2#3#4#5
22489 {
22490   \if_int_compare:w 1 > #3 \exp_stop_f:
22491   \__fp_array_bounds_error:NNn #1 #2 {#3}
22492   #5

```

```

22493     \else:
22494         \if_int_compare:w #3 > \fpararray_count:N #2 \exp_stop_f:
22495             \__fp_array_bounds_error:NNn #1 #2 {#3}
22496             #5
22497         \else:
22498             #4
22499         \fi:
22500     \fi:
22501 }
22502 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_bounds_error:NNn #1#2#3
22503 {
22504     #1 { kernel } { out-of-bounds }
22505     { \token_to_str:N #2 } {#3} { \fpararray_count:N #2 }
22506 }

```

(End definition for __fp_array_bounds:NNnTF and __fp_array_bounds_error:NNn.)

\fpararray_gset:Nnn

Evaluate, then store exponent in one intarray, sign and 8 digits of mantissa in the next, and 8 trailing digits in the last.

\fpararray_gset:cnn

__fp_array_gset:NNNNww

__fp_array_gset:w

__fp_array_gset_recover:Nw

__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN

__fp_array_gset_normal:w

```

22507 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fpararray_gset:Nnn #1#2#3
22508 {
22509     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
22510     \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_gset:NNNNww
22511     \exp_after:wN #1
22512     \exp_after:wN #1
22513     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} \exp_after:wN ;
22514     \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w \__fp_parse:n {#3}
22515 }
22516 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_gset:Nnn { c }
22517 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_gset:NNNNww #1#2#3#4#5 ; #6 ;
22518 {
22519     \__fp_array_bounds:NNnTF \__kernel_msg_error:nnxxx #4 {#5}
22520     {
22521         \exp_after:wN \__fp_change_func_type:NNN
22522         \__fp_use_i_until_s:nw #6 ;
22523         \__fp_array_gset:w
22524         \__fp_array_gset_recover:Nw
22525         #6 ; {#5} #1 #2 #3
22526     }
22527     { }
22528 }
22529 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_gset_recover:Nw #1#2 ;
22530 {
22531     \__fp_error:nffn { fp-unknown-type } { \tl_to_str:n { #2 ; } } { } { } { }
22532     \exp_after:wN #1 \c_nan_fp
22533 }
22534 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_gset:w \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1#2
22535 {
22536     \if_case:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
22537         \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN {#2} }
22538     \or: \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_gset_normal:w
22539     \or: \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN { #2 3 } }
22540     \or: \__fp_case_return:nw { \__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN { 1 } }
22541     \fi:

```

```

22542     \s__fp \__fp_chk:w #1 #2
22543   }
22544 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_gset_normal:w
22545   \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 #2 #3#4#5 ; #6#7#8#9
22546   {
22547     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #7 {#6} {#2}
22548     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #8 {#6}
22549     { \if_meaning:w 2 #1 3 \else: 1 \fi: #3#4 }
22550     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #9 {#6} { 1 \use:nn #5 }
22551   }
22552 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN #1#2#3#4#5
22553   {
22554     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #3 {#2} {#1}
22555     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #4 {#2} {0}
22556     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn #5 {#2} {0}
22557   }

```

(End definition for \fpararray_gset:Nnn and others. This function is documented on page 219.)

\fpararray_gzero:N

\fpararray_gzero:c

```

22558 \cs_new_protected:Npn \fpararray_gzero:N #1
22559   {
22560     \int_zero:N \l__fp_array_loop_int
22561     \prg_replicate:nn { \fpararray_count:N #1 }
22562     {
22563       \int_incr:N \l__fp_array_loop_int
22564       \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN
22565       \exp_after:wN 0
22566       \exp_after:wN \l__fp_array_loop_int
22567       #1
22568     }
22569   }
22570 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_gzero:N { c }

```

(End definition for \fpararray_gzero:N. This function is documented on page 219.)

\fpararray_item:Nn

\fpararray_item:cn

\fpararray_item_to_tl:Nn

\fpararray_item_to_tl:cn

__fp_array_item:NwN

__fp_array_item:NNNnN

__fp_array_item:N

__fp_array_item:w

__fp_array_item_special:w

__fp_array_item_normal:w

```

22571 \cs_new:Npn \fpararray_item:Nn #1#2
22572   {
22573     \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item:NwN
22574     \exp_after:wN #1
22575     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} ;
22576     \__fp_to_decimal:w
22577   }
22578 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_item:Nn { c }
22579 \cs_new:Npn \fpararray_item_to_tl:Nn #1#2
22580   {
22581     \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item:NwN
22582     \exp_after:wN #1
22583     \int_value:w \int_eval:n {#2} ;
22584     \__fp_to_tl:w
22585   }
22586 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \fpararray_item_to_tl:Nn { c }
22587 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item:NwN #1#2 ; #3
22588   {

```

```

22589 \__fp_array_bounds:NNnTF \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnfff #1 {#2}
22590 { \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item:NNNnN #1 {#2} #3 }
22591 { \exp_after:wN #3 \c_nan_fp }
22592 }
22593 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item:NNNnN #1#2#3#4
22594 {
22595   \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item:N
22596   \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #2 {#4} \exp_after:wN ;
22597   \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #3 {#4} \exp_after:wN ;
22598   \int_value:w \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn #1 {#4} ;
22599 }
22600 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item:N #1
22601 {
22602   \if_meaning:w 0 #1 \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item_special:w \fi:
22603   \__fp_array_item:w #1
22604 }
22605 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item:w #1 #2#3#4#5 #6 ; 1 #7 ;
22606 {
22607   \exp_after:wN \__fp_array_item_normal:w
22608   \int_value:w \if_meaning:w #1 1 0 \else: 2 \fi: \exp_stop_f:
22609   #7 ; {#2#3#4#5} {#6} ;
22610 }
22611 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item_special:w #1 ; #2 ; #3 ; #4
22612 {
22613   \exp_after:wN #4
22614   \exp:w \exp_end_continue_f:w
22615   \if_case:w #3 \exp_stop_f:
22616     \exp_after:wN \c_zero_fp
22617   \or: \exp_after:wN \c_nan_fp
22618   \or: \exp_after:wN \c_minus_zero_fp
22619   \or: \exp_after:wN \c_inf_fp
22620   \else: \exp_after:wN \c_minus_inf_fp
22621   \fi:
22622 }
22623 \cs_new:Npn \__fp_array_item_normal:w #1 #2#3#4#5 #6 ; #7 ; #8 ; #9
22624 { #9 \s__fp \__fp_chk:w 1 #1 {#8} #7 {#2#3#4#5} {#6} ; }

```

(End definition for \fparray_item:Nn and others. These functions are documented on page 219.)

```

22625 </initex | package>

```

38 l3sort implementation

```

22626 <*initex | package>
22627 <@@=sort>

```

38.1 Variables

```

\g__sort_internal_seq
\g__sort_internal_tl

```

Sorting happens in a group; the result is stored in those global variables before being copied outside the group to the proper places. For seq and tl this is more efficient than using \use:x (or some \exp_args:NNNx) to smuggle the definition outside the group since T_EX does not need to re-read tokens. For clist we don't gain anything since the result is converted from seq to clist anyways.

```

22628 \seq_new:N \g__sort_internal_seq

```

22629 \tl_new:N \g__sort_internal_tl

(End definition for \g__sort_internal_seq and \g__sort_internal_tl.)

\l__sort_length_int The sequence has \l__sort_length_int items and is stored from \l__sort_min_int to \l__sort_top_int - 1. While reading the sequence in memory, we check that \l__sort_top_int remains at most \l__sort_max_int, precomputed by __sort_compute_range:. That bound is such that the merge sort only uses \toks registers less than \l__sort_true_max_int, namely those that have not been allocated for use in other code: the user's comparison code could alter these.

22630 \int_new:N \l__sort_length_int
 22631 \int_new:N \l__sort_min_int
 22632 \int_new:N \l__sort_top_int
 22633 \int_new:N \l__sort_max_int
 22634 \int_new:N \l__sort_true_max_int

(End definition for \l__sort_length_int and others.)

\l__sort_block_int Merge sort is done in several passes. In each pass, blocks of size \l__sort_block_int are merged in pairs. The block size starts at 1, and, for a length in the range $[2^k + 1, 2^{k+1}]$, reaches 2^k in the last pass.

22635 \int_new:N \l__sort_block_int

(End definition for \l__sort_block_int.)

\l__sort_begin_int When merging two blocks, \l__sort_begin_int marks the lowest index in the two blocks, and \l__sort_end_int marks the highest index, plus 1.

22636 \int_new:N \l__sort_begin_int
 22637 \int_new:N \l__sort_end_int

(End definition for \l__sort_begin_int and \l__sort_end_int.)

\l__sort_A_int When merging two blocks (whose end-points are beg and end), A starts from the high end of the low block, and decreases until reaching beg. The index B starts from the top of the range and marks the register in which a sorted item should be put. Finally, C points to the copy of the high block in the interval of registers starting at \l__sort_length_int, upwards. C starts from the upper limit of that range.

22638 \int_new:N \l__sort_A_int
 22639 \int_new:N \l__sort_B_int
 22640 \int_new:N \l__sort_C_int

(End definition for \l__sort_A_int, \l__sort_B_int, and \l__sort_C_int.)

38.2 Finding available \toks registers

__sort_shrink_range: After __sort_compute_range: (defined below) determines that \toks registers between \l__sort_min_int (included) and \l__sort_true_max_int (excluded) have not yet been assigned, __sort_shrink_range: computes \l__sort_max_int to reflect the need for a buffer when merging blocks in the merge sort. Given $2^n \leq A \leq 2^n + 2^{n-1}$ registers we can sort $\lfloor A/2 \rfloor + 2^{n-2}$ items while if we have $2^n + 2^{n-1} \leq A \leq 2^{n+1}$ registers we can sort $A - 2^{n-1}$ items. We first find out a power 2^n such that $2^n \leq A \leq 2^{n+1}$ by repeatedly halving \l__sort_block_int, starting at 2^{15} or 2^{14} namely half the total number of registers, then we use the formulas and set \l__sort_max_int.

```

22641 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_shrink_range:
22642 {
22643   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_A_int
22644     { \l__sort_true_max_int - \l__sort_min_int + 1 }
22645   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_block_int { \c_max_register_int / 2 }
22646   \__sort_shrink_range_loop:
22647   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_max_int
22648     {
22649     \int_compare:nNnTF
22650       { \l__sort_block_int * 3 / 2 } > \l__sort_A_int
22651       {
22652         \l__sort_min_int
22653         + ( \l__sort_A_int - 1 ) / 2
22654         + \l__sort_block_int / 4
22655         - 1
22656       }
22657       { \l__sort_true_max_int - \l__sort_block_int / 2 }
22658     }
22659 }
22660 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_shrink_range_loop:
22661 {
22662   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_A_int < \l__sort_block_int
22663     \tex_divide:D \l__sort_block_int 2 \exp_stop_f:
22664     \exp_after:wN \__sort_shrink_range_loop:
22665   \fi:
22666 }

```

(End definition for `__sort_shrink_range:` and `__sort_shrink_range_loop:`.)

`__sort_compute_range:` First find out what `\toks` have not yet been assigned. There are many cases. In $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ with no package, available `\toks` range from `\count15 + 1` to `\c_max_register_int` included (this was not altered despite the 2015 changes). When `\loctoks` is defined, namely in plain (e) \TeX , or when the package `etex` is loaded in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$, redefine `__sort_compute_range:` to use the range `\count265` to `\count275 - 1`. The `elocalloc` package also defines `\loctoks` but uses yet another number for the upper bound, namely `\e@alloc@top` (minus one). We must check for `\loctoks` every time a sorting function is called, as `etex` or `elocalloc` could be loaded.

In \ConTeXt MkIV the range is from `\c_syst_last_allocated_toks+1` to `\c_max_register_int`, and in \MkII it is from `\lastallocatedtoks+1` to `\c_max_register_int`. In all these cases, call `__sort_shrink_range:.` The $\text{\LaTeX} 3$ format mode is easiest: no `\toks` are ever allocated so available `\toks` range from 0 to `\c_max_register_int` and we precompute the result of `__sort_shrink_range:.`

```

22667 (*package)
22668 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_compute_range:
22669 {
22670   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_min_int { \tex_count:D 15 + 1 }
22671   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_true_max_int { \c_max_register_int + 1 }
22672   \__sort_shrink_range:
22673   \if_meaning:w \loctoks \tex_undefined:D \else:
22674     \if_meaning:w \loctoks \scan_stop: \else:
22675       \__sort_redefine_compute_range:
22676       \__sort_compute_range:
22677     \fi:

```

```

22678     \fi:
22679   }
22680   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_redefine_compute_range:
22681   {
22682     \cs_if_exist:cTF { ver@elocalloc.sty }
22683     {
22684       \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__sort_compute_range:
22685       {
22686         \int_set:Nn \l__sort_min_int { \tex_count:D 265 }
22687         \int_set_eq:NN \l__sort_true_max_int \e@alloc@top
22688         \__sort_shrink_range:
22689       }
22690     }
22691     {
22692       \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__sort_compute_range:
22693       {
22694         \int_set:Nn \l__sort_min_int { \tex_count:D 265 }
22695         \int_set:Nn \l__sort_true_max_int { \tex_count:D 275 }
22696         \__sort_shrink_range:
22697       }
22698     }
22699   }
22700   \cs_if_exist:NT \loctoks { \__sort_redefine_compute_range: }
22701   \tl_map_inline:nn { \lastallocatedtoks \c_syst_last_allocated_toks }
22702   {
22703     \cs_if_exist:NT #1
22704     {
22705       \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__sort_compute_range:
22706       {
22707         \int_set:Nn \l__sort_min_int { #1 + 1 }
22708         \int_set:Nn \l__sort_true_max_int { \c_max_register_int + 1 }
22709         \__sort_shrink_range:
22710       }
22711     }
22712   }
22713   </package>
22714   <*initex>
22715   \int_const:Nn \c__sort_max_length_int
22716   { ( \c_max_register_int + 1 ) * 3 / 4 }
22717   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_compute_range:
22718   {
22719     \int_set:Nn \l__sort_min_int { 0 }
22720     \int_set:Nn \l__sort_true_max_int { \c_max_register_int + 1 }
22721     \int_set:Nn \l__sort_max_int { \c__sort_max_length_int }
22722   }
22723   </initex>

```

(End definition for __sort_compute_range:, __sort_redefine_compute_range:, and \c__sort_max_length_int.)

38.3 Protected user commands

__sort_main:NNNn Sorting happens in three steps. First store items in \toks registers ranging from \l__sort_min_int to \l__sort_top_int - 1, while checking that the list is not too long. If

we reach the maximum length, that's an error; exit the group. Secondly, sort the array of `\toks` registers, using the user-defined sorting function: `__sort_level:` calls `__sort_compare:nn` as needed. Finally, unpack the `\toks` registers (now sorted) into the target `tl`, or into `\g__sort_internal_seq` for `seq` and `clist`. This is done by `__sort_seq:NNNNn` and `__sort_tl:NNn`.

```

22724 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_main:NNNn #1#2#3#4
22725 {
22726   (package) \__sort_disable_toksdef:
22727   \__sort_compute_range:
22728   \int_set_eq:NN \l__sort_top_int \l__sort_min_int
22729   #1 #3
22730   {
22731     \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_top_int = \l__sort_max_int
22732       \__sort_too_long_error:NNw #2 #3
22733     \fi:
22734     \tex_toks:D \l__sort_top_int {##1}
22735     \int_incr:N \l__sort_top_int
22736   }
22737   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_length_int
22738   { \l__sort_top_int - \l__sort_min_int }
22739   \cs_set:Npn \__sort_compare:nn ##1 ##2 {#4}
22740   \int_set:Nn \l__sort_block_int { 1 }
22741   \__sort_level:
22742 }

```

(End definition for `__sort_main:NNNn`.)

```

\__sort_tl:NNn \tl_sort:Nn Call the main sorting function then unpack \toks registers outside the group into the
\tl_sort:cn target token list. The unpacking is done by \__sort_tl_toks:w; registers are numbered
\tl_gsort:Nn from \l__sort_min_int to \l__sort_top_int - 1. For expansion behaviour we need
\tl_gsort:cn a couple of primitives. The \tl_gclear:N reduces memory usage. The \prg_break_
\__sort_tl:NNn point: is used by \__sort_main:NNNn when the list is too long.
\__sort_tl_toks:w
22743 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_sort:Nn { \__sort_tl:NNn \tl_set_eq:NN }
22744 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_sort:Nn { c }
22745 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_gsort:Nn { \__sort_tl:NNn \tl_gset_eq:NN }
22746 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gsort:Nn { c }
22747 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_tl:NNn #1#2#3
22748 {
22749   \group_begin:
22750     \__sort_main:NNNn \tl_map_inline:Nn \tl_map_break:n #2 {#3}
22751     \tl_gset:Nx \g__sort_internal_tl
22752     { \__sort_tl_toks:w \l__sort_min_int ; }
22753   \group_end:
22754   #1 #2 \g__sort_internal_tl
22755   \tl_gclear:N \g__sort_internal_tl
22756   \prg_break_point:
22757 }
22758 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_tl_toks:w #1 ;
22759 {
22760   \if_int_compare:w #1 < \l__sort_top_int
22761     { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D #1 }
22762     \exp_after:wN \__sort_tl_toks:w
22763     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 + 1 } \exp_after:wN ;

```

```

22764     \fi:
22765   }

```

(End definition for `\tl_sort:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 48.)

```

\seq_sort:Nn Use the same general framework for seq and clist. Apply the general sorting code, then
\seq_sort:cn unpack \toks into \g__sort_internal_seq. Outside the group copy or convert (for
\seq_gsort:Nn clist) the data to the target variable. The \seq_gclear:N reduces memory usage. The
\seq_gsort:cn \prg_break_point: is used by \__sort_main:NNNn when the list is too long.
\clist_sort:Nn 22766 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_sort:Nn
\clist_sort:cn 22767   { \__sort_seq:NNNNn \seq_map_inline:Nn \seq_map_break:n \seq_set_eq:NN }
\clist_gsort:Nn 22768 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_sort:Nn { c }
\clist_gsort:cn 22769 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gsort:Nn
\__sort_seq:NNNNn 22770   { \__sort_seq:NNNNn \seq_map_inline:Nn \seq_map_break:n \seq_gset_eq:NN }
22771 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_gsort:Nn { c }
22772 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_sort:Nn
22773   {
22774     \__sort_seq:NNNNn \clist_map_inline:Nn \clist_map_break:n
22775     \clist_set_from_seq:NN
22776   }
22777 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_sort:Nn { c }
22778 \cs_new_protected:Npn \clist_gsort:Nn
22779   {
22780     \__sort_seq:NNNNn \clist_map_inline:Nn \clist_map_break:n
22781     \clist_gset_from_seq:NN
22782   }
22783 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \clist_gsort:Nn { c }
22784 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_seq:NNNNn #1#2#3#4#5
22785   {
22786     \group_begin:
22787     \__sort_main:NNNn #1 #2 #4 {#5}
22788     \seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn \g__sort_internal_seq
22789     {
22790       \int_step_function:nnN
22791       { \l__sort_min_int } { \l__sort_top_int - 1 }
22792     }
22793     { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D ##1 }
22794     \group_end:
22795     #3 #4 \g__sort_internal_seq
22796     \seq_gclear:N \g__sort_internal_seq
22797     \prg_break_point:
22798   }

```

(End definition for `\seq_sort:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 79.)

38.4 Merge sort

`__sort_level:` This function is called once blocks of size `\l__sort_block_int` (initially 1) are each sorted. If the whole list fits in one block, then we are done (this also takes care of the case of an empty list or a list with one item). Otherwise, go through pairs of blocks starting from 0, then double the block size, and repeat.

```

22799 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_level:
22800   {
22801     \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_block_int < \l__sort_length_int

```

```

22802     \l__sort_end_int \l__sort_min_int
22803     \__sort_merge_blocks:
22804     \tex_advance:D \l__sort_block_int \l__sort_block_int
22805     \exp_after:wN \__sort_level:
22806   \fi:
22807 }

```

(End definition for __sort_level:.)

__sort_merge_blocks: This function is called to merge a pair of blocks, starting at the last value of `\l__sort_end_int` (end-point of the previous pair of blocks). If shifting by one block to the right we reach the end of the list, then this pass has ended: the end of the list is sorted already. Otherwise, store the result of that shift in *A*, which indexes the first block starting from the top end. Then locate the end-point (maximum) of the second block: shift *end* upwards by one more block, but keeping it $\leq \text{top}$. Copy this upper block of `\toks` registers in registers above *length*, indexed by *C*: this is covered by `__sort_copy_block:.` Once this is done we are ready to do the actual merger using `__sort_merge_blocks_aux:`, after shifting *A*, *B* and *C* so that they point to the largest index in their respective ranges rather than pointing just beyond those ranges. Of course, once that pair of blocks is merged, move on to the next pair.

```

22808 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_merge_blocks:
22809 {
22810   \l__sort_begin_int \l__sort_end_int
22811   \tex_advance:D \l__sort_end_int \l__sort_block_int
22812   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_end_int < \l__sort_top_int
22813     \l__sort_A_int \l__sort_end_int
22814     \tex_advance:D \l__sort_end_int \l__sort_block_int
22815     \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_end_int > \l__sort_top_int
22816       \l__sort_end_int \l__sort_top_int
22817   \fi:
22818   \l__sort_B_int \l__sort_A_int
22819   \l__sort_C_int \l__sort_top_int
22820   \__sort_copy_block:
22821   \int_decr:N \l__sort_A_int
22822   \int_decr:N \l__sort_B_int
22823   \int_decr:N \l__sort_C_int
22824   \exp_after:wN \__sort_merge_blocks_aux:
22825   \exp_after:wN \__sort_merge_blocks:
22826   \fi:
22827 }

```

(End definition for __sort_merge_blocks:.)

__sort_copy_block: We wish to store a copy of the “upper” block of `\toks` registers, ranging between the initial value of `\l__sort_B_int` (included) and `\l__sort_end_int` (excluded) into a new range starting at the initial value of `\l__sort_C_int`, namely `\l__sort_top_int`.

```

22828 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_copy_block:
22829 {
22830   \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int \tex_toks:D \l__sort_B_int
22831   \int_incr:N \l__sort_C_int
22832   \int_incr:N \l__sort_B_int
22833   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_B_int = \l__sort_end_int
22834     \use_i:nn

```

```

22835     \fi:
22836     \__sort_copy_block:
22837 }

```

(End definition for __sort_copy_block:.)

__sort_merge_blocks_aux: At this stage, the first block starts at \l__sort_begin_int, and ends at \l__sort_A_int, and the second block starts at \l__sort_top_int and ends at \l__sort_C_int. The result of the merger is stored at positions indexed by \l__sort_B_int, which starts at \l__sort_end_int - 1 and decreases down to \l__sort_begin_int, covering the full range of the two blocks. In other words, we are building the merger starting with the largest values. The comparison function is defined to return either `swapped` or `same`. Of course, this means the arguments need to be given in the order they appear originally in the list.

```

22838 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_merge_blocks_aux:
22839 {
22840     \exp_after:wN \__sort_compare:nn \exp_after:wN
22841     { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \exp_after:wN \l__sort_A_int \exp_after:wN }
22842     \exp_after:wN { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int }
22843     \prg_do_nothing:
22844     \__sort_return_mark:w
22845     \__sort_return_mark:w
22846     \q_mark
22847     \__sort_return_none_error:
22848 }

```

(End definition for __sort_merge_blocks_aux:.)

`\sort_return_same:` Each comparison should call `\sort_return_same:` or `\sort_return_swapped:` exactly once. If neither is called, `__sort_return_none_error:` is called, since the `return_mark` removes tokens until `\q_mark`. If one is called, the `return_mark` auxiliary removes everything except `__sort_return_same:w` (or its `swapped` analogue) followed by `__sort_return_none_error:`. Finally if two or more are called, `__sort_return_two_error:` ends up before any `__sort_return_mark:w`, so that it produces an error.

```

22849 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sort_return_same:
22850     #1 \__sort_return_mark:w #2 \q_mark
22851 {
22852     #1
22853     #2
22854     \__sort_return_two_error:
22855     \__sort_return_mark:w
22856     \q_mark
22857     \__sort_return_same:w
22858 }
22859 \cs_new_protected:Npn \sort_return_swapped:
22860     #1 \__sort_return_mark:w #2 \q_mark
22861 {
22862     #1
22863     #2
22864     \__sort_return_two_error:
22865     \__sort_return_mark:w
22866     \q_mark
22867     \__sort_return_swapped:w

```

```

22868 }
22869 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_return_mark:w #1 \q_mark { }
22870 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_return_none_error:
22871 {
22872   \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { return-none }
22873   { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__sort_A_int }
22874   { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int }
22875   \__sort_return_same:w \__sort_return_none_error:
22876 }
22877 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_return_two_error:
22878 {
22879   \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { return-two }
22880   { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__sort_A_int }
22881   { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int }
22882 }

```

(End definition for `\sort_return_same:` and others. These functions are documented on page 220.)

`__sort_return_same:w` If the comparison function returns **same**, then the second argument fed to `__sort_compare:nn` should remain to the right of the other one. Since we build the merger starting from the right, we copy that `\toks` register into the allotted range, then shift the pointers *B* and *C*, and go on to do one more step in the merger, unless the second block has been exhausted: then the remainder of the first block is already in the correct registers and we are done with merging those two blocks.

```

22883 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_return_same:w #1 \__sort_return_none_error:
22884 {
22885   \tex_toks:D \l__sort_B_int \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int
22886   \int_decr:N \l__sort_B_int
22887   \int_decr:N \l__sort_C_int
22888   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_C_int < \l__sort_top_int
22889     \use_i:nn
22890   \fi:
22891   \__sort_merge_blocks_aux:
22892 }

```

(End definition for `__sort_return_same:w`.)

`__sort_return_swapped:w` If the comparison function returns **swapped**, then the next item to add to the merger is the first argument, contents of the `\toks` register *A*. Then shift the pointers *A* and *B* to the left, and go for one more step for the merger, unless the left block was exhausted (*A* goes below the threshold). In that case, all remaining `\toks` registers in the second block, indexed by *C*, are copied to the merger by `__sort_merge_blocks_end:`.

```

22893 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_return_swapped:w #1 \__sort_return_none_error:
22894 {
22895   \tex_toks:D \l__sort_B_int \tex_toks:D \l__sort_A_int
22896   \int_decr:N \l__sort_B_int
22897   \int_decr:N \l__sort_A_int
22898   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_A_int < \l__sort_begin_int
22899     \__sort_merge_blocks_end: \use_i:nn
22900   \fi:
22901   \__sort_merge_blocks_aux:
22902 }

```

(End definition for `__sort_return_swapped:w`.)

`__sort_merge_blocks_end:` This function’s task is to copy the `\toks` registers in the block indexed by C to the merger indexed by B . The end can equally be detected by checking when B reaches the threshold `begin`, or when C reaches `top`.

```

22903 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_merge_blocks_end:
22904 {
22905   \tex_toks:D \l__sort_B_int \tex_toks:D \l__sort_C_int
22906   \int_decr:N \l__sort_B_int
22907   \int_decr:N \l__sort_C_int
22908   \if_int_compare:w \l__sort_B_int < \l__sort_begin_int
22909     \use_i:nn
22910   \fi:
22911   \__sort_merge_blocks_end:
22912 }

```

(End definition for `__sort_merge_blocks_end:`.)

38.5 Expandable sorting

Sorting expandably is very different from sorting and assigning to a variable. Since tokens cannot be stored, they must remain in the input stream, and be read through at every step. It is thus necessarily much slower (at best $O(n^2 \ln n)$) than non-expandable sorting functions ($O(n \ln n)$).

A prototypical version of expandable quicksort is as follows. If the argument has no item, return nothing, otherwise partition, using the first item as a pivot (argument #4 of `__sort:nnNnn`). The arguments of `__sort:nnNnn` are 1. items less than #4, 2. items greater or equal to #4, 3. comparison, 4. pivot, 5. next item to test. If #5 is the tail of the list, call `\tl_sort:nN` on #1 and on #2, placing #4 in between; `\use:ff` expands the parts to make `\tl_sort:nN` f-expandable. Otherwise, compare #4 and #5 using #3. If they are ordered, place #5 amongst the “greater” items, otherwise amongst the “lesser” items, and continue partitioning.

```

\cs_new:Npn \tl_sort:nN #1#2
{
  \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
  {
    \__sort:nnNnn { } { } #2
    #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
  }
}

\cs_new:Npn \__sort:nnNnn #1#2#3#4#5
{
  \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:nn {#5}
  { \use:ff { \tl_sort:nN {#1} #3 {#4} } { \tl_sort:nN {#2} #3 } }
  #3 {#4} {#5}
  { \__sort:nnNnn {#1} { #2 {#5} } #3 {#4} }
  { \__sort:nnNnn { #1 {#5} } {#2} #3 {#4} }
}

\cs_generate_variant:Nn \use:nn { ff }

```

There are quite a few optimizations available here: the code below is less legible, but more than twice as fast.

In the simple version of the code, `__sort:nnNnn` is called $O(n \ln n)$ times on average (the number of comparisons required by the quicksort algorithm). Hence most of our focus is on optimizing that function.

The first speed up is to avoid testing for the end of the list at every call to `__sort:nnNnn`. For this, the list is prepared by changing each $\langle item \rangle$ of the original token list into $\langle command \rangle \{ \langle item \rangle \}$, just like sequences are stored. We arrange things such that the $\langle command \rangle$ is the $\langle conditional \rangle$ provided by the user: the loop over the $\langle prepared tokens \rangle$ then looks like

```
\cs_new:Npn \__sort_loop:wNn ... #6#7
{
  #6 { \langle pivot \rangle } { #7 } \langle loop big \rangle \langle loop small \rangle
  \langle extra arguments \rangle
}
\__sort_loop:wNn ... \langle prepared tokens \rangle
\end-loop {} \q_stop
```

In this example, which matches the structure of `__sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn` and a few other functions below, the `__sort_loop:wNn` auxiliary normally receives the user's $\langle conditional \rangle$ as `#6` and an $\langle item \rangle$ as `#7`. This is compared to the $\langle pivot \rangle$ (the argument `#5`, not shown here), and the $\langle conditional \rangle$ leaves the $\langle loop big \rangle$ or $\langle loop small \rangle$ auxiliary, which both have the same form as `__sort_loop:wNn`, receiving the next pair $\langle conditional \rangle \{ \langle item \rangle \}$ as `#6` and `#7`. At the end, `#6` is the $\langle end-loop \rangle$ function, which terminates the loop.

The second speed up is to minimize the duplicated tokens between the `true` and `false` branches of the conditional. For this, we introduce two versions of `__sort:nnNnn`, which receive the new item as `#1` and place it either into the list `#2` of items less than the pivot `#4` or into the list `#3` of items greater or equal to the pivot.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__sort_i:nnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6
{
  #5 { #4 } { #6 } \__sort_ii:nnnnNn \__sort_i:nnnnNn
  { #6 } { #2 { #1 } } { #3 } { #4 }
}
\cs_new:Npn \__sort_ii:nnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6
{
  #5 { #4 } { #6 } \__sort_ii:nnnnNn \__sort_i:nnnnNn
  { #6 } { #2 } { #3 { #1 } } { #4 }
}
```

Note that the two functions have the form of `__sort_loop:wNn` above, receiving as `#5` the conditional or a function to end the loop. In fact, the lists `#2` and `#3` must be made of pairs $\langle conditional \rangle \{ \langle item \rangle \}$, so we have to replace `{ #6 }` above by `{ #5 { #6 } }`, and `{ #1 }` by `#1`. The actual functions have one more argument, so all argument numbers are shifted compared to this code.

The third speed up is to avoid `\use:ff` using a continuation-passing style: `__sort_quick_split:NnNn` expects a list followed by `\q_mark { \langle code \rangle }`, and expands to $\langle code \rangle \langle sorted list \rangle$. Sorting the two parts of the list around the pivot is done with

```
\__sort_quick_split:NnNn #2 ... \q_mark
{
  \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #1 ... \q_mark { \langle code \rangle }
```

```

    {\pivotal}
  }

```

Items which are larger than the $\langle pivot \rangle$ are sorted, then placed after code that sorts the smaller items, and after the (braced) $\langle pivot \rangle$.

The fourth speed up is avoid the recursive call to `\tl_sort:nN` with an empty first argument. For this, we introduce functions similar to the `__sort_i:nnnnNn` of the last example, but aware of whether the list of $\langle conditional \rangle \{ \langle item \rangle \}$ read so far that are less than the pivot, and the list of those greater or equal, are empty or not: see `__sort_quick_split:NnNn` and functions defined below. Knowing whether the lists are empty or not is useless if we do not use distinct ending codes as appropriate. The splitting auxiliaries communicate to the $\langle end-loop \rangle$ function (that is initially placed after the “prepared” list) by placing a specific ending function, ignored when looping, but useful at the end. In fact, the $\langle end-loop \rangle$ function does nothing but place the appropriate ending function in front of all its arguments. The ending functions take care of sorting non-empty sublists, placing the pivot in between, and the continuation before.

The final change in fact slows down the code a little, but is required to avoid memory issues: schematically, when \TeX encounters

```

\use:n { \use:n { \use:n { ... } ... } ... }

```

the argument of the first `\use:n` is not completely read by the second `\use:n`, hence must remain in memory; then the argument of the second `\use:n` is not completely read when grabbing the argument of the third `\use:n`, hence must remain in memory, and so on. The memory consumption grows quadratically with the number of nested `\use:n`. In practice, this means that we must read everything until a trailing `\q_stop` once in a while, otherwise sorting lists of more than a few thousand items would exhaust a typical \TeX ’s memory.

`\tl_sort:nN`

`__sort_quick_prepare:Nnnn`

`_sort_quick_prepare_end:NNNnw`

`__sort_quick_cleanup:w`

The code within the `\exp_not:f` sorts the list, leaving in most cases a leading `\exp_not:f`, which stops the expansion, letting the result be return within `\exp_not:n`. We filter out the case of a list with no item, which would otherwise cause problems. Then prepare the token list #1 by inserting the conditional #2 before each item. The `prepare` auxiliary receives the conditional as #1, the prepared token list so far as #2, the next prepared item as #3, and the item after that as #4. The loop ends when #4 contains `\prg_break_point:`, then the `prepare_end` auxiliary finds the prepared token list as #4. The scene is then set up for `__sort_quick_split:NnNn`, which sorts the prepared list and perform the post action placed after `\q_mark`, namely removing the trailing `\s_stop` and `\q_stop` and leaving `\exp_stop_f:` to stop f-expansion.

```

22913 \cs_new:Npn \tl_sort:nN #1#2
22914   {
22915     \exp_not:f
22916     {
22917       \tl_if_blank:nF {#1}
22918       {
22919         \__sort_quick_prepare:Nnnn #2 { } { }
22920         #1
22921         { \prg_break_point: \__sort_quick_prepare_end:NNNnw }
22922         \q_stop
22923       }
22924     }
22925   }

```

```

22926 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_prepare:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
22927 {
22928   \prg_break: #4 \prg_break_point:
22929   \__sort_quick_prepare:Nnnn #1 { #2 #3 } { #1 {#4} }
22930 }
22931 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_prepare_end:NNNnw #1#2#3#4#5 \q_stop
22932 {
22933   \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #4 \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn { }
22934   \q_mark { \__sort_quick_cleanup:w \exp_stop_f: }
22935   \s_stop \q_stop
22936 }
22937 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_cleanup:w #1 \s_stop \q_stop {#1}

```

(End definition for `\tl_sort:nN` and others. This function is documented on page 48.)

`__sort_quick_split:NnNn` The `only_i`, `only_ii`, `split_i` and `split_ii` auxiliaries receive a useless first argument, the new item #2 (that they append to either one of the next two arguments), the list #3 of items less than the pivot, bigger items #4, the pivot #5, a *function* #6, and an item #7. The *function* is the user's *conditional* except at the end of the list where it is `__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn`. The comparison is applied to the *pivot* and the *item*, and calls the `only_i` or `split_i` auxiliaries if the *item* is smaller, and the `only_ii` or `split_ii` auxiliaries otherwise. In both cases, the next auxiliary goes to work right away, with no intermediate expansion that would slow down operations. Note that the argument #2 left for the next call has the form *conditional* {*item*}, so that the lists #3 and #4 keep the right form to be fed to the next sorting function. The `split` auxiliary differs from these in that it is missing three of the arguments, which would be empty, and its first argument is always the user's *conditional* rather than an ending function.

```

22938 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #1#2#3#4
22939 {
22940   #3 {#2} {#4} \__sort_quick_only_ii:NnnnnNn
22941   \__sort_quick_only_i:NnnnnNn
22942   \__sort_quick_single_end:nnnwnw
22943   { #3 {#4} } { } { } {#2}
22944 }
22945 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_only_i:NnnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
22946 {
22947   #6 {#5} {#7} \__sort_quick_split_ii:NnnnnNn
22948   \__sort_quick_only_i:NnnnnNn
22949   \__sort_quick_only_i_end:nnnwnw
22950   { #6 {#7} } { #3 #2 } { } {#5}
22951 }
22952 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_only_ii:NnnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
22953 {
22954   #6 {#5} {#7} \__sort_quick_only_ii:NnnnnNn
22955   \__sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn
22956   \__sort_quick_only_ii_end:nnnwnw
22957   { #6 {#7} } { } { #4 #2 } {#5}
22958 }
22959 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
22960 {
22961   #6 {#5} {#7} \__sort_quick_split_ii:NnnnnNn
22962   \__sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn
22963   \__sort_quick_split_end:nnnwnw

```

```

22964         { #6 {#7} } { #3 #2 } {#4} {#5}
22965     }
22966 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_split_ii:NnnnnNn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
22967 {
22968     #6 {#5} {#7} \__sort_quick_split_ii:NnnnnNn
22969     \__sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn
22970     \__sort_quick_split_end:nnnwnw
22971     { #6 {#7} } {#3} { #4 #2 } {#5}
22972 }

```

(End definition for __sort_quick_split:NnNn and others.)

__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn The __sort_quick_end:nnTFNn appears instead of the user's conditional, and receives as its arguments the pivot #1, a fake item #2, a **true** and a **false** branches #3 and #4, followed by an ending function #5 (one of the four auxiliaries here) and another copy #6 of the fake item. All those are discarded except the function #5. This function receives lists #1 and #2 of items less than or greater than the pivot #3, then a continuation code #5 just after \q_mark. To avoid a memory problem described earlier, all of the ending functions read #6 until \q_stop and place #6 back into the input stream. When the lists #1 and #2 are empty, the **single** auxiliary simply places the continuation #5 before the pivot {#3}. When #2 is empty, #1 is sorted and placed before the pivot {#3}, taking care to feed the continuation #5 as a continuation for the function sorting #1. When #1 is empty, #2 is sorted, and the continuation argument is used to place the continuation #5 and the pivot {#3} before the sorted result. Finally, when both lists are non-empty, items larger than the pivot are sorted, then items less than the pivot, and the continuations are done in such a way to place the pivot in between.

```

22973 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn #1#2#3#4#5#6 {#5}
22974 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_single_end:nnnwnw #1#2#3#4 \q_mark #5#6 \q_stop
22975 { #5 {#3} #6 \q_stop }
22976 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_only_i_end:nnnwnw #1#2#3#4 \q_mark #5#6 \q_stop
22977 {
22978     \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #1
22979     \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn { } \q_mark {#5}
22980     {#3}
22981     #6 \q_stop
22982 }
22983 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_only_ii_end:nnnwnw #1#2#3#4 \q_mark #5#6 \q_stop
22984 {
22985     \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #2
22986     \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn { } \q_mark { #5 {#3} }
22987     #6 \q_stop
22988 }
22989 \cs_new:Npn \__sort_quick_split_end:nnnwnw #1#2#3#4 \q_mark #5#6 \q_stop
22990 {
22991     \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #2 \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn { } \q_mark
22992     {
22993         \__sort_quick_split:NnNn #1
22994         \__sort_quick_end:nnTFNn { } \q_mark {#5}
22995         {#3}
22996     }
22997     #6 \q_stop
22998 }

```

(End definition for __sort_quick_end:nnTFNn and others.)

38.6 Messages

`__sort_error:` Bailing out of the sorting code is a bit tricky. It may not be safe to use a delimited argument, so instead we redefine many `l3sort` commands to be trivial, with `__sort_level:` jumping to the break point. This error recovery won't work in a group.

```

22999 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_error:
23000 {
23001   \cs_set_eq:NN \__sort_merge_blocks_aux: \prg_do_nothing:
23002   \cs_set_eq:NN \__sort_merge_blocks: \prg_do_nothing:
23003   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__sort_level: { \group_end: \prg_break: }
23004 }
```

(End definition for __sort_error:.)

`__sort_disable_toksdef:` While sorting, `\toksdef` is locally disabled to prevent users from using `\newtoks` or similar commands in their comparison code: the `\toks` registers that would be assigned are in use by `l3sort`. In format mode, none of this is needed since there is no `\toks` allocator.

```

23005 \begin{package}
23006 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_disable_toksdef:
23007   { \cs_set_eq:NN \toksdef \__sort_disabled_toksdef:n }
23008 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_disabled_toksdef:n #1
23009   {
23010     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { toksdef }
23011     { \token_to_str:N #1 }
23012     \__sort_error:
23013     \tex_toksdef:D #1
23014   }
23015 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { toksdef }
23016 { Allocation~of~\iow_char:N\{toks~registers~impossible~while~sorting. }
23017 {
23018   The~comparison~code~used~for~sorting~a~list~has~attempted~to~
23019   define~#1~as~a~new~\iow_char:N\{toks~register~using~
23020   \iow_char:N\newtoks~
23021   or~a~similar~command.~The~list~will~not~be~sorted.
23022 }
23023 \end{package}
```

(End definition for __sort_disable_toksdef: and __sort_disabled_toksdef:n.)

`__sort_too_long_error:NNw` When there are too many items in a sequence, this is an error, and we clean up properly the mapping over items in the list: break using the type-specific breaking function `#1`.

```

23024 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__sort_too_long_error:NNw #1#2 \fi:
23025 {
23026   \fi:
23027   \__kernel_msg_error:nnxxx { kernel } { too-large }
23028   { \token_to_str:N #2 }
23029   { \int_eval:n { \l__sort_true_max_int - \l__sort_min_int } }
23030   { \int_eval:n { \l__sort_top_int - \l__sort_min_int } }
23031   #1 \__sort_error:
23032 }
23033 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { too-large }
23034 { The~list~#1~is~too~long~to~be~sorted~by~TeX. }
23035 {
```

```

23036     TeX-has~#2~toks~registers~still~available:~
23037     this~only~allows~to~sort~with~up~to~#3~
23038     items.~The~list~will~not~be~sorted.
23039   }

(End definition for \_sort_too_long_error:NNw.)

23040 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { return-none }
23041 { The~comparison~code~did~not~return. }
23042 {
23043   When~sorting~a~list,~the~code~to~compare~items~#1~and~#2~
23044   did~not~call~
23045   \iow_char:N\sort_return_same: ~nor~
23046   \iow_char:N\sort_return_swapped: .~
23047   Exactly~one~of~these~should~be~called.
23048 }
23049 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { return-two }
23050 { The~comparison~code~returned~multiple~times. }
23051 {
23052   When~sorting~a~list,~the~code~to~compare~items~#1~and~#2~called~
23053   \iow_char:N\sort_return_same: ~or~
23054   \iow_char:N\sort_return_swapped: ~multiple~times.~
23055   Exactly~one~of~these~should~be~called.
23056 }

23057 </initex | package>

```

39 l3tl-analysis implementation

```
23058 <@@=tl>
```

39.1 Internal functions

`\s__tl` The format used to store token lists internally uses the scan mark `\s__tl` as a delimiter.

(End definition for `\s__tl`.)

39.2 Internal format

The task of the `l3tl-analysis` module is to convert token lists to an internal format which allows us to extract all the relevant information about individual tokens (category code, character code), as well as reconstruct the token list quickly. This internal format is used in `l3regex` where we need to support arbitrary tokens, and it is used in conversion functions in `l3str-convert`, where we wish to support clusters of characters instead of single tokens.

We thus need a way to encode any *<token>* (even begin-group and end-group character tokens) in a way amenable to manipulating tokens individually. The best we can do is to find *<tokens>* which both `o-expand` and `x-expand` to the given *<token>*. Collecting more information about the category code and character code is also useful for regular expressions, since most regexes are catcode-agnostic. The internal format thus takes the form of a succession of items of the form

<tokens> `\s__tl` *<catcode>* *<char code>* `\s__tl`

The $\langle tokens \rangle$ o- and x-expand to the original token in the token list or to the cluster of tokens corresponding to one Unicode character in the given encoding (for `l3str-convert`). The $\langle catcode \rangle$ is given as a single hexadecimal digit, 0 for control sequences. The $\langle char code \rangle$ is given as a decimal number, -1 for control sequences.

Using delimited arguments lets us build the $\langle tokens \rangle$ progressively when doing an encoding conversion in `l3str-convert`. On the other hand, the delimiter `\s__tl` may not appear unbraced in $\langle tokens \rangle$. This is not a problem because we are careful to wrap control sequences in braces (as an argument to `\exp_not:n`) when converting from a general token list to the internal format.

The current rule for converting a $\langle token \rangle$ to a balanced set of $\langle tokens \rangle$ which both o-expands and x-expands to it is the following.

- A control sequence `\cs` becomes `\exp_not:n { \cs } \s__tl 0 -1 \s__tl`.
- A begin-group character `{` becomes `\exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi: \s__tl 1 \langle char code \rangle \s__tl`.
- An end-group character `}` becomes `\if_false: { \fi: } \s__tl 2 \langle char code \rangle \s__tl`.
- A character with any other category code becomes `\exp_not:n {\langle character \rangle} \s__tl \langle hex catcode \rangle \langle char code \rangle \s__tl`.

23059 `*initex | package`

39.3 Variables and helper functions

`\s__tl` The scan mark `\s__tl` is used as a delimiter in the internal format. This is more practical than using a quark, because we would then need to control expansion much more carefully: compare `\int_value:w '#1 \s__tl` with `\int_value:w '#1 \exp_stop_f: \exp_not:N \q_mark` to extract a character code followed by the delimiter in an x-expansion.

23060 `\scan_new:N \s__tl`

(End definition for `\s__tl`.)

`\l__tl_analysis_token` The tokens in the token list are probed with the TeX primitive `\futurelet`. We use `\l__tl_analysis_token` in that construction. In some cases, we convert the following token to a string before probing it: then the token variable used is `\l__tl_analysis_char_token`.

23061 `\cs_new_eq:NN \l__tl_analysis_token ?`

23062 `\cs_new_eq:NN \l__tl_analysis_char_token ?`

(End definition for `\l__tl_analysis_token` and `\l__tl_analysis_char_token`.)

`\l__tl_analysis_normal_int` The number of normal (N-type argument) tokens since the last special token.

23063 `\int_new:N \l__tl_analysis_normal_int`

(End definition for `\l__tl_analysis_normal_int`.)

`\l__tl_analysis_index_int` During the first pass, this is the index in the array being built. During the second pass, it is equal to the maximum index in the array from the first pass.

23064 `\int_new:N \l__tl_analysis_index_int`

(End definition for `\l__tl_analysis_index_int`.)

`\l__tl_analysis_nesting_int` Nesting depth of explicit begin-group and end-group characters during the first pass. This lets us detect the end of the token list without a reserved end-marker.

```
23065 \int_new:N \l__tl_analysis_nesting_int
```

(End definition for `\l__tl_analysis_nesting_int`.)

`\l__tl_analysis_type_int` When encountering special characters, we record their “type” in this integer.

```
23066 \int_new:N \l__tl_analysis_type_int
```

(End definition for `\l__tl_analysis_type_int`.)

`\g__tl_analysis_result_tl` The result of the conversion is stored in this token list, with a succession of items of the form

```
<tokens> \s__tl <catcode> <char code> \s__tl
```

```
23067 \tl_new:N \g__tl_analysis_result_tl
```

(End definition for `\g__tl_analysis_result_tl`.)

`_tl_analysis_extract_charcode:`
`_tl_analysis_extract_charcode_aux:w` Extracting the character code from the meaning of `\l__tl_analysis_token`. This has no error checking, and should only be assumed to work for begin-group and end-group character tokens. It produces a number in the form ‘`<char>`’.

```
23068 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_extract_charcode:
```

```
23069 {
```

```
23070   \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_extract_charcode_aux:w
```

```
23071   \token_to_meaning:N \l__tl_analysis_token
```

```
23072 }
```

```
23073 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_extract_charcode_aux:w #1 ~ #2 ~ { ‘ ’ }
```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_extract_charcode:` and `_tl_analysis_extract_charcode_aux:w`.)

`_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN`
`_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w`
`_tl_analysis_cs_space_count_end:w` Counts the number of spaces in the string representation of its second argument, as well as the number of characters following the last space in that representation, and feeds the two numbers as semicolon-delimited arguments to the first argument. When this function is used, the escape character is printable and non-space.

```
23074 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN #1 #2
```

```
23075 {
```

```
23076   \exp_after:wN #1
```

```
23077   \int_value:w \int_eval:w 0
```

```
23078   \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w
```

```
23079   \token_to_str:N #2
```

```
23080   \fi: \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count_end:w ; ~ !
```

```
23081 }
```

```
23082 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w #1 ~
```

```
23083 {
```

```
23084   \if_false: #1 #1 \fi:
```

```
23085   + 1
```

```
23086   \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w
```

```
23087 }
```

```
23088 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_cs_space_count_end:w ; #1 \fi: #2 !
```

```
23089 { \exp_after:wN ; \int_value:w \str_count_ignore_spaces:n {#1} ; }
```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN`, `_tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w`, and `_tl_analysis_cs_space_count_end:w`.)

39.4 Plan of attack

Our goal is to produce a token list of the form roughly

```

⟨token 1⟩ \s@_ ⟨catcode 1⟩ ⟨char code 1⟩ \s@_
⟨token 2⟩ \s__tl ⟨catcode 2⟩ ⟨char code 2⟩ \s__tl
... ⟨token N⟩ \s__tl ⟨catcode N⟩ ⟨char code N⟩ \s__tl

```

Most but not all tokens can be grabbed as an undelimited (N-type) argument by T_EX. The plan is to have a two pass system. In the first pass, locate special tokens, and store them in various `\toks` registers. In the second pass, which is done within an x-expanding assignment, normal tokens are taken in as N-type arguments, and special tokens are retrieved from the `\toks` registers, and removed from the input stream by some means. The whole process takes linear time, because we avoid building the result one item at a time.

We make the escape character printable (backslash, but this later oscillates between slash and backslash): this allows us to distinguish characters from control sequences.

A token has two characteristics: its `\meaning`, and what it looks like for T_EX when it is in scanning mode (*e.g.*, when capturing parameters for a macro). For our purposes, we distinguish the following meanings:

- begin-group token (category code 1), either space (character code 32), or non-space;
- end-group token (category code 2), either space (character code 32), or non-space;
- space token (category code 10, character code 32);
- anything else (then the token is always an N-type argument).

The token itself can “look like” one of the following

- a non-active character, in which case its meaning is automatically that associated to its character code and category code, we call it “true” character;
- an active character;
- a control sequence.

The only tokens which are not valid N-type arguments are true begin-group characters, true end-group characters, and true spaces. We detect those characters by scanning ahead with `\futurelet`, then distinguishing true characters from control sequences set equal to them using the `\string` representation.

The second pass is a simple exercise in expandable loops.

`__tl_analysis:n` Everything is done within a group, and all definitions are local. We use `\group_align_safe_begin/end:` to avoid problems in case `__tl_analysis:n` is used within an alignment and its argument contains alignment tab tokens.

```

23090 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis:n #1
23091 {
23092   \group_begin:
23093   \group_align_safe_begin:
23094     \__tl_analysis_a:n {#1}
23095     \__tl_analysis_b:n {#1}
23096   \group_align_safe_end:
23097   \group_end:
23098 }

```

(End definition for `__tl_analysis:n`.)

39.5 Disabling active characters

`__tl_analysis_disable:n` Active characters can cause problems later on in the processing, so we provide a way to disable them, by setting them to `undefined`. Since Unicode contains too many characters to loop over all of them, we instead do this whenever we encounter a character. For `pTeX` and `upTeX` we skip characters beyond `[0, 255]` because `\lccode` only allows those values.

```
23099 \group_begin:
23100   \char_set_catcode_active:N \^^@
23101   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_disable:n #1
23102     {
23103       \tex_lccode:D 0 = #1 \exp_stop_f:
23104       \tex_lowercase:D { \tex_let:D \^^@ } \tex_undefined:D
23105     }
23106   \bool_lazy_or:nnT
23107     { \sys_if_engine_ptex_p: }
23108     { \sys_if_engine_uptex_p: }
23109     {
23110       \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_disable:n #1
23111         {
23112           \if_int_compare:w 256 > #1 \exp_stop_f:
23113           \tex_lccode:D 0 = #1 \exp_stop_f:
23114           \tex_lowercase:D { \tex_let:D \^^@ } \tex_undefined:D
23115         }
23116     }
23117   }
23118 \group_end:
```

(End definition for `__tl_analysis_disable:n`.)

39.6 First pass

The goal of this pass is to detect special (non-N-type) tokens, and count how many N-type tokens lie between special tokens. Also, we wish to store some representation of each special token in a `\toks` register.

We have 11 types of tokens:

1. a true non-space begin-group character;
2. a true space begin-group character;
3. a true non-space end-group character;
4. a true space end-group character;
5. a true space blank space character;
6. an active character;
7. any other true character;
8. a control sequence equal to a begin-group token (category code 1);
9. a control sequence equal to an end-group token (category code 2);
10. a control sequence equal to a space token (character code 32, category code 10);

11. any other control sequence.

Our first tool is `\futurelet`. This cannot distinguish case 8 from 1 or 2, nor case 9 from 3 or 4, nor case 10 from case 5. Those cases are later distinguished by applying the `\string` primitive to the following token, after possibly changing the escape character to ensure that a control sequence’s string representation cannot be mistaken for the true character.

In cases 6, 7, and 11, the following token is a valid N-type argument, so we grab it and distinguish the case of a character from a control sequence: in the latter case, `\str_tail:n {\token}` is non-empty, because the escape character is printable.

`__tl_analysis_a:n` We read tokens one by one using `\futurelet`. While performing the loop, we keep track of the number of true begin-group characters minus the number of true end-group characters in `\l__tl_analysis_nesting_int`. This reaches -1 when we read the closing brace.

```
23119 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a:n #1
23120 {
23121   \__tl_analysis_disable:n { 32 }
23122   \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 92 }
23123   \int_zero:N \l__tl_analysis_normal_int
23124   \int_zero:N \l__tl_analysis_index_int
23125   \int_zero:N \l__tl_analysis_nesting_int
23126   \if_false: { \fi: \__tl_analysis_a_loop:w #1 }
23127   \int_decr:N \l__tl_analysis_index_int
23128 }
```

(End definition for `__tl_analysis_a:n`.)

`__tl_analysis_a_loop:w` Read one character and check its type.

```
23129 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_loop:w
23130 { \tex_futurelet:D \l__tl_analysis_token \__tl_analysis_a_type:w }
```

(End definition for `__tl_analysis_a_loop:w`.)

`__tl_analysis_a_type:w` At this point, `\l__tl_analysis_token` holds the meaning of the following token. We store in `\l__tl_analysis_type_int` information about the meaning of the token ahead:

- 0 space token;
- 1 begin-group token;
- -1 end-group token;
- 2 other.

The values 0, 1, -1 correspond to how much a true such character changes the nesting level (2 is used only here, and is irrelevant later). Then call the auxiliary for each case. Note that nesting conditionals here is safe because we only skip over `\l__tl_analysis_token` if it matches with one of the character tokens (hence is not a primitive conditional).

```
23131 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_type:w
23132 {
23133   \l__tl_analysis_type_int =
23134   \if_meaning:w \l__tl_analysis_token \c_space_token
23135     0
```

```

23136     \else:
23137         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l__tl_analysis_token \c_group_begin_token
23138             1
23139     \else:
23140         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l__tl_analysis_token \c_group_end_token
23141             - 1
23142     \else:
23143         2
23144     \fi:
23145 \fi:
23146 \fi:
23147 \exp_stop_f:
23148 \if_case:w \l__tl_analysis_type_int
23149     \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_a_space:w
23150 \or: \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_a_bgroup:w
23151 \or: \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_a_safe:N
23152 \else: \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_a_egroup:w
23153 \fi:
23154 }

```

(End definition for __tl_analysis_a_type:w.)

__tl_analysis_a_space:w
 __tl_analysis_a_space_test:w

In this branch, the following token's meaning is a blank space. Apply \string to that token: a true blank space gives a space, a control sequence gives a result starting with the escape character, an active character gives something else than a space since we disabled the space. We grab as \l__tl_analysis_char_token the first character of the string representation then test it in __tl_analysis_a_space_test:w. Also, since __tl_analysis_a_store: expects the special token to be stored in the relevant \toks register, we do that. The extra \exp_not:n is unnecessary of course, but it makes the treatment of all tokens more homogeneous. If we discover that the next token was actually a control sequence or an active character instead of a true space, then we step the counter of normal tokens. We now have in front of us the whole string representation of the control sequence, including potential spaces; those will appear to be true spaces later in this pass. Hence, all other branches of the code in this first pass need to consider the string representation, so that the second pass does not need to test the meaning of tokens, only strings.

```

23155 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_space:w
23156 {
23157     \tex_afterassignment:D \__tl_analysis_a_space_test:w
23158     \exp_after:wN \cs_set_eq:NN
23159     \exp_after:wN \l__tl_analysis_char_token
23160     \token_to_str:N
23161 }
23162 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_space_test:w
23163 {
23164     \if_meaning:w \l__tl_analysis_char_token \c_space_token
23165         \tex_toks:D \l__tl_analysis_index_int { \exp_not:n { ~ } }
23166         \__tl_analysis_a_store:
23167     \else:
23168         \int_incr:N \l__tl_analysis_normal_int
23169     \fi:
23170     \__tl_analysis_a_loop:w
23171 }

```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_a_space:w` and `_tl_analysis_a_space_test:w`.)

`_tl_analysis_a_bgroup:w` The token is most likely a true character token with catcode 1 or 2, but it might be a control sequence, or an active character. Optimizing for the first case, we store in a `toks` register some code that expands to that token. Since we will turn what follows into a string, we make sure the escape character is different from the current character code (by switching between solidus and backslash). To detect the special case of an active character let to the catcode 1 or 2 character with the same character code, we disable the active character with that character code and re-test: if the following token has become undefined we can in fact safely grab it. We are finally ready to turn what follows to a string and test it. This is one place where we need `\l_tl_analysis_char_token` to be a separate control sequence from `\l_tl_analysis_token`, to compare them.

```

23172 \group_begin:
23173   \char_set_catcode_group_begin:N \^^@ % {
23174   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_bgroup:w
23175     { \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group:nw { \exp_after:wN \^^@ \if_false: } \fi: } }
23176   \char_set_catcode_group_end:N \^^@
23177   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_egroup:w
23178     { \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group:nw { \if_false: { \fi: \^^@ } } % }
23179 \group_end:
23180 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group:nw #1
23181 {
23182   \tex_lccode:D 0 = \_tl\_analysis\_extract\_charcode: \scan_stop:
23183   \tex_lowercase:D { \tex_toks:D \l\_tl\_analysis\_index\_int {#1} }
23184   \if_int_compare:w \tex_lccode:D 0 = \tex_escapechar:D
23185     \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { 139 - \tex_escapechar:D }
23186   \fi:
23187   \_tl\_analysis\_disable:n { \tex_lccode:D 0 }
23188   \tex_futurelet:D \l\_tl\_analysis\_token \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_aux:w
23189 }
23190 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_aux:w
23191 {
23192   \if_meaning:w \l\_tl\_analysis\_token \tex_undefined:D
23193     \exp_after:wN \_tl\_analysis\_a\_safe:N
23194   \else:
23195     \exp_after:wN \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_auxii:w
23196   \fi:
23197 }
23198 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_auxii:w
23199 {
23200   \tex_afterassignment:D \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_test:w
23201   \exp_after:wN \cs_set_eq:NN
23202   \exp_after:wN \l\_tl\_analysis\_char\_token
23203   \token_to_str:N
23204 }
23205 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_group\_test:w
23206 {
23207   \if_charcode:w \l\_tl\_analysis\_token \l\_tl\_analysis\_char\_token
23208     \_tl\_analysis\_a\_store:
23209   \else:
23210     \int_incr:N \l\_tl\_analysis\_normal\_int
23211   \fi:
23212   \_tl\_analysis\_a\_loop:w

```

```
23213 }
```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_a_bgroup:w` and others.)

`_tl_analysis_a_store:` This function is called each time we meet a special token; at this point, the `\toks` register `\l_tl_analysis_index_int` holds a token list which expands to the given special token. Also, the value of `\l_tl_analysis_type_int` indicates which case we are in:

- -1 end-group character;
- 0 space character;
- 1 begin-group character.

We need to distinguish further the case of a space character (code 32) from other character codes, because those behave differently in the second pass. Namely, after testing the `\lccode` of 0 (which holds the present character code) we change the cases above to

- -2 space end-group character;
- -1 non-space end-group character;
- 0 space blank space character;
- 1 non-space begin-group character;
- 2 space begin-group character.

This has the property that non-space characters correspond to odd values of `\l_tl_analysis_type_int`. The number of normal tokens until here and the type of special token are packed into a `\skip` register. Finally, we check whether we reached the last closing brace, in which case we stop by disabling the looping function (locally).

```
23214 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl\_analysis\_a\_store:
23215 {
23216   \tex_advance:D \l\_tl\_analysis\_nesting\_int \l\_tl\_analysis\_type\_int
23217   \if_int_compare:w \tex_lccode:D 0 = '\ \exp_stop_f:
23218     \tex_advance:D \l\_tl\_analysis\_type\_int \l\_tl\_analysis\_type\_int
23219   \fi:
23220   \tex_skip:D \l\_tl\_analysis\_index\_int
23221     = \l\_tl\_analysis\_normal\_int sp
23222     plus \l\_tl\_analysis\_type\_int sp \scan_stop:
23223   \int_incr:N \l\_tl\_analysis\_index\_int
23224   \int_zero:N \l\_tl\_analysis\_normal\_int
23225   \if_int_compare:w \l\_tl\_analysis\_nesting\_int = -1 \exp_stop_f:
23226     \cs_set_eq:NN \_tl\_analysis\_a\_loop:w \scan_stop:
23227   \fi:
23228 }
```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_a_store:.`)

`_tl_analysis_a_safe:N` This should be the simplest case: since the upcoming token is safe, we can simply grab it in a second pass. If the token is a single character (including space), the `\if_charcode:w` test yields true; we disable a potentially active character (that could otherwise masquerade as the true character in the next pass) and we count one “normal” token. On the other hand, if the token is a control sequence, we should replace it by its string representation for compatibility with other code branches. Instead of slowly looping through

the characters with the main code, we use the knowledge of how the second pass works: if the control sequence name contains no space, count that token as a number of normal tokens equal to its string length. If the control sequence contains spaces, they should be registered as special characters by increasing `\l__tl_analysis_index_int` (no need to carefully count character between each space), and all characters after the last space should be counted in the following sequence of “normal” tokens.

```

23229 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_safe:N #1
23230 {
23231   \if_charcode:w
23232     \scan_stop:
23233     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \token_to_str:N #1 \prg_do_nothing:
23234     \scan_stop:
23235     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
23236   \else:
23237     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
23238   \fi:
23239   {
23240     \__tl_analysis_disable:n { '#1 }
23241     \int_incr:N \l__tl_analysis_normal_int
23242   }
23243   { \__tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN \__tl_analysis_a_cs:ww #1 }
23244   \__tl_analysis_a_loop:w
23245 }
23246 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_a_cs:ww #1; #2;
23247 {
23248   \if_int_compare:w #1 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
23249     \tex_skip:D \l__tl_analysis_index_int
23250     = \int_eval:n { \l__tl_analysis_normal_int + 1 } sp \exp_stop_f:
23251     \tex_advance:D \l__tl_analysis_index_int #1 \exp_stop_f:
23252   \else:
23253     \tex_advance:D
23254   \fi:
23255   \l__tl_analysis_normal_int #2 \exp_stop_f:
23256 }

```

(End definition for `__tl_analysis_a_safe:N` and `__tl_analysis_a_cs:ww`.)

39.7 Second pass

The second pass is an exercise in expandable loops. All the necessary information is stored in `\skip` and `\toks` registers.

```

\__tl_analysis_b:n
\__tl_analysis_b_loop:w

```

Start the loop with the index 0. No need for an end-marker: the loop stops by itself when the last index is read. We repeatedly oscillate between reading long stretches of normal tokens, and reading special tokens.

```

23257 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_analysis_b:n #1
23258 {
23259   \tl_gset:Nx \g__tl_analysis_result_tl
23260   {
23261     \__tl_analysis_b_loop:w 0; #1
23262     \prg_break_point:
23263   }
23264 }

```

```

23265 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_loop:w #1;
23266 {
23267   \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_b_normals:ww
23268   \int_value:w \tex_skip:D #1 ; #1 ;
23269 }

```

(End definition for __tl_analysis_b:n and __tl_analysis_b_loop:w.)

__tl_analysis_b_normals:ww
__tl_analysis_b_normal:wwN

The first argument is the number of normal tokens which remain to be read, and the second argument is the index in the array produced in the first step. A character's string representation is always one character long, while a control sequence is always longer (we have set the escape character to a printable value). In both cases, we leave \exp_not:n {⟨token⟩} \s__tl in the input stream (after x-expansion). Here, \exp_not:n is used rather than \exp_not:N because #3 could be a macro parameter character or could be \s__tl (which must be hidden behind braces in the result).

```

23270 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_normals:ww #1;
23271 {
23272   \if_int_compare:w #1 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
23273   \__tl_analysis_b_special:w
23274   \fi:
23275   \__tl_analysis_b_normal:wwN #1;
23276 }
23277 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_normal:wwN #1; #2; #3
23278 {
23279   \exp_not:n { \exp_not:n { #3 } } \s__tl
23280   \if_charcode:w
23281     \scan_stop:
23282     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n \token_to_str:N #3 \prg_do_nothing:
23283     \scan_stop:
23284     \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_b_char:Nww
23285   \else:
23286     \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_b_cs:Nww
23287   \fi:
23288   #3 #1; #2;
23289 }

```

(End definition for __tl_analysis_b_normals:ww and __tl_analysis_b_normal:wwN.)

__tl_analysis_b_char:Nww

If the normal token we grab is a character, leave ⟨catcode⟩ ⟨charcode⟩ followed by \s__tl in the input stream, and call __tl_analysis_b_normals:ww with its first argument decremented.

```

23290 \cs_new:Npx \__tl_analysis_b_char:Nww #1
23291 {
23292   \exp_not:N \if_meaning:w #1 \exp_not:N \tex_undefined:D
23293   \token_to_str:N D \exp_not:N \else:
23294   \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_catcode_other_token
23295   \token_to_str:N C \exp_not:N \else:
23296   \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_catcode_letter_token
23297   \token_to_str:N B \exp_not:N \else:
23298   \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_math_toggle_token      3
23299   \exp_not:N \else:
23300   \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_alignment_token      4
23301   \exp_not:N \else:
23302   \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_math_superscript_token 7

```

```

23303     \exp_not:N \else:
23304 \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_math_subscript_token 8
23305     \exp_not:N \else:
23306 \exp_not:N \if_catcode:w #1 \c_space_token
23307     \token_to_str:N A \exp_not:N \else:
23308     6
23309 \exp_not:n { \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: }
23310 \exp_not:N \int_value:w '#1 \s__tl
23311 \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN \exp_not:N \__tl_analysis_b_normals:ww
23312 \exp_not:N \int_value:w \exp_not:N \int_eval:w - 1 +
23313 }

```

(End definition for __tl_analysis_b_char:Nww.)

__tl_analysis_b_cs:Nww If the token we grab is a control sequence, leave 0 -1 (as category code and character code) in the input stream, followed by \s__tl, and call __tl_analysis_b_normals:ww with updated arguments.

```

23314 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_cs:Nww #1
23315 {
23316     0 -1 \s__tl
23317     \__tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN \__tl_analysis_b_cs_test:ww #1
23318 }
23319 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_cs_test:ww #1 ; #2 ; #3 ; #4 ;
23320 {
23321     \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_b_normals:ww
23322     \int_value:w \int_eval:w
23323     \if_int_compare:w #1 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
23324     #3
23325     \else:
23326     \tex_skip:D \int_eval:n { #4 + #1 } \exp_stop_f:
23327     \fi:
23328     - #2
23329     \exp_after:wN ;
23330     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #4 + #1 } ;
23331 }

```

(End definition for __tl_analysis_b_cs:Nww and __tl_analysis_b_cs_test:ww.)

__tl_analysis_b_special:w Here, #1 is the current index in the array built in the first pass. Check now whether we reached the end (we shouldn't keep the trailing end-group character that marked the end of the token list in the first pass). Unpack the \toks register: when x-expanding again, we will get the special token. Then leave the category code in the input stream, followed by the character code, and call __tl_analysis_b_loop:w with the next index.

```

23332 \group_begin:
23333 \char_set_catcode_other:N A
23334 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_b_special:w
23335     \fi: \__tl_analysis_b_normal:wwN 0 ; #1 ;
23336 {
23337     \fi:
23338     \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__tl_analysis_index_int
23339     \exp_after:wN \prg_break:
23340     \fi:
23341     \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D #1 \s__tl
23342     \if_case:w \tex_gluestretch:D \tex_skip:D #1 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

23343         \token_to_str:N A
23344     \or: 1
23345     \or: 1
23346     \else: 2
23347     \fi:
23348     \if_int_odd:w \tex_gluestretch:D \tex_skip:D #1 \exp_stop_f:
23349         \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_b_special_char:wN \int_value:w
23350     \else:
23351         \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_b_special_space:w \int_value:w
23352     \fi:
23353     \int_eval:n { 1 + #1 } \exp_after:wN ;
23354     \token_to_str:N
23355 }
23356 \group_end:
23357 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_b_special_char:wN #1 ; #2
23358 {
23359     \int_value:w '#2 \s_tl
23360     \_tl_analysis_b_loop:w #1 ;
23361 }
23362 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_b_special_space:w #1 ; ~
23363 {
23364     32 \s_tl
23365     \_tl_analysis_b_loop:w #1 ;
23366 }

```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_b_special:w`, `_tl_analysis_b_special_char:wN`, and `_tl_analysis_b_special_space:w`.)

39.8 Mapping through the analysis

```

\tl_analysis_map_inline:nn
\tl_analysis_map_inline:Nn
  \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:Nn
  \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:nnn

```

First obtain the analysis of the token list into `\g__tl_analysis_result_tl`. To allow nested mappings, increase the nesting depth `\g__kernel_prg_map_int` (shared between all modules), then define the looping macro, which has a name specific to that nesting depth. That looping grabs the `<tokens>`, `<catcode>` and `<char code>`; it checks for the end of the loop with `\use_none:n ##2`, normally empty, but which becomes `\tl_map_break:` at the end; it then performs the user's code `#2`, and loops by calling itself. When the loop ends, remember to decrease the nesting depth.

```

23367 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_analysis_map_inline:nn #1
23368 {
23369     \_tl_analysis:n {#1}
23370     \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
23371     \exp_args:Nc \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:Nn
23372     { \_tl_analysis_map_inline_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :wNw }
23373 }
23374 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_analysis_map_inline:Nn #1
23375 { \exp_args:No \tl_analysis_map_inline:nn #1 }
23376 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:Nn #1#2
23377 {
23378     \cs_gset_protected:Npn #1 ##1 \s_tl ##2 ##3 \s_tl
23379     {
23380         \use_none:n ##2
23381         \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:nnn {##1} {##3} {##2}
23382     }
23383     \cs_gset_protected:Npn \_tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:nnn ##1##2##3

```

```

23384     {
23385         #2
23386         #1
23387     }
23388     \exp_after:wN #1
23389     \g__tl_analysis_result_tl
23390     \s__tl { ? \tl_map_break: } \s__tl
23391     \prg_break_point:Nn \tl_map_break:
23392     { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
23393 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_analysis_map_inline:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 221.)

39.9 Showing the results

`\tl_analysis_show:N` Add to `__tl_analysis:n` a third pass to display tokens to the terminal. If the token list variable is not defined, throw the same error as `\tl_show:N` by simply calling that function.

```

23394 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_analysis_show:N #1
23395 {
23396     \tl_if_exist:NTF #1
23397     {
23398         \exp_args:No \__tl_analysis:n {#1}
23399         \msg_show:nnxxxx { LaTeX / kernel } { show-tl-analysis }
23400         { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \__tl_analysis_show: } { } { }
23401     }
23402     { \tl_show:N #1 }
23403 }
23404 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_analysis_show:n #1
23405 {
23406     \__tl_analysis:n {#1}
23407     \msg_show:nnxxxx { LaTeX / kernel } { show-tl-analysis }
23408     { } { \__tl_analysis_show: } { } { }
23409 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_analysis_show:N` and `\tl_analysis_show:n`. These functions are documented on page 221.)

`__tl_analysis_show:` Here, `#1` o- and x-expands to the token; `#2` is the category code (one uppercase hexadecimal digit), 0 for control sequences; `#3` is the character code, which we ignore. In the cases of control sequences and active characters, the meaning may overflow one line, and we want to truncate it. Those cases are thus separated out.

```

23410 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_show:
23411 {
23412     \exp_after:wN \__tl_analysis_show_loop:wNw \g__tl_analysis_result_tl
23413     \s__tl { ? \prg_break: } \s__tl
23414     \prg_break_point:
23415 }
23416 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_analysis_show_loop:wNw #1 \s__tl #2 #3 \s__tl
23417 {
23418     \use_none:n #2
23419     \iow_newline: > \use:nn { ~ } { ~ }
23420     \if_int_compare:w "#2 = 0 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

23421     \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_show_cs:n
23422 \else:
23423     \if_int_compare:w "#2 = 13 \exp_stop_f:
23424         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
23425         \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_show_active:n
23426     \else:
23427         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
23428         \exp_after:wN \_tl_analysis_show_normal:n
23429     \fi:
23430 \fi:
23431 {#1}
23432 \_tl_analysis_show_loop:wNw
23433 }

```

(End definition for _tl_analysis_show: and _tl_analysis_show_loop:wNw.)

_tl_analysis_show_normal:n Non-active characters are a simple matter of printing the character, and its meaning. Our test suite checks that begin-group and end-group characters do not mess up T_EX's alignment status.

```

23434 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_normal:n #1
23435 {
23436     \exp_after:wN \token_to_str:N #1 ~
23437     ( \exp_after:wN \token_to_meaning:N #1 )
23438 }

```

(End definition for _tl_analysis_show_normal:n.)

_tl_analysis_show_value:N This expands to the value of #1 if it has any.

```

23439 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_value:N #1
23440 {
23441     \token_if_expandable:NF #1
23442     {
23443         \token_if_chardef:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23444         \token_if_mathchardef:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23445         \token_if_dim_register:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23446         \token_if_int_register:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23447         \token_if_skip_register:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23448         \token_if_toks_register:NTF #1 \prg_break: { }
23449         \use_none:nnn
23450         \prg_break_point:
23451         \use:n { \exp_after:wN = \tex_the:D #1 }
23452     }
23453 }

```

(End definition for _tl_analysis_show_value:N.)

_tl_analysis_show_cs:n Control sequences and active characters are printed in the same way, making sure not to go beyond the \l_iow_line_count_int. In case of an overflow, we replace the last characters by \c_tl_analysis_show_etc_str.

```

\_tl_analysis_show_active:n
\_tl_analysis_show_long:nn
\_tl_analysis_show_long_aux:nnnn
23454 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_cs:n #1
23455 { \exp_args:No \_tl_analysis_show_long:nn {#1} { control~sequence= } }
23456 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_active:n #1
23457 { \exp_args:No \_tl_analysis_show_long:nn {#1} { active~character= } }
23458 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_long:nn #1

```

```

23459 {
23460   \_tl_analysis_show_long_aux:oofn
23461   { \token_to_str:N #1 }
23462   { \token_to_meaning:N #1 }
23463   { \_tl_analysis_show_value:N #1 }
23464 }
23465 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_analysis_show_long_aux:nnnn #1#2#3#4
23466 {
23467   \int_compare:nNnTF
23468     { \str_count:n { #1 ~ ( #4 #2 #3 ) } }
23469     > { \l_iow_line_count_int - 3 }
23470     {
23471       \str_range:nnn { #1 ~ ( #4 #2 #3 ) } { 1 }
23472       {
23473         \l_iow_line_count_int - 3
23474         - \str_count:N \c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str
23475       }
23476       \c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str
23477     }
23478     { #1 ~ ( #4 #2 #3 ) }
23479 }
23480 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \_tl_analysis_show_long_aux:nnnn { oof }

```

(End definition for `_tl_analysis_show_cs:n` and others.)

39.10 Messages

`\c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str` When a control sequence (or active character) and its meaning are too long to fit in one line of the terminal, the end is replaced by this token list.

```

23481 \tl_const:Nx \c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str % (
23482   { \token_to_str:N \ETC.) }

```

(End definition for `\c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str`.)

```

23483 \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-tl-analysis }
23484 {
23485   The-token-list~ \tl_if_empty:nF {#1} { #1 ~ }
23486   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#2}
23487     { is-empty }
23488     { contains-the-tokens: #2 }
23489 }
23490 </initex | package>

```

40 l3regex implementation

```

23491 <*initex | package>
23492 <@@=regex>

```

40.1 Plan of attack

Most regex engines use backtracking. This allows to provide very powerful features (back-references come to mind first), but it is costly, and raises the problem of catastrophic

backtracking. Since \TeX is not first and foremost a programming language, complicated code tends to run slowly, and we must use faster, albeit slightly more restrictive, techniques, coming from automata theory.

Given a regular expression of n characters, we do the following:

- (Compiling.) Analyse the regex, finding invalid input, and convert it to an internal representation.
- (Building.) Convert the compiled regex to a non-deterministic finite automaton (NFA) with $O(n)$ states which accepts precisely token lists matching that regex.
- (Matching.) Loop through the query token list one token (one “position”) at a time, exploring in parallel every possible path (“active thread”) through the NFA, considering active threads in an order determined by the quantifiers’ greediness.

We use the following vocabulary in the code comments (and in variable names).

- *Group*: index of the capturing group, -1 for non-capturing groups.
- *Position*: each token in the query is labelled by an integer $\langle position \rangle$, with $\text{min_pos} - 1 \leq \langle position \rangle \leq \text{max_pos}$. The lowest and highest positions correspond to imaginary begin and end markers (with inaccessible category code and character code).
- *Query*: the token list to which we apply the regular expression.
- *State*: each state of the NFA is labelled by an integer $\langle state \rangle$ with $\text{min_state} \leq \langle state \rangle < \text{max_state}$.
- *Active thread*: state of the NFA that is reached when reading the query token list for the matching. Those threads are ordered according to the greediness of quantifiers.
- *Step*: used when matching, starts at 0, incremented every time a character is read, and is not reset when searching for repeated matches. The integer $\text{\textbackslash l_regex_step_int}$ is a unique id for all the steps of the matching algorithm.

We use $\text{\textbackslash l3intarray}$ to manipulate arrays of integers (stored into some dimension registers in scaled points). We also abuse \TeX ’s $\text{\textbackslash toks}$ registers, by accessing them directly by number rather than tying them to control sequence using the $\text{\textbackslash newtoks}$ allocation functions. Specifically, these arrays and $\text{\textbackslash toks}$ are used as follows. When building, $\text{\textbackslash toks}\langle state \rangle$ holds the tests and actions to perform in the $\langle state \rangle$ of the NFA. When matching,

- $\text{\textbackslash g_regex_state_active_intarray}$ holds the last $\langle step \rangle$ in which each $\langle state \rangle$ was active.
- $\text{\textbackslash g_regex_thread_state_intarray}$ maps each $\langle thread \rangle$ (with $\text{min_active} \leq \langle thread \rangle < \text{max_active}$) to the $\langle state \rangle$ in which the $\langle thread \rangle$ currently is. The $\langle threads \rangle$ are ordered starting from the best to the least preferred.
- $\text{\textbackslash toks}\langle thread \rangle$ holds the submatch information for the $\langle thread \rangle$, as the contents of a property list.
- $\text{\textbackslash g_regex_charcode_intarray}$ and $\text{\textbackslash g_regex_catcode_intarray}$ hold the character codes and category codes of tokens at each $\langle position \rangle$ in the query.

- `\g__regex_balance_intarray` holds the balance of begin-group and end-group character tokens which appear before that point in the token list.
- `\toks⟨position⟩` holds `⟨tokens⟩` which o- and x-expand to the `⟨position⟩`-th token in the query.
- `\g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray`, `\g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray` and `\g__regex_submatch_end_intarray` hold, for each submatch (as would be extracted by `\regex_extract_all:nnN`), the place where the submatch started to be looked for and its two end-points. For historical reasons, the minimum index is twice `max_state`, and the used registers go up to `\l__regex_submatch_int`. They are organized in blocks of `\l__regex_capturing_group_int` entries, each block corresponding to one match with all its submatches stored in consecutive entries.

The code is structured as follows. Variables are introduced in the relevant section. First we present some generic helper functions. Then comes the code for compiling a regular expression, and for showing the result of the compilation. The building phase converts a compiled regex to NFA states, and the automaton is run by the code in the following section. The only remaining brick is parsing the replacement text and performing the replacement. We are then ready for all the user functions. Finally, messages, and a little bit of tracing code.

40.2 Helpers

`__regex_int_eval:w` Access the primitive: performance is key here, so we do not use the slower route *via* `\int_eval:n`.

```

23493 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_int_eval:w \tex_numexpr:D
23494 % \end{macrocode}
23495 % \end{macro}
23496 %
23497 % \begin{macro}{\__regex_standard_escapechar:}
23498 % Make the \tn{escapechar} into the standard backslash.
23499 % \begin{macrocode}
23500 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_standard_escapechar:
23501 { \int_set:Nn \tex_escapechar:D { '\ } }
```

(End definition for `__regex_int_eval:w`.)

`__regex_toks_use:w` Unpack a `\toks` given its number.

```

23502 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_toks_use:w { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D }
```

(End definition for `__regex_toks_use:w`.)

`__regex_toks_clear:N` Empty a `\toks` or set it to a value, given its number.

```

\__regex_toks_set:Nn
\__regex_toks_set:No
23503 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_clear:N #1
23504 { \__regex_toks_set:Nn #1 { } }
23505 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_toks_set:Nn \tex_toks:D
23506 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_set:No #1
23507 { \__regex_toks_set:Nn #1 \exp_after:wN }
```

(End definition for `__regex_toks_clear:N` and `__regex_toks_set:Nn`.)

`__regex_toks_memcpy:NNn` Copy #3 `\toks` registers from #2 onwards to #1 onwards, like C’s `memcpy`.

```

23508 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_memcpy:NNn #1#2#3
23509 {
23510   \prg_replicate:nn {#3}
23511   {
23512     \tex_toks:D #1 = \tex_toks:D #2
23513     \int_incr:N #1
23514     \int_incr:N #2
23515   }
23516 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_toks_memcpy:NNn`.)

`__regex_toks_put_left:Nx` During the building phase we wish to add x-expanded material to `\toks`, either to the left or to the right. The expansion is done “by hand” for optimization (these operations are used quite a lot). The `Nn` version of `__regex_toks_put_right:Nx` is provided because it is more efficient than x-expanding with `\exp_not:n`.

```

23517 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_put_left:Nx #1#2
23518 {
23519   \cs_set:Npx \__regex_tmp:w { #2 }
23520   \tex_toks:D #1 \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
23521   { \exp_after:wN \__regex_tmp:w \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D #1 }
23522 }
23523 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_put_right:Nx #1#2
23524 {
23525   \cs_set:Npx \__regex_tmp:w {#2}
23526   \tex_toks:D #1 \exp_after:wN
23527   { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \exp_after:wN #1 \__regex_tmp:w }
23528 }
23529 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_toks_put_right:Nn #1#2
23530 { \tex_toks:D #1 \exp_after:wN { \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D #1 #2 } }

```

(End definition for `__regex_toks_put_left:Nx` and `__regex_toks_put_right:Nx`.)

`__regex_curr_cs_to_str:` Expands to the string representation of the token (known to be a control sequence) at the current position `\l__regex_curr_pos_int`. It should only be used in x-expansion to avoid losing a leading space.

```

23531 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_curr_cs_to_str:
23532 {
23533   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \cs_to_str:N
23534   \tex_the:D \tex_toks:D \l__regex_curr_pos_int
23535 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_curr_cs_to_str:`.)

40.2.1 Constants and variables

`__regex_tmp:w` Temporary function used for various short-term purposes.

```

23536 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_tmp:w { }

```

(End definition for `__regex_tmp:w`.)

<pre> \l__regex_internal_a_tl \l__regex_internal_b_tl \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_internal_b_int \l__regex_internal_c_int \l__regex_internal_c_int \l__regex_internal_bool \l__regex_internal_seq \g__regex_internal_tl </pre>	<p>Temporary variables used for various purposes.</p> <pre> 23537 \tl_new:N \l__regex_internal_a_tl 23538 \tl_new:N \l__regex_internal_b_tl 23539 \int_new:N \l__regex_internal_a_int 23540 \int_new:N \l__regex_internal_b_int 23541 \int_new:N \l__regex_internal_c_int 23542 \bool_new:N \l__regex_internal_bool 23543 \seq_new:N \l__regex_internal_seq 23544 \tl_new:N \g__regex_internal_tl </pre> <p>(End definition for \l__regex_internal_a_tl and others.)</p>
<pre> \l__regex_build_tl </pre>	<p>This temporary variable is specifically for use with the <code>tl_build</code> machinery.</p> <pre> 23545 \tl_new:N \l__regex_build_tl </pre> <p>(End definition for \l__regex_build_tl.)</p>
<pre> \c__regex_no_match_regex </pre>	<p>This regular expression matches nothing, but is still a valid regular expression. We could use a failing assertion, but I went for an empty class. It is used as the initial value for regular expressions declared using <code>\regex_new:N</code>.</p> <pre> 23546 \tl_const:Nn \c__regex_no_match_regex 23547 { 23548 __regex_branch:n 23549 { __regex_class:NnnnN \c_true_bool { } { 1 } { 0 } \c_true_bool } 23550 } </pre> <p>(End definition for \c__regex_no_match_regex.)</p>
<pre> \g__regex_charcode_intarray \g__regex_catcode_intarray \g__regex_balance_intarray </pre>	<p>The first thing we do when matching is to go once through the query token list and store the information for each token into <code>\g__regex_charcode_intarray</code>, <code>\g__regex_catcode_intarray</code> and <code>\toks</code> registers. We also store the balance of begin-group/end-group characters into <code>\g__regex_balance_intarray</code>.</p> <pre> 23551 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_charcode_intarray { 65536 } 23552 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_catcode_intarray { 65536 } 23553 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_balance_intarray { 65536 } </pre> <p>(End definition for \g__regex_charcode_intarray, \g__regex_catcode_intarray, and \g__regex_balance_intarray.)</p>
<pre> \l__regex_balance_int </pre>	<p>During this phase, <code>\l__regex_balance_int</code> counts the balance of begin-group and end-group character tokens which appear before a given point in the token list. This variable is also used to keep track of the balance in the replacement text.</p> <pre> 23554 \int_new:N \l__regex_balance_int </pre> <p>(End definition for \l__regex_balance_int.)</p>
<pre> \l__regex_cs_name_tl </pre>	<p>This variable is used in <code>__regex_item_cs:n</code> to store the csname of the currently-tested token when the regex contains a sub-regex for testing csnames.</p> <pre> 23555 \tl_new:N \l__regex_cs_name_tl </pre> <p>(End definition for \l__regex_cs_name_tl.)</p>

40.2.2 Testing characters

\c__regex_ascii_min_int
 \c__regex_ascii_max_control_int
 \c__regex_ascii_max_int

```
23556 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_ascii_min_int { 0 }
23557 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_ascii_max_control_int { 31 }
23558 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_ascii_max_int { 127 }
```

(End definition for \c__regex_ascii_min_int, \c__regex_ascii_max_control_int, and \c__regex_ascii_max_int.)

\c__regex_ascii_lower_int

```
23559 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_ascii_lower_int { 'a - 'A }
```

(End definition for \c__regex_ascii_lower_int.)

__regex_break_point:TF
 __regex_break_true:w

When testing whether a character of the query token list matches a given character class in the regular expression, we often have to test it against several ranges of characters, checking if any one of those matches. This is done with a structure like

```
<test1> ... <test_n>
\__regex_break_point:TF {<true code>} {<false code>}
```

If any of the tests succeeds, it calls __regex_break_true:w, which cleans up and leaves <true code> in the input stream. Otherwise, __regex_break_point:TF leaves the <false code> in the input stream.

```
23560 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_break_true:w
23561    #1 \__regex_break_point:TF #2 #3 {#2}
23562 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_break_point:TF #1 #2 { #2 }
```

(End definition for __regex_break_point:TF and __regex_break_true:w.)

__regex_item_reverse:n

This function makes showing regular expressions easier, and lets us define \D in terms of \d for instance. There is a subtlety: the end of the query is marked by -2, and thus matches \D and other negated properties; this case is caught by another part of the code.

```
23563 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_reverse:n #1
23564    {
23565      #1
23566      \__regex_break_point:TF { } \__regex_break_true:w
23567    }
```

(End definition for __regex_item_reverse:n.)

__regex_item_caseful_equal:n

Simple comparisons triggering __regex_break_true:w when true.

__regex_item_caseful_range:nn

```
23568 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n #1
23569    {
23570      \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__regex_curr_char_int
23571      \exp_after:wN \__regex_break_true:w
23572      \fi:
23573    }
23574 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseful_range:nn #1 #2
23575    {
23576      \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #1 > \l__regex_curr_char_int
23577      \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #2 < \l__regex_curr_char_int
23578      \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__regex_break_true:w
23579      \fi:
23580      \fi:
23581    }
```

(End definition for `_regex_item_caseful_equal:n` and `_regex_item_caseful_range:nn`.)

`_regex_item_caseless_equal:n` For caseless matching, we perform the test both on the `current_char` and on the `case_changed_char`. Before doing the second set of tests, we make sure that `case_changed_char` has been computed.

```

23582 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_item_caseless_equal:n #1
23583 {
23584   \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__regex_curr_char_int
23585     \exp_after:wN \_regex_break_true:w
23586   \fi:
23587   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_case_changed_char_int = \c_max_int
23588     \_regex_compute_case_changed_char:
23589   \fi:
23590   \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__regex_case_changed_char_int
23591     \exp_after:wN \_regex_break_true:w
23592   \fi:
23593 }
23594 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_item_caseless_range:nn #1 #2
23595 {
23596   \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #1 > \l__regex_curr_char_int
23597   \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #2 < \l__regex_curr_char_int
23598   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \_regex_break_true:w
23599   \fi:
23600   \fi:
23601   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_case_changed_char_int = \c_max_int
23602     \_regex_compute_case_changed_char:
23603   \fi:
23604   \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #1 > \l__regex_case_changed_char_int
23605   \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w #2 < \l__regex_case_changed_char_int
23606   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \_regex_break_true:w
23607   \fi:
23608   \fi:
23609 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_item_caseless_equal:n` and `_regex_item_caseless_range:nn`.)

`_regex_compute_case_changed_char:` This function is called when `\l__regex_case_changed_char_int` has not yet been computed (or rather, when it is set to the marker value `\c_max_int`). If the current character code is in the range [65,90] (upper-case), then add 32, making it lowercase. If it is in the lower-case letter range [97,122], subtract 32.

```

23610 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compute_case_changed_char:
23611 {
23612   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_case_changed_char_int \l__regex_curr_char_int
23613   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_char_int > 'Z \exp_stop_f:
23614     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_char_int > 'z \exp_stop_f: \else:
23615       \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_char_int < 'a \exp_stop_f: \else:
23616         \int_sub:Nn \l__regex_case_changed_char_int
23617         { \c__regex_ascii_lower_int }
23618       \fi:
23619     \fi:
23620   \else:
23621     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_char_int < 'A \exp_stop_f: \else:
23622       \int_add:Nn \l__regex_case_changed_char_int
23623       { \c__regex_ascii_lower_int }

```

```

23624     \fi:
23625   \fi:
23626 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compute_case_changed_char:`.)

`__regex_item_equal:n` Those must always be defined to expand to a `caseful` (default) or `caseless` version, and not be protected: they must expand when compiling, to hard-code which tests are caseless or caseful.

```

23627 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_item_equal:n ?
23628 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_item_range:nn ?

```

(End definition for `__regex_item_equal:n` and `__regex_item_range:nn`.)

`__regex_item_catcode:nT` The argument is a sum of powers of 4 with exponents given by the allowed category codes (between 0 and 13). Dividing by a given power of 4 gives an odd result if and only if that category code is allowed. If the catcode does not match, then skip the character code tests which follow.

```

23629 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_catcode:
23630 {
23631   "
23632   \if_case:w \l__regex_curr_catcode_int
23633     1      \or: 4      \or: 10      \or: 40
23634     \or: 100   \or:      \or: 1000   \or: 4000
23635     \or: 10000 \or:      \or: 100000 \or: 400000
23636     \or: 1000000 \or: 4000000 \else: 1*0
23637   \fi:
23638 }
23639 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_catcode:nT #1
23640 {
23641   \if_int_odd:w \int_eval:n { #1 / \__regex_item_catcode: } \exp_stop_f:
23642     \exp_after:wN \use:n
23643   \else:
23644     \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
23645   \fi:
23646 }
23647 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_catcode_reverse:nT #1#2
23648 { \__regex_item_catcode:nT {#1} { \__regex_item_reverse:n {#2} } }

```

(End definition for `__regex_item_catcode:nT`, `__regex_item_catcode_reverse:nT`, and `__regex_item_catcode:`.)

`__regex_item_exact:nn` This matches an exact *<category>-<character code>* pair, or an exact control sequence, more precisely one of several possible control sequences.

```

23649 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_exact:nn #1#2
23650 {
23651   \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__regex_curr_catcode_int
23652     \if_int_compare:w #2 = \l__regex_curr_char_int
23653     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__regex_break_true:w
23654   \fi:
23655   \fi:
23656 }
23657 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_exact_cs:n #1
23658 {

```

```

23659 \int_compare:nNnTF \l__regex_curr_catcode_int = 0
23660 {
23661     \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl
23662     { \scan_stop: \__regex_curr_cs_to_str: \scan_stop: }
23663     \tl_if_in:noTF { \scan_stop: #1 \scan_stop: }
23664     \l__regex_internal_a_tl
23665     { \__regex_break_true:w } { }
23666 }
23667 { }
23668 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_item_exact:nn` and `__regex_item_exact_cs:n`.)

`__regex_item_cs:n` Match a control sequence (the argument is a compiled regex). First test the catcode of the current token to be zero. Then perform the matching test, and break if the csname indeed matches. The three `\exp_after:wN` expand the contents of the `\toks<current position>` (of the form `\exp_not:n {<control sequence>}`) to `<control sequence>`. We store the cs name before building states for the cs, as those states may overlap with toks registers storing the user's input.

```

23669 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_item_cs:n #1
23670 {
23671     \int_compare:nNnTF \l__regex_curr_catcode_int = 0
23672     {
23673         \group_begin:
23674         \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_cs_name_tl { \__regex_curr_cs_to_str: }
23675         \__regex_single_match:
23676         \__regex_disable_submatches:
23677         \__regex_build_for_cs:n {#1}
23678         \bool_set_eq:NN \l__regex_saved_success_bool
23679         \g__regex_success_bool
23680         \exp_args:NV \__regex_match_cs:n \l__regex_cs_name_tl
23681         \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \g__regex_success_bool
23682         \group_insert_after:N \__regex_break_true:w
23683         \fi:
23684         \bool_gset_eq:NN \g__regex_success_bool
23685         \l__regex_saved_success_bool
23686         \group_end:
23687     }
23688 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_item_cs:n`.)

40.2.3 Character property tests

`__regex_prop_d:` Character property tests for `\d`, `\W`, *etc.* These character properties are not affected by the `(?i)` option. The characters recognized by each one are as follows: `\d=[0-9]`, `\w=[0-9A-Z_a-z]`, `\s=[_\^\^I\^\^J\^\^L\^\^M]`, `\h=[_\^\^I]`, `\v=[\^\^J\^\^M]`, and the upper case counterparts match anything that the lower case does not match. The order in which the various tests appear is optimized for usual mostly lower case letter text.

```

23689 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_prop_d:
23690 { \__regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '0 } { '9 } }
23691 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_prop_h:
23692 {
23693     \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\

```

```

23694     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^I }
23695 }
23696 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_prop_s:
23697 {
23698     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\ }
23699     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^I }
23700     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^J }
23701     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^L }
23702     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^M }
23703 }
23704 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_prop_v:
23705 { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '\^J } { '\^M } } % lf, vtab, ff, cr
23706 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_prop_w:
23707 {
23708     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'a } { 'z }
23709     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'A } { 'Z }
23710     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '0 } { '9 }
23711     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '_' }
23712 }
23713 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_prop_N:
23714 {
23715     \_regex_item_reverse:n
23716     { \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\^J } }
23717 }

```

(End definition for _regex_prop_d: and others.)

```

\_regex_posix_alnum: POSIX properties. No surprise.
\_regex_posix_alpha: 23718 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_alnum:
\_regex_posix_ascii: 23719 { \_regex_posix_alpha: \_regex_posix_digit: }
\_regex_posix_blank: 23720 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_alpha:
\_regex_posix_cntrl: 23721 { \_regex_posix_lower: \_regex_posix_upper: }
\_regex_posix_digit: 23722 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_ascii:
\_regex_posix_graph: 23723 {
\_regex_posix_lower: 23724     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn
\_regex_posix_print: 23725     \c__regex_ascii_min_int
\_regex_posix_punct: 23726     \c__regex_ascii_max_int
23727 }
\_regex_posix_space: 23728 \cs_new_eq:NN \_regex_posix_blank: \_regex_prop_h:
\_regex_posix_upper: 23729 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_cntrl:
  \_regex_posix_word: 23730 {
\_regex_posix_xdigit: 23731     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn
23732     \c__regex_ascii_min_int
23733     \c__regex_ascii_max_control_int
23734     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n \c__regex_ascii_max_int
23735 }
23736 \cs_new_eq:NN \_regex_posix_digit: \_regex_prop_d:
23737 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_graph:
23738 { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '!' } { '~ } }
23739 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_lower:
23740 { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'a } { 'z } }
23741 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_print:
23742 { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '\ } { '~ } }
23743 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_punct:

```

```

23744 {
23745     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '!' } { '/' }
23746     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { ':' } { '@' }
23747     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '[' } { '[' }
23748     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '\{ } { '~' }
23749 }
23750 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_space:
23751 {
23752     \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n { '\ ' }
23753     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { '^~I' } { '^~M' }
23754 }
23755 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_upper:
23756 { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'A' } { 'Z' } }
23757 \cs_new_eq:NN \_regex_posix_word: \_regex_prop_w:
23758 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_posix_xdigit:
23759 {
23760     \_regex_posix_digit:
23761     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'A' } { 'F' }
23762     \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn { 'a' } { 'f' }
23763 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_posix_alnum:` and others.)

40.2.4 Simple character escape

Before actually parsing the regular expression or the replacement text, we go through them once, converting `\n` to the character 10, *etc.* In this pass, we also convert any special character (`*`, `?`, `{`, *etc.*) or escaped alphanumeric character into a marker indicating that this was a special sequence, and replace escaped special characters and non-escaped alphanumeric characters by markers indicating that those were “raw” characters. The rest of the code can then avoid caring about escaping issues (those can become quite complex to handle in combination with ranges in character classes).

Usage: `_regex_escape_use:nnnn` *<inline 1>* *<inline 2>* *<inline 3>* *{<token list>}*
The *<token list>* is converted to a string, then read from left to right, interpreting backslashes as escaping the next character. Unescaped characters are fed to the function *<inline 1>*, and escaped characters are fed to the function *<inline 2>* within an *x*-expansion context (typically those functions perform some tests on their argument to decide how to output them). The escape sequences `\a`, `\e`, `\f`, `\n`, `\r`, `\t` and `\x` are recognized, and those are replaced by the corresponding character, then fed to *<inline 3>*. The result is then left in the input stream. Spaces are ignored unless escaped.

The conversion is done within an *x*-expanding assignment.

`_regex_escape_use:nnnn` The result is built in `\l__regex_internal_a_tl`, which is then left in the input stream. Tracing code is added as appropriate inside this token list. Go through `#4` once, applying `#1`, `#2`, or `#3` as relevant to each character (after de-escaping it).

```

23764 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_escape_use:nnnn #1#2#3#4
23765 {
23766     \group_begin:
23767     \tl_clear:N \l__regex_internal_a_tl
23768     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_escape_unescaped:N ##1 { #1 }
23769     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_escape_escaped:N ##1 { #2 }
23770     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_escape_raw:N ##1 { #3 }
23771     \_regex_standard_escapechar:

```

```

23772     \tl_gset:Nx \g__regex_internal_tl
23773     { \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n {#4} }
23774     \tl_put_right:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl
23775     {
23776         \exp_after:wN \__regex_escape_loop:N \g__regex_internal_tl
23777         { break } \prg_break_point:
23778     }
23779     \exp_after:wN
23780     \group_end:
23781     \l__regex_internal_a_tl
23782 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_use:nnnn.)

__regex_escape_loop:N __regex_escape_loop:N reads one character: if it is special (space, backslash, or end-marker), perform the associated action, otherwise it is simply an unescaped character. After a backslash, the same is done, but unknown characters are “escaped”.

```

23783 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_escape_loop:N #1
23784 {
23785     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __regex_escape\_token_to_str:N #1:w }
23786     { \__regex_escape_unescaped:N #1 }
23787     \__regex_escape_loop:N
23788 }
23789 \cs_new:cpn { __regex_escape\_c_backslash_str :w }
23790     \__regex_escape_loop:N #1
23791 {
23792     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __regex_escape\_token_to_str:N #1:w }
23793     { \__regex_escape_escaped:N #1 }
23794     \__regex_escape_loop:N
23795 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_loop:N and __regex_escape_w.)

__regex_escape_unescaped:N Those functions are never called before being given a new meaning, so their definitions here don’t matter.

```

23796 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_escape_unescaped:N ?
23797 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_escape_escaped:N ?
23798 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_escape_raw:N ?

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_unescaped:N, __regex_escape_escaped:N, and __regex_escape_raw:N.)

__regex_escape_break:w The loop is ended upon seeing the end-marker “break”, with an error if the string ended in a backslash. Spaces are ignored, and \a, \e, \f, \n, \r, \t take their meaning here.

```

23799 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_escape_break:w \prg_break:
23800 \cs_new:cpn { __regex_escape_/break:w }
23801 {
23802     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nn { kernel } { trailing-backslash }
23803     \prg_break:
23804 }
23805 \cs_new:cpn { __regex_escape_~:w } { }
23806 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/a:w }
23807     { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^G }
23808 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/t:w }

```

```

23809 { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^^I }
23810 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/n:w }
23811 { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^^J }
23812 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/f:w }
23813 { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^^L }
23814 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/r:w }
23815 { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^^M }
23816 \cs_new:cpx { __regex_escape_/e:w }
23817 { \exp_not:N \__regex_escape_raw:N \iow_char:N \^^[ }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_break:w and others.)

__regex_escape_/x:w When \x is encountered, __regex_escape_x_test:N is responsible for grabbing some hexadecimal digits, and feeding the result to __regex_escape_x_end:w. If the number is too big interrupt the assignment and produce an error, otherwise call __regex_escape_raw:N on the corresponding character token.

```

23818 \cs_new:cpn { __regex_escape_/x:w } \__regex_escape_loop:N
23819 {
23820   \exp_after:wN \__regex_escape_x_end:w
23821   \int_value:w "0 \__regex_escape_x_test:N
23822 }
23823 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_escape_x_end:w #1 ;
23824 {
23825   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} > \c_max_char_int
23826   {
23827     \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnff { kernel } { x-overflow }
23828     {#1} { \int_to_Hex:n {#1} }
23829   }
23830   {
23831     \exp_last_unbraced:Nf \__regex_escape_raw:N
23832     { \char_generate:nn {#1} { 12 } }
23833   }
23834 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_/x:w, __regex_escape_x_end:w, and __regex_escape_x_large:n.)

__regex_escape_x_test:N Find out whether the first character is a left brace (allowing any number of hexadecimal digits), or not (allowing up to two hexadecimal digits). We need to check for the end-of-string marker. Eventually, call either __regex_escape_x_loop:N or __regex_escape_x:N.

```

23835 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_escape_x_test:N #1
23836 {
23837   \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { break } { ; }
23838   {
23839     \if_charcode:w \c_space_token #1
23840     \exp_after:wN \__regex_escape_x_test:N
23841     \else:
23842       \exp_after:wN \__regex_escape_x_testii:N
23843       \exp_after:wN #1
23844     \fi:
23845   }
23846 }
23847 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_escape_x_testii:N #1
23848 {

```

```

23849 \if_charcode:w \c_left_brace_str #1
23850 \exp_after:wN \_\_regex_escape_x_loop:N
23851 \else:
23852 \_\_regex_hexadecimal_use:NTF #1
23853 { \exp_after:wN \_\_regex_escape_x:N }
23854 { ; \exp_after:wN \_\_regex_escape_loop:N \exp_after:wN #1 }
23855 \fi:
23856 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_x_test:N and __regex_escape_x_testii:N.)

__regex_escape_x:N This looks for the second digit in the unbraced case.

```

23857 \cs_new:Npn \_\_regex_escape_x:N #1
23858 {
23859 \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { break } { ; }
23860 {
23861 \_\_regex_hexadecimal_use:NTF #1
23862 { ; \_\_regex_escape_loop:N }
23863 { ; \_\_regex_escape_loop:N #1 }
23864 }
23865 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_x:N.)

__regex_escape_x_loop:N Grab hexadecimal digits, skip spaces, and at the end, check that there is a right brace,
 __regex_escape_x_loop_error: otherwise raise an error outside the assignment.

```

23866 \cs_new:Npn \_\_regex_escape_x_loop:N #1
23867 {
23868 \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { break }
23869 { ; \_\_regex_escape_x_loop_error:n { } {#1} }
23870 {
23871 \_\_regex_hexadecimal_use:NTF #1
23872 { \_\_regex_escape_x_loop:N }
23873 {
23874 \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF \c_space_token #1
23875 { \_\_regex_escape_x_loop:N }
23876 {
23877 ;
23878 \exp_after:wN
23879 \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF \c_right_brace_str #1
23880 { \_\_regex_escape_loop:N }
23881 { \_\_regex_escape_x_loop_error:n {#1} }
23882 }
23883 }
23884 }
23885 }
23886 \cs_new:Npn \_\_regex_escape_x_loop_error:n #1
23887 {
23888 \_\_kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn { kernel } { x-missing-rbrace } {#1}
23889 \_\_regex_escape_loop:N #1
23890 }

```

(End definition for __regex_escape_x_loop:N and __regex_escape_x_loop_error:.)

`_regex_hexadecimal_use:NTF` TeX detects uppercase hexadecimal digits for us but not the lowercase letters, which we need to detect and replace by their uppercase counterpart.

```

23891 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \_regex_hexadecimal_use:N #1 { TF }
23892 {
23893   \if_int_compare:w 1 < "1 \token_to_str:N #1 \exp_stop_f:
23894     #1 \prg_return_true:
23895   \else:
23896     \if_case:w
23897       \int_eval:n { \exp_after:wN ‘ \token_to_str:N #1 - ‘a }
23898       A
23899     \or: B
23900     \or: C
23901     \or: D
23902     \or: E
23903     \or: F
23904     \else:
23905       \prg_return_false:
23906       \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
23907     \fi:
23908     \prg_return_true:
23909   \fi:
23910 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_hexadecimal_use:NTF`.)

`_regex_char_if_alphanumeric:NTF` These two tests are used in the first pass when parsing a regular expression. That pass is responsible for finding escaped and non-escaped characters, and recognizing which ones have special meanings and which should be interpreted as “raw” characters. Namely,

`_regex_char_if_special:NTF`

- alphanumeric are “raw” if they are not escaped, and may have a special meaning when escaped;
- non-alphanumeric printable ascii characters are “raw” if they are escaped, and may have a special meaning when not escaped;
- characters other than printable ascii are always “raw”.

The code is ugly, and highly based on magic numbers and the ascii codes of characters. This is mostly unavoidable for performance reasons. Maybe the tests can be optimized a little bit more. Here, “alphanumeric” means 0–9, A–Z, a–z; “special” character means non-alphanumeric but printable ascii, from space (hex 20) to del (hex 7E).

```

23911 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \_regex_char_if_special:N #1 { TF }
23912 {
23913   \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 > ‘Z \exp_stop_f:
23914   \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 > ‘z \exp_stop_f:
23915     \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 < \c__regex_ascii_max_int
23916     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
23917   \else:
23918     \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 < ‘a \exp_stop_f:
23919     \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
23920   \fi:
23921 \else:
23922   \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 > ‘9 \exp_stop_f:
23923   \if_int_compare:w ‘#1 < ‘A \exp_stop_f:

```

```

23924         \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
23925     \else:
23926         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < '0 \exp_stop_f:
23927         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < '\ \exp_stop_f:
23928         \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi:
23929     \else: \prg_return_false: \fi:
23930     \fi:
23931 \fi:
23932 }
23933 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__regex_char_if_alphanumeric:N #1 { TF }
23934 {
23935     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > 'Z \exp_stop_f:
23936     \if_int_compare:w '#1 > 'z \exp_stop_f:
23937     \prg_return_false:
23938     \else:
23939         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < 'a \exp_stop_f:
23940         \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi:
23941     \fi:
23942     \else:
23943         \if_int_compare:w '#1 > '9 \exp_stop_f:
23944         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < 'A \exp_stop_f:
23945         \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi:
23946     \else:
23947         \if_int_compare:w '#1 < '0 \exp_stop_f:
23948         \prg_return_false: \else: \prg_return_true: \fi:
23949     \fi:
23950 \fi:
23951 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_char_if_alphanumeric:N` and `__regex_char_if_special:N`.)

40.3 Compiling

A regular expression starts its life as a string of characters. In this section, we convert it to internal instructions, resulting in a “compiled” regular expression. This compiled expression is then turned into states of an automaton in the building phase. Compiled regular expressions consist of the following:

- `__regex_class:NnnnN` $\langle \text{boolean} \rangle$ $\{\langle \text{tests} \rangle\}$ $\{\langle \text{min} \rangle\}$ $\{\langle \text{more} \rangle\}$ $\langle \text{lazyness} \rangle$
- `__regex_group:nnnN` $\{\langle \text{branches} \rangle\}$ $\{\langle \text{min} \rangle\}$ $\{\langle \text{more} \rangle\}$ $\langle \text{lazyness} \rangle$, also `__regex_group_no_capture:nnnN` and `__regex_group_resetting:nnnN` with the same syntax.
- `__regex_branch:n` $\{\langle \text{contents} \rangle\}$
- `__regex_command_K:`
- `__regex_assertion:Nn` $\langle \text{boolean} \rangle$ $\{\langle \text{assertion test} \rangle\}$, where the $\langle \text{assertion test} \rangle$ is `__regex_b_test:` or `__regex_anchor:N` $\langle \text{integer} \rangle$

Tests can be the following:

- `__regex_item_caseful_equal:n` $\{\langle \text{char code} \rangle\}$
- `__regex_item_caseless_equal:n` $\{\langle \text{char code} \rangle\}$

- `__regex_item_caseful_range:nn {⟨min⟩} {⟨max⟩}`
- `__regex_item_caseless_range:nn {⟨min⟩} {⟨max⟩}`
- `__regex_item_catcode:nT {⟨catcode bitmap⟩} {⟨tests⟩}`
- `__regex_item_catcode_reverse:nT {⟨catcode bitmap⟩} {⟨tests⟩}`
- `__regex_item_reverse:n {⟨tests⟩}`
- `__regex_item_exact:nn {⟨catcode⟩} {⟨char code⟩}`
- `__regex_item_exact_cs:n {⟨csnames⟩}`, more precisely given as `⟨csname⟩ \scan_stop: ⟨csname⟩ \scan_stop: ⟨csname⟩` and so on in a brace group.
- `__regex_item_cs:n {⟨compiled regex⟩}`

40.3.1 Variables used when compiling

`\l__regex_group_level_int` We make sure to open the same number of groups as we close.

```
23952 \int_new:N \l__regex_group_level_int
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_group_level_int`.)

`\l__regex_mode_int` While compiling, ten modes are recognized, labelled -63 , -23 , -6 , -2 , 0 , 2 , 3 , 6 , 23 , 63 .
`\c__regex_cs_in_class_mode_int` See section 40.3.3. We only define some of these as constants.

```

\c__regex_cs_mode_int      23953 \int_new:N \l__regex_mode_int
\c__regex_outer_mode_int   23954 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_cs_in_class_mode_int { -6 }
\c__regex_catcode_mode_int 23955 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_cs_mode_int { -2 }
\c__regex_class_mode_int   23956 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_outer_mode_int { 0 }
\c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int 23957 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_mode_int { 2 }
                             23958 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_class_mode_int { 3 }
                             23959 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int { 6 }

```

(End definition for `\l__regex_mode_int` and others.)

`\l__regex_catcodes_int` We wish to allow constructions such as `\c[^BE](. . \cL[a-z] . .)`, where the outer catcode test applies to the whole group, but is superseded by the inner catcode test. For this to work, we need to keep track of lists of allowed category codes: `\l__regex_catcodes_int` and `\l__regex_default_catcodes_int` are bitmaps, sums of 4^c , for all allowed catcodes c . The latter is local to each capturing group, and we reset `\l__regex_catcodes_int` to that value after each character or class, changing it only when encountering a `\c` escape. The boolean records whether the list of categories of a catcode test has to be inverted: compare `\c[^BE]` and `\c[BE]`.

```

23960 \int_new:N \l__regex_catcodes_int
23961 \int_new:N \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
23962 \bool_new:N \l__regex_catcodes_bool

```

(End definition for `\l__regex_catcodes_int`, `\l__regex_default_catcodes_int`, and `\l__regex_catcodes_bool`.)

`\c__regex_catcode_C_int` Constants: 4^c for each category, and the sum of all powers of 4.

```

23963 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_C_int { "1 }
23964 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_B_int { "4 }
23965 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_E_int { "10 }
23966 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_M_int { "40 }
23967 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_T_int { "100 }
23968 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_P_int { "1000 }
23969 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_U_int { "4000 }
23970 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_D_int { "10000 }
23971 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_S_int { "100000 }
23972 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_L_int { "400000 }
23973 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_O_int { "1000000 }
23974 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_catcode_A_int { "4000000 }
\c__regex_all_catcodes_int 23975 \int_const:Nn \c__regex_all_catcodes_int { "5515155 }

```

(End definition for \c__regex_catcode_C_int and others.)

`\l__regex_internal_regex` The compilation step stores its result in this variable.

```

23976 \cs_new_eq:NN \l__regex_internal_regex \c__regex_no_match_regex

```

(End definition for \l__regex_internal_regex.)

`\l__regex_show_prefix_seq` This sequence holds the prefix that makes up the line displayed to the user. The various items must be removed from the right, which is tricky with a token list, hence we use a sequence.

```

23977 \seq_new:N \l__regex_show_prefix_seq

```

(End definition for \l__regex_show_prefix_seq.)

`\l__regex_show_lines_int` A hack. To know whether a given class has a single item in it or not, we count the number of lines when showing the class.

```

23978 \int_new:N \l__regex_show_lines_int

```

(End definition for \l__regex_show_lines_int.)

40.3.2 Generic helpers used when compiling

`__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF` Used to compare pairs of things like `__regex_compile_special:N ?` together. It's often inconvenient to get the catcodes of the character to match so we just compare the character code. Besides, the expanding behaviour of `\if:w` is very useful as that means we can use `\c_left_brace_str` and the like.

```

23979 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNN #1#2#3#4 { TF }
23980 {
23981   \if_meaning:w #1 #3
23982   \if:w #2 #4
23983     \prg_return_true:
23984   \else:
23985     \prg_return_false:
23986   \fi:
23987 \else:
23988   \prg_return_false:
23989 \fi:
23990 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF`.)

`_regex_get_digits:NTFw` If followed by some raw digits, collect them one by one in the integer variable #1, and
`_regex_get_digits_loop:w` take the **true** branch. Otherwise, take the **false** branch.

```

23991 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_get_digits:NTFw #1#2#3#4#5
23992 {
23993   \_regex_if_raw_digit:NNTF #4 #5
23994   { #1 = #5 \_regex_get_digits_loop:nw {#2} }
23995   { #3 #4 #5 }
23996 }
23997 \cs_new:Npn \_regex_get_digits_loop:nw #1#2#3
23998 {
23999   \_regex_if_raw_digit:NNTF #2 #3
24000   { #3 \_regex_get_digits_loop:nw {#1} }
24001   { \scan_stop: #1 #2 #3 }
24002 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_get_digits:NTFw` and `_regex_get_digits_loop:w`.)

`_regex_if_raw_digit:NNTF` Test used when grabbing digits for the `{m,n}` quantifier. It only accepts non-escaped digits.

```

24003 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \_regex_if_raw_digit:NN #1#2 { TF }
24004 {
24005   \if_meaning:w \_regex_compile_raw:N #1
24006   \if_int_compare:w 1 < 1 #2 \exp_stop_f:
24007   \prg_return_true:
24008   \else:
24009   \prg_return_false:
24010   \fi:
24011   \else:
24012   \prg_return_false:
24013   \fi:
24014 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_if_raw_digit:NNTF`.)

40.3.3 Mode

When compiling the NFA corresponding to a given regex string, we can be in ten distinct modes, which we label by some magic numbers:

- 6 `[\c{...}]` control sequence in a class,
- 2 `\c{...}` control sequence,
- 0 ... outer,
- 2 `\c...` catcode test,
- 6 `[\c...]` catcode test in a class,
- 63 `[\c{[...]}]` class inside mode -6,
- 23 `\c{[...]}` class inside mode -2,
- 3 `[...]` class inside mode 0,

23 `\c[...]` class inside mode 2,

63 `[\c[...]]` class inside mode 6.

This list is exhaustive, because `\c` escape sequences cannot be nested, and character classes cannot be nested directly. The choice of numbers is such as to optimize the most useful tests, and make transitions from one mode to another as simple as possible.

- Even modes mean that we are not directly in a character class. In this case, a left bracket appends 3 to the mode. In a character class, a right bracket changes the mode as $m \rightarrow (m - 15)/13$, truncated.
- Grouping, assertion, and anchors are allowed in non-positive even modes (0, -2, -6), and do not change the mode. Otherwise, they trigger an error.
- A left bracket is special in even modes, appending 3 to the mode; in those modes, quantifiers and the dot are recognized, and the right bracket is normal. In odd modes (within classes), the left bracket is normal, but the right bracket ends the class, changing the mode from m to $(m - 15)/13$, truncated; also, ranges are recognized.
- In non-negative modes, left and right braces are normal. In negative modes, however, left braces trigger a warning; right braces end the control sequence, going from -2 to 0 or -6 to 3, with error recovery for odd modes.
- Properties (such as the `\d` character class) can appear in any mode.

`_regex_if_in_class:TF` Test whether we are directly in a character class (at the innermost level of nesting). There, many escape sequences are not recognized, and special characters are normal. Also, for every raw character, we must look ahead for a possible raw dash.

```
24015 \cs_new:Npn \_regex_if_in_class:TF
24016 {
24017   \if_int_odd:w \l__regex_mode_int
24018     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
24019   \else:
24020     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
24021   \fi:
24022 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_if_in_class:TF`.)

`_regex_if_in_cs:TF` Right braces are special only directly inside control sequences (at the inner-most level of nesting, not counting groups).

```
24023 \cs_new:Npn \_regex_if_in_cs:TF
24024 {
24025   \if_int_odd:w \l__regex_mode_int
24026     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
24027   \else:
24028     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int < \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24029       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
24030     \else:
24031       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
24032     \fi:
24033   \fi:
24034 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_if_in_cs:TF`.)

`_regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF` Assertions are only allowed in modes 0, -2, and -6, *i.e.*, even, non-positive modes.

```

24035 \cs_new:Npn \_regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF
24036 {
24037   \if_int_odd:w \l__regex_mode_int
24038     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
24039   \else:
24040     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int > \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24041       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
24042     \else:
24043       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
24044     \fi:
24045   \fi:
24046 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF`.)

`_regex_if_within_catcode:TF` This test takes the true branch if we are in a catcode test, either immediately following it (modes 2 and 6) or in a class on which it applies (modes 23 and 63). This is used to tweak how left brackets behave in modes 2 and 6.

```

24047 \cs_new:Npn \_regex_if_within_catcode:TF
24048 {
24049   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int > \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24050     \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
24051   \else:
24052     \exp_after:wN \use_ii:nn
24053   \fi:
24054 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_if_within_catcode:TF`.)

`_regex_chk_c_allowed:T` The `\c` escape sequence is only allowed in modes 0 and 3, *i.e.*, not within any other `\c` escape sequence.

```

24055 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_chk_c_allowed:T
24056 {
24057   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24058     \exp_after:wN \use:n
24059   \else:
24060     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_class_mode_int
24061       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use:n
24062     \else:
24063       \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { c-bad-mode }
24064       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \use_none:n
24065     \fi:
24066   \fi:
24067 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_chk_c_allowed:T`.)

`_regex_mode_quit_c:` This function changes the mode as it is needed just after a catcode test.

```

24068 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_mode_quit_c:
24069 {
24070   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_catcode_mode_int

```

```

24071     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_mode_int \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24072 \else:
24073     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int =
24074         \c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int
24075         \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_mode_int \c__regex_class_mode_int
24076     \fi:
24077 \fi:
24078 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_mode_quit_c:.`)

40.3.4 Framework

`__regex_compile:w` Used when compiling a user regex or a regex for the `\c{...}` escape sequence within another regex. Start building a token list within a group (with `x`-expansion at the outset), and set a few variables (group level, catcodes), then start the first branch. At the end, make sure there are no dangling classes nor groups, close the last branch: we are done building `\l__regex_internal_regex`.

```

24079 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile:w
24080 {
24081     \group_begin:
24082     \tl_build_begin:N \l__regex_build_tl
24083     \int_zero:N \l__regex_group_level_int
24084     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
24085         \c__regex_all_catcodes_int
24086     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_catcodes_int \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
24087     \cs_set:Npn \__regex_item_equal:n { \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n }
24088     \cs_set:Npn \__regex_item_range:nn { \__regex_item_caseful_range:nn }
24089     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24090         { \__regex_branch:n { \if_false: } \fi: }
24091 }
24092 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_end:
24093 {
24094     \__regex_if_in_class:TF
24095     {
24096         \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { missing-rbrack }
24097         \use:c { __regex_compile: ]: }
24098         \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
24099     }
24100     { }
24101     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_group_level_int > 0 \exp_stop_f:
24102     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { missing-rparen }
24103     { \int_use:N \l__regex_group_level_int }
24104     \prg_replicate:nn
24105         { \l__regex_group_level_int }
24106     {
24107         \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24108         {
24109             \if_false: { \fi: }
24110             \if_false: { \fi: } { 1 } { 0 } \c_true_bool
24111         }
24112         \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
24113         \exp_args:NNNo
24114         \group_end:

```

```

24115         \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24116         { \l__regex_build_tl }
24117     }
24118     \fi:
24119     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \if_false: { \fi: } }
24120     \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
24121     \exp_args:NNNx
24122     \group_end:
24123     \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_regex { \l__regex_build_tl }
24124 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile:w and __regex_compile_end:.)

__regex_compile:n The compilation is done between __regex_compile:w and __regex_compile_end:, starting in mode 0. Then __regex_escape_use:nnnn distinguishes special characters, escaped alphanumerics, and raw characters, interpreting \a, \x and other sequences. The 4 trailing \prg_do_nothing: are needed because some functions defined later look up to 4 tokens ahead. Before ending, make sure that any \c{...} is properly closed. No need to check that brackets are closed properly since __regex_compile_end: does that. However, catch the case of a trailing \cL construction.

```

24125 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile:n #1
24126 {
24127     \__regex_compile:w
24128     \__regex_standard_escapechar:
24129     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_mode_int \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24130     \__regex_escape_use:nnnn
24131     {
24132         \__regex_char_if_special:NTF ##1
24133         \__regex_compile_special:N \__regex_compile_raw:N ##1
24134     }
24135     {
24136         \__regex_char_if_alphanumeric:NTF ##1
24137         \__regex_compile_escaped:N \__regex_compile_raw:N ##1
24138     }
24139     { \__regex_compile_raw:N ##1 }
24140     { #1 }
24141     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
24142     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
24143     \int_compare:nNnT \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_catcode_mode_int
24144     { \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { c-trailing } }
24145     \int_compare:nNnT \l__regex_mode_int < \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24146     {
24147         \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { c-missing-rbrace }
24148         \__regex_compile_end_cs:
24149         \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
24150         \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
24151     }
24152     \__regex_compile_end:
24153 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile:n.)

__regex_compile_escaped:N If the special character or escaped alphanumeric has a particular meaning in regexes, the corresponding function is used. Otherwise, it is interpreted as a raw character. We

__regex_compile_special:N

distinguish special characters from escaped alphanumeric characters because they behave differently when appearing as an end-point of a range.

```

24154 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_special:N #1
24155 {
24156   \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __regex_compile_#1: }
24157   { \__regex_compile_raw:N #1 }
24158 }
24159 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_escaped:N #1
24160 {
24161   \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __regex_compile_/#1: }
24162   { \__regex_compile_raw:N #1 }
24163 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_escaped:N and __regex_compile_special:N.)

`__regex_compile_one:n` This is used after finding one “test”, such as `\d`, or a raw character. If that followed a catcode test (e.g., `\cL`), then restore the mode. If we are not in a class, then the test is “standalone”, and we need to add `__regex_class:NnnnN` and search for quantifiers. In any case, insert the test, possibly together with a catcode test if appropriate.

```

24164 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_one:n #1
24165 {
24166   \__regex_mode_quit_c:
24167   \__regex_if_in_class:TF { }
24168   {
24169     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24170     { \__regex_class:NnnnN \c_true_bool { \if_false: } \fi: }
24171   }
24172   \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
24173   {
24174     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_catcodes_int <
24175     \c__regex_all_catcodes_int
24176     \__regex_item_catcode:nT { \int_use:N \l__regex_catcodes_int }
24177     { \exp_not:N \exp_not:n {#1} }
24178     \else:
24179     \exp_not:N \exp_not:n {#1}
24180     \fi:
24181   }
24182   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_catcodes_int \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
24183   \__regex_if_in_class:TF { } { \__regex_compile_quantifier:w }
24184 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_one:n.)

`__regex_compile_abort_tokens:n` This function places the collected tokens back in the input stream, each as a raw character.
`__regex_compile_abort_tokens:x` Spaces are not preserved.

```

24185 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_abort_tokens:n #1
24186 {
24187   \use:x
24188   {
24189     \exp_args:No \tl_map_function:nN { \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
24190     \__regex_compile_raw:N
24191   }
24192 }
24193 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__regex_compile_abort_tokens:n { x }

```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_abort_tokens:n`.)

40.3.5 Quantifiers

`_regex_compile_quantifier:w` This looks ahead and finds any quantifier (special character equal to either of `?+*{}`).

```

24194 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier:w #1#2
24195 {
24196   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \_regex_compile_special:N
24197   {
24198     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { \_regex_compile_quantifier_#2:w }
24199     { \_regex_compile_quantifier_none: #1 #2 }
24200   }
24201   { \_regex_compile_quantifier_none: #1 #2 }
24202 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_quantifier:w`.)

`_regex_compile_quantifier_none:` Those functions are called whenever there is no quantifier, or a braced construction is invalid (equivalent to no quantifier, and whatever characters were grabbed are left raw).

`_regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN`

```

24203 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier_none:
24204 {
24205   \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24206   { \if_false: { \fi: } { 1 } { 0 } \c_false_bool }
24207 }
24208 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN #1#2#3
24209 {
24210   \_regex_compile_quantifier_none:
24211   \__kernel_msg_warning:nxxx { kernel } { invalid-quantifier } {#1} {#3}
24212   \_regex_compile_abort_tokens:x {#1}
24213   #2 #3
24214 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_quantifier_none:` and `_regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN`.)

`_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyness:nnNN`

Once the “main” quantifier (`?`, `*`, `+` or a braced construction) is found, we check whether it is lazy (followed by a question mark). We then add to the compiled regex a closing brace (ending `_regex_class:NnnnN` and friends), the start-point of the range, its end-point, and a boolean, `true` for lazy and `false` for greedy operators.

```

24215 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyness:nnNN #1#2#3#4
24216 {
24217   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #3 #4 \_regex_compile_special:N ?
24218   {
24219     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24220     { \if_false: { \fi: } { #1 } { #2 } \c_true_bool }
24221   }
24222   {
24223     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24224     { \if_false: { \fi: } { #1 } { #2 } \c_false_bool }
24225     #3 #4
24226   }
24227 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyness:nnNN`.)

`_regex_compile_quantifier?:w` For each “basic” quantifier, `?`, `*`, `+`, feed the correct arguments to `_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN`, `-1` means that there is no upper bound on the number of repetitions.

```
24228 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_quantifier?:w }
24229 { \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN { 0 } { 1 } }
24230 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_quantifier*:w }
24231 { \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN { 0 } { -1 } }
24232 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_quantifier+:w }
24233 { \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN { 1 } { -1 } }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_quantifier?:w`, `_regex_compile_quantifier*:w`, and `_regex_compile_quantifier+:w`.)

`_regex_compile_quantifier_{:w` Three possible syntaxes: `{⟨int⟩}`, `{⟨int⟩,}`, or `{⟨int⟩,⟨int⟩}`. Any other syntax causes us to abort and put whatever we collected back in the input stream, as `raw` characters, including the opening brace. Grab a number into `\l__regex_internal_a_int`. If the number is followed by a right brace, the range is `[a, a]`. If followed by a comma, grab one more number, and call the `_ii` or `_iii` auxiliary. Those auxiliaries check for a closing brace, leading to the range `[a, ∞]` or `[a, b]`, encoded as `{a}{-1}` and `{a}{b-a}`.

```
24234 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_quantifier_ \c_left_brace_str :w }
24235 {
24236   \_regex_get_digits:NTFw \l__regex_internal_a_int
24237   { \_regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxi:w }
24238   { \_regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN { \c_left_brace_str } }
24239 }
24240 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxi:w #1#2
24241 {
24242   \str_case_e:nnF { #1 #2 }
24243   {
24244     { \_regex_compile_special:N \c_right_brace_str }
24245     {
24246       \exp_args:No \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN
24247       { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int } { 0 }
24248     }
24249     { \_regex_compile_special:N , }
24250     {
24251       \_regex_get_digits:NTFw \l__regex_internal_b_int
24252       { \_regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxiii:w }
24253       { \_regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxii:w }
24254     }
24255   }
24256   {
24257     \_regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN
24258     { \c_left_brace_str \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int }
24259     #1 #2
24260   }
24261 }
24262 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxii:w #1#2
24263 {
24264   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \_regex_compile_special:N \c_right_brace_str
24265   {
24266     \exp_args:No \_regex_compile_quantifier_lazyiness:nnNN
24267     { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int } { -1 }
24268   }
```

```

24269     {
24270         \__regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN
24271         { \c_left_brace_str \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int , }
24272         #1 #2
24273     }
24274 }
24275 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_quantifier_braced_auxiii:w #1#2
24276 {
24277     \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \__regex_compile_special:N \c_right_brace_str
24278     {
24279         \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_internal_a_int >
24280         \l__regex_internal_b_int
24281         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { backwards-quantifier }
24282         { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int }
24283         { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_b_int }
24284         \int_zero:N \l__regex_internal_b_int
24285     \else:
24286         \int_sub:Nn \l__regex_internal_b_int \l__regex_internal_a_int
24287     \fi:
24288     \exp_args:Noo \__regex_compile_quantifier_lazyness:nnNN
24289     { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int }
24290     { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_b_int }
24291 }
24292 {
24293     \__regex_compile_quantifier_abort:xNN
24294     {
24295         \c_left_brace_str
24296         \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int ,
24297         \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_b_int
24298     }
24299     #1 #2
24300 }
24301 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_quantifier_{:w and others.)

40.3.6 Raw characters

__regex_compile_raw_error:N Within character classes, and following catcode tests, some escaped alphanumeric sequences such as \b do not have any meaning. They are replaced by a raw character, after spitting out an error.

```

24302 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_raw_error:N #1
24303 {
24304     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { bad-escape } {#1}
24305     \__regex_compile_raw:N #1
24306 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_raw_error:N.)

__regex_compile_raw:N If we are in a character class and the next character is an unescaped dash, this denotes a range. Otherwise, the current character #1 matches itself.

```

24307 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_raw:N #1#2#3
24308 {
24309     \__regex_if_in_class:TF

```

```

24310     {
24311         \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #2 #3 \_regex_compile_special:N -
24312         { \_regex_compile_range:Nw #1 }
24313         {
24314             \_regex_compile_one:n
24315             { \_regex_item_equal:n { \int_value:w '#1 } }
24316             #2 #3
24317         }
24318     }
24319     {
24320         \_regex_compile_one:n
24321         { \_regex_item_equal:n { \int_value:w '#1 } }
24322         #2 #3
24323     }
24324 }

```

(End definition for _regex_compile_raw:N.)

_regex_compile_range:Nw
_regex_if_end_range:NNTF

We have just read a raw character followed by a dash; this should be followed by an end-point for the range. Valid end-points are: any raw character; any special character, except a right bracket. In particular, escaped characters are forbidden.

```

24325 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \_regex_if_end_range:NN #1#2 { TF }
24326 {
24327     \if_meaning:w \_regex_compile_raw:N #1
24328     \prg_return_true:
24329 \else:
24330     \if_meaning:w \_regex_compile_special:N #1
24331     \if_charcode:w ] #2
24332     \prg_return_false:
24333     \else:
24334     \prg_return_true:
24335     \fi:
24336 \else:
24337     \prg_return_false:
24338     \fi:
24339 \fi:
24340 }
24341 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_range:Nw #1#2#3
24342 {
24343     \_regex_if_end_range:NNTF #2 #3
24344     {
24345         \if_int_compare:w '#1 > '#3 \exp_stop_f:
24346         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxx { kernel } { range-backwards } {#1} {#3}
24347     \else:
24348         \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
24349         {
24350             \if_int_compare:w '#1 = '#3 \exp_stop_f:
24351             \_regex_item_equal:n
24352         \else:
24353             \_regex_item_range:nn { \int_value:w '#1 }
24354             \fi:
24355             { \int_value:w '#3 }
24356         }
24357     \fi:

```

```

24358     }
24359     {
24360         \__kernel_msg_warning:nxxx { kernel } { range-missing-end }
24361         {#1} { \c_backslash_str #3 }
24362         \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
24363         {
24364             \__regex_item_equal:n { \int_value:w '#1 \exp_stop_f: }
24365             \__regex_item_equal:n { \int_value:w '- \exp_stop_f: }
24366         }
24367         #2#3
24368     }
24369 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_range:Nw and __regex_if_end_range:NNTF.)

40.3.7 Character properties

__regex_compile_.: In a class, the dot has no special meaning. Outside, insert __regex_prop_., which matches any character or control sequence, and refuses -2 (end-marker).

```

24370 \cs_new_protected:cpx { __regex_compile_.: }
24371 {
24372     \exp_not:N \__regex_if_in_class:TF
24373     { \__regex_compile_raw:N . }
24374     { \__regex_compile_one:n \exp_not:c { __regex_prop_.: } }
24375 }
24376 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_prop_.: }
24377 {
24378     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_char_int > - 2 \exp_stop_f:
24379     \exp_after:wN \__regex_break_true:w
24380     \fi:
24381 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_.: and __regex_prop_.:.)

__regex_compile_/d: The constants __regex_prop_d:, etc. hold a list of tests which match the corresponding character class, and jump to the __regex_break_point:TF marker. As for a normal character, we check for quantifiers.

```

24382 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_tmp:w #1#2
24383 {
24384     \cs_new_protected:cpx { __regex_compile_/#1: }
24385     { \__regex_compile_one:n \exp_not:c { __regex_prop_#1: } }
24386     \cs_new_protected:cpx { __regex_compile_/#2: }
24387     {
24388         \__regex_compile_one:n
24389         { \__regex_item_reverse:n \exp_not:c { __regex_prop_#1: } }
24390     }
24391 }
24392 \__regex_tmp:w d D
24393 \__regex_tmp:w h H
24394 \__regex_tmp:w s S
24395 \__regex_tmp:w v V
24396 \__regex_tmp:w w W
24397 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/N: }
24398 { \__regex_compile_one:n \__regex_prop_N: }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile/d:` and others.)

40.3.8 Anchoring and simple assertions

`__regex_compile_anchor:NF` In modes where assertions are allowed, anchor to the start of the query, the start of the match, or the end of the query, depending on the integer #1. In other modes, #2 treats the character as raw, with an error for escaped letters (\$ is valid in a class, but \A is definitely a mistake on the user's part).

```

__regex_compile_~:
__regex_compile_/A:
__regex_compile_/G:
__regex_compile_$:
24399 \cs_new_protected:Npn __regex_compile_anchor:NF #1#2
__regex_compile_/Z: 24400 {
__regex_compile_/z: 24401   __regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF {#2}
24402   {
24403     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24404     { __regex_assertion:Nn \c_true_bool { __regex_anchor:N #1 } }
24405   }
24406 }
24407 \cs_set_protected:Npn __regex_tmp:w #1#2
24408 {
24409   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/#1: }
24410   { __regex_compile_anchor:NF #2 { __regex_compile_raw_error:N #1 } }
24411 }
24412 __regex_tmp:w A \l__regex_min_pos_int
24413 __regex_tmp:w G \l__regex_start_pos_int
24414 __regex_tmp:w Z \l__regex_max_pos_int
24415 __regex_tmp:w z \l__regex_max_pos_int
24416 \cs_set_protected:Npn __regex_tmp:w #1#2
24417 {
24418   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_#1: }
24419   { __regex_compile_anchor:NF #2 { __regex_compile_raw:N #1 } }
24420 }
24421 \exp_args:Nx __regex_tmp:w { \iow_char:N ^ } \l__regex_min_pos_int
24422 \exp_args:Nx __regex_tmp:w { \iow_char:N $ } \l__regex_max_pos_int

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_anchor:NF` and others.)

`__regex_compile_/b:` Contrarily to `~` and `$`, which could be implemented without really knowing what precedes in the token list, this requires more information, namely, the knowledge of the last character code.

`__regex_compile_/B:`

```

24423 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/b: }
24424 {
24425   __regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF
24426   { __regex_compile_raw_error:N b }
24427   {
24428     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24429     { __regex_assertion:Nn \c_true_bool { __regex_b_test: } }
24430   }
24431 }
24432 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/B: }
24433 {
24434   __regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF
24435   { __regex_compile_raw_error:N B }
24436   {
24437     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24438     { __regex_assertion:Nn \c_false_bool { __regex_b_test: } }

```

```

24439     }
24440 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_/b:` and `_regex_compile_/B:.`)

40.3.9 Character classes

`_regex_compile_:` Outside a class, right brackets have no meaning. In a class, change the mode ($m \rightarrow (m - 15)/13$, truncated) to reflect the fact that we are leaving the class. Look for quantifiers, unless we are still in a class after leaving one (the case of `[... \cL[...] ...]`). quantifiers.

```

24441 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_ }
24442 {
24443   \_regex_if_in_class:TF
24444   {
24445     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int >
24446       \c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int
24447       \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \if_false: { \fi: } }
24448     \fi:
24449     \tex_advance:D \l__regex_mode_int - 15 \exp_stop_f:
24450     \tex_divide:D \l__regex_mode_int 13 \exp_stop_f:
24451     \if_int_odd:w \l__regex_mode_int \else:
24452       \exp_after:wN \_regex_compile_quantifier:w
24453     \fi:
24454   }
24455   { \_regex_compile_raw:N ] }
24456 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_:.`)

`_regex_compile_[:` In a class, left brackets might introduce a POSIX character class, or mean nothing. Immediately following `\c<category>`, we must insert the appropriate catcode test, then parse the class; we pre-expand the catcode as an optimization. Otherwise (modes 0, -2 and -6) just parse the class. The mode is updated later.

```

24457 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_[: }
24458 {
24459   \_regex_if_in_class:TF
24460   { \_regex_compile_class_posix_test:w }
24461   {
24462     \_regex_if_within_catcode:TF
24463     {
24464       \exp_after:wN \_regex_compile_class_catcode:w
24465       \int_use:N \l__regex_catcodes_int ;
24466     }
24467     { \_regex_compile_class_normal:w }
24468   }
24469 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_[:.`)

`_regex_compile_class_normal:w` In the “normal” case, we insert `_regex_class:NnnnN <boolean>` in the compiled code. The *<boolean>* is true for positive classes, and false for negative classes, characterized by a leading `^`. The auxiliary `_regex_compile_class:TFNN` also checks for a leading `]` which has a special meaning.

```

24470 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_class_normal:w

```

```

24471 {
24472   \__regex_compile_class:TFNN
24473   { \__regex_class:NnnnN \c_true_bool }
24474   { \__regex_class:NnnnN \c_false_bool }
24475 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_class_normal:w.)

__regex_compile_class_catcode:w This function is called for a left bracket in modes 2 or 6 (catcode test, and catcode test within a class). In mode 2 the whole construction needs to be put in a class (like single character). Then determine if the class is positive or negative, inserting __regex_item_catcode:nT or the reverse variant as appropriate, each with the current catcodes bitmap #1 as an argument, and reset the catcodes.

```

24476 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class_catcode:w #1;
24477 {
24478   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_catcode_mode_int
24479     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24480     { \__regex_class:NnnnN \c_true_bool { \if_false: } \fi: }
24481   \fi:
24482   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_catcodes_int \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
24483   \__regex_compile_class:TFNN
24484     { \__regex_item_catcode:nT {#1} }
24485     { \__regex_item_catcode_reverse:nT {#1} }
24486 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_class_catcode:w.)

__regex_compile_class:TFNN If the first character is ^, then the class is negative (use #2), otherwise it is positive (use #1). If the next character is a right bracket, then it should be changed to a raw one.

```

24487 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class:TFNN #1#2#3#4
24488 {
24489   \l__regex_mode_int = \int_value:w \l__regex_mode_int 3 \exp_stop_f:
24490   \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #3 #4 \__regex_compile_special:N ^
24491   {
24492     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { #2 { \if_false: } \fi: }
24493     \__regex_compile_class:NN
24494   }
24495   {
24496     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { #1 { \if_false: } \fi: }
24497     \__regex_compile_class:NN #3 #4
24498   }
24499 }
24500 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class:NN #1#2
24501 {
24502   \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #2 ]
24503   { \__regex_compile_raw:N #2 }
24504   { #1 #2 }
24505 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_class:TFNN and __regex_compile_class:NN.)

__regex_compile_class_posix_test:w Here we check for a syntax such as [:alpha:]. We also detect [= and [. which have a meaning in POSIX regular expressions, but are not implemented in l3regex. In case we see [:, grab raw characters until hopefully reaching :]. If that's missing, or the POSIX

class is unknown, abort. If all is right, add the test to the current class, with an extra `__regex_item_reverse:n` for negative classes.

```

24506 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class_posix_test:w #1#2
24507 {
24508   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNT \__regex_compile_special:N #1
24509   {
24510     \str_case:nn { #2 }
24511     {
24512       : { \__regex_compile_class_posix:NNNNw }
24513       = {
24514         \__kernel_msg_warning:nxx { kernel }
24515         { posix-unsupported } { = }
24516       }
24517       . {
24518         \__kernel_msg_warning:nxx { kernel }
24519         { posix-unsupported } { . }
24520       }
24521     }
24522   }
24523   \__regex_compile_raw:N [ #1 #2
24524 }
24525 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class_posix:NNNNw #1#2#3#4#5#6
24526 {
24527   \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNNTF #5 #6 \__regex_compile_special:N ^
24528   {
24529     \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_internal_bool
24530     \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl { \if_false: } \fi:
24531     \__regex_compile_class_posix_loop:w
24532   }
24533   {
24534     \bool_set_true:N \l__regex_internal_bool
24535     \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl { \if_false: } \fi:
24536     \__regex_compile_class_posix_loop:w #5 #6
24537   }
24538 }
24539 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_compile_class_posix_loop:w #1#2
24540 {
24541   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF \__regex_compile_raw:N #1
24542   { #2 \__regex_compile_class_posix_loop:w }
24543   { \if_false: { \fi: } \__regex_compile_class_posix_end:w #1 #2 }
24544 }
24545 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_class_posix_end:w #1#2#3#4
24546 {
24547   \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNNTF #1 #2 \__regex_compile_special:N :
24548   { \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNNTF #3 #4 \__regex_compile_special:N ] }
24549   { \use_ii:nn }
24550   {
24551     \cs_if_exist:cTF { __regex_posix_ \l__regex_internal_a_tl : }
24552     {
24553       \__regex_compile_one:n
24554       {
24555         \bool_if:NF \l__regex_internal_bool \__regex_item_reverse:n
24556         \exp_not:c { __regex_posix_ \l__regex_internal_a_tl : }
24557       }

```

```

24558     }
24559     {
24560         \__kernel_msg_warning:nxx { kernel } { posix-unknown }
24561         { \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
24562         \__regex_compile_abort_tokens:x
24563         {
24564             [: \bool_if:NF \l__regex_internal_bool { ^ }
24565             \l__regex_internal_a_tl :]
24566         }
24567     }
24568 }
24569 {
24570     \__kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { posix-missing-close }
24571     { [: \l__regex_internal_a_tl ] { #2 #4 }
24572     \__regex_compile_abort_tokens:x { [: \l__regex_internal_a_tl ]
24573     #1 #2 #3 #4
24574     }
24575 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_class_posix_test:w` and others.)

40.3.10 Groups and alternations

`__regex_compile_group_begin:N`
`__regex_compile_group_end:`

The contents of a regex group are turned into compiled code in `\l__regex_build_tl`, which ends up with items of the form `__regex_branch:n {⟨concatenation⟩}`. This construction is done using `\tl_build_...` functions within a T_EX group, which automatically makes sure that options (case-sensitivity and default catcode) are reset at the end of the group. The argument `#1` is `__regex_group:nnnN` or a variant thereof. A small subtlety to support `\cL(abc)` as a shorthand for `(\cLa\cLb\cLc)`: exit any pending catcode test, save the category code at the start of the group as the default catcode for that group, and make sure that the catcode is restored to the default outside the group.

```

24576 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_group_begin:N #1
24577 {
24578     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { #1 { \if_false: } \fi: }
24579     \__regex_mode_quit_c:
24580     \group_begin:
24581         \tl_build_begin:N \l__regex_build_tl
24582         \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_default_catcodes_int \l__regex_catcodes_int
24583         \int_incr:N \l__regex_group_level_int
24584         \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24585         { \__regex_branch:n { \if_false: } \fi: }
24586     }
24587 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_group_end:
24588 {
24589     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_group_level_int > 0 \exp_stop_f:
24590         \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \if_false: { \fi: } }
24591         \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
24592         \exp_args:NNNx
24593         \group_end:
24594         \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \l__regex_build_tl }
24595         \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_catcodes_int \l__regex_default_catcodes_int
24596         \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_quantifier:w

```

```

24597 \else:
24598   \__kernel_msg_warning:nn { kernel } { extra-rparen }
24599   \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_raw:N \exp_after:wN )
24600 \fi:
24601 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_group_begin:N and __regex_compile_group_end:.)

__regex_compile_(: In a class, parentheses are not special. In a catcode test inside a class, a left parenthesis gives an error, to catch [a\cL(bcd)e]. Otherwise check for a ?, denoting special groups, and run the code for the corresponding special group.

```

24602 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_(: }
24603 {
24604   \__regex_if_in_class:TF { \__regex_compile_raw:N ( }
24605   {
24606     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int =
24607       \c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int
24608       \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { c-lparen-in-class }
24609       \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_raw:N \exp_after:wN (
24610     \else:
24611       \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_lparen:w
24612     \fi:
24613   }
24614 }
24615 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_lparen:w #1#2#3#4
24616 {
24617   \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \__regex_compile_special:N ?
24618   {
24619     \cs_if_exist_use:cF
24620     { __regex_compile_special_group\token_to_str:N #4 :w }
24621     {
24622       \__kernel_msg_warning:nnx { kernel } { special-group-unknown }
24623       { (? #4 }
24624       \__regex_compile_group_begin:N \__regex_group:nnnN
24625       \__regex_compile_raw:N ? #3 #4
24626     }
24627   }
24628   {
24629     \__regex_compile_group_begin:N \__regex_group:nnnN
24630     #1 #2 #3 #4
24631   }
24632 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_(:.)

__regex_compile_|: In a class, the pipe is not special. Otherwise, end the current branch and open another one.

```

24633 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_|: }
24634 {
24635   \__regex_if_in_class:TF { \__regex_compile_raw:N | }
24636   {
24637     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
24638     { \if_false: { \fi: } \__regex_branch:n { \if_false: } \fi: }
24639   }
24640 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_l:.`)

`_regex_compile_):` Within a class, parentheses are not special. Outside, close a group.

```
24641 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_): }
24642 {
24643   \_regex_if_in_class:TF { \_regex_compile_raw:N }
24644   { \_regex_compile_group_end: }
24645 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_):.`)

`_regex_compile_special_group::w` Non-capturing, and resetting groups are easy to take care of during compilation; for those
`_regex_compile_special_group_l:w` groups, the harder parts come when building.

```
24646 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_special_group::w }
24647 { \_regex_compile_group_begin:N \_regex_group_no_capture:nnnN }
24648 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_special_group_l:w }
24649 { \_regex_compile_group_begin:N \_regex_group_resetting:nnnN }
```

(End definition for `_regex_compile_special_group::w` and `_regex_compile_special_group_l:w`.)

`_regex_compile_special_group_i:w` The match can be made case-insensitive by setting the option with `(?i)`; the original
`_regex_compile_special_group-:w` behaviour is restored by `(?-i)`. This is the only supported option.

```
24650 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_special_group_i:w #1#2
24651 {
24652   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \_regex_compile_special:N
24653   {
24654     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_item_equal:n
24655     { \_regex_item_caseless_equal:n }
24656     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_item_range:nn
24657     { \_regex_item_caseless_range:nn }
24658   }
24659   {
24660     \_kernel_msg_warning:nnx { kernel } { unknown-option } { (?i #2 }
24661     \_regex_compile_raw:N (
24662     \_regex_compile_raw:N ?
24663     \_regex_compile_raw:N i
24664     #1 #2
24665   }
24666 }
24667 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_special_group-:w } #1#2#3#4
24668 {
24669   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \_regex_compile_raw:N i
24670   { \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #3 #4 \_regex_compile_special:N ) }
24671   { \use_ii:nn }
24672   {
24673     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_item_equal:n
24674     { \_regex_item_caseful_equal:n }
24675     \cs_set:Npn \_regex_item_range:nn
24676     { \_regex_item_caseful_range:nn }
24677   }
24678   {
24679     \_kernel_msg_warning:nnx { kernel } { unknown-option } { (?-#2#4 }
24680     \_regex_compile_raw:N (
24681     \_regex_compile_raw:N ?
```

```

24682     \_regex_compile_raw:N -
24683     #1 #2 #3 #4
24684 }
24685 }

```

(End definition for _regex_compile_special_group_i:w and _regex_compile_special_group_~:w.)

40.3.11 Catcodes and csnames

_regex_compile_/c: The \c escape sequence can be followed by a capital letter representing a character category, by a left bracket which starts a list of categories, or by a brace group holding a regular expression for a control sequence name. Otherwise, raise an error.

```

24686 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_/c: }
24687 { \_regex_chk_c_allowed:T { \_regex_compile_c_test:NN } }
24688 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_c_test:NN #1#2
24689 {
24690   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \_regex_compile_raw:N
24691   {
24692     \int_if_exist:cTF { c\_regex_catcode_#2_int }
24693     {
24694       \int_set_eq:Nc \l\_regex_catcodes_int
24695       { c\_regex_catcode_#2_int }
24696       \l\_regex_mode_int
24697       = \if_case:w \l\_regex_mode_int
24698       \c\_regex_catcode_mode_int
24699       \else:
24700       \c\_regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int
24701       \fi:
24702       \token_if_eq_charcode:NNT C #2 { \_regex_compile_c_C:NN }
24703     }
24704   }
24705   { \cs_if_exist_use:cF { \_regex_compile_c_#2:w } }
24706   {
24707     \_kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { c-missing-category } {#2}
24708     #1 #2
24709   }
24710 }

```

(End definition for _regex_compile_/c: and _regex_compile_c_test:NN.)

_regex_compile_c_C:NN If \cC is not followed by . or (...) then complain because that construction cannot match anything, except in cases like \cC[\c{...}], where it has no effect.

```

24711 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_c_C:NN #1#2
24712 {
24713   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \_regex_compile_special:N
24714   {
24715     \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #2 .
24716     { \use_none:n }
24717     { \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #2 ( } % )
24718   }
24719   { \use:n }
24720   { \_kernel_msg_error:nnn { kernel } { c-C-invalid } {#2} }
24721   #1 #2
24722 }

```

(End definition for _regex_compile_c:C:NN.)

_regex_compile_c[:w When encountering \c[, the task is to collect uppercase letters representing character categories. First check for ^ which negates the list of category codes.

```

\_regex_compile_c_lbrack_loop:NN
\_regex_compile_c_lbrack_add:N
\_regex_compile_c_lbrack_end:
24723 \cs_new_protected:cpn { \_regex_compile_c[:w } #1#2
24724 {
24725   \l__regex_mode_int
24726   = \if_case:w \l__regex_mode_int
24727     \c__regex_catcode_mode_int
24728     \else:
24729       \c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_int
24730     \fi:
24731   \int_zero:N \l__regex_catcodes_int
24732   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \_regex_compile_special:N ^
24733   {
24734     \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_catcodes_bool
24735     \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_loop:NN
24736   }
24737   {
24738     \bool_set_true:N \l__regex_catcodes_bool
24739     \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_loop:NN
24740     #1 #2
24741   }
24742 }
24743 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_loop:NN #1#2
24744 {
24745   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \_regex_compile_raw:N
24746   {
24747     \int_if_exist:cTF { c__regex_catcode_#2_int }
24748     {
24749       \exp_args:Nc \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_add:N
24750         { c__regex_catcode_#2_int }
24751       \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_loop:NN
24752     }
24753   }
24754   {
24755     \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #2 ]
24756     { \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_end: }
24757   }
24758   {
24759     \__kernel_msg_error:nmx { kernel } { c-missing-rbrack } {#2}
24760     \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_end:
24761     #1 #2
24762   }
24763 }
24764 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_add:N #1
24765 {
24766   \if_int_odd:w \int_eval:n { \l__regex_catcodes_int / #1 } \exp_stop_f:
24767   \else:
24768     \int_add:Nn \l__regex_catcodes_int {#1}
24769   \fi:
24770 }
24771 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_compile_c_lbrack_end:
24772 {

```

```

24773     \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool \l__regex_catcodes_bool
24774     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_catcodes_int
24775     { \c__regex_all_catcodes_int - \l__regex_catcodes_int }
24776     \fi:
24777 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_c[:w` and others.)

`__regex_compile_c_{:` The case of a left brace is easy, based on what we have done so far: in a group, compile the regular expression, after changing the mode to forbid nesting `\c`. Additionally, disable submatch tracking since groups don't escape the scope of `\c{...}`.

```

24778 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_c_ \c_left_brace_str :w }
24779 {
24780     \__regex_compile:w
24781     \__regex_disable_submatches:
24782     \l__regex_mode_int
24783     = \if_case:w \l__regex_mode_int
24784       \c__regex_cs_mode_int
24785     \else:
24786       \c__regex_cs_in_class_mode_int
24787     \fi:
24788 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_c_{:}`.)

`__regex_compile_}`: Non-escaped right braces are only special if they appear when compiling the regular expression for a csname, but not within a class: `\c{[{}]}` matches the control sequences `\{` and `\}`. So, end compiling the inner regex (this closes any dangling class or group). `__regex_compile_cs_aux:Nn` Then insert the corresponding test in the outer regex. As an optimization, if the control sequence test simply consists of several explicit possibilities (branches) then use `__regex_item_exact_cs:n` with an argument consisting of all possibilities separated by `\scan_stop:.`

```

24789 \flag_new:n { __regex_cs }
24790 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_ \c_right_brace_str : }
24791 {
24792     \__regex_if_in_cs:TF
24793     { \__regex_compile_end_cs: }
24794     { \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_raw:N \c_right_brace_str }
24795 }
24796 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_end_cs:
24797 {
24798     \__regex_compile_end:
24799     \flag_clear:n { __regex_cs }
24800     \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl
24801     {
24802         \exp_after:wN \__regex_compile_cs_aux:Nn \l__regex_internal_regex
24803         \q_nil \q_nil \q_recursion_stop
24804     }
24805     \exp_args:Nx \__regex_compile_one:n
24806     {
24807         \flag_if_raised:nTF { __regex_cs }
24808         { \__regex_item_cs:n { \exp_not:o \l__regex_internal_regex } }
24809         {
24810             \__regex_item_exact_cs:n

```

```

24811         { \tl_tail:N \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
24812     }
24813 }
24814 }
24815 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_compile_cs_aux:Nn #1#2
24816 {
24817     \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \__regex_branch:n
24818     {
24819         \scan_stop:
24820         \__regex_compile_cs_aux:NNnnN #2
24821         \q_nil \q_nil \q_nil \q_nil \q_nil \q_nil \q_recursion_stop
24822         \__regex_compile_cs_aux:Nn
24823     }
24824     {
24825         \quark_if_nil:NF #1 { \flag_raise_if_clear:n { __regex_cs } }
24826         \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
24827     }
24828 }
24829 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_compile_cs_aux:NNnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6
24830 {
24831     \bool_lazy_all:nTF
24832     {
24833         { \cs_if_eq_p:NN #1 \__regex_class:NnnN }
24834         {#2}
24835         { \tl_if_head_eq_meaning_p:nN {#3} \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n }
24836         { \int_compare_p:nNn { \tl_count:n {#3} } = { 2 } }
24837         { \int_compare_p:nNn {#5} = { 0 } }
24838     }
24839     {
24840         \prg_replicate:nn {#4}
24841         { \char_generate:nn { \use_ii:nn #3 } {12} }
24842         \__regex_compile_cs_aux:NNnnN
24843     }
24844     {
24845         \quark_if_nil:NF #1
24846         {
24847             \flag_raise_if_clear:n { __regex_cs }
24848             \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
24849         }
24850         \use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:w
24851     }
24852 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_}: and others.)

40.3.12 Raw token lists with \u

__regex_compile_/u: The \u escape is invalid in classes and directly following a catcode test. Otherwise, it must be followed by a left brace. We then collect the characters for the argument of \u within an x-expanding assignment. In principle we could just wait to encounter a right brace, but this is unsafe: if the right brace was missing, then we would reach the end-markers of the regex, and continue, leading to obscure fatal errors. Instead, we only allow raw and special characters, and stop when encountering a special right brace, any escaped character, or the end-marker.

```

24853 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/u: } #1#2
24854 {
24855   \__regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF
24856   { \__regex_compile_raw_error:N u #1 #2 }
24857   {
24858     \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF #1 #2 \__regex_compile_special:N \c_left_brace_str
24859     {
24860       \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl { \if_false: } \fi:
24861       \__regex_compile_u_loop:NN
24862     }
24863     {
24864       \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { u-missing-lbrace }
24865       \__regex_compile_raw:N u #1 #2
24866     }
24867   }
24868 }
24869 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_compile_u_loop:NN #1#2
24870 {
24871   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \__regex_compile_raw:N
24872   { #2 \__regex_compile_u_loop:NN }
24873   {
24874     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \__regex_compile_special:N
24875     {
24876       \exp_after:wN \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF \c_right_brace_str #2
24877       { \if_false: { \fi: } \__regex_compile_u_end: }
24878       { #2 \__regex_compile_u_loop:NN }
24879     }
24880     {
24881       \if_false: { \fi: }
24882       \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { u-missing-rbrace } {#2}
24883       \__regex_compile_u_end:
24884       #1 #2
24885     }
24886   }
24887 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_/u: and __regex_compile_u_loop:NN.)

__regex_compile_u_end: Once we have extracted the variable's name, we store the contents of that variable in \l__regex_internal_a_tl. The behaviour of \u then depends on whether we are within a \c{...} escape (in this case, the variable is turned to a string), or not.

```

24888 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_u_end:
24889 {
24890   \tl_set:Nv \l__regex_internal_a_tl { \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
24891   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24892   \__regex_compile_u_not_cs:
24893   \else:
24894     \__regex_compile_u_in_cs:
24895   \fi:
24896 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_u_end:.)

`__regex_compile_u_in_cs:` When `\u` appears within a control sequence, we convert the variable to a string with escaped spaces. Then for each character insert a class matching exactly that character, once.

```

24897 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_u_in_cs:
24898 {
24899   \tl_gset:Nx \g__regex_internal_tl
24900   {
24901     \exp_args:No \__kernel_str_to_other_fast:n
24902     { \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
24903   }
24904   \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
24905   {
24906     \tl_map_function:NN \g__regex_internal_tl
24907     \__regex_compile_u_in_cs_aux:n
24908   }
24909 }
24910 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_compile_u_in_cs_aux:n #1
24911 {
24912   \__regex_class:NnnN \c_true_bool
24913   { \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n { \int_value:w '#1 } }
24914   { 1 } { 0 } \c_false_bool
24915 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_u_in_cs:.`)

`__regex_compile_u_not_cs:` In mode 0, the `\u` escape adds one state to the NFA for each token in `\l__regex_internal_a_tl`. If a given *<token>* is a control sequence, then insert a string comparison test, otherwise, `__regex_item_exact:nn` which compares catcode and character code.

```

24916 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_compile_u_not_cs:
24917 {
24918   \tl_analysis_map_inline:Nn \l__regex_internal_a_tl
24919   {
24920     \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
24921     {
24922       \__regex_class:NnnN \c_true_bool
24923       {
24924         \if_int_compare:w "##3 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
24925         \__regex_item_exact_cs:n
24926         { \exp_after:wN \cs_to_str:N ##1 }
24927         \else:
24928         \__regex_item_exact:nn { \int_value:w "##3 } { ##2 }
24929         \fi:
24930       }
24931       { 1 } { 0 } \c_false_bool
24932     }
24933   }
24934 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_compile_u_not_cs:.`)

40.3.13 Other

`__regex_compile_/K:` The `\K` control sequence is currently the only “command”, which performs some action, rather than matching something. It is allowed in the same contexts as `\b`. At the

compilation stage, we leave it as a single control sequence, defined later.

```

24935 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __regex_compile_/K: }
24936 {
24937   \int_compare:nNnTF \l__regex_mode_int = \c__regex_outer_mode_int
24938     { \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \__regex_command_K: } }
24939     { \__regex_compile_raw_error:N K }
24940 }

```

(End definition for __regex_compile_/K:.)

40.3.14 Showing regexes

__regex_show:N Within a group and within \tl_build_begin:N ... \tl_build_end:N we redefine all the function that can appear in a compiled regex, then run the regex. The result stored in \l__regex_internal_a_tl is then meant to be shown.

```

24941 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show:N #1
24942 {
24943   \group_begin:
24944     \tl_build_begin:N \l__regex_build_tl
24945     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_branch:n
24946       {
24947         \seq_pop_right:NN \l__regex_show_prefix_seq
24948         \l__regex_internal_a_tl
24949         \__regex_show_one:n { +-branch }
24950         \seq_put_right:No \l__regex_show_prefix_seq
24951         \l__regex_internal_a_tl
24952         \use:n
24953       }
24954     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_group:nnnN
24955       { \__regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN { } }
24956     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_group_no_capture:nnnN
24957       { \__regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN { ~(no~capture) } }
24958     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_group_resetting:nnnN
24959       { \__regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN { ~(resetting) } }
24960     \cs_set_eq:NN \__regex_class:NnnnN \__regex_show_class:NnnnN
24961     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_command_K:
24962       { \__regex_show_one:n { reset~match~start~(\iow_char:N\K) } }
24963     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_assertion:Nn ##1##2
24964       {
24965         \__regex_show_one:n
24966         { \bool_if:NF ##1 { negative~ } assertion:~##2 }
24967       }
24968     \cs_set:Npn \__regex_b_test: { word~boundary }
24969     \cs_set_eq:NN \__regex_anchor:N \__regex_show_anchor_to_str:N
24970     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseful_equal:n ##1
24971       { \__regex_show_one:n { char~code~\int_eval:n{##1} } }
24972     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseful_range:nn ##1##2
24973       {
24974         \__regex_show_one:n
24975         { range~[\int_eval:n{##1}, \int_eval:n{##2}] }
24976       }
24977     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseless_equal:n ##1
24978       { \__regex_show_one:n { char~code~\int_eval:n{##1}~(caseless) } }
24979     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_caseless_range:nn ##1##2

```

```

24980     {
24981       \__regex_show_one:n
24982       { Range~[\int_eval:n{##1}, \int_eval:n{##2}](caseless) }
24983     }
24984     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_catcode:nT
24985     { \__regex_show_item_catcode:NnT \c_true_bool }
24986     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_catcode_reverse:nT
24987     { \__regex_show_item_catcode:NnT \c_false_bool }
24988     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_reverse:n
24989     { \__regex_show_scope:nn { Reversed~match } }
24990     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_exact:nn ##1##2
24991     { \__regex_show_one:n { char~##2,~catcode~##1 } }
24992     \cs_set_eq:NN \__regex_item_exact_cs:n \__regex_show_item_exact_cs:n
24993     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_item_cs:n
24994     { \__regex_show_scope:nn { control~sequence } }
24995     \cs_set:cpn { \__regex_prop.: } { \__regex_show_one:n { any~token } }
24996     \seq_clear:N \l__regex_show_prefix_seq
24997     \__regex_show_push:n { ~ }
24998     \cs_if_exist_use:N #1
24999     \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
25000     \exp_args:NNNo
25001     \group_end:
25002     \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_a_tl { \l__regex_build_tl }
25003   }

```

(End definition for __regex_show:N.)

__regex_show_one:n Every part of the final message go through this function, which adds one line to the output, with the appropriate prefix.

```

25004 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_one:n #1
25005 {
25006   \int_incr:N \l__regex_show_lines_int
25007   \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
25008   {
25009     \exp_not:N \iow_newline:
25010     \seq_map_function:NN \l__regex_show_prefix_seq \use:n
25011     #1
25012   }
25013 }

```

(End definition for __regex_show_one:n.)

__regex_show_push:n Enter and exit levels of nesting. The scope function prints its first argument as an “introduction”, then performs its second argument in a deeper level of nesting.

```

\__regex_show_pop:
\__regex_show_scope:nn
25014 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_push:n #1
25015 { \seq_put_right:Nx \l__regex_show_prefix_seq { #1 ~ } }
25016 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_pop:
25017 { \seq_pop_right:NN \l__regex_show_prefix_seq \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
25018 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_scope:nn #1#2
25019 {
25020   \__regex_show_one:n {#1}
25021   \__regex_show_push:n { ~ }
25022   #2
25023   \__regex_show_pop:
25024 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_show_push:n`, `_regex_show_pop:`, and `_regex_show_scope:nn`.)

`_regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN` We display all groups in the same way, simply adding a message, (no capture) or (resetting), to special groups. The odd `\use_ii:nn` avoids printing a spurious `+-branch` for the first branch.

```

25025 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
25026 {
25027   \_regex_show_one:n { ,-group~begin #1 }
25028   \_regex_show_push:n { | }
25029   \use_ii:nn #2
25030   \_regex_show_pop:
25031   \_regex_show_one:n
25032   { '-group~end \_regex_msg_repeated:nnN {#3} {#4} #5 }
25033 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN`.)

`_regex_show_class:NnnnN` I'm entirely unhappy about this function: I couldn't find a way to test if a class is a single test. Instead, collect the representation of the tests in the class. If that had more than one line, write Match or Don't match on its own line, with the repeating information if any. Then the various tests on lines of their own, and finally a line. Otherwise, we need to evaluate the representation of the tests again (since the prefix is incorrect). That's clunky, but not too expensive, since it's only one test.

```

25034 \cs_set:Npn \_regex_show_class:NnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
25035 {
25036   \group_begin:
25037   \tl_build_begin:N \l__regex_build_tl
25038   \int_zero:N \l__regex_show_lines_int
25039   \_regex_show_push:n {~}
25040   #2
25041   \int_compare:nTF { \l__regex_show_lines_int = 0 }
25042   {
25043     \group_end:
25044     \_regex_show_one:n { \bool_if:NTF #1 { Fail } { Pass } }
25045   }
25046   {
25047     \bool_if:nTF
25048     { #1 && \int_compare_p:n { \l__regex_show_lines_int = 1 } }
25049     {
25050       \group_end:
25051       #2
25052       \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
25053       { \_regex_msg_repeated:nnN {#3} {#4} #5 }
25054     }
25055     {
25056       \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
25057       \exp_args:NNNo
25058       \group_end:
25059       \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_a_tl \l__regex_build_tl
25060       \_regex_show_one:n
25061       {
25062         \bool_if:NTF #1 { Match } { Don't~match }
25063         \_regex_msg_repeated:nnN {#3} {#4} #5
25064       }

```

```

25065         \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
25066         { \exp_not:o \l__regex_internal_a_tl }
25067     }
25068 }
25069 }

```

(End definition for __regex_show_class:NnnnN.)

__regex_show_anchor_to_str:N The argument is an integer telling us where the anchor is. We convert that to the relevant info.

```

25070 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_show_anchor_to_str:N #1
25071 {
25072     anchor~at~
25073     \str_case:nnF { #1 }
25074     {
25075         { \l__regex_min_pos_int } { start~(\iow_char:N\\A) }
25076         { \l__regex_start_pos_int } { start~of~match~(\iow_char:N\\G) }
25077         { \l__regex_max_pos_int } { end~(\iow_char:N\\Z) }
25078     }
25079     { <error:~'#1'~not~recognized> }
25080 }

```

(End definition for __regex_show_anchor_to_str:N.)

__regex_show_item_catcode:NnT Produce a sequence of categories which the catcode bitmap #2 contains, and show it, indenting the tests on which this catcode constraint applies.

```

25081 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_item_catcode:NnT #1#2
25082 {
25083     \seq_set_split:Nnn \l__regex_internal_seq { } { CBEMTPUDSLOA }
25084     \seq_set_filter:NNn \l__regex_internal_seq \l__regex_internal_seq
25085     { \int_if_odd_p:n { #2 / \int_use:c { c__regex_catcode_##1_int } } }
25086     \__regex_show_scope:nn
25087     {
25088         categories~
25089         \seq_map_function:NN \l__regex_internal_seq \use:n
25090         , ~
25091         \bool_if:NF #1 { negative~ } class
25092     }
25093 }

```

(End definition for __regex_show_item_catcode:NnT.)

__regex_show_item_exact_cs:n

```

25094 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_show_item_exact_cs:n #1
25095 {
25096     \seq_set_split:Nnn \l__regex_internal_seq { \scan_stop: } { #1 }
25097     \seq_set_map:NNn \l__regex_internal_seq
25098     \l__regex_internal_seq { \iow_char:N\\##1 }
25099     \__regex_show_one:n
25100     { control~sequence~ \seq_use:Nn \l__regex_internal_seq { ~or~ } }
25101 }

```

(End definition for __regex_show_item_exact_cs:n.)

40.4 Building

40.4.1 Variables used while building

`\l__regex_min_state_int` The last state that was allocated is `\l__regex_max_state_int - 1`, so that `\l__regex_max_state_int` always points to a free state. The `min_state` variable is 1 to begin with, but gets shifted in nested calls to the matching code, namely in `\c{...}` constructions.

```
25102 \int_new:N \l__regex_min_state_int
25103 \int_set:Nn \l__regex_min_state_int { 1 }
25104 \int_new:N \l__regex_max_state_int
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_min_state_int` and `\l__regex_max_state_int`.)

`\l__regex_left_state_int` Alternatives are implemented by branching from a `left` state into the various choices, then merging those into a `right` state. We store information about those states in two sequences. Those states are also used to implement group quantifiers. Most often, the `\l__regex_right_state_int` left and right pointers only differ by 1.

```
25105 \int_new:N \l__regex_left_state_int
25106 \int_new:N \l__regex_right_state_int
25107 \seq_new:N \l__regex_left_state_seq
25108 \seq_new:N \l__regex_right_state_seq
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_left_state_int` and others.)

`\l__regex_capturing_group_int` `\l__regex_capturing_group_int` is the next ID number to be assigned to a capturing group. This starts at 0 for the group enclosing the full regular expression, and groups are counted in the order of their left parenthesis, except when encountering `resetting` groups.

```
25109 \int_new:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_capturing_group_int`.)

40.4.2 Framework

This phase is about going from a compiled regex to an NFA. Each state of the NFA is stored in a `\toks`. The operations which can appear in the `\toks` are

- `__regex_action_start_wildcard`: inserted at the start of the regular expression to make it unanchored.
- `__regex_action_success`: marks the exit state of the NFA.
- `__regex_action_cost:n {⟨shift⟩}` is a transition from the current $\langle state \rangle$ to $\langle state \rangle + \langle shift \rangle$, which consumes the current character: the target state is saved and will be considered again when matching at the next position.
- `__regex_action_free:n {⟨shift⟩}`, and `__regex_action_free_group:n {⟨shift⟩}` are free transitions, which immediately perform the actions for the state $\langle state \rangle + \langle shift \rangle$ of the NFA. They differ in how they detect and avoid infinite loops. For now, we just need to know that the `group` variant must be used for transitions back to the start of a group.
- `__regex_action_submatch:n {⟨key⟩}` where the $\langle key \rangle$ is a group number followed by `<` or `>` for the beginning or end of group. This causes the current position in the query to be stored as the $\langle key \rangle$ submatch boundary.

We strive to preserve the following properties while building.

- The current capturing group is `capturing_group - 1`, and if a group opened now it would be labelled `capturing_group`.
- The last allocated state is `max_state - 1`, so `max_state` is a free state.
- The `left_state` points to a state to the left of the current group or of the last class.
- The `right_state` points to a newly created, empty state, with some transitions leading to it.
- The `left/right` sequences hold a list of the corresponding end-points of nested groups.

`__regex_build:n` The `n`-type function first compiles its argument. Reset some variables. Allocate two states, and put a wildcard in state 0 (transitions to state 1 and 0 state). Then build the regex within a (capturing) group numbered 0 (current value of `capturing_group`). Finally, if the match reaches the last state, it is successful.

```

25110 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build:n #1
25111 {
25112   \__regex_compile:n {#1}
25113   \__regex_build:N \l__regex_internal_regex
25114 }
25115 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build:N #1
25116 {
25117   \__regex_standard_escapechar:
25118   \int_zero:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int
25119   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_state_int \l__regex_min_state_int
25120   \__regex_build_new_state:
25121   \__regex_build_new_state:
25122   \__regex_toks_put_right:Nn \l__regex_left_state_int
25123   { \__regex_action_start_wildcard: }
25124   \__regex_group:nnnN {#1} { 1 } { 0 } \c_false_bool
25125   \__regex_toks_put_right:Nn \l__regex_right_state_int
25126   { \__regex_action_success: }
25127 }
```

(End definition for `__regex_build:n` and `__regex_build:N`.)

`__regex_build_for_cs:n` The matching code relies on some global intarray variables, but only uses a range of their entries. Specifically,

- `\g__regex_state_active_intarray` from `\l__regex_min_state_int` to `\l__regex_max_state_1`;
- `\g__regex_thread_state_intarray` from `\l__regex_min_active_int` to `\l__regex_max_active_1`.

In fact, some data is stored in `\toks` registers (local) in the same ranges so these ranges mustn't overlap. This is done by setting `\l__regex_min_active_int` to `\l__regex_max_state_int` after building the NFA. Here, in this nested call to the matching code, we need the new versions of these ranges to involve completely new entries of the intarray

variables, so we begin by setting (the new) `\l__regex_min_state_int` to (the old) `\l__regex_max_active_int` to use higher entries.

When using a regex to match a cs, we don't insert a wildcard, we anchor at the end, and since we ignore submatches, there is no need to surround the expression with a group. However, for branches to work properly at the outer level, we need to put the appropriate left and right states in their sequence.

```

25128 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build_for_cs:n #1
25129 {
25130   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_min_state_int \l__regex_max_active_int
25131   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_state_int \l__regex_min_state_int
25132   \__regex_build_new_state:
25133   \__regex_build_new_state:
25134   \__regex_push_lr_states:
25135   #1
25136   \__regex_pop_lr_states:
25137   \__regex_toks_put_right:Nn \l__regex_right_state_int
25138   {
25139     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_pos_int = \l__regex_max_pos_int
25140     \exp_after:wN \__regex_action_success:
25141     \fi:
25142   }
25143 }
```

(End definition for `__regex_build_for_cs:n`.)

40.4.3 Helpers for building an nfa

`__regex_push_lr_states:` When building the regular expression, we keep track of pointers to the left-end and right-end of each group without help from T_EX's grouping.

```

25144 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_push_lr_states:
25145 {
25146   \seq_push:No \l__regex_left_state_seq
25147   { \int_use:N \l__regex_left_state_int }
25148   \seq_push:No \l__regex_right_state_seq
25149   { \int_use:N \l__regex_right_state_int }
25150 }
25151 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_pop_lr_states:
25152 {
25153   \seq_pop:NN \l__regex_left_state_seq \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25154   \int_set:Nn \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25155   \seq_pop:NN \l__regex_right_state_seq \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25156   \int_set:Nn \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25157 }
```

(End definition for `__regex_push_lr_states:` and `__regex_pop_lr_states:.`)

`__regex_build_transition_left:NNN` Add a transition from #2 to #3 using the function #1. The left function is used for higher priority transitions, and the right function for lower priority transitions (which should be performed later). The signatures differ to reflect the differing usage later on. Both functions could be optimized.

```

25158 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build_transition_left:NNN #1#2#3
25159 { \__regex_toks_put_left:Nx #2 { #1 { \int_eval:n { #3 - #2 } } } }
25160 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn #1#2#3
25161 { \__regex_toks_put_right:Nx #2 { #1 { \int_eval:n { #3 - #2 } } } }
```

(End definition for `__regex_build_transition_left:NNN` and `__regex_build_transition_right:nNn`.)

`__regex_build_new_state:` Add a new empty state to the NFA. Then update the `left`, `right`, and `max` states, so that the `right` state is the new empty state, and the `left` state points to the previously “current” state.

```

25162 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build_new_state:
25163   {
25164     \__regex_toks_clear:N \l__regex_max_state_int
25165     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25166     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_max_state_int
25167     \int_incr:N \l__regex_max_state_int
25168   }

```

(End definition for `__regex_build_new_state:.`)

`__regex_build_transitions_lazyiness:NNNNN` This function creates a new state, and puts two transitions starting from the old current state. The order of the transitions is controlled by `#1`, true for lazy quantifiers, and false for greedy quantifiers.

```

25169 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_build_transitions_lazyiness:NNNNN #1#2#3#4#5
25170   {
25171     \__regex_build_new_state:
25172     \__regex_toks_put_right:Nx \l__regex_left_state_int
25173     {
25174       \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool #1
25175         #2 { \int_eval:n { #3 - \l__regex_left_state_int } }
25176         #4 { \int_eval:n { #5 - \l__regex_left_state_int } }
25177       \else:
25178         #4 { \int_eval:n { #5 - \l__regex_left_state_int } }
25179         #2 { \int_eval:n { #3 - \l__regex_left_state_int } }
25180       \fi:
25181     }
25182   }

```

(End definition for `__regex_build_transitions_lazyiness:NNNNN`.)

40.4.4 Building classes

`__regex_class:NnnnN` The arguments are: $\langle\text{boolean}\rangle$ $\{\langle\text{tests}\rangle\}$ $\{\langle\text{min}\rangle\}$ $\{\langle\text{more}\rangle\}$ $\langle\text{lazyiness}\rangle$. First store the tests with a trailing `__regex_action_cost:n`, in the true branch of `__regex_break_point:TF` for positive classes, or the false branch for negative classes. The integer $\langle\text{more}\rangle$ is 0 for fixed repetitions, -1 for unbounded repetitions, and $\langle\text{max}\rangle - \langle\text{min}\rangle$ for a range of repetitions.

```

25183 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_class:NnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
25184   {
25185     \cs_set:Npx \__regex_tests_action_cost:n ##1
25186     {
25187       \exp_not:n { \exp_not:n {#2} }
25188       \bool_if:NTF #1
25189         { \__regex_break_point:TF { \__regex_action_cost:n {##1} } { } }
25190         { \__regex_break_point:TF { } { \__regex_action_cost:n {##1} } }
25191     }
25192     \if_case:w - #4 \exp_stop_f:
25193       \__regex_class_repeat:n {#3}

```

```

25194     \or:   \_regex_class_repeat:nN {#3}      #5
25195     \else: \_regex_class_repeat:nnN {#3} {#4} #5
25196     \fi:
25197   }
25198   \cs_new:Npn \_regex_tests_action_cost:n { \_regex_action_cost:n }

```

(End definition for _regex_class:NnnnN and _regex_tests_action_cost:n.)

_regex_class_repeat:n This is used for a fixed number of repetitions. Build one state for each repetition, with a transition controlled by the tests that we have collected. That works just fine for #1 = 0 repetitions: nothing is built.

```

25199   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_class_repeat:n #1
25200   {
25201     \prg_replicate:nn {#1}
25202     {
25203       \_regex_build_new_state:
25204       \_regex_build_transition_right:nNn \_regex_tests_action_cost:n
25205       \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25206     }
25207   }

```

(End definition for _regex_class_repeat:n.)

_regex_class_repeat:nN This implements unbounded repetitions of a single class (e.g. the * and + quantifiers). If the minimum number #1 of repetitions is 0, then build a transition from the current state to itself governed by the tests, and a free transition to a new state (hence skipping the tests). Otherwise, call _regex_class_repeat:n for the code to match #1 repetitions, and add free transitions from the last state to the previous one, and to a new one. In both cases, the order of transitions is controlled by the laziness boolean #2.

```

25208   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_class_repeat:nN #1#2
25209   {
25210     \if_int_compare:w #1 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
25211     \_regex_build_transitions_laziness:NNNNN #2
25212     \_regex_action_free:n      \l__regex_right_state_int
25213     \_regex_tests_action_cost:n \l__regex_left_state_int
25214   \else:
25215     \_regex_class_repeat:n {#1}
25216     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_left_state_int
25217     \_regex_build_transitions_laziness:NNNNN #2
25218     \_regex_action_free:n \l__regex_right_state_int
25219     \_regex_action_free:n \l__regex_internal_a_int
25220   \fi:
25221   }

```

(End definition for _regex_class_repeat:nN.)

_regex_class_repeat:nnN We want to build the code to match from #1 to #1 + #2 repetitions. Match #1 repetitions (can be 0). Compute the final state of the next construction as a. Build #2 > 0 states, each with a transition to the next state governed by the tests, and a transition to the final state a. The computation of a is safe because states are allocated in order, starting from max_state.

```

25222   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_class_repeat:nnN #1#2#3
25223   {
25224     \_regex_class_repeat:n {#1}

```

```

25225 \int_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_a_int
25226 { \l__regex_max_state_int + #2 - 1 }
25227 \prg_replicate:nn { #2 }
25228 {
25229   \__regex_build_transitions_lazyness:NNNNN #3
25230   \__regex_action_free:n \l__regex_internal_a_int
25231   \__regex_tests_action_cost:n \l__regex_right_state_int
25232 }
25233 }

```

(End definition for __regex_class_repeat:nnN.)

40.4.5 Building groups

__regex_group_aux:nnnnN Arguments: {<label>} {<contents>} {<min>} {<more>} <lazyness>. If <min> is 0, we need to add a state before building the group, so that the thread which skips the group does not also set the start-point of the submatch. After adding one more state, the `left_state` is the left end of the group, from which all branches stem, and the `right_state` is the right end of the group, and all branches end their course in that state. We store those two integers to be queried for each branch, we build the NFA states for the contents #2 of the group, and we forget about the two integers. Once this is done, perform the repetition: either exactly #3 times, or #3 or more times, or between #3 and #3 + #4 times, with lazyness #5. The <label> #1 is used for submatch tracking. Each of the three auxiliaries expects `left_state` and `right_state` to be set properly.

```

25234 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_aux:nnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
25235 {
25236   \if_int_compare:w #3 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
25237   \__regex_build_new_state:
25238   <assert>\assert_int:n { \l__regex_max_state_int = \l__regex_right_state_int + 1 }
25239   \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free_group:n
25240   \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25241   \fi:
25242   \__regex_build_new_state:
25243   \__regex_push_lr_states:
25244   #2
25245   \__regex_pop_lr_states:
25246   \if_case:w - #4 \exp_stop_f:
25247     \__regex_group_repeat:nn {#1} {#3}
25248   \or: \__regex_group_repeat:nnN {#1} {#3} #5
25249   \else: \__regex_group_repeat:nnnN {#1} {#3} {#4} #5
25250   \fi:
25251 }

```

(End definition for __regex_group_aux:nnnnN.)

__regex_group:nnnN Hand to __regex_group_aux:nnnnN the label of that group (expanded), and the group itself, with some extra commands to perform.

__regex_group_no_capture:nnnN

```

25252 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group:nnnN #1
25253 {
25254   \exp_args:No \__regex_group_aux:nnnnN
25255   { \int_use:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int }
25256   {
25257     \int_incr:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int

```

```

25258         #1
25259     }
25260 }
25261 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_no_capture:nnnN
25262 { \__regex_group_aux:nnnnN { -1 } }

(End definition for \__regex_group:nnnN and \__regex_group_no_capture:nnnN.)

```

__regex_group_resetting:nnnN Again, hand the label -1 to __regex_group_aux:nnnnN, but this time we work a little
 __regex_group_resetting_loop:nnNn bit harder to keep track of the maximum group label at the end of any branch, and to
 reset the group number at each branch. This relies on the fact that a compiled regex
 always is a sequence of items of the form __regex_branch:n {⟨branch⟩}.

```

25263 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_resetting:nnnN #1
25264 {
25265     \__regex_group_aux:nnnnN { -1 }
25266     {
25267         \exp_args:Noo \__regex_group_resetting_loop:nnNn
25268         { \int_use:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int }
25269         { \int_use:N \l__regex_capturing_group_int }
25270         #1
25271         { ?? \prg_break:n } { }
25272         \prg_break_point:
25273     }
25274 }
25275 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_resetting_loop:nnNn #1#2#3#4
25276 {
25277     \use_none:nn #3 { \int_set:Nn \l__regex_capturing_group_int {#1} }
25278     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_capturing_group_int {#2}
25279     #3 {#4}
25280     \exp_args:Nf \__regex_group_resetting_loop:nnNn
25281     { \int_max:nn {#1} { \l__regex_capturing_group_int } }
25282     {#2}
25283 }

```

(End definition for __regex_group_resetting:nnnN and __regex_group_resetting_loop:nnNn.)

__regex_branch:n Add a free transition from the left state of the current group to a brand new state,
 starting point of this branch. Once the branch is built, add a transition from its last
 state to the right state of the group. The left and right states of the group are extracted
 from the relevant sequences.

```

25284 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_branch:n #1
25285 {
25286     \__regex_build_new_state:
25287     \seq_get:NN \l__regex_left_state_seq \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25288     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25289     \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free:n
25290     \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25291     #1
25292     \seq_get:NN \l__regex_right_state_seq \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25293     \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free:n
25294     \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_tl
25295 }

```

(End definition for __regex_branch:n.)

`__regex_group_repeat:nn` This function is called to repeat a group a fixed number of times `#2`; if this is 0 we remove the group altogether (but don't reset the `capturing_group` label). Otherwise, the auxiliary `__regex_group_repeat_aux:n` copies `#2` times the `\toks` for the group, and leaves `internal_a` pointing to the left end of the last repetition. We only record the submatch information at the last repetition. Finally, add a state at the end (the transition to it has been taken care of by the replicating auxiliary).

```

25296 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_repeat:nn #1#2
25297 {
25298   \if_int_compare:w #2 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
25299     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_max_state_int
25300       { \l__regex_left_state_int - 1 }
25301     \__regex_build_new_state:
25302   \else:
25303     \__regex_group_repeat_aux:n {#2}
25304     \__regex_group_submatches:nnn {#1}
25305     \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25306     \__regex_build_new_state:
25307   \fi:
25308 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_group_repeat:nn`.)

`__regex_group_submatches:nnn` This inserts in states `#2` and `#3` the code for tracking submatches of the group `#1`, unless inhibited by a label of `-1`.

```

25309 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_submatches:nnn #1#2#3
25310 {
25311   \if_int_compare:w #1 > - 1 \exp_stop_f:
25312     \__regex_toks_put_left:Nx #2 { \__regex_action_submatch:n { #1 < } }
25313     \__regex_toks_put_left:Nx #3 { \__regex_action_submatch:n { #1 > } }
25314   \fi:
25315 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_group_submatches:nnn`.)

`__regex_group_repeat_aux:n` Here we repeat `\toks` ranging from `left_state` to `max_state`, `#1 > 0` times. First add a transition so that the copies “chain” properly. Compute the shift `c` between the original copy and the last copy we want. Shift the `right_state` and `max_state` to their final values. We then want to perform `c` copy operations. At the end, `b` is equal to the `max_state`, and `a` points to the left of the last copy of the group.

```

25316 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_repeat_aux:n #1
25317 {
25318   \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free:n
25319     \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_max_state_int
25320   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_left_state_int
25321   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_internal_b_int \l__regex_max_state_int
25322   \if_int_compare:w \int_eval:n {#1} > 1 \exp_stop_f:
25323     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_c_int
25324       {
25325         ( #1 - 1 )
25326         * ( \l__regex_internal_b_int - \l__regex_internal_a_int )
25327       }
25328     \int_add:Nn \l__regex_right_state_int { \l__regex_internal_c_int }
25329     \int_add:Nn \l__regex_max_state_int { \l__regex_internal_c_int }

```

```

25330     \__regex_toks_memcpy:Nn
25331     \l__regex_internal_b_int
25332     \l__regex_internal_a_int
25333     \l__regex_internal_c_int
25334 \fi:
25335 }

```

(End definition for __regex_group_repeat_aux:n.)

__regex_group_repeat:nnN This function is called to repeat a group at least n times; the case $n = 0$ is very different from $n > 0$. Assume first that $n = 0$. Insert submatch tracking information at the start and end of the group, add a free transition from the right end to the “true” left state **a** (remember: in this case we had added an extra state before the left state). This forms the loop, which we break away from by adding a free transition from **a** to a new state.

Now consider the case $n > 0$. Repeat the group n times, chaining various copies with a free transition. Add submatch tracking only to the last copy, then add a free transition from the right end back to the left end of the last copy, either before or after the transition to move on towards the rest of the NFA. This transition can end up before submatch tracking, but that is irrelevant since it only does so when going again through the group, recording new matches. Finally, add a state; we already have a transition pointing to it from __regex_group_repeat_aux:n.

```

25336 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_repeat:nnN #1#2#3
25337 {
25338   \if_int_compare:w #2 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
25339     \__regex_group_submatches:nnN {#1}
25340     \l__regex_left_state_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25341     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_internal_a_int
25342     { \l__regex_left_state_int - 1 }
25343     \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free:n
25344     \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_int
25345     \__regex_build_new_state:
25346     \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool #3
25347       \__regex_build_transition_left:NNN \__regex_action_free:n
25348       \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25349     \else:
25350       \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free:n
25351       \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25352     \fi:
25353   \else:
25354     \__regex_group_repeat_aux:n {#2}
25355     \__regex_group_submatches:nnN {#1}
25356     \l__regex_internal_a_int \l__regex_right_state_int
25357     \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool #3
25358       \__regex_build_transition_right:nNn \__regex_action_free_group:n
25359       \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_int
25360     \else:
25361       \__regex_build_transition_left:NNN \__regex_action_free_group:n
25362       \l__regex_right_state_int \l__regex_internal_a_int
25363     \fi:
25364     \__regex_build_new_state:
25365   \fi:
25366 }

```

(End definition for __regex_group_repeat:nnN.)

`_regex_group_repeat:nnnN`

We wish to repeat the group between `#2` and `#2 + #3` times, with a laziness controlled by `#4`. We insert submatch tracking up front: in principle, we could avoid recording submatches for the first `#2` copies of the group, but that forces us to treat specially the case `#2 = 0`. Repeat that group with submatch tracking `#2 + #3` times (the maximum number of repetitions). Then our goal is to add `#3` transitions from the end of the `#2`-th group, and each subsequent groups, to the end. For a lazy quantifier, we add those transitions to the left states, before submatch tracking. For the greedy case, we add the transitions to the right states, after submatch tracking and the transitions which go on with more repetitions. In the greedy case with `#2 = 0`, the transition which skips over all copies of the group must be added separately, because its starting state does not follow the normal pattern: we had to add it “by hand” earlier.

```
25367 \\cs_new_protected:Npn \\_regex_group_repeat:nnnN #1#2#3#4
25368 {
25369   \\_regex_group_submatches:nnN {#1}
25370   \\l__regex_left_state_int \\l__regex_right_state_int
25371   \\_regex_group_repeat_aux:n { #2 + #3 }
25372   \\if_meaning:w \\c_true_bool #4
25373   \\int_set_eq:NN \\l__regex_left_state_int \\l__regex_max_state_int
25374   \\prg_replicate:nn { #3 }
25375   {
25376     \\int_sub:Nn \\l__regex_left_state_int
25377     { \\l__regex_internal_b_int - \\l__regex_internal_a_int }
25378     \\_regex_build_transition_left:NNN \\_regex_action_free:n
25379     \\l__regex_left_state_int \\l__regex_max_state_int
25380   }
25381   \\else:
25382     \\prg_replicate:nn { #3 - 1 }
25383     {
25384       \\int_sub:Nn \\l__regex_right_state_int
25385       { \\l__regex_internal_b_int - \\l__regex_internal_a_int }
25386       \\_regex_build_transition_right:nNn \\_regex_action_free:n
25387       \\l__regex_right_state_int \\l__regex_max_state_int
25388     }
25389     \\if_int_compare:w #2 = 0 \\exp_stop_f:
25390     \\int_set:Nn \\l__regex_right_state_int
25391     { \\l__regex_left_state_int - 1 }
25392     \\else:
25393       \\int_sub:Nn \\l__regex_right_state_int
25394       { \\l__regex_internal_b_int - \\l__regex_internal_a_int }
25395     \\fi:
25396     \\_regex_build_transition_right:nNn \\_regex_action_free:n
25397     \\l__regex_right_state_int \\l__regex_max_state_int
25398   \\fi:
25399   \\_regex_build_new_state:
25400 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_group_repeat:nnnN`.)

40.4.6 Others

`_regex_assertion:Nn`
`_regex_b_test:`
`_regex_anchor:N`

Usage: `_regex_assertion:Nn` *<boolean>* {*<test>*}, where the *<test>* is either of the two other functions. Add a free transition to a new state, conditionally to the assertion test. The `_regex_b_test:` test is used by the `\\b` and `\\B` escape: check if the last character

was a word character or not, and do the same to the current character. The boundary-markers of the string are non-word characters for this purpose. Anchors at the start or end of match use `__regex_anchor:N`, with a position controlled by the integer #1.

```

25401 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_assertion:Nn #1#2
25402 {
25403   \__regex_build_new_state:
25404   \__regex_toks_put_right:Nx \l__regex_left_state_int
25405   {
25406     \exp_not:n {#2}
25407     \__regex_break_point:TF
25408     \bool_if:NF #1 { { } }
25409     {
25410       \__regex_action_free:n
25411       {
25412         \int_eval:n
25413         { \l__regex_right_state_int - \l__regex_left_state_int }
25414       }
25415     }
25416     \bool_if:NT #1 { { } }
25417   }
25418 }
25419 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_anchor:N #1
25420 {
25421   \if_int_compare:w #1 = \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25422   \exp_after:wN \__regex_break_true:w
25423   \fi:
25424 }
25425 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_b_test:
25426 {
25427   \group_begin:
25428   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_curr_char_int \l__regex_last_char_int
25429   \__regex_prop_w:
25430   \__regex_break_point:TF
25431   { \group_end: \__regex_item_reverse:n \__regex_prop_w: }
25432   { \group_end: \__regex_prop_w: }
25433 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_assertion:Nn`, `__regex_b_test:`, and `__regex_anchor:N`.)

`__regex_command_K:` Change the starting point of the 0-th submatch (full match), and transition to a new state, pretending that this is a fresh thread.

```

25434 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_command_K:
25435 {
25436   \__regex_build_new_state:
25437   \__regex_toks_put_right:Nx \l__regex_left_state_int
25438   {
25439     \__regex_action_submatch:n { 0< }
25440     \bool_set_true:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25441     \__regex_action_free:n
25442     {
25443       \int_eval:n
25444       { \l__regex_right_state_int - \l__regex_left_state_int }
25445     }
25446     \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool

```

```

25447     }
25448 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_command_K:`.)

40.5 Matching

We search for matches by running all the execution threads through the NFA in parallel, reading one token of the query at each step. The NFA contains “free” transitions to other states, and transitions which “consume” the current token. For free transitions, the instruction at the new state of the NFA is performed immediately. When a transition consumes a character, the new state is appended to a list of “active states”, stored in `\g_regex_thread_state_intarray`: this thread is made active again when the next token is read from the query. At every step (for each token in the query), we unpack that list of active states and the corresponding submatch props, and empty those.

If two paths through the NFA “collide” in the sense that they reach the same state after reading a given token, then they only differ in how they previously matched, and any future execution would be identical for both. (Note that this would be wrong in the presence of back-references.) Hence, we only need to keep one of the two threads: the thread with the highest priority. Our NFA is built in such a way that higher priority actions always come before lower priority actions, which makes things work.

The explanation in the previous paragraph may make us think that we simply need to keep track of which states were visited at a given step: after all, the loop generated when matching `(a?)*` against `a` is broken, isn’t it? No. The group first matches `a`, as it should, then repeats; it attempts to match `a` again but fails; it skips `a`, and finds out that this state has already been seen at this position in the query: the match stops. The capturing group is (wrongly) `a`. What went wrong is that a thread collided with itself, and the later version, which has gone through the group one more times with an empty match, should have a higher priority than not going through the group.

We solve this by distinguishing “normal” free transitions `_regex_action_free:n` from transitions `_regex_action_free_group:n` which go back to the start of the group. The former keeps threads unless they have been visited by a “completed” thread, while the latter kind of transition also prevents going back to a state visited by the current thread.

40.5.1 Variables used when matching

```

\l__regex_min_pos_int
\l__regex_max_pos_int
\l__regex_curr_pos_int
\l__regex_start_pos_int
\l__regex_success_pos_int

```

The tokens in the query are indexed from `min_pos` for the first to `max_pos - 1` for the last, and their information is stored in several arrays and `\toks` registers with those numbers. We don’t start from 0 because the `\toks` registers with low numbers are used to hold the states of the NFA. We match without backtracking, keeping all threads in lockstep at the `current_pos` in the query. The starting point of the current match attempt is `start_pos`, and `success_pos`, updated whenever a thread succeeds, is used as the next starting position.

```

25449 \int_new:N \l__regex_min_pos_int
25450 \int_new:N \l__regex_max_pos_int
25451 \int_new:N \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25452 \int_new:N \l__regex_start_pos_int
25453 \int_new:N \l__regex_success_pos_int

```

(End definition for `\l__regex_min_pos_int` and others.)

`\l__regex_curr_char_int` The character and category codes of the token at the current position; the character code
`\l__regex_curr_catcode_int` of the token at the previous position; and the character code of the result of changing the
`\l__regex_last_char_int` case of the current token (A-Z↔a-z). This last integer is only computed when necessary,
`\l__regex_case_changed_char_int` and is otherwise `\c_max_int`. The `current_char` variable is also used in various other
phases to hold a character code.
25454 `\int_new:N \l__regex_curr_char_int`
25455 `\int_new:N \l__regex_curr_catcode_int`
25456 `\int_new:N \l__regex_last_char_int`
25457 `\int_new:N \l__regex_case_changed_char_int`
(End definition for `\l__regex_curr_char_int` and others.)

`\l__regex_curr_state_int` For every character in the token list, each of the active states is considered in turn.
The variable `\l__regex_curr_state_int` holds the state of the NFA which is currently
considered: transitions are then given as shifts relative to the current state.
25458 `\int_new:N \l__regex_curr_state_int`
(End definition for `\l__regex_curr_state_int`.)

`\l__regex_curr_submatches_prop` The submatches for the thread which is currently active are stored in the `current_`
`\l__regex_success_submatches_prop` `submatches` property list variable. This property list is stored by `__regex_action_`
`cost:n` into the `\toks` register for the target state of the transition, to be retrieved when
matching at the next position. When a thread succeeds, this property list is copied to
`\l__regex_success_submatches_prop`: only the last successful thread remains there.
25459 `\prop_new:N \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop`
25460 `\prop_new:N \l__regex_success_submatches_prop`
(End definition for `\l__regex_curr_submatches_prop` and `\l__regex_success_submatches_prop`.)

`\l__regex_step_int` This integer, always even, is increased every time a character in the query is read, and not
reset when doing multiple matches. We store in `\g__regex_state_active_intarray` the
last step in which each `⟨state⟩` in the NFA was encountered. This lets us break infinite
loops by not visiting the same state twice in the same step. In fact, the step we store
is equal to `step` when we have started performing the operations of `\toks⟨state⟩`, but
not finished yet. However, once we finish, we store `step + 1` in `\g__regex_state_`
`active_intarray`. This is needed to track submatches properly (see building phase).
The `step` is also used to attach each set of submatch information to a given iteration
(and automatically discard it when it corresponds to a past step).
25461 `\int_new:N \l__regex_step_int`
(End definition for `\l__regex_step_int`.)

`\l__regex_min_active_int` All the currently active threads are kept in order of precedence in `\g__regex_thread_`
`\l__regex_max_active_int` `state_intarray`, and the corresponding submatches in the `\toks`. For our purposes,
those serve as an array, indexed from `min_active` (inclusive) to `max_active` (excluded).
At the start of every step, the whole array is unpacked, so that the space can immediately
be reused, and `max_active` is reset to `min_active`, effectively clearing the array.
25462 `\int_new:N \l__regex_min_active_int`
25463 `\int_new:N \l__regex_max_active_int`
(End definition for `\l__regex_min_active_int` and `\l__regex_max_active_int`.)

`\g_regex_state_active_intarray` `\g__regex_state_active_intarray` stores the last *<step>* in which each *<state>* was active. `\g_regex_thread_state_intarray` stores threads to be considered in the next step, more precisely the states in which these threads are.

```
25464 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_state_active_intarray { 65536 }
25465 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_thread_state_intarray { 65536 }
```

(End definition for `\g__regex_state_active_intarray` and `\g__regex_thread_state_intarray`.)

`\l__regex_every_match_tl` Every time a match is found, this token list is used. For single matching, the token list is empty. For multiple matching, the token list is set to repeat the matching, after performing some operation which depends on the user function. See `__regex_single_match:` and `__regex_multi_match:n`.

```
25466 \tl_new:N \l__regex_every_match_tl
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_every_match_tl`.)

`\l__regex_fresh_thread_bool` When doing multiple matches, we need to avoid infinite loops where each iteration matches the same empty token list. When an empty token list is matched, the next successful match of the same empty token list is suppressed. We detect empty matches by setting `\l__regex_fresh_thread_bool` to true for threads which directly come from the start of the regex or from the `\K` command, and testing that boolean whenever a thread succeeds. The function `__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F` is redefined at every match attempt, depending on whether the previous match was empty or not: if it was, then the function must cancel a purported success if it is empty and at the same spot as the previous match; otherwise, we definitely don't have two identical empty matches, so the function is `\use:n`.

```
25467 \bool_new:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25468 \bool_new:N \l__regex_empty_success_bool
25469 \cs_new_eq:NN \__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F \use:n
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_fresh_thread_bool`, `\l__regex_empty_success_bool`, and `__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F`.)

`\g__regex_success_bool` The boolean `\l__regex_match_success_bool` is true if the current match attempt was successful, and `\g__regex_success_bool` is true if there was at least one successful match. This is the only global variable in this whole module, but we would need it to be local when matching a control sequence with `\c{...}`. This is done by saving the global variable into `\l__regex_saved_success_bool`, which is local, hence not affected by the changes due to inner regex functions.

```
25470 \bool_new:N \g__regex_success_bool
25471 \bool_new:N \l__regex_saved_success_bool
25472 \bool_new:N \l__regex_match_success_bool
```

(End definition for `\g__regex_success_bool`, `\l__regex_saved_success_bool`, and `\l__regex_match_success_bool`.)

40.5.2 Matching: framework

```

    \__regex_match:n First store the query into \toks registers and arrays (see \__regex_query_set:nnn).
    \__regex_match_cs:n Then initialize the variables that should be set once for each user function (even for
    \__regex_match_init: multiple matches). Namely, the overall matching is not yet successful; none of the states
                        should be marked as visited (\g__regex_state_active_intarray), and we start at step
                        0; we pretend that there was a previous match ending at the start of the query, which
                        was not empty (to avoid smothering an empty match at the start). Once all this is set
                        up, we are ready for the ride. Find the first match.

25473 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_match:n #1
25474 {
25475     \int_zero:N \l__regex_balance_int
25476     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_pos_int { 2 * \l__regex_max_state_int }
25477     \__regex_query_set:nnn { } { -1 } { -2 }
25478     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_min_pos_int \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25479     \tl_analysis_map_inline:nn {#1}
25480     { \__regex_query_set:nnn {##1} {"##3"} {##2} }
25481     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_pos_int \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25482     \__regex_query_set:nnn { } { -1 } { -2 }
25483     \__regex_match_init:
25484     \__regex_match_once:
25485 }
25486 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_match_cs:n #1
25487 {
25488     \int_zero:N \l__regex_balance_int
25489     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25490     {
25491         \int_max:nn { 2 * \l__regex_max_state_int - \l__regex_min_state_int }
25492         { \l__regex_max_pos_int }
25493         + 1
25494     }
25495     \__regex_query_set:nnn { } { -1 } { -2 }
25496     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_min_pos_int \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25497     \str_map_inline:nn {#1}
25498     {
25499         \__regex_query_set:nnn { \exp_not:n {##1} }
25500         { \tl_if_blank:nTF {##1} { 10 } { 12 } }
25501         { '##1 }
25502     }
25503     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_pos_int \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25504     \__regex_query_set:nnn { } { -1 } { -2 }
25505     \__regex_match_init:
25506     \__regex_match_once:
25507 }
25508 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_match_init:
25509 {
25510     \bool_gset_false:N \g__regex_success_bool
25511     \int_step_inline:nnn
25512     \l__regex_min_state_int { \l__regex_max_state_int - 1 }
25513     {
25514         \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn
25515         \g__regex_state_active_intarray {##1} { 1 }
25516     }
25517     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_min_active_int \l__regex_max_state_int

```

```

25518     \int_zero:N \l__regex_step_int
25519     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_success_pos_int \l__regex_min_pos_int
25520     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_min_submatch_int
25521       { 2 * \l__regex_max_state_int }
25522     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_submatch_int \l__regex_min_submatch_int
25523     \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_empty_success_bool
25524   }

```

(End definition for `__regex_match:n`, `__regex_match_cs:n`, and `__regex_match_init:.`)

`__regex_match_once:` This function finds one match, then does some action defined by the `every_match` token list, which may recursively call `__regex_match_once:.` First initialize some variables: set the conditional which detects identical empty matches; this match attempt starts at the previous `success_pos`, is not yet successful, and has no submatches yet; clear the array of active threads, and put the starting state 0 in it. We are then almost ready to read our first token in the query, but we actually start one position earlier than the start, and get that token, to set `last_char` properly for word boundaries. Then call `__regex_match_loop:`, which runs through the query until the end or until a successful match breaks early.

```

25525 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_match_once:
25526 {
25527   \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \l__regex_empty_success_bool
25528     \cs_set:Npn \__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F
25529     {
25530       \int_compare:nNnF
25531         \l__regex_start_pos_int = \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25532     }
25533   \else:
25534     \cs_set_eq:NN \__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F \use:n
25535   \fi:
25536   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_start_pos_int \l__regex_success_pos_int
25537   \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_match_success_bool
25538   \prop_clear:N \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop
25539   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_active_int \l__regex_min_active_int
25540   \__regex_store_state:n { \l__regex_min_state_int }
25541   \int_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25542     { \l__regex_start_pos_int - 1 }
25543   \__regex_query_get:
25544   \__regex_match_loop:
25545   \l__regex_every_match_tl
25546 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_match_once:.`)

`__regex_single_match:` For a single match, the overall success is determined by whether the only match attempt is a success. When doing multiple matches, the overall matching is successful as soon as any match succeeds. Perform the action #1, then find the next match.

```

25547 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_single_match:
25548 {
25549   \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_every_match_tl
25550     {
25551       \bool_gset_eq:NN
25552         \g__regex_success_bool
25553         \l__regex_match_success_bool

```

```

25554     }
25555   }
25556   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_multi_match:n #1
25557   {
25558     \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_every_match_tl
25559     {
25560       \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \l__regex_match_success_bool
25561       \bool_gset_true:N \g__regex_success_bool
25562       #1
25563       \exp_after:wN \__regex_match_once:
25564     \fi:
25565   }
25566 }

```

(End definition for __regex_single_match: and __regex_multi_match:n.)

__regex_match_loop: At each new position, set some variables and get the new character and category from
 __regex_match_one_active:n the query. Then unpack the array of active threads, and clear it by resetting its length
 (max_active). This results in a sequence of __regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn
 {<state>} {<prop>}, and we consider those states one by one in order. As soon as a thread
 succeeds, exit the step, and, if there are threads to consider at the next position, and
 we have not reached the end of the string, repeat the loop. Otherwise, the last thread
 that succeeded is what __regex_match_once: matches. We explain the fresh_thread
 business when describing __regex_action_wildcard:.

```

25567 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_match_loop:
25568 {
25569   \int_add:Nn \l__regex_step_int { 2 }
25570   \int_incr:N \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25571   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_last_char_int \l__regex_curr_char_int
25572   \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_case_changed_char_int \c_max_int
25573   \__regex_query_get:
25574   \use:x
25575   {
25576     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_max_active_int \l__regex_min_active_int
25577     \int_step_function:nnN
25578     { \l__regex_min_active_int }
25579     { \l__regex_max_active_int - 1 }
25580     \__regex_match_one_active:n
25581   }
25582   \prg_break_point:
25583   \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25584   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_max_active_int > \l__regex_min_active_int
25585   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_curr_pos_int < \l__regex_max_pos_int
25586   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \__regex_match_loop:
25587   \fi:
25588 \fi:
25589 }
25590 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_match_one_active:n #1
25591 {
25592   \__regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn
25593   { \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_thread_state_intarray {#1} }
25594   { \__regex_toks_use:w #1 }
25595 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_match_loop:` and `_regex_match_one_active:n`.)

`_regex_query_set:nnn` The arguments are: tokens that `o` and `x` expand to one token of the query, the catcode, and the character code. Store those, and the current brace balance (used later to check for overall brace balance) in a `\toks` register and some arrays, then update the balance.

```

25596 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_query_set:nnn #1#2#3
25597 {
25598   \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_charcode_intarray
25599   { \l__regex_curr_pos_int } {#3}
25600   \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_catcode_intarray
25601   { \l__regex_curr_pos_int } {#2}
25602   \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_balance_intarray
25603   { \l__regex_curr_pos_int } { \l__regex_balance_int }
25604   \_regex_toks_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_pos_int {#1}
25605   \int_incr:N \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25606   \if_case:w #2 \exp_stop_f:
25607   \or: \int_incr:N \l__regex_balance_int
25608   \or: \int_decr:N \l__regex_balance_int
25609   \fi:
25610 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_query_set:nnn`.)

`_regex_query_get:` Extract the current character and category codes at the current position from the appropriate arrays.

```

25611 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_query_get:
25612 {
25613   \l__regex_curr_char_int
25614   = \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_charcode_intarray
25615   { \l__regex_curr_pos_int } \scan_stop:
25616   \l__regex_curr_catcode_int
25617   = \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_catcode_intarray
25618   { \l__regex_curr_pos_int } \scan_stop:
25619 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_query_get:.`)

40.5.3 Using states of the nfa

`_regex_use_state:` Use the current NFA instruction. The state is initially marked as belonging to the current **step**: this allows normal free transition to repeat, but group-repeating transitions won't. Once we are done exploring all the branches it spawned, the state is marked as **step + 1**: any thread hitting it at that point will be terminated.

```

25620 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_use_state:
25621 {
25622   \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_state_active_intarray
25623   { \l__regex_curr_state_int } { \l__regex_step_int }
25624   \_regex_toks_use:w \l__regex_curr_state_int
25625   \_kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_state_active_intarray
25626   { \l__regex_curr_state_int }
25627   { \int_eval:n { \l__regex_step_int + 1 } }
25628 }

```

(End definition for `_regex_use_state:.`)

`__regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn` This function is called as one item in the array of active threads after that array has been unpacked for a new step. Update the `current_state` and `current_submatches` and use the state if it has not yet been encountered at this step.

```

25629 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn #1 #2
25630 {
25631   \int_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_state_int {#1}
25632   \if_int_compare:w
25633     \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_state_active_intarray
25634     { \l__regex_curr_state_int }
25635     < \l__regex_step_int
25636     \tl_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop {#2}
25637     \exp_after:wN \__regex_use_state:
25638   \fi:
25639   \scan_stop:
25640 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn`.)

40.5.4 Actions when matching

`__regex_action_start_wildcard:` For an unanchored match, state 0 has a free transition to the next and a costly one to itself, to repeat at the next position. To catch repeated identical empty matches, we need to know if a successful thread corresponds to an empty match. The instruction resetting `\l__regex_fresh_thread_bool` may be skipped by a successful thread, hence we had to add it to `__regex_match_loop:` too.

```

25641 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_start_wildcard:
25642 {
25643   \bool_set_true:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25644   \__regex_action_free:n {1}
25645   \bool_set_false:N \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25646   \__regex_action_cost:n {0}
25647 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_action_start_wildcard:`.)

`__regex_action_free:n`
`__regex_action_free_group:n`
`__regex_action_free_aux:nn` These functions copy a thread after checking that the NFA state has not already been used at this position. If not, store submatches in the new state, and insert the instructions for that state in the input stream. Then restore the old value of `\l__regex_curr_state_int` and of the current submatches. The two types of free transitions differ by how they test that the state has not been encountered yet: the `group` version is stricter, and will not use a state if it was used earlier in the current thread, hence forcefully breaking the loop, while the “normal” version will revisit a state even within the thread itself.

```

25648 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_free:n
25649 { \__regex_action_free_aux:nn { > \l__regex_step_int } }
25650 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_free_group:n
25651 { \__regex_action_free_aux:nn { < \l__regex_step_int } }
25652 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_free_aux:nn #1#2
25653 {
25654   \use:x
25655   {
25656     \int_add:Nn \l__regex_curr_state_int {#2}
25657     \exp_not:n
25658     {

```

```

25659         \if_int_compare:w
25660             \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_state_active_intarray
25661             { \l__regex_curr_state_int }
25662             #1
25663             \exp_after:wN \__regex_use_state:
25664         \fi:
25665     }
25666     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_curr_state_int
25667     { \int_use:N \l__regex_curr_state_int }
25668     \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop
25669     { \exp_not:o \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop }
25670 }
25671 }

```

(End definition for __regex_action_free:n, __regex_action_free_group:n, and __regex_action_free_aux:nn.)

__regex_action_cost:n A transition which consumes the current character and shifts the state by #1. The resulting state is stored in the appropriate array for use at the next position, and we also store the current submatches.

```

25672 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_cost:n #1
25673 {
25674     \exp_args:Nx \__regex_store_state:n
25675     { \int_eval:n { \l__regex_curr_state_int + #1 } }
25676 }

```

(End definition for __regex_action_cost:n.)

__regex_store_state:n Put the given state in \g__regex_thread_state_intarray, and increment the length of the array. Also store the current submatch in the appropriate \toks.

```

25677 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_store_state:n #1
25678 {
25679     \__regex_store_submatches:
25680     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_thread_state_intarray
25681     { \l__regex_max_active_int } {#1}
25682     \int_incr:N \l__regex_max_active_int
25683 }
25684 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_store_submatches:
25685 {
25686     \__regex_toks_set:No \l__regex_max_active_int
25687     { \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop }
25688 }

```

(End definition for __regex_store_state:n and __regex_store_submatches:.)

__regex_disable_submatches: Some user functions don't require tracking submatches. We get a performance improvement by simply defining the relevant functions to remove their argument and do nothing with it.

```

25689 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_disable_submatches:
25690 {
25691     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_store_submatches: { }
25692     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_action_submatch:n ##1 { }
25693 }

```

(End definition for __regex_disable_submatches:.)

`__regex_action_submatch:n` Update the current submatches with the information from the current position. Maybe a bottleneck.

```

25694 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_submatch:n #1
25695 {
25696   \prop_put:Nno \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop {#1}
25697   { \int_use:N \l__regex_curr_pos_int }
25698 }

```

(End definition for __regex_action_submatch:n.)

`__regex_action_success:` There is a successful match when an execution path reaches the last state in the NFA, unless this marks a second identical empty match. Then mark that there was a successful match; it is empty if it is “fresh”; and we store the current position and submatches. The current step is then interrupted with `\prg_break:`, and only paths with higher precedence are pursued further. The values stored here may be overwritten by a later success of a path with higher precedence.

```

25699 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_action_success:
25700 {
25701   \__regex_if_two_empty_matches:F
25702   {
25703     \bool_set_true:N \l__regex_match_success_bool
25704     \bool_set_eq:NN \l__regex_empty_success_bool
25705     \l__regex_fresh_thread_bool
25706     \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_success_pos_int \l__regex_curr_pos_int
25707     \prop_set_eq:NN \l__regex_success_submatches_prop
25708     \l__regex_curr_submatches_prop
25709     \prg_break:
25710   }
25711 }

```

(End definition for __regex_action_success:.)

40.6 Replacement

40.6.1 Variables and helpers used in replacement

`\l__regex_replacement_csnames_int` The behaviour of closing braces inside a replacement text depends on whether a sequences `\c{` or `\u{` has been encountered. The number of “open” such sequences that should be closed by `}` is stored in `\l__regex_replacement_csnames_int`, and decreased by 1 by each `}`.

```

25712 \int_new:N \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int

```

(End definition for \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int.)

`\l__regex_replacement_category_tl` This sequence of letters is used to correctly restore categories in nested constructions such as `\cL(abc\cD(_)d)`.

`\l__regex_replacement_category_seq`

```

25713 \tl_new:N \l__regex_replacement_category_tl
25714 \seq_new:N \l__regex_replacement_category_seq

```

(End definition for \l__regex_replacement_category_tl and \l__regex_replacement_category_seq.)

`\l__regex_balance_tl` This token list holds the replacement text for `__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n` while it is being built incrementally.

```

25715 \tl_new:N \l__regex_balance_tl

```

(End definition for \l__regex_balance_tl.)

__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n This expects as an argument the first index of a set of entries in \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray (and related arrays) which hold the submatch information for a given match. It can be used within an integer expression to obtain the brace balance incurred by performing the replacement on that match. This combines the braces lost by removing the match, braces added by all the submatches appearing in the replacement, and braces appearing explicitly in the replacement. Even though it is always redefined before use, we initialize it as for an empty replacement. An important property is that concatenating several calls to that function must result in a valid integer expression (hence a leading + in the actual definition).

```
25716 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n #1
25717 { - \__regex_submatch_balance:n {#1} }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n.)

__regex_replacement_do_one_match:n The input is the same as __regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n. This function is redefined to expand to the part of the token list from the end of the previous match to a given match, followed by the replacement text. Hence concatenating the result of this function with all possible arguments (one call for each match), as well as the range from the end of the last match to the end of the string, produces the fully replaced token list. The initialization does not matter, but (as an example) we set it as for an empty replacement.

```
25718 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_replacement_do_one_match:n #1
25719 {
25720   \__regex_query_range:nn
25721   { \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray {#1} }
25722   { \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray {#1} }
25723 }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_do_one_match:n.)

__regex_replacement_exp_not:N This function lets us navigate around the fact that the primitive \exp_not:n requires a braced argument. As far as I can tell, it is only needed if the user tries to include in the replacement text a control sequence set equal to a macro parameter character, such as \c_parameter_token. Indeed, within an x-expanding assignment, \exp_not:N # behaves as a single #, whereas \exp_not:n {#} behaves as a doubled ##.

```
25724 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_replacement_exp_not:N #1 { \exp_not:n {#1} }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_exp_not:N.)

40.6.2 Query and brace balance

__regex_query_range:nn When it is time to extract submatches from the token list, the various tokens are stored in \toks registers numbered from \l__regex_min_pos_int inclusive to \l__regex_max_pos_int exclusive. The function __regex_query_range:nn {<min>} {<max>} unpacks registers from the position <min> to the position <max> - 1 included. Once this is expanded, a second x-expansion results in the actual tokens from the query. That second expansion is only done by user functions at the very end of their operation, after checking (and correcting) the brace balance first.

```
25725 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_query_range:nn #1#2
25726 {
```

```

25727     \exp_after:wN \_regex_query_range_loop:ww
25728     \int_value:w \_regex_int_eval:w #1 \exp_after:wN ;
25729     \int_value:w \_regex_int_eval:w #2 ;
25730     \prg_break_point:
25731   }
25732   \cs_new:Npn \_regex_query_range_loop:ww #1 ; #2 ;
25733   {
25734     \if_int_compare:w #1 < #2 \exp_stop_f:
25735     \else:
25736       \exp_after:wN \prg_break:
25737     \fi:
25738     \_regex_toks_use:w #1 \exp_stop_f:
25739     \exp_after:wN \_regex_query_range_loop:ww
25740     \int_value:w \_regex_int_eval:w #1 + 1 ; #2 ;
25741   }

```

(End definition for _regex_query_range:nn and _regex_query_range_loop:ww.)

_regex_query_submatch:n Find the start and end positions for a given submatch (of a given match).

```

25742   \cs_new:Npn \_regex_query_submatch:n #1
25743   {
25744     \_regex_query_range:nn
25745     { \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray {#1} }
25746     { \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray {#1} }
25747   }

```

(End definition for _regex_query_submatch:n.)

_regex_submatch_balance:n Every user function must result in a balanced token list (unbalanced token lists cannot be stored by TeX). When we unpacked the query, we kept track of the brace balance, hence the contribution from a given range is the difference between the brace balances at the $\langle \text{max pos} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{min pos} \rangle$. These two positions are found in the corresponding “submatch” arrays.

```

25748   \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_submatch_balance:n #1
25749   {
25750     \int_eval:n
25751     {
25752       \int_compare:nNnTF
25753       {
25754         \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25755         \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray {#1}
25756       }
25757       = 0
25758       { 0 }
25759       {
25760         \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_balance_intarray
25761         {
25762           \_kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25763           \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray {#1}
25764         }
25765       }
25766     }
25767     \int_compare:nNnTF
25768     {

```

```

25769         \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25770         \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray {#1}
25771     }
25772     = 0
25773     { 0 }
25774     {
25775         \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_balance_intarray
25776         {
25777             \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25778             \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray {#1}
25779         }
25780     }
25781 }
25782 }

```

(End definition for __regex_submatch_balance:n.)

40.6.3 Framework

```

\__regex_replacement:n
\__regex_replacement_aux:n

```

The replacement text is built incrementally. We keep track in \l__regex_balance_int of the balance of explicit begin- and end-group tokens and we store in \l__regex_balance_tl some code to compute the brace balance from submatches (see its description). Detect unescaped right braces, and escaped characters, with trailing \prg_do_nothing: because some of the later function look-ahead. Once the whole replacement text has been parsed, make sure that there is no open csname. Finally, define the balance_one_match and do_one_match functions.

```

25783 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement:n #1
25784 {
25785     \group_begin:
25786     \tl_build_begin:N \l__regex_build_tl
25787     \int_zero:N \l__regex_balance_int
25788     \tl_clear:N \l__regex_balance_tl
25789     \__regex_escape_use:nnnn
25790     {
25791         \if_charcode:w \c_right_brace_str ##1
25792             \__regex_replacement_rbrace:N
25793         \else:
25794             \__regex_replacement_normal:n
25795         \fi:
25796         ##1
25797     }
25798     { \__regex_replacement_escaped:N ##1 }
25799     { \__regex_replacement_normal:n ##1 }
25800     {#1}
25801     \prg_do_nothing: \prg_do_nothing:
25802     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int > 0 \exp_stop_f:
25803         \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { replacement-missing-rbrace }
25804         { \int_use:N \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int }
25805         \tl_build_put_right:Nx \l__regex_build_tl
25806         { \prg_replicate:nn \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int \cs_end: }
25807     \fi:
25808     \seq_if_empty:NF \l__regex_replacement_category_seq
25809     {
25810         \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { replacement-missing-rparen }

```

```

25811         { \seq_count:N \l__regex_replacement_category_seq }
25812         \seq_clear:N \l__regex_replacement_category_seq
25813     }
25814     \cs_gset:Npx \__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n ##1
25815     {
25816         + \int_use:N \l__regex_balance_int
25817         \l__regex_balance_tl
25818         - \__regex_submatch_balance:n {##1}
25819     }
25820     \tl_build_end:N \l__regex_build_tl
25821     \exp_args:NNo
25822     \group_end:
25823     \__regex_replacement_aux:n \l__regex_build_tl
25824 }
25825 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_aux:n #1
25826 {
25827     \cs_set:Npn \__regex_replacement_do_one_match:n ##1
25828     {
25829         \__regex_query_range:nn
25830         {
25831             \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25832             \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray {##1}
25833         }
25834         {
25835             \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn
25836             \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray {##1}
25837         }
25838         #1
25839     }
25840 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_replacement:n` and `__regex_replacement_aux:n`.)

`__regex_replacement_normal:n` Most characters are simply sent to the output by `\tl_build_put_right:Nn`, unless a particular category code has been requested: then `__regex_replacement_c_A:w` or a similar auxiliary is called. One exception is right parentheses, which restore the category code in place before the group started. Note that the sequence is non-empty there: it contains an empty entry corresponding to the initial value of `\l__regex_replacement_category_tl`.

```

25841 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_normal:n #1
25842 {
25843     \tl_if_empty:NTF \l__regex_replacement_category_tl
25844     { \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl {##1} }
25845     { % (
25846         \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF #1 )
25847         {
25848             \seq_pop:NN \l__regex_replacement_category_seq
25849             \l__regex_replacement_category_tl
25850         }
25851         {
25852             \use:c
25853             {
25854                 \__regex_replacement_c_
25855                 \l__regex_replacement_category_tl :w

```

```

25856         }
25857         \_\_regex_replacement_normal:n {#1}
25858     }
25859 }
25860 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_normal:n.)

__regex_replacement_escaped:N As in parsing a regular expression, we use an auxiliary built from #1 if defined. Otherwise, check for escaped digits (standing from submatches from 0 to 9): anything else is a raw character. We use \token_to_str:N to give spaces the right category code.

```

25861 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_regex_replacement_escaped:N #1
25862 {
25863     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { \_\_regex_replacement_#1:w }
25864     {
25865         \if_int_compare:w 1 < 1#1 \exp_stop_f:
25866         \_\_regex_replacement_put_submatch:n {#1}
25867     \else:
25868         \exp_args:No \_\_regex_replacement_normal:n
25869         { \token_to_str:N #1 }
25870     \fi:
25871 }
25872 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_escaped:N.)

40.6.4 Submatches

__regex_replacement_put_submatch:N Insert a submatch in the replacement text. This is dropped if the submatch number is larger than the number of capturing groups. Unless the submatch appears inside a \c{...} or \u{...} construction, it must be taken into account in the brace balance. Later on, ##1 will be replaced by a pointer to the 0-th submatch for a given match. There is an \exp_not:N here as at the point-of-use of \l__regex_balance_tl there is an x-type expansion which is needed to get ##1 in correctly.

```

25873 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_regex_replacement_put_submatch:n #1
25874 {
25875     \if_int_compare:w #1 < \l_\_regex_capturing_group_int
25876     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l_\_regex_build_tl
25877     { \_\_regex_query_submatch:n { \int_eval:n { #1 + ##1 } } }
25878     \if_int_compare:w \l_\_regex_replacement_csnames_int = 0 \exp_stop_f:
25879     \tl_put_right:Nn \l_\_regex_balance_tl
25880     {
25881         + \_\_regex_submatch_balance:n
25882         { \exp_not:N \int_eval:n { #1 + ##1 } }
25883     }
25884     \fi:
25885 \fi:
25886 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_put_submatch:n.)

__regex_replacement_g:w Grab digits for the \g escape sequence in a primitive assignment to the integer \l__regex_internal_a_int. At the end of the run of digits, check that it ends with a right brace.

```

25887 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_g:w #1#2
25888 {
25889   \__regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF
25890     #1 #2 \__regex_replacement_normal:n \c_left_brace_str
25891     { \l__regex_internal_a_int = \__regex_replacement_g_digits:NN }
25892     { \__regex_replacement_error:NNN g #1 #2 }
25893 }
25894 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_replacement_g_digits:NN #1#2
25895 {
25896   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \__regex_replacement_normal:n
25897   {
25898     \if_int_compare:w 1 < 1#2 \exp_stop_f:
25899       #2
25900       \exp_after:wN \use_i:nnn
25901       \exp_after:wN \__regex_replacement_g_digits:NN
25902     \else:
25903       \exp_stop_f:
25904       \exp_after:wN \__regex_replacement_error:NNN
25905       \exp_after:wN g
25906     \fi:
25907   }
25908   {
25909     \exp_stop_f:
25910     \if_meaning:w \__regex_replacement_rbrace:N #1
25911       \exp_args:No \__regex_replacement_put_submatch:n
25912       { \int_use:N \l__regex_internal_a_int }
25913       \exp_after:wN \use_none:nn
25914     \else:
25915       \exp_after:wN \__regex_replacement_error:NNN
25916       \exp_after:wN g
25917     \fi:
25918   }
25919   #1 #2
25920 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_g:w and __regex_replacement_g_digits:NN.)

40.6.5 Csnames in replacement

__regex_replacement_c:w \c may only be followed by an unescaped character. If followed by a left brace, start a control sequence by calling an auxiliary common with \u. Otherwise test whether the category is known; if it is not, complain.

```

25921 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c:w #1#2
25922 {
25923   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \__regex_replacement_normal:n
25924   {
25925     \exp_after:wN \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF \c_left_brace_str #2
25926     { \__regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw \__regex_replacement_exp_not:N }
25927     {
25928       \cs_if_exist:cTF { \__regex_replacement_c_#2:w }
25929       { \__regex_replacement_cat:NNN #2 }
25930       { \__regex_replacement_error:NNN c #1#2 }
25931     }
25932   }

```

```

25933     { \_regex_replacement_error:NNN c #1#2 }
25934 }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c:w.)

_regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw Start a control sequence with \cs:w, protected from expansion by #1 (either _regex_replacement_exp_not:N or \exp_not:V), or turned to a string by \tl_to_str:V if inside another csname construction \c or \u. We use \tl_to_str:V rather than \tl_to_str:N to deal with integers and other registers.

```

25935 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw #1
25936 {
25937   \if_case:w \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int
25938     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
25939     { \exp_not:n { \exp_after:wN #1 \cs:w } }
25940   \else:
25941     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
25942     { \exp_not:n { \exp_after:wN \tl_to_str:V \cs:w } }
25943   \fi:
25944   \int_incr:N \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int
25945 }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw.)

_regex_replacement_u:w Check that \u is followed by a left brace. If so, start a control sequence with \cs:w, which is then unpacked either with \exp_not:V or \tl_to_str:V depending on the current context.

```

25946 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_u:w #1#2
25947 {
25948   \_regex_two_if_eq:NNNTF
25949   #1 #2 \_regex_replacement_normal:n \c_left_brace_str
25950   { \_regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw \exp_not:V }
25951   { \_regex_replacement_error:NNN u #1#2 }
25952 }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_u:w.)

_regex_replacement_rbrace:N Within a \c{...} or \u{...} construction, end the control sequence, and decrease the brace count. Otherwise, this is a raw right brace.

```

25953 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_rbrace:N #1
25954 {
25955   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int > 0 \exp_stop_f:
25956     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl { \cs_end: }
25957     \int_decr:N \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int
25958   \else:
25959     \_regex_replacement_normal:n {#1}
25960   \fi:
25961 }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_rbrace:N.)

40.6.6 Characters in replacement

`_regex_replacement_cat:NNN` Here, `#1` is a letter among BEMTPUDSLOA and `#2#3` denote the next character. Complain if we reach the end of the replacement or if the construction appears inside `\\c{...}` or `\\u{...}`, and detect the case of a parenthesis. In that case, store the current category in a sequence and switch to a new one.

```

25962 \\cs_new_protected:Npn \\_regex_replacement_cat:NNN #1#2#3
25963 {
25964   \\token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF \\prg_do_nothing: #3
25965   { \\_kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { replacement-catcode-end } }
25966   {
25967     \\int_compare:nNnTF { \\l__regex_replacement_csnames_int } > 0
25968     {
25969       \\_kernel_msg_error:nnnn
25970       { kernel } { replacement-catcode-in-cs } {#1} {#3}
25971       #2 #3
25972     }
25973     {
25974       \\_regex_two_if_eq:NNNNTF #2 #3 \\_regex_replacement_normal:n (
25975       {
25976         \\seq_push:NV \\l__regex_replacement_category_seq
25977         \\l__regex_replacement_category_tl
25978         \\tl_set:Nn \\l__regex_replacement_category_tl {#1}
25979       }
25980       {
25981         \\token_if_eq_meaning:NNT #2 \\_regex_replacement_escaped:N
25982         {
25983           \\_regex_char_if_alphanumeric:NTF #3
25984           {
25985             \\_kernel_msg_error:nnnn
25986             { kernel } { replacement-catcode-escaped }
25987             {#1} {#3}
25988           }
25989           { }
25990         }
25991         \\use:c { __regex_replacement_c_#1:w } #2 #3
25992       }
25993     }
25994   }
25995 }
```

(End definition for `_regex_replacement_cat:NNN`.)

We now need to change the category code of the null character many times, hence work in a group. The catcode-specific macros below are defined in alphabetical order; if you are trying to understand the code, start from the end of the alphabet as those categories are simpler than active or begin-group.

```

25996 \\group_begin:
```

`_regex_replacement_char:nnN` The only way to produce an arbitrary character-catcode pair is to use the `\\lowercase` or `\\uppercase` primitives. This is a wrapper for our purposes. The first argument is the null character with various catcodes. The second and third arguments are grabbed from the input stream: `#3` is the character whose character code to reproduce. We could use

`\char_generate:nn` but only for some catcodes (active characters and spaces are not supported).

```

25997 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_char:nNN #1#2#3
25998 {
25999     \tex_lccode:D 0 = '#3 \scan_stop:
26000     \tex_lowercase:D { \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl {#1} }
26001 }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_char:nNN.)

`__regex_replacement_c_A:w` For an active character, expansion must be avoided, twice because we later do two x-expansions, to unpack `\toks` for the query, and to expand their contents to tokens of the query.

```

26002 \char_set_catcode_active:N \^^@
26003 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_A:w
26004 { \__regex_replacement_char:nNN { \exp_not:n { \exp_not:N \^^@ } } }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_c_A:w.)

`__regex_replacement_c_B:w` An explicit begin-group token increases the balance, unless within a `\c{...}` or `\u{...}` construction. Add the desired begin-group character, using the standard `\if_false:` trick. We eventually x-expand twice. The first time must yield a balanced token list, and the second one gives the bare begin-group token. The `\exp_after:wN` is not strictly needed, but is more consistent with l3tl-analysis.

```

26005 \char_set_catcode_group_begin:N \^^@
26006 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_B:w
26007 {
26008     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int = 0 \exp_stop_f:
26009     \int_incr:N \l__regex_balance_int
26010     \fi:
26011     \__regex_replacement_char:nNN
26012     { \exp_not:n { \exp_after:wN \^^@ \if_false: } \fi: } }
26013 }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_c_B:w.)

`__regex_replacement_c_C:w` This is not quite catcode-related: when the user requests a character with category “control sequence”, the one-character control symbol is returned. As for the active character, we prepare for two x-expansions.

```

26014 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_C:w #1#2
26015 {
26016     \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl
26017     { \exp_not:N \exp_not:N \exp_not:c {#2} }
26018 }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_c_C:w.)

`__regex_replacement_c_D:w` Subscripts fit the mould: `\lowercase` the null byte with the correct category.

```

26019 \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:N \^^@
26020 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_D:w
26021 { \__regex_replacement_char:nNN { \^^@ } }
```

(End definition for __regex_replacement_c_D:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_E:w` Similar to the begin-group case, the second x-expansion produces the bare end-group token.

```

26022 \char_set_catcode_group_end:N \^^@
26023 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_E:w
26024 {
26025   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_replacement_csnames_int = 0 \exp_stop_f:
26026   \int_decr:N \l__regex_balance_int
26027   \fi:
26028   \_regex_replacement_char:nNN
26029   { \exp_not:n { \if_false: { \fi: ^^@ } }
26030   }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c_E:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_L:w` Simply `\lowercase` a letter null byte to produce an arbitrary letter.

```

26031 \char_set_catcode_letter:N \^^@
26032 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_L:w
26033 { \_regex_replacement_char:nNN { ^^@ } }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c_L:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_M:w` No surprise here, we lowercase the null math toggle.

```

26034 \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N \^^@
26035 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_M:w
26036 { \_regex_replacement_char:nNN { ^^@ } }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c_M:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_O:w` Lowercase an other null byte.

```

26037 \char_set_catcode_other:N \^^@
26038 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_O:w
26039 { \_regex_replacement_char:nNN { ^^@ } }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c_O:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_P:w` For macro parameters, expansion is a tricky issue. We need to prepare for two x-expansions and passing through various macro definitions. Note that we cannot replace one `\exp_not:n` by doubling the macro parameter characters because this would misbehave if a mischievous user asks for `\c{\cP\#}`, since that macro parameter character would be doubled.

```

26040 \char_set_catcode_parameter:N \^^@
26041 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_P:w
26042 {
26043   \_regex_replacement_char:nNN
26044   { \exp_not:n { \exp_not:n { ^^@^^@^^@^^@ } } }
26045 }

```

(End definition for _regex_replacement_c_P:w.)

`_regex_replacement_c_S:w` Spaces are normalized on input by \TeX to have character code 32. It is in fact impossible to get a token with character code 0 and category code 10. Hence we use 32 instead of 0 as our base character.

```

26046 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_regex_replacement_c_S:w #1#2
26047 {

```

```

26048 \if_int_compare:w '#2 = 0 \exp_stop_f:
26049 \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { replacement-null-space }
26050 \fi:
26051 \tex_lccode:D '\ = '#2 \scan_stop:
26052 \tex_lowercase:D { \tl_build_put_right:Nn \l__regex_build_tl {~} }
26053 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_replacement_c_S:w`.)

`__regex_replacement_c_T:w` No surprise for alignment tabs here. Those are surrounded by the appropriate braces whenever necessary, hence they don't cause trouble in alignment settings.

```

26054 \char_set_catcode_alignment:N \^^@
26055 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_T:w
26056 { \__regex_replacement_char:nnn { ^^@ } }

```

(End definition for `__regex_replacement_c_T:w`.)

`__regex_replacement_c_U:w` Simple call to `__regex_replacement_char:nnn` which lowercases the math superscript `^^@`.

```

26057 \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:N \^^@
26058 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_c_U:w
26059 { \__regex_replacement_char:nnn { ^^@ } }

```

(End definition for `__regex_replacement_c_U:w`.)

Restore the catcode of the null byte.

```

26060 \group_end:

```

40.6.7 An error

`__regex_replacement_error:nnn` Simple error reporting by calling one of the messages `replacement-c`, `replacement-g`, or `replacement-u`.

```

26061 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replacement_error:nnn #1#2#3
26062 {
26063   \__kernel_msg_error:nnx { kernel } { replacement-#1 } {#3}
26064   #2 #3
26065 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_replacement_error:nnn`.)

40.7 User functions

`\regex_new:N` Before being assigned a sensible value, a regex variable matches nothing.

```

26066 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_new:N #1
26067 { \cs_new_eq:NN #1 \c__regex_no_match_regex }

```

(End definition for `\regex_new:N`. This function is documented on page 229.)

`\l_tmpa_regex` The usual scratch space.

```

\l_tmpb_regex 26068 \regex_new:N \l_tmpa_regex
\g_tmpa_regex 26069 \regex_new:N \l_tmpb_regex
\g_tmpb_regex 26070 \regex_new:N \g_tmpa_regex
26071 \regex_new:N \g_tmpb_regex

```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_regex` and others. These variables are documented on page 231.)

\regex_set:Nn Compile, then store the result in the user variable with the appropriate assignment function.
\regex_gset:Nn
\regex_const:Nn

```

26072 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_set:Nn #1#2
26073 {
26074   \__regex_compile:n {#2}
26075   \tl_set_eq:NN #1 \l__regex_internal_regex
26076 }
26077 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_gset:Nn #1#2
26078 {
26079   \__regex_compile:n {#2}
26080   \tl_gset_eq:NN #1 \l__regex_internal_regex
26081 }
26082 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_const:Nn #1#2
26083 {
26084   \__regex_compile:n {#2}
26085   \tl_const:Nx #1 { \exp_not:o \l__regex_internal_regex }
26086 }

```

(End definition for \regex_set:Nn, \regex_gset:Nn, and \regex_const:Nn. These functions are documented on page 229.)

\regex_show:N User functions: the n variant requires compilation first. Then show the variable with
\regex_show:n some appropriate text. The auxiliary is defined in a different section.

```

26087 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_show:n #1
26088 {
26089   \__regex_compile:n {#1}
26090   \__regex_show:N \l__regex_internal_regex
26091   \msg_show:nnxxx { LaTeX / kernel } { show-regex }
26092   { \tl_to_str:n {#1} } { }
26093   { \l__regex_internal_a_tl } { }
26094 }
26095 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_show:N #1
26096 {
26097   \__kernel_chk_defined:NT #1
26098   {
26099     \__regex_show:N #1
26100     \msg_show:nnxxx { LaTeX / kernel } { show-regex }
26101     { } { \token_to_str:N #1 }
26102     { \l__regex_internal_a_tl } { }
26103   }
26104 }

```

(End definition for \regex_show:N and \regex_show:n. These functions are documented on page 229.)

\regex_match:nnTF Those conditionals are based on a common auxiliary defined later. Its first argument
\regex_match:NnTF builds the NFA corresponding to the regex, and the second argument is the query token list. Once we have performed the match, convert the resulting boolean to \prg_return_true: or false.

```

26105 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \regex_match:nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }
26106 {
26107   \__regex_if_match:nn { \__regex_build:n {#1} } {#2}
26108   \__regex_return:
26109 }
26110 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn \regex_match:Nn #1#2 { T , F , TF }

```

```

26111 {
26112     \__regex_if_match:nn { \__regex_build:N #1 } {#2}
26113     \__regex_return:
26114 }

```

(End definition for \regex_match:nnTF and \regex_match:NnTF. These functions are documented on page 229.)

\regex_count:nnN Again, use an auxiliary whose first argument builds the NFA.
\regex_count:NnN

```

26115 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_count:nnN #1
26116 { \__regex_count:nnN { \__regex_build:n {#1} } }
26117 \cs_new_protected:Npn \regex_count:NnN #1
26118 { \__regex_count:nnN { \__regex_build:N #1 } }

```

(End definition for \regex_count:nnN and \regex_count:NnN. These functions are documented on page 230.)

\regex_extract_once:nnN We define here 40 user functions, following a common pattern in terms of :nnN auxiliaries,
\regex_extract_once:nnNTF defined in the coming subsections. The auxiliary is handed __regex_build:n or __-
\regex_extract_once:NnN regex_build:N with the appropriate regex argument, then all other necessary arguments
\regex_extract_once:NnNTF (replacement text, token list, etc. The conditionals call __regex_return: to return
\regex_extract_all:nnN either true or false once matching has been performed.

```

26119 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__regex_tmp:w #1#2#3
26120 {
26121     \cs_new_protected:Npn #2 ##1 { #1 { \__regex_build:n {##1} } }
26122     \cs_new_protected:Npn #3 ##1 { #1 { \__regex_build:N ##1 } }
26123     \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn #2 ##1##2##3 { T , F , TF }
26124     { #1 { \__regex_build:n {##1} } {##2} ##3 \__regex_return: }
26125     \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn #3 ##1##2##3 { T , F , TF }
26126     { #1 { \__regex_build:N ##1 } {##2} ##3 \__regex_return: }
26127 }
26128 \__regex_tmp:w \__regex_extract_once:nnN
26129 \regex_extract_once:nnN \regex_extract_once:NnN
26130 \__regex_tmp:w \__regex_extract_all:nnN
26131 \regex_extract_all:nnN \regex_extract_all:NnN
26132 \__regex_tmp:w \__regex_replace_once:nnN
26133 \regex_replace_once:nnN \regex_replace_once:NnN
26134 \__regex_tmp:w \__regex_replace_all:nnN
26135 \regex_replace_all:nnN \regex_replace_all:NnN
26136 \__regex_tmp:w \__regex_split:nnN \regex_split:nnN \regex_split:NnN

```

(End definition for \regex_extract_once:nnNTF and others. These functions are documented on page 230.)

40.7.1 Variables and helpers for user functions

\l__regex_match_count_int The number of matches found so far is stored in \l__regex_match_count_int. This is only used in the \regex_count:nnN functions.

```

26137 \int_new:N \l__regex_match_count_int

```

(End definition for \l__regex_match_count_int.)

__regex_begin Those flags are raised to indicate extra begin-group or end-group tokens when extracting
__regex_end submatches.

```

26138 \flag_new:n { __regex_begin }
26139 \flag_new:n { __regex_end }

```

(End definition for `__regex_begin` and `__regex_end`.)

`\l__regex_min_submatch_int` The end-points of each submatch are stored in two arrays whose index *<submatch>* ranges from `\l__regex_min_submatch_int` (inclusive) to `\l__regex_submatch_int` (exclusive). Each successful match comes with a 0-th submatch (the full match), and one match for each capturing group: submatches corresponding to the last successful match are labelled starting at `zeroth_submatch`. The entry `\l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int` in `\g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray` holds the position at which that match attempt started: this is used for splitting and replacements.

```
26140 \int_new:N \l__regex_min_submatch_int
26141 \int_new:N \l__regex_submatch_int
26142 \int_new:N \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int
```

(End definition for `\l__regex_min_submatch_int`, `\l__regex_submatch_int`, and `\l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int`.)

`\g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray` Hold the place where the match attempt begun and the end-points of each submatch.

```
\g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray 26143 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray { 65536 }
\g__regex_submatch_end_intarray    26144 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray { 65536 }
                                   26145 \intarray_new:Nn \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray { 65536 }
```

(End definition for `\g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray`, `\g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray`, and `\g__regex_submatch_end_intarray`.)

`__regex_return:` This function triggers either `\prg_return_false:` or `\prg_return_true:` as appropriate to whether a match was found or not. It is used by all user conditionals.

```
26146 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_return:
26147 {
26148   \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \g__regex_success_bool
26149   \prg_return_true:
26150   \else:
26151   \prg_return_false:
26152   \fi:
26153 }
```

(End definition for `__regex_return:`.)

40.7.2 Matching

`__regex_if_match:nn` We don't track submatches, and stop after a single match. Build the NFA with #1, and perform the match on the query #2.

```
26154 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_if_match:nn #1#2
26155 {
26156   \group_begin:
26157   \__regex_disable_submatches:
26158   \__regex_single_match:
26159   #1
26160   \__regex_match:n {#2}
26161   \group_end:
26162 }
```

(End definition for `__regex_if_match:nn`.)

`__regex_count:nnN` Again, we don't care about submatches. Instead of aborting after the first "longest match" is found, we search for multiple matches, incrementing `\l__regex_match_count_int` every time to record the number of matches. Build the NFA and match. At the end, store the result in the user's variable.

```

26163 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_count:nnN #1#2#3
26164 {
26165   \group_begin:
26166     \__regex_disable_submatches:
26167     \int_zero:N \l__regex_match_count_int
26168     \__regex_multi_match:n { \int_incr:N \l__regex_match_count_int }
26169     #1
26170     \__regex_match:n {#2}
26171     \exp_args:NNNo
26172     \group_end:
26173     \int_set:Nn #3 { \int_use:N \l__regex_match_count_int }
26174 }

```

(End definition for __regex_count:nnN.)

40.7.3 Extracting submatches

`__regex_extract_once:nnN` Match once or multiple times. After each match (or after the only match), extract the submatches using `__regex_extract:.` At the end, store the sequence containing all the submatches into the user variable #3 after closing the group.

```

26175 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_extract_once:nnN #1#2#3
26176 {
26177   \group_begin:
26178     \__regex_single_match:
26179     #1
26180     \__regex_match:n {#2}
26181     \__regex_extract:
26182     \__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N #3
26183   }
26184 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_extract_all:nnN #1#2#3
26185 {
26186   \group_begin:
26187     \__regex_multi_match:n { \__regex_extract: }
26188     #1
26189     \__regex_match:n {#2}
26190     \__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N #3
26191   }

```

(End definition for __regex_extract_once:nnN and __regex_extract_all:nnN.)

`__regex_split:nnN` Splitting at submatches is a bit more tricky. For each match, extract all submatches, and replace the zeroth submatch by the part of the query between the start of the match attempt and the start of the zeroth submatch. This is inhibited if the delimiter matched an empty token list at the start of this match attempt. After the last match, store the last part of the token list, which ranges from the start of the match attempt to the end of the query. This step is inhibited if the last match was empty and at the very end: decrement `\l__regex_submatch_int`, which controls which matches will be used.

```

26192 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_split:nnN #1#2#3
26193 {

```

```

26194 \group_begin:
26195 \__regex_multi_match:n
26196 {
26197   \if_int_compare:w
26198     \l__regex_start_pos_int < \l__regex_success_pos_int
26199     \__regex_extract:
26200     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray
26201     { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int } { 0 }
26202     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray
26203     { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26204     {
26205       \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray
26206       { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26207     }
26208     \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray
26209     { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26210     { \l__regex_start_pos_int }
26211   \fi:
26212 }
26213 #1
26214 \__regex_match:n {#2}
26215 (assert)\assert_int:n { \l__regex_curr_pos_int = \l__regex_max_pos_int }
26216 \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray
26217 { \l__regex_submatch_int } { 0 }
26218 \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray
26219 { \l__regex_submatch_int }
26220 { \l__regex_max_pos_int }
26221 \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray
26222 { \l__regex_submatch_int }
26223 { \l__regex_start_pos_int }
26224 \int_incr:N \l__regex_submatch_int
26225 \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \l__regex_empty_success_bool
26226   \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_start_pos_int = \l__regex_max_pos_int
26227   \int_decr:N \l__regex_submatch_int
26228   \fi:
26229 \fi:
26230 \__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N #3
26231 }

```

(End definition for __regex_split:nnN.)

__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N The end-points of submatches are stored as entries of two arrays from \l__regex_min_submatch_int to \l__regex_submatch_int (exclusive). Extract the relevant ranges into \l__regex_internal_a_tl. We detect unbalanced results using the two flags __regex_begin and __regex_end, raised whenever we see too many begin-group or end-group tokens in a submatch.

```

26232 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N #1
26233 {
26234   \flag_clear:n { __regex_begin }
26235   \flag_clear:n { __regex_end }
26236   \seq_set_from_function:NnN \l__regex_internal_seq
26237   {
26238     \int_step_function:nnN { \l__regex_min_submatch_int }
26239     { \l__regex_submatch_int - 1 }

```

```

26240     }
26241     \__regex_extract_seq_aux:n
26242 \int_compare:nNnF
26243 {
26244     \flag_height:n { __regex_begin } +
26245     \flag_height:n { __regex_end }
26246 }
26247 = 0
26248 {
26249     \__kernel_msg_error:nnxxx { kernel } { result-unbalanced }
26250     { splitting~or~extracting~submatches }
26251     { \flag_height:n { __regex_end } }
26252     { \flag_height:n { __regex_begin } }
26253 }
26254 \seq_set_map:NNn \l__regex_internal_seq \l__regex_internal_seq {##1}
26255 \exp_args:NNNo
26256 \group_end:
26257 \tl_set:Nn #1 { \l__regex_internal_seq }
26258 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_group_end_extract_seq:N`.)

`__regex_extract_seq_aux:n` The `:n` auxiliary builds one item of the sequence of submatches. First compute the brace balance of the submatch, then extract the submatch from the query, adding the appropriate braces and raising a flag if the submatch is not balanced.

```

26259 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_extract_seq_aux:n #1
26260 {
26261     \exp_after:wN \__regex_extract_seq_aux:ww
26262     \int_value:w \__regex_submatch_balance:n {#1} ; #1;
26263 }
26264 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_extract_seq_aux:ww #1; #2;
26265 {
26266     \if_int_compare:w #1 < 0 \exp_stop_f:
26267     \flag_raise:n { __regex_end }
26268     \prg_replicate:nn {-#1} { \exp_not:n { { \if_false: } \fi: } }
26269     \fi:
26270     \__regex_query_submatch:n {#2}
26271     \if_int_compare:w #1 > 0 \exp_stop_f:
26272     \flag_raise:n { __regex_begin }
26273     \prg_replicate:nn {#1} { \exp_not:n { \if_false: { \fi: } } }
26274     \fi:
26275 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_extract_seq_aux:n` and `__regex_extract_seq_aux:ww`.)

`__regex_extract:` Our task here is to extract from the property list `\l__regex_success_submatches_prop` the list of end-points of submatches, and store them in appropriate array entries, from `\l__regex_extract_b:wn` `\l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int` upwards. We begin by emptying those entries. Then for each `<key>-<value>` pair in the property list update the appropriate entry. This is somewhat a hack: the `<key>` is a non-negative integer followed by `<` or `>`, which we use in a comparison to `-1`. At the end, store the information about the position at which the match attempt started, in `\g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray`.

```

26276 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_extract:
26277 {

```

```

26278 \if_meaning:w \c_true_bool \g_regex_success_bool
26279 \int_set_eq:NN \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int \l__regex_submatch_int
26280 \prg_replicate:nn \l__regex_capturing_group_int
26281 {
26282   \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g_regex_submatch_begin_intarray
26283   { \l__regex_submatch_int } { 0 }
26284   \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g_regex_submatch_end_intarray
26285   { \l__regex_submatch_int } { 0 }
26286   \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g_regex_submatch_prev_intarray
26287   { \l__regex_submatch_int } { 0 }
26288   \int_incr:N \l__regex_submatch_int
26289 }
26290 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__regex_success_submatches_prop
26291 {
26292   \if_int_compare:w ##1 - 1 \exp_stop_f:
26293     \exp_after:wN \__regex_extract_e:wn \int_value:w
26294   \else:
26295     \exp_after:wN \__regex_extract_b:wn \int_value:w
26296   \fi:
26297   \__regex_int_eval:w \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int + ##1 {##2}
26298 }
26299 \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g_regex_submatch_prev_intarray
26300 { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int } { \l__regex_start_pos_int }
26301 \fi:
26302 }
26303 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_extract_b:wn #1 < #2
26304 {
26305   \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn
26306   \g_regex_submatch_begin_intarray {#1} {#2}
26307 }
26308 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_extract_e:wn #1 > #2
26309 { \__kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn \g_regex_submatch_end_intarray {#1} {#2} }

```

(End definition for __regex_extract:, __regex_extract_b:wn, and __regex_extract_e:wn.)

40.7.4 Replacement

__regex_replace_once:nnN Build the NFA and the replacement functions, then find a single match. If the match failed, simply exit the group. Otherwise, we do the replacement. Extract submatches. Compute the brace balance corresponding to replacing this match by the replacement (this depends on submatches). Prepare the replaced token list: the replacement function produces the tokens from the start of the query to the start of the match and the replacement text for this match; we need to add the tokens from the end of the match to the end of the query. Finally, store the result in the user's variable after closing the group: this step involves an additional x-expansion, and checks that braces are balanced in the final result.

```

26310 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replace_once:nnN #1#2#3
26311 {
26312   \group_begin:
26313     \__regex_single_match:
26314     #1
26315     \__regex_replacement:n {#2}
26316     \exp_args:No \__regex_match:n { #3 }
26317     \if_meaning:w \c_false_bool \g_regex_success_bool
26318     \group_end:

```

```

26319     \else:
26320         \__regex_extract:
26321         \int_set:Nn \l__regex_balance_int
26322         {
26323             \__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n
26324             { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26325         }
26326         \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl
26327         {
26328             \__regex_replacement_do_one_match:n
26329             { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26330             \__regex_query_range:nn
26331             {
26332                 \__kernel_intarray_item:Nn \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray
26333                 { \l__regex_zeroth_submatch_int }
26334             }
26335             { \l__regex_max_pos_int }
26336         }
26337         \__regex_group_end_replace:N #3
26338     \fi:
26339 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replace_once:nnN.)

__regex_replace_all:nnN Match multiple times, and for every match, extract submatches and additionally store the position at which the match attempt started. The entries from \l__regex_min_submatch_int to \l__regex_submatch_int hold information about submatches of every match in order; each match corresponds to \l__regex_capturing_group_int consecutive entries. Compute the brace balance corresponding to doing all the replacements: this is the sum of brace balances for replacing each match. Join together the replacement texts for each match (including the part of the query before the match), and the end of the query.

```

26340 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_replace_all:nnN #1#2#3
26341 {
26342     \group_begin:
26343     \__regex_multi_match:n { \__regex_extract: }
26344     #1
26345     \__regex_replacement:n {#2}
26346     \exp_args:No \__regex_match:n {#3}
26347     \int_set:Nn \l__regex_balance_int
26348     {
26349         0
26350         \int_step_function:nnnN
26351         { \l__regex_min_submatch_int }
26352         \l__regex_capturing_group_int
26353         { \l__regex_submatch_int - 1 }
26354         \__regex_replacement_balance_one_match:n
26355     }
26356     \tl_set:Nx \l__regex_internal_a_tl
26357     {
26358         \int_step_function:nnnN
26359         { \l__regex_min_submatch_int }
26360         \l__regex_capturing_group_int
26361         { \l__regex_submatch_int - 1 }

```

```

26362         \__regex_replacement_do_one_match:n
26363         \__regex_query_range:nn
26364         \l__regex_start_pos_int \l__regex_max_pos_int
26365     }
26366     \__regex_group_end_replace:N #3
26367 }

```

(End definition for __regex_replace_all:nnN.)

__regex_group_end_replace:N If the brace balance is not 0, raise an error. Then set the user's variable #1 to the x-expansion of \l__regex_internal_a_tl, adding the appropriate braces to produce a balanced result. And end the group.

```

26368 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_group_end_replace:N #1
26369 {
26370     \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_balance_int = 0 \exp_stop_f:
26371     \else:
26372         \__kernel_msg_error:nnxxx { kernel } { result-unbalanced }
26373         { replacing }
26374         { \int_max:nn { - \l__regex_balance_int } { 0 } }
26375         { \int_max:nn { \l__regex_balance_int } { 0 } }
26376     \fi:
26377     \use:x
26378     {
26379         \group_end:
26380         \tl_set:Nn \exp_not:N #1
26381         {
26382             \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_balance_int < 0 \exp_stop_f:
26383             \prg_replicate:nn { - \l__regex_balance_int }
26384             { { \if_false: } \fi: }
26385             \fi:
26386             \l__regex_internal_a_tl
26387             \if_int_compare:w \l__regex_balance_int > 0 \exp_stop_f:
26388             \prg_replicate:nn { \l__regex_balance_int }
26389             { \if_false: { \fi: } }
26390             \fi:
26391         }
26392     }
26393 }

```

(End definition for __regex_group_end_replace:N.)

40.7.5 Storing and showing compiled patterns

40.8 Messages

Messages for the preparsing phase.

```

26394 \use:x
26395 {
26396     \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { trailing-backslash }
26397     { Trailing-escape-char~'\iow_char:N\\'~in-regex-or~replacement. }
26398     \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { x-missing-rbrace }
26399     {
26400         Missing-brace~'\iow_char:N\}'~in-regex~
26401         '...\iow_char:N\{...\iow_char:N\{...\#1'.

```

```

26402     }
26403     \_kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { x-overflow }
26404     {
26405         Character~code~##1~too~large~in~
26406         \iow_char:N\ \x\iow_char:N\{##2\iow_char:N\}~regex.
26407     }
26408 }

```

Invalid quantifier.

```

26409 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { invalid-quantifier }
26410 { Braced~quantifier~'~#1'~may~not~be~followed~by~'~#2'. }
26411 {
26412     The~character~'~#2'~is~invalid~in~the~braced~quantifier~'~#1'.~
26413     The~only~valid~quantifiers~are~'*',~'?','+',~'~{<int>}',~
26414     '~{<min>},'~and~'~{<min>,<max>}',~optionally~followed~by~'?''.
26415 }

```

Messages for missing or extra closing brackets and parentheses, with some fancy singular/plural handling for the case of parentheses.

```

26416 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { missing-rbrack }
26417 { Missing~right~bracket~inserted~in~regular~expression. }
26418 {
26419     LaTeX~was~given~a~regular~expression~where~a~character~class~
26420     was~started~with~'~[',~but~the~matching~'~]'~is~missing.
26421 }
26422 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { missing-rparen }
26423 {
26424     Missing~right~
26425     \int_compare:nTF { #1 = 1 } { parenthesis } { parentheses } ~
26426     inserted~in~regular~expression.
26427 }
26428 {
26429     LaTeX~was~given~a~regular~expression~with~\int_eval:n {#1} ~
26430     more~left~parentheses~than~right~parentheses.
26431 }
26432 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { extra-rparen }
26433 { Extra~right~parenthesis~ignored~in~regular~expression. }
26434 {
26435     LaTeX~came~across~a~closing~parenthesis~when~no~submatch~group~
26436     was~open.~The~parenthesis~will~be~ignored.
26437 }

```

Some escaped alphanumerics are not allowed everywhere.

```

26438 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { bad-escape }
26439 {
26440     Invalid~escape~'\iow_char:N\~#1'~
26441     \_regex_if_in_cs:TF { within~a~control~sequence. }
26442     {
26443         \_regex_if_in_class:TF
26444         { in~a~character~class. }
26445         { following~a~category~test. }
26446     }
26447 }
26448 {
26449     The~escape~sequence~'\iow_char:N\~#1'~may~not~appear~

```

```

26450     \_regex_if_in_cs:TF
26451     {
26452         within-a-control-sequence-test-introduced-by~
26453         '\iow_char:N\\c\iow_char:N\{' .
26454     }
26455     {
26456         \_regex_if_in_class:TF
26457         { within-a-character-class~
26458           { following-a-category-test-such-as~'\iow_char:N\\cL'~ }
26459           because-it~does~not~match~exactly~one~character.
26460         }
26461     }

```

Range errors.

```

26462 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { range-missing-end }
26463 { Invalid-end-point-for-range~'#1-#2'~in-character-class. }
26464 {
26465     The-end-point~'#2'~of~the~range~'#1-#2'~may~not~serve~as~an~
26466     end-point-for-a-range:~alphanumeric~characters~should~not~be~
26467     escaped,~and~non-alphanumeric~characters~should~be~escaped.
26468 }
26469 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { range-backwards }
26470 { Range~'[#1-#2]'~out-of-order~in~character-class. }
26471 {
26472     In-ranges-of-characters~'[x-y]'~appearing-in~character-classes,~
26473     the~first~character~code~must~not~be~larger~than~the~second.~
26474     Here,~'#1'~has~character~code~\int_eval:n {'#1'},~while~
26475     '#2'~has~character~code~\int_eval:n {'#2'}.
26476 }

```

Errors related to \c and \u.

```

26477 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-bad-mode }
26478 { Invalid-nested~'\iow_char:N\\c'~escape~in~regular-expression. }
26479 {
26480     The~'\iow_char:N\\c'~escape~cannot~be~used~within~
26481     a~control~sequence~test~'\iow_char:N\\c{...}'~
26482     nor~another~category~test.~
26483     To~combine~several~category~tests,~use~'\iow_char:N\\c[...]'.
26484 }
26485 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-C-invalid }
26486 { '\iow_char:N\\cC'~should~be~followed~by~'.'~or~'(',~not~'#1'. }
26487 {
26488     The~'\iow_char:N\\cC'~construction~restricts~the~next~item~to~be~a~
26489     control~sequence~or~the~next~group~to~be~made~of~control~sequences.~
26490     It~only~makes~sense~to~follow~it~by~'.'~or~by~a~group.
26491 }
26492 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-lparen-in-class }
26493 { Catcode~test~cannot~apply~to~group~in~character~class }
26494 {
26495     Construction~such~as~'\iow_char:N\\cL(abc)'~are~not~allowed~inside~a~
26496     class~'[...]'~because~classes~do~not~match~multiple~characters~at~once.
26497 }
26498 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-missing-rbrace }
26499 { Missing-right-brace~inserted~for~'\iow_char:N\\c'~escape. }
26500 {

```

```

26501 LaTeX~was~given~a~regular~expression~where~a~
26502 '\iow_char:N\c\iow_char:N\{...\}'~construction~was~not~ended~
26503 with~a~closing~brace~'\iow_char:N\}''.
26504 }
26505 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-missing-rbrack }
26506 { Missing~right~bracket~inserted~for~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape. }
26507 {
26508 A~construction~'\iow_char:N\c[...\}'~appears~in~a~
26509 regular~expression,~but~the~closing~'\}'~is~not~present.
26510 }
26511 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-missing-category }
26512 { Invalid~character~'#1'~following~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape. }
26513 {
26514 In~regular~expressions,~the~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape~sequence~
26515 may~only~be~followed~by~a~left~brace,~a~left~bracket,~or~a~
26516 capital~letter~representing~a~character~category,~namely~
26517 one~of~'ABCDELMOPSTU'.
26518 }
26519 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { c-trailing }
26520 { Trailing~category~code~escape~'\iow_char:N\c'... }
26521 {
26522 A~regular~expression~ends~with~'\iow_char:N\c'~followed~
26523 by~a~letter.~It~will~be~ignored.
26524 }
26525 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { u-missing-lbrace }
26526 { Missing~left~brace~following~'\iow_char:N\u'~escape. }
26527 {
26528 The~'\iow_char:N\u'~escape~sequence~must~be~followed~by~
26529 a~brace~group~with~the~name~of~the~variable~to~use.
26530 }
26531 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { u-missing-rbrace }
26532 { Missing~right~brace~inserted~for~'\iow_char:N\u'~escape. }
26533 {
26534 LaTeX~
26535 \str_if_eq:eeTF { } {#2}
26536 { reached~the~end~of~the~string~ }
26537 { encountered~an~escaped~alphanumeric~character '\iow_char:N\#{2}'~
26538 when~parsing~the~argument~of~an~
26539 '\iow_char:N\u\iow_char:N\{...\}'~escape.
26540 }

```

Errors when encountering the POSIX syntax [:...:].

```

26541 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { posix-unsupported }
26542 { POSIX~collating~element~'#1 ~ #1'~not~supported. }
26543 {
26544 The~'[.foo.]'~and~'[=bar=]'~syntaxes~have~a~special~meaning~
26545 in~POSIX~regular~expressions.~This~is~not~supported~by~LaTeX.~
26546 Maybe~you~forgot~to~escape~a~left~bracket~in~a~character~class?
26547 }
26548 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { posix-unknown }
26549 { POSIX~class~'[:#1:]'~unknown. }
26550 {
26551 '[:#1:]'~is~not~among~the~known~POSIX~classes~
26552 '[:alnum:]',~'[:alpha:]',~'[:ascii:]',~'[:blank:]',~
26553 '[:cntrl:]',~'[:digit:]',~'[:graph:]',~'[:lower:]',~

```

```

26554 '[:print:]',~'[:punct:]',~'[:space:]',~'[:upper:]',~
26555 '[:word:]',~and~'[:xdigit:]'.
26556 }
26557 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { posix-missing-close }
26558 { Missing~closing~'~'~for~POSIX~class. }
26559 { The~POSIX~syntax~'#1'~must~be~followed~by~'~'~,~not~'#2'. }

```

In various cases, the result of a `l3regex` operation can leave us with an unbalanced token list, which we must re-balance by adding begin-group or end-group character tokens.

```

26560 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { result-unbalanced }
26561 { Missing~brace~inserted~when~'#1. }
26562 {
26563 LaTeX~was~asked~to~do~some~regular~expression~operation,~
26564 and~the~resulting~token~list~would~not~have~the~same~number~
26565 of~begin~group~and~end~group~tokens.~Braces~were~inserted:~
26566 #2~left,~#3~right.
26567 }

```

Error message for unknown options.

```

26568 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unknown-option }
26569 { Unknown~option~'#1'~for~regular~expressions. }
26570 {
26571 The~only~available~option~is~'case-insensitive',~toggled~by~
26572 '(?i)'~and~'(?-i)'.
26573 }
26574 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { special-group-unknown }
26575 { Unknown~special~group~'#1~...'~in~a~regular~expression. }
26576 {
26577 The~only~valid~constructions~starting~with~'(?~'are~
26578 '(:~...'~',~'(?|~...'~',~'(?i)',~and~'(?-i)'.
26579 }

```

Errors in the replacement text.

```

26580 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-c }
26581 { Misused~'\iow_char:N\c'~command~in~a~replacement~text. }
26582 {
26583 In~a~replacement~text,~the~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape~sequence~
26584 can~be~followed~by~one~of~the~letters~'ABCDELMOPSTU'~
26585 or~a~brace~group,~not~by~'#1'.
26586 }
26587 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-u }
26588 { Misused~'\iow_char:N\u'~command~in~a~replacement~text. }
26589 {
26590 In~a~replacement~text,~the~'\iow_char:N\u'~escape~sequence~
26591 must~be~followed~by~a~brace~group~holding~the~name~of~the~
26592 variable~to~use.
26593 }
26594 \_kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-g }
26595 {
26596 Missing~brace~for~the~'\iow_char:N\g'~construction~
26597 in~a~replacement~text.
26598 }
26599 {
26600 In~the~replacement~text~for~a~regular~expression~search,~

```

```

26601     submatches~are~represented~either~as~'\iow_char:N \g{dd..d}',~
26602     or~'\d',~where~'d'~are~single~digits.~Here,~a~brace~is~missing.
26603 }
26604 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-catcode-end }
26605 {
26606     Missing~character~for~the~'\iow_char:N\c<category><character>'~
26607     construction~in~a~replacement~text.
26608 }
26609 {
26610     In~a~replacement~text,~the~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape~sequence~
26611     can~be~followed~by~one~of~the~letters~'ABCDELMOPSTU'~representing~
26612     the~character~category.~Then,~a~character~must~follow.~LaTeX~
26613     reached~the~end~of~the~replacement~when~looking~for~that.
26614 }
26615 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-catcode-escaped }
26616 {
26617     Escaped~letter~or~digit~after~category~code~in~replacement~text.
26618 }
26619 {
26620     In~a~replacement~text,~the~'\iow_char:N\c'~escape~sequence~
26621     can~be~followed~by~one~of~the~letters~'ABCDELMOPSTU'~representing~
26622     the~character~category.~Then,~a~character~must~follow,~not~
26623     '\iow_char:N\c#2'.
26624 }
26625 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-catcode-in-cs }
26626 {
26627     Category~code~'\iow_char:N\c#1#3'~ignored~inside~
26628     '\iow_char:N\c\{...\}'~in~a~replacement~text.
26629 }
26630 {
26631     In~a~replacement~text,~the~category~codes~of~the~argument~of~
26632     '\iow_char:N\c\{...\}'~are~ignored~when~building~the~control~
26633     sequence~name.
26634 }
26635 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-null-space }
26636 { TeX~cannot~build~a~space~token~with~character~code~0. }
26637 {
26638     You~asked~for~a~character~token~with~category~space,~
26639     and~character~code~0,~for~instance~through~
26640     '\iow_char:N\cS\iow_char:N\x00'.~
26641     This~specific~case~is~impossible~and~will~be~replaced~
26642     by~a~normal~space.
26643 }
26644 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-missing-rbrace }
26645 { Missing~right~brace~inserted~in~replacement~text. }
26646 {
26647     There~ \int_compare:nTF { #1 = 1 } { was } { were } ~ #1~
26648     missing~right~\int_compare:nTF { #1 = 1 } { brace } { braces } .
26649 }
26650 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { replacement-missing-rparen }
26651 { Missing~right~parenthesis~inserted~in~replacement~text. }
26652 {
26653     There~ \int_compare:nTF { #1 = 1 } { was } { were } ~ #1~
26654     missing~right~

```

```

26655 \int_compare:nTF { #1 = 1 } { parenthesis } { parentheses } .
26656 }

```

Used when showing a regex.

```

26657 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-regex }
26658 {
26659   >~Compiled~regex~
26660   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#1} { variable~ #2 } { {#1} } :
26661   #3
26662 }

```

`__regex_msg_repeated:nnN` This is not technically a message, but seems related enough to go there. The arguments are: **#1** is the minimum number of repetitions; **#2** is the number of allowed extra repetitions (-1 for infinite number), and **#3** tells us about laziness.

```

26663 \cs_new:Npn \__regex_msg_repeated:nnN #1#2#3
26664 {
26665   \str_if_eq:eeF { #1 #2 } { 1 0 }
26666   {
26667     , ~ repeated ~
26668     \int_case:nnF {#2}
26669     {
26670       { -1 } { #1~or-more-times,~\bool_if:NTF #3 { lazy } { greedy } }
26671       { 0 } { #1~times }
26672     }
26673     {
26674       between~#1~and~\int_eval:n {#1+#2}~times,~
26675       \bool_if:NTF #3 { lazy } { greedy }
26676     }
26677   }
26678 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_msg_repeated:nnN`.)

40.9 Code for tracing

There is a more extensive implementation of tracing in the `l3trial` package `l3trace`. Function names are a bit different but could be merged.

`__regex_trace_push:nnN` Here **#1** is the module name (`regex`) and **#2** is typically 1. If the module's current tracing level is less than **#2** show nothing, otherwise write **#3** to the terminal.

```

\__regex_trace_pop:nnN
\__regex_trace:nnx
26679 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_trace_push:nnN #1#2#3
26680 { \__regex_trace:nnx {#1} {#2} { entering~ \token_to_str:N #3 } }
26681 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_trace_pop:nnN #1#2#3
26682 { \__regex_trace:nnx {#1} {#2} { leaving~ \token_to_str:N #3 } }
26683 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_trace:nnx #1#2#3
26684 {
26685   \int_compare:nNnF
26686   { \int_use:c { g__regex_trace_#1_int } } < {#2}
26687   { \iow_term:x { Trace:~#3 } }
26688 }

```

(End definition for `__regex_trace_push:nnN`, `__regex_trace_pop:nnN`, and `__regex_trace:nnx`.)

`\g__regex_trace_regex_int` No tracing when that is zero.

```

26689 \int_new:N \g__regex_trace_regex_int

```

(End definition for \g__regex_trace_regex_int.)

__regex_trace_states:n This function lists the contents of all states of the NFA, stored in \toks from 0 to \l__-regex_max_state_int (excluded).

```

26690 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__regex_trace_states:n #1
26691 {
26692   \int_step_inline:nnn
26693     \l__regex_min_state_int
26694     { \l__regex_max_state_int - 1 }
26695     {
26696       \__regex_trace:nnx { regex } {#1}
26697       { \iow_char:N \toks ##1 = { \__regex_toks_use:w ##1 } }
26698     }
26699 }

```

(End definition for __regex_trace_states:n.)

26700 </initex | package>

41 l3box implementation

26701 <*initex | package>

26702 <@@=box>

41.1 Support code

__box_dim_eval:w Evaluating a dimension expression expandably. The only difference with \dim_eval:n is the lack of \dim_use:N, to produce an internal dimension rather than expand it into characters.

```

26703 \cs_new_eq:NN \__box_dim_eval:w \tex_dimexpr:D
26704 \cs_new:Npn \__box_dim_eval:n #1
26705 { \__box_dim_eval:w #1 \scan_stop: }

```

(End definition for __box_dim_eval:w and __box_dim_eval:n.)

41.2 Creating and initialising boxes

The following test files are used for this code: m3box001.lvt.

\box_new:N Defining a new <box> register: remember that box 255 is not generally available.

```

\box_new:c
26706 <*package>
26707 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_new:N #1
26708 {
26709   \__kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N #1
26710   \cs:w newbox \cs_end: #1
26711 }
26712 </package>
26713 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_new:N { c }

```

Clear a <box> register.

```

26714 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_clear:N #1
\box_clear:N { \box_set_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_box }
26716 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gclear:N #1
\box_gclear:c
\box_gclear:c

```

```

26717 { \box_gset_eq:NN #1 \c_empty_box }
26718 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_clear:N { c }
26719 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gclear:N { c }

```

Clear or new.

```

26720 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_clear_new:N #1
\box_clear_new:N { \box_if_exist:NTF #1 { \box_clear:N #1 } { \box_new:N #1 } }
26721 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gclear_new:N #1
\box_gclear_new:N { \box_if_exist:NTF #1 { \box_gclear:N #1 } { \box_new:N #1 } }
26722 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_clear_new:N { c }
26723 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gclear_new:N { c }
26724
26725

```

Assigning the contents of a box to be another box.

```

26726 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_eq:NN #1#2
\box_set_eq:cN { \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_copy:D #2 }
26727 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_eq:NN #1#2
\box_set_eq:Nc { \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_copy:D #2 }
26728 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
26729 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
26730
26731

```

Assigning the contents of a box to be another box, then drops the original box.

```

26732 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_eq_drop:NN #1#2
\box_set_eq_drop:cN { \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_box:D #2 }
26733 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_eq_drop:NN #1#2
\box_set_eq_drop:Nc { \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_box:D #2 }
26734 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_eq_drop:NN { c , Nc , cc }
26735 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_eq_drop:NN { c , Nc , cc }
26736
26737

```

Copies of the cs functions defined in l3basics.

```

26738 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \box_if_exist:N \cs_if_exist:N
\box_if_exist:N { TF , T , F , p }
26739 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \box_if_exist:c \cs_if_exist:c
\box_if_exist:c { TF , T , F , p }
26740
26741

```

41.3 Measuring and setting box dimensions

Accessing the height, depth, and width of a $\langle box \rangle$ register.

```

26742 \cs_new_eq:NN \box_ht:N \tex_ht:D
\box_ht:c { \cs_new_eq:NN \box_dp:N \tex_dp:D }
26743 \cs_new_eq:NN \box_wd:N \tex_wd:D
\box_dp:c { \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_ht:N { c } }
26744 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_dp:N { c }
26745 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_wd:N { c }
26746
26747

```

Setting the size whilst respecting local scope requires copying; the same issue does not come up when working globally. When debugging, the dimension expression #2 is surrounded by parentheses to catch early termination.

```

26748 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_dp:Nn #1#2
\box_set_dp:cN {
26749 {
26750 \tex_setbox:D #1 = \tex_copy:D #1
26751 \box_dp:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26752 }
26753 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_dp:Nn { c }

```

```

26754 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_dp:Nn #1#2
26755   { \box_dp:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2} }
26756 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_dp:Nn { c }
26757 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_ht:Nn #1#2
26758   {
26759     \tex_setbox:D #1 = \tex_copy:D #1
26760     \box_ht:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26761   }
26762 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_ht:Nn { c }
26763 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_ht:Nn #1#2
26764   { \box_ht:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2} }
26765 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_ht:Nn { c }
26766 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_wd:Nn #1#2
26767   {
26768     \tex_setbox:D #1 = \tex_copy:D #1
26769     \box_wd:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26770   }
26771 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_wd:Nn { c }
26772 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_wd:Nn #1#2
26773   { \box_wd:N #1 \__box_dim_eval:n {#2} }
26774 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_wd:Nn { c }

```

41.4 Using boxes

Using a $\langle box \rangle$. These are just \TeX primitives with meaningful names.

```

26775 \cs_new_eq:NN \box_use_drop:N \tex_box:D
\box_use_drop:N 26776 \cs_new_eq:NN \box_use:N \tex_copy:D
26777 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_use_drop:N { c }
\box_use:N 26778 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_use:N { c }
\box_use:c

```

Move box material in different directions. When debugging, the dimension expression #1 is surrounded by parentheses to catch early termination.

```

\box_move_left:nn 26779 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_move_left:nn #1#2
\box_move_right:nn 26780   { \tex_moveleft:D \__box_dim_eval:n {#1} #2 }
\box_move_up:nn 26781 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_move_right:nn #1#2
\box_move_down:nn 26782   { \tex_moveright:D \__box_dim_eval:n {#1} #2 }
26783 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_move_up:nn #1#2
26784   { \tex_raise:D \__box_dim_eval:n {#1} #2 }
26785 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_move_down:nn #1#2
26786   { \tex_lower:D \__box_dim_eval:n {#1} #2 }

```

41.5 Box conditionals

The primitives for testing if a $\langle box \rangle$ is empty/void or which type of box it is.

```

26787 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_hbox:N \tex_ifhbox:D
\if_hbox:N 26788 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_vbox:N \tex_ifvbox:D
\if_vbox:N 26789 \cs_new_eq:NN \if_box_empty:N \tex_ifvoid:D
\if_box_empty:N

26790 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \box_if_horizontal:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\box_if_horizontal_p:N 26791   { \if_hbox:N #1 \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: }
\box_if_horizontal_p:c 26792 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \box_if_vertical:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\box_if_horizontal:NTF 26793   { \if_vbox:N #1 \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: }
\box_if_horizontal:cTF
\box_if_vertical_p:N
\box_if_vertical_p:c
\box_if_vertical:NTF
\box_if_vertical:cTF

```

```

26794 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \box_if_horizontal:N
26795   { c } { p , T , F , TF }
26796 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \box_if_vertical:N
26797   { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

Testing if a $\langle box \rangle$ is empty/void.

```

26798 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \box_if_empty:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\box_if_empty_p:N 26799   { \if_box_empty:N #1 \prg_return_true: \else: \prg_return_false: \fi: }
\box_if_empty_p:c 26800 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \box_if_empty:N
\box_if_empty:N $\underline{TF}$  26801   { c } { p , T , F , TF }
\box_if_empty:c $\underline{TF}$ 

```

(End definition for $\backslash box_new:N$ and others. These functions are documented on page 235.)

41.6 The last box inserted

```

\box_set_to_last:N Set a box to the previous box.
\box_set_to_last:c 26802 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_to_last:N #1
\box_gset_to_last:N 26803   { \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_lastbox:D }
\box_gset_to_last:c 26804 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_to_last:N #1
26805   { \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_lastbox:D }
26806 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_to_last:N { c }
26807 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_to_last:N { c }

```

(End definition for $\backslash box_set_to_last:N$ and $\backslash box_gset_to_last:N$. These functions are documented on page 237.)

41.7 Constant boxes

```

\c_empty_box A box we never use.
26808 \box_new:N \c_empty_box

```

(End definition for $\backslash c_empty_box$. This variable is documented on page 237.)

41.8 Scratch boxes

```

\l_tmpa_box Scratch boxes.
\l_tmpb_box 26809 \box_new:N \l_tmpa_box
\g_tmpa_box 26810 \box_new:N \l_tmpb_box
\g_tmpb_box 26811 \box_new:N \g_tmpa_box
26812 \box_new:N \g_tmpb_box

```

(End definition for $\backslash l_tmpa_box$ and others. These variables are documented on page 238.)

41.9 Viewing box contents

TeX's $\backslash showbox$ is not really that helpful in many cases, and it is also inconsistent with other L^AT_EX3 $show$ functions as it does not actually shows material in the terminal. So we provide a richer set of functionality.

\box_show:N Essentially a wrapper around the internal function, but evaluating the breadth and depth arguments now outside the group.

\box_show:c

\box_show:Nnn

\box_show:cnn

```

26813 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_show:N #1
26814 { \box_show:Nnn #1 \c_max_int \c_max_int }
26815 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_show:N { c }
26816 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_show:Nnn #1#2#3
26817 { \__box_show:NNff 1 #1 { \int_eval:n {#2} } { \int_eval:n {#3} } }
26818 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_show:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\box_show:N` and `\box_show:Nnn`. These functions are documented on page 238.)

\box_log:N Getting TeX to write to the log without interruption the run is done by altering the interaction mode. For that, the ε -TeX extensions are needed.

\box_log:c

\box_log:Nnn

\box_log:cnn

__box_log:nNnn

```

26819 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_log:N #1
26820 { \box_log:Nnn #1 \c_max_int \c_max_int }
26821 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_log:N { c }
26822 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_log:Nnn
26823 { \exp_args:No \__box_log:nNnn { \tex_the:D \tex_interactionmode:D } }
26824 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_log:nNnn #1#2#3#4
26825 {
26826   \int_set:Nn \tex_interactionmode:D { 0 }
26827   \__box_show:NNff 0 #2 { \int_eval:n {#3} } { \int_eval:n {#4} }
26828   \int_set:Nn \tex_interactionmode:D {#1}
26829 }
26830 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_log:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\box_log:N`, `\box_log:Nnn`, and `__box_log:nNnn`. These functions are documented on page 238.)

__box_show:NNnn The internal auxiliary to actually do the output uses a group to deal with breadth and depth values. The `\use:n` here gives better output appearance. Setting `\tracingonline` and `\errorcontextlines` is used to control what appears in the terminal.

__box_show:NNff

```

26831 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_show:NNnn #1#2#3#4
26832 {
26833   \box_if_exist:NTF #2
26834   {
26835     \group_begin:
26836     \int_set:Nn \tex_showboxbreadth:D {#3}
26837     \int_set:Nn \tex_showboxdepth:D {#4}
26838     \int_set:Nn \tex_tracingonline:D {#1}
26839     \int_set:Nn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
26840     \tex_showbox:D \use:n {#2}
26841     \group_end:
26842   }
26843   {
26844     \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { variable-not-defined }
26845     { \token_to_str:N #2 }
26846   }
26847 }
26848 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__box_show:NNnn { NNff }

```

(End definition for `__box_show:NNnn`.)

41.10 Horizontal mode boxes

\hbox:n *(The test suite for this command, and others in this file, is m3box002.lvt.)*
Put a horizontal box directly into the input stream.

```
26849 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox:n #1
26850 { \tex_hbox:D \scan_stop: { \color_group_begin: #1 \color_group_end: } }
```

(End definition for \hbox:n. This function is documented on page 238.)

```
\hbox_set:Nn
\hbox_set:cn 26851 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_set:Nn #1#2
\hbox_gset:Nn 26852 {
\hbox_gset:cn 26853   \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D
26854   { \color_group_begin: #2 \color_group_end: }
26855 }
26856 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_gset:Nn #1#2
26857 {
26858   \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D
26859   { \color_group_begin: #2 \color_group_end: }
26860 }
26861 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_set:Nn { c }
26862 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_gset:Nn { c }
```

(End definition for \hbox_set:Nn and \hbox_gset:Nn. These functions are documented on page 239.)

\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn Storing material in a horizontal box with a specified width. Again, put the dimension expression in parentheses when debugging.

```
\hbox_set_to_wd:cn 26863 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn #1#2#3
\hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn 26864 {
26865   \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D to \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26866   { \color_group_begin: #3 \color_group_end: }
26867 }
26868 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn #1#2#3
26869 {
26870   \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D to \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26871   { \color_group_begin: #3 \color_group_end: }
26872 }
26873 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn { c }
26874 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn { c }
```

(End definition for \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn and \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn. These functions are documented on page 239.)

\hbox_set:Nw Storing material in a horizontal box. This type is useful in environment definitions.

```
\hbox_set:cw 26875 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_set:Nw #1
\hbox_gset:Nw 26876 {
\hbox_gset:cw 26877   \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D
\hbox_set_end: 26878   \c_group_begin_token
\hbox_gset_end: 26879   \color_group_begin:
26880 }
26881 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_gset:Nw #1
26882 {
26883   \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D
26884   \c_group_begin_token
26885   \color_group_begin:
```

```

26886 }
26887 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_set:Nw { c }
26888 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_gset:Nw { c }
26889 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_set_end:
26890 {
26891     \color_group_end:
26892     \c_group_end_token
26893 }
26894 \cs_new_eq:NN \hbox_gset_end: \hbox_set_end:

```

(End definition for `\hbox_set:Nw` and others. These functions are documented on page 239.)

`\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw` Combining the above ideas.

```

\hbox_set_to_wd:cnw 26895 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw #1#2
\hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw 26896 {
\hbox_gset_to_wd:cnw 26897     \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26898     \c_group_begin_token
26899     \color_group_begin:
26900 }
26901 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw #1#2
26902 {
26903     \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_hbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26904     \c_group_begin_token
26905     \color_group_begin:
26906 }
26907 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw { c }
26908 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw { c }

```

(End definition for `\hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw` and `\hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw`. These functions are documented on page 239.)

`\hbox_to_wd:nn` Put a horizontal box directly into the input stream.

`\hbox_to_zero:n`

```

26909 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_to_wd:nn #1#2
26910 {
26911     \tex_hbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#1}
26912     { \color_group_begin: #2 \color_group_end: }
26913 }
26914 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_to_zero:n #1
26915 {
26916     \tex_hbox:D to \c_zero_dim
26917     { \color_group_begin: #1 \color_group_end: }
26918 }

```

(End definition for `\hbox_to_wd:nn` and `\hbox_to_zero:n`. These functions are documented on page 239.)

`\hbox_overlap_left:n` Put a zero-sized box with the contents pushed against one side (which makes it stick out

`\hbox_overlap_right:n` on the other) directly into the input stream.

```

26919 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_overlap_left:n #1
26920 { \hbox_to_zero:n { \tex_hss:D #1 } }
26921 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hbox_overlap_right:n #1
26922 { \hbox_to_zero:n { #1 \tex_hss:D } }

```

(End definition for `\hbox_overlap_left:n` and `\hbox_overlap_right:n`. These functions are documented on page 239.)

`\hbox_unpack:N` Unpacking a box and if requested also clear it.

`\hbox_unpack:c` 26923 `\cs_new_eq:NN \hbox_unpack:N \tex_unhcopy:D`

`\hbox_unpack_drop:N` 26924 `\cs_new_eq:NN \hbox_unpack_drop:N \tex_unhbox:D`

`\hbox_unpack_drop:c` 26925 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_unpack:N { c }`

26926 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_unpack_drop:N { c }`

(End definition for `\hbox_unpack:N` and `\hbox_unpack_drop:N`. These functions are documented on page 239.)

41.11 Vertical mode boxes

T_EX ends these boxes directly with the internal `end_graf` routine. This means that there is no `\par` at the end of vertical boxes unless we insert one. Thus all vertical boxes include a `\par` just before closing the color group.

`\vbox:n` The following test files are used for this code: `m3box003.lvt`.

The following test files are used for this code: `m3box003.lvt`.

`\vbox_top:n` Put a vertical box directly into the input stream.

26927 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox:n #1`

26928 `{ \tex_vbox:D { \color_group_begin: #1 \par \color_group_end: } }`

26929 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_top:n #1`

26930 `{ \tex_vtop:D { \color_group_begin: #1 \par \color_group_end: } }`

(End definition for `\vbox:n` and `\vbox_top:n`. These functions are documented on page 240.)

`\vbox_to_ht:nn` Put a vertical box directly into the input stream.

`\vbox_to_zero:n` 26931 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_to_ht:nn #1#2`

`\vbox_to_ht:nn` 26932 `{`

`\vbox_to_zero:n` 26933 `\tex_vbox:D to __box_dim_eval:n {#1}`

26934 `{ \color_group_begin: #2 \par \color_group_end: }`

26935 `}`

26936 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_to_zero:n #1`

26937 `{`

26938 `\tex_vbox:D to \c_zero_dim`

26939 `{ \color_group_begin: #1 \par \color_group_end: }`

26940 `}`

(End definition for `\vbox_to_ht:nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 240.)

`\vbox_set:Nn` Storing material in a vertical box with a natural height.

`\vbox_set:cn` 26941 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set:Nn #1#2`

`\vbox_gset:Nn` 26942 `{`

`\vbox_gset:cn` 26943 `\tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D`

26944 `{ \color_group_begin: #2 \par \color_group_end: }`

26945 `}`

26946 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset:Nn #1#2`

26947 `{`

26948 `\tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D`

26949 `{ \color_group_begin: #2 \par \color_group_end: }`

26950 `}`

26951 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set:Nn { c }`

26952 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset:Nn { c }`

(End definition for `\vbox_set:Nn` and `\vbox_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 240.)

\vbox_set_top:Nn Storing material in a vertical box with a natural height and reference point at the baseline
\vbox_set_top:cn of the first object in the box.

```

\vbox_gset_top:Nn 26953 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set_top:Nn #1#2
\vbox_gset_top:cn 26954 {
26955     \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vtop:D
26956     { \color_group_begin: #2 \par \color_group_end: }
26957 }
26958 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset_top:Nn #1#2
26959 {
26960     \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vtop:D
26961     { \color_group_begin: #2 \par \color_group_end: }
26962 }
26963 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set_top:Nn { c }
26964 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset_top:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for \vbox_set_top:Nn and \vbox_gset_top:Nn. These functions are documented on page 240.)

\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn Storing material in a vertical box with a specified height.
\vbox_set_to_ht:cnn
\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn
\vbox_gset_to_ht:cnn

```

26965 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
26966 {
26967     \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26968     { \color_group_begin: #3 \par \color_group_end: }
26969 }
26970 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
26971 {
26972     \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
26973     { \color_group_begin: #3 \par \color_group_end: }
26974 }
26975 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn { c }
26976 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for \vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn and \vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn. These functions are documented on page 240.)

\vbox_set:Nw Storing material in a vertical box. This type is useful in environment definitions.

```

\vbox_set:cw 26977 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set:Nw #1
\vbox_gset:Nw 26978 {
\vbox_gset:cw 26979     \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D
\vbox_set_end: 26980     \c_group_begin_token
\vbox_gset_end: 26981     \color_group_begin:
26982 }
26983 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset:Nw #1
26984 {
26985     \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D
26986     \c_group_begin_token
26987     \color_group_begin:
26988 }
26989 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set:Nw { c }
26990 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset:Nw { c }
26991 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set_end:
26992 {
26993     \par
26994     \color_group_end:

```

```

26995 \c_group_end_token
26996 }
26997 \cs_new_eq:NN \vbox_gset_end: \vbox_set_end:

```

(End definition for `\vbox_set:Nw` and others. These functions are documented on page 241.)

```

\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw A combination of the above ideas.
\vbox_set_to_ht:cnw 26998 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw #1#2
\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw 26999 {
\vbox_gset_to_ht:cnw 27000 \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
27001 \c_group_begin_token
27002 \color_group_begin:
27003 }
27004 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw #1#2
27005 {
27006 \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vbox:D to \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
27007 \c_group_begin_token
27008 \color_group_begin:
27009 }
27010 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw { c }
27011 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw { c }

```

(End definition for `\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw` and `\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw`. These functions are documented on page 241.)

```

\vbox_unpack:N Unpacking a box and if requested also clear it.
\vbox_unpack:c 27012 \cs_new_eq:NN \vbox_unpack:N \tex_unvcopy:D
\vbox_unpack_drop:N 27013 \cs_new_eq:NN \vbox_unpack_drop:N \tex_unvbox:D
\vbox_unpack_drop:c 27014 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_unpack:N { c }
27015 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_unpack_drop:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\vbox_unpack:N` and `\vbox_unpack_drop:N`. These functions are documented on page 241.)

```

\vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn Splitting a vertical box in two.
\vbox_set_split_to_ht:cNn 27016 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn #1#2#3
\vbox_set_split_to_ht:Ncn 27017 { \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_vsplit:D #2 to \_box_dim_eval:n {#3} }
\vbox_set_split_to_ht:ccn 27018 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn { c , Nc , cc }
\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn 27019 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn #1#2#3
\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:cNn 27020 {
\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:Ncn 27021 \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1
\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:ccn 27022 \tex_vsplit:D #2 to \_box_dim_eval:n {#3}
27023 }
27024 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn { c , Nc , cc }

```

(End definition for `\vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn` and `\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn`. These functions are documented on page 241.)

41.12 Affine transformations

`\l__box_angle_fp` When rotating boxes, the angle itself may be needed by the engine-dependent code. This is done using the `fp` module so that the value is tidied up properly.

```

27025 \fp_new:N \l__box_angle_fp

```

(End definition for `\l__box_angle_fp`.)

`\l__box_cos_fp` These are used to hold the calculated sine and cosine values while carrying out a rotation.

`\l__box_sin_fp` 27026 `\fp_new:N \l__box_cos_fp`

27027 `\fp_new:N \l__box_sin_fp`

(End definition for `\l__box_cos_fp` and `\l__box_sin_fp`.)

`\l__box_top_dim` These are the positions of the four edges of a box before manipulation.

`\l__box_bottom_dim` 27028 `\dim_new:N \l__box_top_dim`

`\l__box_left_dim` 27029 `\dim_new:N \l__box_bottom_dim`

`\l__box_right_dim` 27030 `\dim_new:N \l__box_left_dim`

27031 `\dim_new:N \l__box_right_dim`

(End definition for `\l__box_top_dim` and others.)

`\l__box_top_new_dim` These are the positions of the four edges of a box after manipulation.

`\l__box_bottom_new_dim` 27032 `\dim_new:N \l__box_top_new_dim`

`\l__box_left_new_dim` 27033 `\dim_new:N \l__box_bottom_new_dim`

`\l__box_right_new_dim` 27034 `\dim_new:N \l__box_left_new_dim`

27035 `\dim_new:N \l__box_right_new_dim`

(End definition for `\l__box_top_new_dim` and others.)

`\l__box_internal_box` Scratch space, but also needed by some parts of the driver.

27036 `\box_new:N \l__box_internal_box`

(End definition for `\l__box_internal_box`.)

`\box_rotate:Nn` Rotation of a box starts with working out the relevant sine and cosine. The actual
`\box_rotate:cn` rotation is in an auxiliary to keep the flow slightly clearer

`\box_grotate:Nn` 27037 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \box_rotate:Nn #1#2`

`\box_grotate:cn` 27038 `{ __box_rotate:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_set:Nn }`

`__box_rotate:NnN` 27039 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_rotate:Nn { c }`

`__box_rotate:N` 27040 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \box_grotate:Nn #1#2`

`__box_rotate_xdir:nnN` 27041 `{ __box_rotate:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_gset:Nn }`

`__box_rotate_ydir:nnN` 27042 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_grotate:Nn { c }`

`__box_rotate_quadrant_one:` 27043 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __box_rotate:NnN #1#2#3`

`__box_rotate_quadrant_two:` 27044 `{`

`__box_rotate_quadrant_three:` 27045 `#3 #1`

`__box_rotate_quadrant_four:` 27046 `{`

27047 `\fp_set:Nn \l__box_angle_fp {#2}`

27048 `\fp_set:Nn \l__box_sin_fp { sind (\l__box_angle_fp) }`

27049 `\fp_set:Nn \l__box_cos_fp { cosd (\l__box_angle_fp) }`

27050 `__box_rotate:N #1`

27051 `}`

27052 `}`

The edges of the box are then recorded: the left edge is always at zero. Rotation of the four edges then takes place: this is most efficiently done on a quadrant by quadrant basis.

27053 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __box_rotate:N #1`

27054 `{`

27055 `\dim_set:Nn \l__box_top_dim { \box_ht:N #1 }`

27056 `\dim_set:Nn \l__box_bottom_dim { -\box_dp:N #1 }`

27057 `\dim_set:Nn \l__box_right_dim { \box_wd:N #1 }`

27058 `\dim_zero:N \l__box_left_dim`

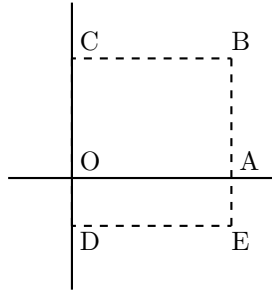


Figure 1: Co-ordinates of a box prior to rotation.

The next step is to work out the x and y coordinates of vertices of the rotated box in relation to its original coordinates. The box can be visualized with vertices B , C , D and E is illustrated (Figure 1). The vertex O is the reference point on the baseline, and in this implementation is also the centre of rotation. The formulae are, for a point P and angle α :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P'_x &= P_x - O_x \\
 P'_y &= P_y - O_y \\
 P''_x &= (P'_x \cos(\alpha)) - (P'_y \sin(\alpha)) \\
 P''_y &= (P'_x \sin(\alpha)) + (P'_y \cos(\alpha)) \\
 P'''_x &= P''_x + O_x + L_x \\
 P'''_y &= P''_y + O_y
 \end{aligned}$$

The “extra” horizontal translation L_x at the end is calculated so that the leftmost point of the resulting box has x -coordinate 0. This is desirable as T_EX boxes must have the reference point at the left edge of the box. (As O is always $(0,0)$, this part of the calculation is omitted here.)

```

27059     \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_sin_fp > \c_zero_fp
27060     {
27061         \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_cos_fp > \c_zero_fp
27062         { \__box_rotate_quadrant_one: }
27063         { \__box_rotate_quadrant_two: }
27064     }
27065     {
27066         \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_cos_fp < \c_zero_fp
27067         { \__box_rotate_quadrant_three: }
27068         { \__box_rotate_quadrant_four: }
27069     }

```

The position of the box edges are now known, but the box at this stage be misplaced relative to the current T_EX reference point. So the content of the box is moved such that the reference point of the rotated box is in the same place as the original.

```

27070     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \box_use:N #1 }
27071     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
27072     {
27073         \tex_kern:D -\l__box_left_new_dim
27074         \hbox:n
27075         {
27076             \__box_backend_rotate:Nn
27077             \l__box_internal_box
27078             \l__box_angle_fp

```

```

27079     }
27080 }

```

Tidy up the size of the box so that the material is actually inside the bounding box. The result can then be used to reset the original box.

```

27081 \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \l__box_top_new_dim }
27082 \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box { -\l__box_bottom_new_dim }
27083 \box_set_wd:Nn \l__box_internal_box
27084 { \l__box_right_new_dim - \l__box_left_new_dim }
27085 \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box
27086 }

```

These functions take a general point (#1,#2) and rotate its location about the origin, using the previously-set sine and cosine values. Each function gives only one component of the location of the updated point. This is because for rotation of a box each step needs only one value, and so performance is gained by avoiding working out both x' and y' at the same time. Contrast this with the equivalent function in the `l3coffins` module, where both parts are needed.

```

27087 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN #1#2#3
27088 {
27089   \dim_set:Nn #3
27090   {
27091     \fp_to_dim:n
27092     {
27093       \l__box_cos_fp * \dim_to_fp:n {#1}
27094       - \l__box_sin_fp * \dim_to_fp:n {#2}
27095     }
27096   }
27097 }
27098 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN #1#2#3
27099 {
27100   \dim_set:Nn #3
27101   {
27102     \fp_to_dim:n
27103     {
27104       \l__box_sin_fp * \dim_to_fp:n {#1}
27105       + \l__box_cos_fp * \dim_to_fp:n {#2}
27106     }
27107   }
27108 }

```

Rotation of the edges is done using a different formula for each quadrant. In every case, the top and bottom edges only need the resulting y -values, whereas the left and right edges need the x -values. Each case is a question of picking out which corner ends up at with the maximum top, bottom, left and right value. Doing this by hand means a lot less calculating and avoids lots of comparisons.

```

27109 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_quadrant_one:
27110 {
27111   \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_top_dim
27112   \l__box_top_new_dim
27113   \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27114   \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27115   \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_top_dim
27116   \l__box_left_new_dim

```

```

27117     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27118     \l__box_right_new_dim
27119   }
27120 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_quadrant_two:
27121 {
27122     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27123     \l__box_top_new_dim
27124     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_top_dim
27125     \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27126     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_top_dim
27127     \l__box_left_new_dim
27128     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27129     \l__box_right_new_dim
27130 }
27131 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_quadrant_three:
27132 {
27133     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27134     \l__box_top_new_dim
27135     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_top_dim
27136     \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27137     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27138     \l__box_left_new_dim
27139     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_top_dim
27140     \l__box_right_new_dim
27141 }
27142 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_rotate_quadrant_four:
27143 {
27144     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_top_dim
27145     \l__box_top_new_dim
27146     \__box_rotate_ydir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27147     \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27148     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_left_dim \l__box_bottom_dim
27149     \l__box_left_new_dim
27150     \__box_rotate_xdir:nnN \l__box_right_dim \l__box_top_dim
27151     \l__box_right_new_dim
27152 }

```

(End definition for \box_rotate:Nn and others. These functions are documented on page 245.)

\l__box_scale_x_fp Scaling is potentially-different in the two axes.

```

\l__box_scale_y_fp
27153 \fp_new:N \l__box_scale_x_fp
27154 \fp_new:N \l__box_scale_y_fp

```

(End definition for \l__box_scale_x_fp and \l__box_scale_y_fp.)

\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn Resizing a box starts by working out the various dimensions of the existing box.

```

\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cn
27155 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn #1#2#3
\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn
27156 {
\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cn
27157     \__box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3}
\__box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:NnnN
27158     \hbox_set:Nn
27159 }
\__box_resize_set_corners:N
27160 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn { c }
\__box_resize:N
27161 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn #1#2#3
27162 {
27163     \__box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3}

```

```

27164     \hbox_gset:Nn
27165   }
27166 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn { c }
27167 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:NnnN #1#2#3#4
27168 {
27169   #4 #1
27170   {
27171     \__box_resize_set_corners:N #1

```

The x -scaling and resulting box size is easy enough to work out: the dimension is that given as #2, and the scale is simply the new width divided by the old one.

```

27172     \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_x_fp
27173     { \dim_to_fp:n {#2} / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_right_dim } }

```

The y -scaling needs both the height and the depth of the current box.

```

27174     \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp
27175     {
27176       \dim_to_fp:n {#3}
27177       / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_top_dim - \l__box_bottom_dim }
27178     }

```

Hand off to the auxiliary which does the rest of the work.

```

27179     \__box_resize:N #1
27180   }
27181 }
27182 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_set_corners:N #1
27183 {
27184   \dim_set:Nn \l__box_top_dim { \box_ht:N #1 }
27185   \dim_set:Nn \l__box_bottom_dim { -\box_dp:N #1 }
27186   \dim_set:Nn \l__box_right_dim { \box_wd:N #1 }
27187   \dim_zero:N \l__box_left_dim
27188 }

```

With at least one real scaling to do, the next phase is to find the new edge co-ordinates. In the x direction this is relatively easy: just scale the right edge. In the y direction, both dimensions have to be scaled, and this again needs the absolute scale value. Once that is all done, the common resize/rescale code can be employed.

```

27189 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize:N #1
27190 {
27191   \__box_resize:NNN \l__box_right_new_dim
27192     \l__box_scale_x_fp \l__box_right_dim
27193   \__box_resize:NNN \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27194     \l__box_scale_y_fp \l__box_bottom_dim
27195   \__box_resize:NNN \l__box_top_new_dim
27196     \l__box_scale_y_fp \l__box_top_dim
27197   \__box_resize_common:N #1
27198 }
27199 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize:NNN #1#2#3
27200 {
27201   \dim_set:Nn #1
27202     { \fp_to_dim:n { \fp_abs:n { #2 } * \dim_to_fp:n { #3 } } }
27203 }

```

(End definition for `\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 244.)

Scaling to a (total) height or to a width is a simplified version of the main resizing operation, with the scale simply copied between the two parts. The internal auxiliary is called using the scaling value twice, as the sign for both parts is needed (as this allows the same internal code to be used as for the general case).

```

\box_resize_to_ht:Nn Scaling to a (total) height or to a width is a simplified version of the main resizing
\box_resize_to_ht:cn operation, with the scale simply copied between the two parts. The internal auxiliary is
\box_gresize_to_ht:Nn called using the scaling value twice, as the sign for both parts is needed (as this allows
\box_gresize_to_ht:cn the same internal code to be used as for the general case).
\__box_resize_to_ht:NnN
\box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn
\box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:cn
\box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn
\box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:cn
\__box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:NnN
\box_resize_to_wd:Nn
\box_resize_to_wd:cn
\box_gresize_to_wd:Nn
\box_gresize_to_wd:cn
\__box_resize_to_wd:NnN
\box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn
\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn
\box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:cn
\__box_resize_to_wd_ht:NnnN
27204 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_resize_to_ht:Nn #1#2
27205 { \__box_resize_to_ht:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_set:Nn }
27206 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_resize_to_ht:Nn { c }
27207 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gresize_to_ht:Nn #1#2
27208 { \__box_resize_to_ht:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_gset:Nn }
27209 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gresize_to_ht:Nn { c }
27210 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_to_ht:NnN #1#2#3
27211 {
27212   #3 #1
27213   {
27214     \__box_resize_set_corners:N #1
27215     \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp
27216     {
27217       \dim_to_fp:n {#2}
27218       / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_top_dim }
27219     }
27220     \fp_set_eq:NN \l__box_scale_x_fp \l__box_scale_y_fp
27221     \__box_resize:N #1
27222   }
27223 }
27224 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn #1#2
27225 { \__box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_set:Nn }
27226 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn { c }
27227 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn #1#2
27228 { \__box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_gset:Nn }
27229 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn { c }
27230 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:NnN #1#2#3
27231 {
27232   \hbox_set:Nn #1
27233   {
27234     \__box_resize_set_corners:N #1
27235     \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp
27236     {
27237       \dim_to_fp:n {#2}
27238       / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_top_dim - \l__box_bottom_dim }
27239     }
27240     \fp_set_eq:NN \l__box_scale_x_fp \l__box_scale_y_fp
27241     \__box_resize:N #1
27242   }
27243 }
27244 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_resize_to_wd:Nn #1#2
27245 { \__box_resize_to_wd:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_set:Nn }
27246 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_resize_to_wd:Nn { c }
27247 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gresize_to_wd:Nn #1#2
27248 { \__box_resize_to_wd:NnN #1 {#2} \hbox_gset:Nn }
27249 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gresize_to_wd:Nn { c }
27250 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_to_wd:NnN #1#2#3
27251 {
27252   #3 #1
27253   {

```

```

27254     \_box_resize_set_corners:N #1
27255     \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_x_fp
27256     { \dim_to_fp:n {#2} / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_right_dim } }
27257     \fp_set_eq:NN \l__box_scale_y_fp \l__box_scale_x_fp
27258     \_box_resize:N #1
27259 }
27260 }
27261 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
27262 { \_box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \hbox_set:Nn }
27263 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn { c }
27264 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
27265 { \_box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \hbox_gset:Nn }
27266 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn { c }
27267 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:NnnN #1#2#3#4
27268 {
27269     #4 #1
27270     {
27271         \_box_resize_set_corners:N #1
27272         \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_x_fp
27273         { \dim_to_fp:n {#2} / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_right_dim } }
27274         \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp
27275         {
27276             \dim_to_fp:n {#3}
27277             / \dim_to_fp:n { \l__box_top_dim }
27278         }
27279         \_box_resize:N #1
27280     }
27281 }

```

(End definition for \box_resize_to_ht:Nn and others. These functions are documented on page 243.)

\box_scale:Nnn When scaling a box, setting the scaling itself is easy enough. The new dimensions are also relatively easy to find, allowing only for the need to keep them positive in all cases.

\box_scale:cnn Once that is done then after a check for the trivial scaling a hand-off can be made to the common code. The code here is split into two as this allows sharing with the auto-resizing functions.

\box_gscale:Nnn

\box_gscale:cnn

__box_scale:NnnN

__box_scale:N

```

27282 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_scale:Nnn #1#2#3
27283 { \__box_scale:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \hbox_set:Nn }
27284 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_scale:Nnn { c }
27285 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gscale:Nnn #1#2#3
27286 { \__box_scale:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \hbox_gset:Nn }
27287 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gscale:Nnn { c }
27288 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_scale:NnnN #1#2#3#4
27289 {
27290     #4 #1
27291     {
27292         \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_x_fp {#2}
27293         \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp {#3}
27294         \_box_scale:N #1
27295     }
27296 }
27297 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_scale:N #1
27298 {
27299     \dim_set:Nn \l__box_top_dim { \box_ht:N #1 }

```

```

27300 \dim_set:Nn \l__box_bottom_dim { -\box_dp:N #1 }
27301 \dim_set:Nn \l__box_right_dim { \box_wd:N #1 }
27302 \dim_zero:N \l__box_left_dim
27303 \dim_set:Nn \l__box_top_new_dim
27304 { \fp_abs:n { \l__box_scale_y_fp } \l__box_top_dim }
27305 \dim_set:Nn \l__box_bottom_new_dim
27306 { \fp_abs:n { \l__box_scale_y_fp } \l__box_bottom_dim }
27307 \dim_set:Nn \l__box_right_new_dim
27308 { \fp_abs:n { \l__box_scale_x_fp } \l__box_right_dim }
27309 \__box_resize_common:N #1
27310 }

```

(End definition for `\box_scale:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 245.)

Although autosizing a box uses dimensions, it has more in common in implementation with scaling. As such, most of the real work here is done elsewhere.

```

\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn
\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn
\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn
\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:cnn
\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn
\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn
\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn
\box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:cnn
\__box_autosize:NnnnN
27311 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
27312 { \__box_autosize:NnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} { \box_ht:N #1 } \hbox_set:Nn }
27313 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn { c }
27314 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn #1#2#3
27315 { \__box_autosize:NnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} { \box_ht:N #1 } \hbox_gset:Nn }
27316 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn { c }
27317 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn #1#2#3
27318 {
27319 \__box_autosize:NnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} { \box_ht:N #1 + \box_dp:N #1 }
27320 \hbox_set:Nn
27321 }
27322 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn { c }
27323 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn #1#2#3
27324 {
27325 \__box_autosize:NnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} { \box_ht:N #1 + \box_dp:N #1 }
27326 \hbox_gset:Nn
27327 }
27328 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn { c }
27329 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_autosize:NnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
27330 {
27331 #5 #1
27332 {
27333 \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_x_fp { ( #2 ) / \box_wd:N #1 }
27334 \fp_set:Nn \l__box_scale_y_fp { ( #3 ) / ( #4 ) }
27335 \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_scale_x_fp > \l__box_scale_y_fp
27336 { \fp_set_eq:NN \l__box_scale_x_fp \l__box_scale_y_fp }
27337 { \fp_set_eq:NN \l__box_scale_y_fp \l__box_scale_x_fp }
27338 \__box_scale:N #1
27339 }
27340 }

```

(End definition for `\box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 243.)

`__box_resize_common:N` The main resize function places its input into a box which start off with zero width, and includes the handles for engine rescaling.

```

27341 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_resize_common:N #1
27342 {

```

```

27343 \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
27344 {
27345   \__box_backend_scale:Nnn
27346   #1
27347   \l__box_scale_x_fp
27348   \l__box_scale_y_fp
27349 }

```

The new height and depth can be applied directly.

```

27350 \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_scale_y_fp > \c_zero_fp
27351 {
27352   \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \l__box_top_new_dim }
27353   \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box { -\l__box_bottom_new_dim }
27354 }
27355 {
27356   \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \l__box_top_new_dim }
27357   \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box { -\l__box_bottom_new_dim }
27358 }

```

Things are not quite as obvious for the width, as the reference point needs to remain unchanged. For positive scaling factors resizing the box is all that is needed. However, for case of a negative scaling the material must be shifted such that the reference point ends up in the right place.

```

27359 \fp_compare:nNnTF \l__box_scale_x_fp < \c_zero_fp
27360 {
27361   \hbox_to_wd:nn { \l__box_right_new_dim }
27362   {
27363     \tex_kern:D \l__box_right_new_dim
27364     \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box
27365     \tex_hss:D
27366   }
27367 }
27368 {
27369   \box_set_wd:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \l__box_right_new_dim }
27370   \hbox:n
27371   {
27372     \tex_kern:D \c_zero_dim
27373     \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box
27374     \tex_hss:D
27375   }
27376 }
27377 }

```

(End definition for `__box_resize_common:N`.)

```

27378 \</initex | package>

```

42 l3coffins Implementation

```

27379 \*initex | package>

```

```

27380 \@@=coffin>

```

42.1 Coffins: data structures and general variables

`\l__coffin_internal_box` Scratch variables.

`\l__coffin_internal_dim`

`\l__coffin_internal_tl`

```

27381 \box_new:N \l__coffin_internal_box
27382 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_internal_dim
27383 \tl_new:N \l__coffin_internal_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_internal_box`, `\l__coffin_internal_dim`, and `\l__coffin_internal_tl`.)

`\c__coffin_corners_prop` The “corners”; of a coffin define the real content, as opposed to the TeX bounding box. They all start off in the same place, of course.

```

27384 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn \c__coffin_corners_prop
27385 {
27386   tl = { 0pt } { 0pt } ,
27387   tr = { 0pt } { 0pt } ,
27388   bl = { 0pt } { 0pt } ,
27389   br = { 0pt } { 0pt } ,
27390 }

```

(End definition for `\c__coffin_corners_prop`.)

`\c__coffin_poles_prop` Pole positions are given for horizontal, vertical and reference-point based values.

```

27391 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn \c__coffin_poles_prop
27392 {
27393   l  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } ,
27394   hc = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } ,
27395   r  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } ,
27396   b  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27397   vc = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27398   t  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27399   B  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27400   H  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27401   T  = { 0pt } { 0pt } { 1000pt } { 0pt } ,
27402 }

```

(End definition for `\c__coffin_poles_prop`.)

`\l__coffin_slope_A_fp` Used for calculations of intersections.

```

\l__coffin_slope_B_fp
27403 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_slope_A_fp
27404 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_slope_B_fp

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_slope_A_fp` and `\l__coffin_slope_B_fp`.)

`\l__coffin_error_bool` For propagating errors so that parts of the code can work around them.

```

27405 \bool_new:N \l__coffin_error_bool

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_error_bool`.)

`\l__coffin_offset_x_dim` The offset between two sets of coffin handles when typesetting. These values are corrected from those requested in an alignment for the positions of the handles.

```

\l__coffin_offset_y_dim
27406 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
27407 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_offset_y_dim

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_offset_x_dim` and `\l__coffin_offset_y_dim`.)

`\l__coffin_pole_a_tl` Needed for finding the intersection of two poles.

```

\l__coffin_pole_b_tl
27408 \tl_new:N \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
27409 \tl_new:N \l__coffin_pole_b_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_pole_a_tl` and `\l__coffin_pole_b_tl`.)

```

\l__coffin_x_dim For calculating intersections and so forth.
\l__coffin_y_dim
\l__coffin_x_prime_dim 27410 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_x_dim
\l__coffin_y_prime_dim 27411 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_y_dim
27412 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_x_prime_dim
27413 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_y_prime_dim

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_x_dim` and others.)

42.2 Basic coffin functions

There are a number of basic functions needed for creating coffins and placing material in them. This all relies on the following data structures.

`__coffin_to_value:N` Coffins are a two-part structure and we rely on the internal nature of box allocation to make everything work. As such, we need an interface to turn coffin identifiers into numbers. For the purposes here, the signature allowed is N despite the nature of the underlying primitive.

```
27414 \cs_new_eq:NN \__coffin_to_value:N \tex_number:D
```

(End definition for `__coffin_to_value:N`.)

`\coffin_if_exist:p:N` Several of the higher-level coffin functions would give multiple errors if the coffin does not exist. A cleaner way to handle this is provided here: both the box and the coffin structure are checked.

```

\coffin_if_exist:NTF 27415 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \coffin_if_exist:N #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\coffin_if_exist:cTF 27416 {
27417   \cs_if_exist:NTF #1
27418   {
27419     \cs_if_exist:cTF { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27420     { \prg_return_true: }
27421     { \prg_return_false: }
27422   }
27423   { \prg_return_false: }
27424 }
27425 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \coffin_if_exist:N
27426 { c } { p , T , F , TF }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_if_exist:NTF`. This function is documented on page 246.)

`__coffin_if_exist:NT` Several of the higher-level coffin functions would give multiple errors if the coffin does not exist. So a wrapper is provided to deal with this correctly, issuing an error on erroneous use.

```

27427 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1#2
27428 {
27429   \coffin_if_exist:NTF #1
27430   { #2 }
27431   {
27432     \__kernel_msg_error:nxx { kernel } { unknown-coffin }
27433     { \token_to_str:N #1 }
27434   }
27435 }

```

(End definition for `_coffin_if_exist:NT`.)

\coffin_clear:N Clearing coffins means emptying the box and resetting all of the structures.

```

\coffin_clear:c 27436 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_clear:N #1
\coffin_gclear:N 27437 {
\coffin_gclear:c 27438 \_coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27439 {
27440 \box_clear:N #1
27441 \_coffin_reset_structure:N #1
27442 }
27443 }
27444 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_clear:N { c }
27445 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gclear:N #1
27446 {
27447 \_coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27448 {
27449 \box_gclear:N #1
27450 \_coffin_greset_structure:N #1
27451 }
27452 }
27453 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gclear:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_clear:N` and `\coffin_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 246.)

\coffin_new:N Creating a new coffin means making the underlying box and adding the data structures. The `\debug_suspend:` and `\debug_resume:` functions prevent `\prop_gclear_new:c` from writing useless information to the log file.

```

\coffin_new:c 27454 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_new:N #1
27455 {
27456 \box_new:N #1
27457 \debug_suspend:
27458 \prop_gclear_new:c { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27459 \prop_gclear_new:c { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27460 \prop_gset_eq:cN { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27461 \c__coffin_corners_prop
27462 \prop_gset_eq:cN { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27463 \c__coffin_poles_prop
27464 \debug_resume:
27465 }
27466 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_new:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_new:N`. This function is documented on page 246.)

\hcoffin_set:Nn Horizontal coffins are relatively easy: set the appropriate box, reset the structures then update the handle positions.

```

\hcoffin_set:cn 27467 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_set:Nn #1#2
\hcoffin_gset:Nn 27468 {
\hcoffin_gset:cn 27469 \_coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27470 {
27471 \hbox_set:Nn #1
27472 {
27473 \color_ensure_current:
27474 #2

```

```

27475     }
27476     \__coffin_update:N #1
27477   }
27478 }
27479 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hcoffin_set:Nn { c }
27480 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_gset:Nn #1#2
27481 {
27482   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27483   {
27484     \hbox_gset:Nn #1
27485     {
27486       \color_ensure_current:
27487       #2
27488     }
27489     \__coffin_gupdate:N #1
27490   }
27491 }
27492 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hcoffin_gset:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\hcoffin_set:Nn` and `\hcoffin_gset:Nn`. These functions are documented on page 246.)

`\vcoffin_set:Nnn` Setting vertical coffins is more complex. First, the material is typeset with a given width. The default handles and poles are set as for a horizontal coffin, before finding the top baseline using a temporary box. No `\color_ensure_current:` here as that would add a whatsit to the start of the vertical box and mess up the location of the T pole (see *TEX by Topic* for discussion of the `\vtop` primitive, used to do the measuring).

`\vcoffin_set:cnn`
`\vcoffin_gset:Nnn`
`\vcoffin_gset:cnn`
`__coffin_set_vertical:NnnNN`

```

27493 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_set:Nnn #1#2#3
27494 {
27495   \__coffin_set_vertical:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3}
27496   \vbox_set:Nn \__coffin_update:N
27497 }
27498 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vcoffin_set:Nnn { c }
27499 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_gset:Nnn #1#2#3
27500 {
27501   \__coffin_set_vertical:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3}
27502   \vbox_gset:Nn \__coffin_gupdate:N
27503 }
27504 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vcoffin_gset:Nnn { c }
27505 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_set_vertical:NnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
27506 {
27507   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27508   {
27509     #4 #1
27510     {
27511       \dim_set:Nn \tex_hsize:D {#2}
27512       < *package >
27513       \dim_set_eq:NN \linewidth \tex_hsize:D
27514       \dim_set_eq:NN \columnwidth \tex_hsize:D
27515       < /package >
27516       #3
27517     }
27518     #5 #1
27519     \vbox_set_top:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box { \vbox_unpack:N #1 }

```

```

27520     \_coffin_set_pole:Nnx #1 { T }
27521     {
27522         { Opt }
27523         {
27524             \dim_eval:n
27525             { \box_ht:N #1 - \box_ht:N \l__coffin_internal_box }
27526         }
27527         { 1000pt }
27528         { Opt }
27529     }
27530     \box_clear:N \l__coffin_internal_box
27531 }
27532 }

```

(End definition for `\vcoffin_set:Nnn`, `\vcoffin_gset:Nnn`, and `_coffin_set_vertical:NnnNn`. These functions are documented on page 247.)

These are the “begin”/“end” versions of the above: watch the grouping!

```

\hcoffin_set:Nw These are the “begin”/“end” versions of the above: watch the grouping!
\hcoffin_set:cw 27533 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_set:Nw #1
\hcoffin_gset:Nw 27534 {
\hcoffin_gset:cw 27535     \_coffin_if_exist:NT #1
\hcoffin_set_end: 27536     {
\hcoffin_gset_end: 27537         \hbox_set:Nw #1 \color_ensure_current:
27538         \cs_set_protected:Npn \hcoffin_set_end:
27539         {
27540             \hbox_set_end:
27541             \_coffin_update:N #1
27542         }
27543     }
27544 }
27545 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hcoffin_set:Nw { c }
27546 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_gset:Nw #1
27547 {
27548     \_coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27549     {
27550         \hbox_gset:Nw #1 \color_ensure_current:
27551         \cs_set_protected:Npn \hcoffin_gset_end:
27552         {
27553             \hbox_gset_end:
27554             \_coffin_gupdate:N #1
27555         }
27556     }
27557 }
27558 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hcoffin_gset:Nw { c }
27559 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_set_end: { }
27560 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hcoffin_gset_end: { }

```

(End definition for `\hcoffin_set:Nw` and others. These functions are documented on page 247.)

The same for vertical coffins.

```

\vcoffin_set:Nnw The same for vertical coffins.
\vcoffin_set:cnw 27561 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_set:Nnw #1#2
\vcoffin_gset:Nnw 27562 {
\vcoffin_gset:cnw 27563     \_coffin_set_vertical:NnnNnw #1 {#2} \vbox_set:Nw
\_coffin_set_vertical:NnnNnw 27564     \vcoffin_set_end:
\vcoffin_set_end: 27565     \vbox_set_end: \_coffin_update:N
\vcoffin_gset_end:

```

```

27566 }
27567 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vcoffin_set:Nnw { c }
27568 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_gset:Nnw #1#2
27569 {
27570   \__coffin_set_vertical:Nnnnnw #1 {#2} \vbox_gset:Nw
27571   \vcoffin_gset_end:
27572   \vbox_gset_end: \__coffin_gupdate:N
27573 }
27574 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vcoffin_gset:Nnw { c }
27575 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_set_vertical:Nnnnnw #1#2#3#4#5#6
27576 {
27577   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27578   {
27579     #3 #1
27580     \dim_set:Nn \tex_hsize:D {#2}
27581     (*package)
27582     \dim_set_eq:NN \linewidth \tex_hsize:D
27583     \dim_set_eq:NN \columnwidth \tex_hsize:D
27584     (/package)
27585     \cs_set_protected:Npn #4
27586     {
27587       #5
27588       #6 #1
27589       \vbox_set_top:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box { \vbox_unpack:N #1 }
27590       \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx #1 { T }
27591       {
27592         { Opt }
27593         {
27594           \dim_eval:n
27595           { \box_ht:N #1 - \box_ht:N \l__coffin_internal_box }
27596         }
27597         { 1000pt }
27598         { Opt }
27599       }
27600       \box_clear:N \l__coffin_internal_box
27601     }
27602   }
27603 }
27604 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_set_end: { }
27605 \cs_new_protected:Npn \vcoffin_gset_end: { }

```

(End definition for `\vcoffin_set:Nnw` and others. These functions are documented on page 247.)

```

\coffin_set_eq:NN Setting two coffins equal is just a wrapper around other functions.
\coffin_set_eq:Nc
\coffin_set_eq:cN
\coffin_set_eq:cc
\coffin_gset_eq:NN
\coffin_gset_eq:Nc
\coffin_gset_eq:cN
\coffin_gset_eq:cc
27606 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_set_eq:NN #1#2
27607 {
27608   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27609   {
27610     \box_set_eq:NN #1 #2
27611     \prop_set_eq:cc { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27612     { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #2 ~ corners }
27613     \prop_set_eq:cc { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27614     { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #2 ~ poles }
27615   }

```

```

27616 }
27617 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_set_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }
27618 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gset_eq:NN #1#2
27619 {
27620   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27621   {
27622     \box_gset_eq:NN #1 #2
27623     \prop_gset_eq:cc { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27624     { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #2 ~ corners }
27625     \prop_gset_eq:cc { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27626     { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #2 ~ poles }
27627   }
27628 }
27629 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gset_eq:NN { c , Nc , cc }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_set_eq:NN` and `\coffin_gset_eq:NN`. These functions are documented on page 246.)

`\c_empty_coffin` Special coffins: these cannot be set up earlier as they need `\coffin_new:N`. The empty coffin is set as a box as the full coffin-setting system needs some material which is not yet available. The empty coffin is created entirely by hand: not everything is in place yet.

```

27630 \coffin_new:N \c_empty_coffin
27631 \coffin_new:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
27632 \coffin_new:N \l__coffin_aligned_internal_coffin

```

(End definition for `\c_empty_coffin`, `\l__coffin_aligned_coffin`, and `\l__coffin_aligned_internal_coffin`. This variable is documented on page 250.)

`\l_tmpa_coffin` The usual scratch space.

```

27633 \coffin_new:N \l_tmpa_coffin
27634 \coffin_new:N \l_tmpb_coffin
27635 \coffin_new:N \g_tmpa_coffin
27636 \coffin_new:N \g_tmpb_coffin

```

(End definition for `\l_tmpa_coffin` and others. These variables are documented on page 250.)

42.3 Measuring coffins

`\coffin_dp:N` Coffins are just boxes when it comes to measurement. However, semantically a separate set of functions are required.

```

\coffin_dp:c 27637 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_dp:N \box_dp:N
\coffin_ht:c 27638 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_dp:c \box_dp:c
\coffin_ht:N 27639 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_ht:N \box_ht:N
\coffin_wd:c 27640 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_ht:c \box_ht:c
27641 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_wd:N \box_wd:N
27642 \cs_new_eq:NN \coffin_wd:c \box_wd:c

```

(End definition for `\coffin_dp:N`, `\coffin_ht:N`, and `\coffin_wd:N`. These functions are documented on page 249.)

42.4 Coffins: handle and pole management

`__coffin_get_pole:NnN` A simple wrapper around the recovery of a coffin pole, with some error checking and recovery built-in.

```

27643 \cs_new_protected:Npn __coffin_get_pole:NnN #1#2#3
27644 {
27645   \prop_get:cnNF
27646     { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles } {#2} #3
27647   {
27648     \kernel_msg_error:nxxx { kernel } { unknown-coffin-pole }
27649     { \exp_not:n {#2} } { \token_to_str:N #1 }
27650     \tl_set:Nn #3 { { Opt } { Opt } { Opt } { Opt } }
27651   }
27652 }
```

(End definition for `__coffin_get_pole:NnN`.)

`__coffin_reset_structure:N` Resetting the structure is a simple copy job.

```

__coffin_greset_structure:N
27653 \cs_new_protected:Npn __coffin_reset_structure:N #1
27654 {
27655   \prop_set_eq:cN { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27656   \c__coffin_corners_prop
27657   \prop_set_eq:cN { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27658   \c__coffin_poles_prop
27659 }
27660 \cs_new_protected:Npn __coffin_greset_structure:N #1
27661 {
27662   \prop_gset_eq:cN { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27663   \c__coffin_corners_prop
27664   \prop_gset_eq:cN { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27665   \c__coffin_poles_prop
27666 }
```

(End definition for `__coffin_reset_structure:N` and `__coffin_greset_structure:N`.)

`\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn` `\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:cnm` `\coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:Nnn` `\coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:cnm` `__coffin_set_horizontal_pole:NnnN` `\coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn` `\coffin_set_vertical_pole:cnm` `\coffin_gset_vertical_pole:Nnn` `\coffin_gset_vertical_pole:cnm` `__coffin_set_vertical_pole:NnnN` `__coffin_set_pole:Nnn` `__coffin_set_pole:Nnx` Setting the pole of a coffin at the user/designer level requires a bit more care. The idea here is to provide a reasonable interface to the system, then to do the setting with full expansion. The three-argument version is used internally to do a direct setting.

```

27667 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn #1#2#3
27668 { __coffin_set_horizontal_pole:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \prop_put:cnx }
27669 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn { c }
27670 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:Nnn #1#2#3
27671 { __coffin_set_horizontal_pole:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \prop_gput:cnx }
27672 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:Nnn { c }
27673 \cs_new_protected:Npn __coffin_set_horizontal_pole:NnnN #1#2#3#4
27674 {
27675   __coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27676   {
27677     #4 { coffin ~ __coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27678     {#2}
27679     {
27680       { Opt } { \dim_eval:n {#3} }
27681       { 1000pt } { Opt }
27682     }

```

```

27683     }
27684   }
27685   \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn #1#2#3
27686   { \__coffin_set_vertical_pole:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \prop_put:cnx }
27687   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn { c }
27688   \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gset_vertical_pole:Nnn #1#2#3
27689   { \__coffin_set_vertical_pole:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} \prop_gput:cnx }
27690   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gset_vertical_pole:Nnn { c }
27691   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_set_vertical_pole:NnnN #1#2#3#4
27692   {
27693     \__coffin_if_exist:NT #1
27694     {
27695       #4 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27696       {#2}
27697       {
27698         { \dim_eval:n {#3} } { Opt }
27699         { Opt } { 1000pt }
27700       }
27701     }
27702   }
27703   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_set_pole:Nnn #1#2#3
27704   {
27705     \prop_put:cnn { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27706     {#2} {#3}
27707   }
27708   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__coffin_set_pole:Nnn { Nnx }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 247.)

`__coffin_update:N` Simple shortcuts.

```

\__coffin_gupdate:N
27709   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update:N #1
27710   {
27711     \__coffin_reset_structure:N #1
27712     \__coffin_update_corners:N #1
27713     \__coffin_update_poles:N #1
27714   }
27715   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_gupdate:N #1
27716   {
27717     \__coffin_greset_structure:N #1
27718     \__coffin_gupdate_corners:N #1
27719     \__coffin_gupdate_poles:N #1
27720   }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_update:N` and `__coffin_gupdate:N`.)

`__coffin_update_corners:N` Updating the corners of a coffin is straight-forward as at this stage there can be no rotation. So the corners of the content are just those of the underlying $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ box.

```

\__coffin_gupdate_corners:N
\__coffin_update_corners:NN
\__coffin_update_corners:NNN
27721   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update_corners:N #1
27722   { \__coffin_update_corners:NN #1 \prop_put:Nnx }
27723   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_gupdate_corners:N #1
27724   { \__coffin_update_corners:NN #1 \prop_gput:Nnx }
27725   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update_corners:NN #1#2
27726   {
27727     \exp_args:Nc \__coffin_update_corners:NNN

```

```

27728     { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27729     #1 #2
27730   }
27731 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_update_corners:NNN #1#2#3
27732 {
27733   #3 #1
27734   { tl }
27735   { { Opt } { \dim_eval:n { \box_ht:N #2 } } }
27736   #3 #1
27737   { tr }
27738   {
27739     { \dim_eval:n { \box_wd:N #2 } }
27740     { \dim_eval:n { \box_ht:N #2 } }
27741   }
27742   #3 #1
27743   { bl }
27744   { { Opt } { \dim_eval:n { -\box_dp:N #2 } } }
27745   #3 #1
27746   { br }
27747   {
27748     { \dim_eval:n { \box_wd:N #2 } }
27749     { \dim_eval:n { -\box_dp:N #2 } }
27750   }
27751 }

```

(End definition for _coffin_update_corners:N and others.)

```

\_coffin_update_poles:N
\_coffin_gupdate_poles:N
\_coffin_update_poles:NN
\_coffin_update_poles:NNN

```

This function is called when a coffin is set, and updates the poles to reflect the nature of size of the box. Thus this function only alters poles where the default position is dependent on the size of the box. It also does not set poles which are relevant only to vertical coffins.

```

27752 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_update_poles:N #1
27753 { \_coffin_update_poles:NN #1 \prop_put:Nnx }
27754 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_gupdate_poles:N #1
27755 { \_coffin_update_poles:NN #1 \prop_gput:Nnx }
27756 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_update_poles:NN #1#2
27757 {
27758   \exp_args:Nc \_coffin_update_poles:NNN
27759   { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27760   #1 #2
27761 }
27762 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_update_poles:NNN #1#2#3
27763 {
27764   #3 #1 { hc }
27765   {
27766     { \dim_eval:n { 0.5 \box_wd:N #2 } }
27767     { Opt } { Opt } { 1000pt }
27768   }
27769   #3 #1 { r }
27770   {
27771     { \dim_eval:n { \box_wd:N #2 } }
27772     { Opt } { Opt } { 1000pt }
27773   }
27774   #3 #1 { vc }

```

```

27775     {
27776         { Opt }
27777         { \dim_eval:n { ( \box_ht:N #2 - \box_dp:N #2 ) / 2 } }
27778         { 1000pt }
27779         { Opt }
27780     }
27781     #3 #1 { t }
27782     {
27783         { Opt }
27784         { \dim_eval:n { \box_ht:N #2 } }
27785         { 1000pt }
27786         { Opt }
27787     }
27788     #3 #1 { b }
27789     {
27790         { Opt }
27791         { \dim_eval:n { -\box_dp:N #2 } }
27792         { 1000pt }
27793         { Opt }
27794     }
27795 }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_update_poles:N` and others.)

42.5 Coffins: calculation of pole intersections

`__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn`
`__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn`
`__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnn`

The lead off in finding intersections is to recover the two poles and then hand off to the auxiliary for the actual calculation. There may of course not be an intersection, for which an error trap is needed.

```

27796 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn #1#2#3
27797 {
27798     \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #1 {#2} \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
27799     \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #1 {#3} \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
27800     \bool_set_false:N \l__coffin_error_bool
27801     \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo
27802     \__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn
27803     \l__coffin_pole_a_tl \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
27804     \bool_if:NT \l__coffin_error_bool
27805     {
27806         \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { no-pole-intersection }
27807         \dim_zero:N \l__coffin_x_dim
27808         \dim_zero:N \l__coffin_y_dim
27809     }
27810 }

```

The two poles passed here each have four values (as dimensions), (a, b, c, d) and (a', b', c', d') . These are arguments 1–4 and 5–8, respectively. In both cases a and b are the co-ordinates of a point on the pole and c and d define the direction of the pole. Finding the intersection depends on the directions of the poles, which are given by d/c and d'/c' . However, if one of the poles is either horizontal or vertical then one or more of c , d , c' and d' are zero and a special case is needed.

```

27811 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn
27812     #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
27813 {

```

27814 `\dim_compare:nNnTF {#3} = \c_zero_dim`

The case where the first pole is vertical. So the x -component of the interaction is at a . There is then a test on the second pole: if it is also vertical then there is an error.

```
27815       {
27816        \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_dim {#1}
27817        \dim_compare:nNnTF {#7} = \c_zero_dim
27818        { \bool_set_true:N \l__coffin_error_bool }
```

The second pole may still be horizontal, in which case the y -component of the intersection is b' . If not,

$$y = \frac{d'}{c'}(a - a') + b'$$

with the x -component already known to be #1.

```
27819       {
27820        \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_dim
27821        {
27822         \dim_compare:nNnTF {#8} = \c_zero_dim
27823         {#6}
27824         {
27825          \fp_to_dim:n
27826          {
27827           ( \dim_to_fp:n {#8} / \dim_to_fp:n {#7} )
27828           * ( \dim_to_fp:n {#1} - \dim_to_fp:n {#5} )
27829           + \dim_to_fp:n {#6}
27830          }
27831         }
27832        }
27833       }
27834     }
```

If the first pole is not vertical then it may be horizontal. If so, then the procedure is essentially the same as that already done but with the x - and y -components interchanged.

```
27835       {
27836        \dim_compare:nNnTF {#4} = \c_zero_dim
27837        {
27838         \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_dim {#2}
27839         \dim_compare:nNnTF {#8} = { \c_zero_dim }
27840         { \bool_set_true:N \l__coffin_error_bool }
27841        }
```

Now we deal with the case where the second pole may be vertical, or if not we have

$$x = \frac{c'}{d'}(b - b') + a'$$

which is again handled by the same auxiliary.

```
27842       \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_dim
27843       {
27844        \dim_compare:nNnTF {#7} = \c_zero_dim
27845        {#5}
27846        {
27847         \fp_to_dim:n
27848         {
27849          ( \dim_to_fp:n {#7} / \dim_to_fp:n {#8} )
```

```

27850         * ( \dim_to_fp:n {#4} - \dim_to_fp:n {#6} )
27851         + \dim_to_fp:n {#5}
27852     }
27853 }
27854 }
27855 }
27856 }

```

The first pole is neither horizontal nor vertical. To avoid even more complexity, we now work out both slopes and pass to an auxiliary.

```

27857 {
27858     \use:x
27859     {
27860         \__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnn
27861         { \dim_to_fp:n {#4} / \dim_to_fp:n {#3} }
27862         { \dim_to_fp:n {#8} / \dim_to_fp:n {#7} }
27863     }
27864     {#1} {#2} {#5} {#6}
27865 }
27866 }
27867 }

```

Assuming the two poles are not parallel, then the intersection point is found in two steps. First we find the x -value with

$$x = \frac{sa - s'a' - b + b'}{s - s'}$$

and then finding the y -value with

$$y = s(x - a) + b$$

```

27868 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
27869 {
27870     \fp_compare:nNnTF {#1} = {#2}
27871     { \bool_set_true:N \l__coffin_error_bool }
27872     {
27873         \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_dim
27874         {
27875             \fp_to_dim:n
27876             {
27877                 (
27878                     #1 * \dim_to_fp:n {#3}
27879                     - #2 * \dim_to_fp:n {#5}
27880                     - \dim_to_fp:n {#4}
27881                     + \dim_to_fp:n {#6}
27882                 )
27883                 /
27884                 ( #1 - #2 )
27885             }
27886         }
27887         \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_dim
27888         {
27889             \fp_to_dim:n
27890             {
27891                 #1 * ( \l__coffin_x_dim - \dim_to_fp:n {#3} )

```

```

27892             + \dim_to_fp:n {#4}
27893         }
27894     }
27895 }
27896 }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn`, `__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn`, and `__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnn`.)

42.6 Affine transformations

`\l__coffin_sin_fp` Used for rotations to get the sine and cosine values.

```

\l__coffin_cos_fp 27897 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_sin_fp
27898 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_cos_fp

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_sin_fp` and `\l__coffin_cos_fp`.)

`\l__coffin_bounding_prop` A property list for the bounding box of a coffin. This is only needed during the rotation, so there is just the one.

```
27899 \prop_new:N \l__coffin_bounding_prop
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_bounding_prop`.)

`\l__coffin_corners_prop` Used to avoid needing to track scope for intermediate steps.

```

\l__coffin_poles_prop 27900 \prop_new:N \l__coffin_corners_prop
27901 \prop_new:N \l__coffin_poles_prop

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_corners_prop` and `\l__coffin_poles_prop`.)

`\l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim` The shift of the bounding box of a coffin from the real content.

```
27902 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim`.)

`\l__coffin_left_corner_dim` These are used to hold maxima for the various corner values: these thus define the minimum size of the bounding box after rotation.

```

\l__coffin_right_corner_dim 27903 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_left_corner_dim
\l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim 27904 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_right_corner_dim
\l__coffin_top_corner_dim 27905 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim
27906 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_top_corner_dim

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_left_corner_dim` and others.)

`\coffin_rotate:Nn` Rotating a coffin requires several steps which can be conveniently run together. The sine and cosine of the angle in degrees are computed. This is then used to set `\l__coffin_sin_fp` and `\l__coffin_cos_fp`, which are carried through unchanged for the rest of the procedure.

```

\coffin_rotate:cn
\coffin_grotate:Nn
\coffin_grotate:cn

```

```

\__coffin_rotate:NnNNN 27907 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_rotate:Nn #1#2
27908 { \__coffin_rotate:NnNNN #1 {#2} \box_rotate:Nn \prop_set_eq:cn \hbox_set:Nn }
27909 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_rotate:Nn { c }
27910 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_grotate:Nn #1#2
27911 { \__coffin_rotate:NnNNN #1 {#2} \box_grotate:Nn \prop_gset_eq:cN \hbox_gset:Nn }
27912 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_grotate:Nn { c }
27913 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_rotate:NnNNN #1#2#3#4#5
27914 {
27915     \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_sin_fp { sind ( #2 ) }
27916     \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_cos_fp { cosd ( #2 ) }

```

Use a local copy of the property lists to avoid needing to pass the name and scope around.

```

27917 \prop_set_eq:Nc \l__coffin_corners_prop
27918 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27919 \prop_set_eq:Nc \l__coffin_poles_prop
27920 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }

```

The corners and poles of the coffin can now be rotated around the origin. This is best achieved using mapping functions.

```

27921 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_corners_prop
27922 { \__coffin_rotate_corner:Nnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }
27923 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_poles_prop
27924 { \__coffin_rotate_pole:Nnnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }

```

The bounding box of the coffin needs to be rotated, and to do this the corners have to be found first. They are then rotated in the same way as the corners of the coffin material itself.

```

27925 \__coffin_set_bounding:N #1
27926 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_bounding_prop
27927 { \__coffin_rotate_bounding:nnn {##1} ##2 }

```

At this stage, there needs to be a calculation to find where the corners of the content and the box itself will end up.

```

27928 \__coffin_find_corner_maxima:N #1
27929 \__coffin_find_bounding_shift:
27930 #3 #1 {#2}

```

The correction of the box position itself takes place here. The idea is that the bounding box for a coffin is tight up to the content, and has the reference point at the bottom-left. The x -direction is handled by moving the content by the difference in the positions of the bounding box and the content left edge. The y -direction is dealt with by moving the box down by any depth it has acquired. The internal box is used here to allow for the next step.

```

27931 \hbox_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box
27932 {
27933   \tex_kern:D
27934   \dim_eval:n
27935     { \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim - \l__coffin_left_corner_dim }
27936   \exp_stop_f:
27937   \box_move_down:nn { \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim }
27938   { \box_use:N #1 }
27939 }

```

If there have been any previous rotations then the size of the bounding box will be bigger than the contents. This can be corrected easily by setting the size of the box to the height and width of the content. As this operation requires setting box dimensions and these transcend grouping, the safe way to do this is to use the internal box and to reset the result into the target box.

```

27940 \box_set_ht:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box
27941 { \l__coffin_top_corner_dim - \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim }
27942 \box_set_dp:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box { Opt }
27943 \box_set_wd:Nn \l__coffin_internal_box
27944 { \l__coffin_right_corner_dim - \l__coffin_left_corner_dim }
27945 #5 #1 { \box_use_drop:N \l__coffin_internal_box }

```

The final task is to move the poles and corners such that they are back in alignment with the box reference point.

```

27946 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_corners_prop
27947 { \__coffin_shift_corner:Nnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }
27948 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_poles_prop
27949 { \__coffin_shift_pole:Nnnnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }

```

Update the coffin data.

```

27950 #4 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
27951 \l__coffin_corners_prop
27952 #4 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
27953 \l__coffin_poles_prop
27954 }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_rotate:Nn`, `\coffin_grotate:Nn`, and `__coffin_rotate:NnNNN`. These functions are documented on page 248.)

`__coffin_set_bounding:N` The bounding box corners for a coffin are easy enough to find: this is the same code as for the corners of the material itself, but using a dedicated property list.

```

27955 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_set_bounding:N #1
27956 {
27957   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_bounding_prop { tl }
27958   { { Opt } { \dim_eval:n { \box_ht:N #1 } } }
27959   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_bounding_prop { tr }
27960   {
27961     { \dim_eval:n { \box_wd:N #1 } }
27962     { \dim_eval:n { \box_ht:N #1 } }
27963   }
27964   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_dim { -\box_dp:N #1 }
27965   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_bounding_prop { bl }
27966   { { Opt } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_internal_dim } }
27967   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_bounding_prop { br }
27968   {
27969     { \dim_eval:n { \box_wd:N #1 } }
27970     { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_internal_dim }
27971   }
27972 }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_set_bounding:N`.)

`__coffin_rotate_bounding:nmm` Rotating the position of the corner of the coffin is just a case of treating this as a vector from the reference point. The same treatment is used for the corners of the material itself and the bounding box.

```

27973 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_rotate_bounding:nnn #1#2#3
27974 {
27975   \__coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN {#2} {#3} \l__coffin_x_dim \l__coffin_y_dim
27976   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_bounding_prop {#1}
27977   { { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim } }
27978 }
27979 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_rotate_corner:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
27980 {
27981   \__coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN {#3} {#4} \l__coffin_x_dim \l__coffin_y_dim
27982   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_corners_prop {#2}
27983   { { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim } }
27984 }

```

(End definition for _coffin_rotate_bounding:nnn and _coffin_rotate_corner:Nnnn.)

_coffin_rotate_pole:Nnnnnn Rotating a single pole simply means shifting the co-ordinate of the pole and its direction. The rotation here is about the bottom-left corner of the coffin.

```

27985 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_rotate_pole:Nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
27986 {
27987   \_coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN {#3} {#4} \l__coffin_x_dim \l__coffin_y_dim
27988   \_coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN {#5} {#6}
27989   \l__coffin_x_prime_dim \l__coffin_y_prime_dim
27990   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_poles_prop {#2}
27991   {
27992     { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim }
27993     { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_prime_dim }
27994     { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_prime_dim }
27995   }
27996 }

```

(End definition for _coffin_rotate_pole:Nnnnnn.)

_coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN A rotation function, which needs only an input vector (as dimensions) and an output space. The values \l__coffin_cos_fp and \l__coffin_sin_fp should previously have been set up correctly. Working this way means that the floating point work is kept to a minimum: for any given rotation the sin and cosine values do no change, after all.

```

27997 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN #1#2#3#4
27998 {
27999   \dim_set:Nn #3
28000   {
28001     \fp_to_dim:n
28002     {
28003       \dim_to_fp:n {#1} * \l__coffin_cos_fp
28004       - \dim_to_fp:n {#2} * \l__coffin_sin_fp
28005     }
28006   }
28007   \dim_set:Nn #4
28008   {
28009     \fp_to_dim:n
28010     {
28011       \dim_to_fp:n {#1} * \l__coffin_sin_fp
28012       + \dim_to_fp:n {#2} * \l__coffin_cos_fp
28013     }
28014   }
28015 }

```

(End definition for _coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN.)

_coffin_find_corner_maxima:N
_coffin_find_corner_maxima_aux:nn The idea here is to find the extremities of the content of the coffin. This is done by looking for the smallest values for the bottom and left corners, and the largest values for the top and right corners. The values start at the maximum dimensions so that the case where all are positive or all are negative works out correctly.

```

28016 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_find_corner_maxima:N #1
28017 {
28018   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_top_corner_dim { -\c_max_dim }
28019   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_right_corner_dim { -\c_max_dim }
28020   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim { \c_max_dim }

```

```

28021     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_left_corner_dim { \c_max_dim }
28022     \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_corners_prop
28023       { \__coffin_find_corner_maxima_aux:nn ##2 }
28024   }
28025   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_find_corner_maxima_aux:nn #1#2
28026   {
28027     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_left_corner_dim
28028     { \dim_min:nn { \l__coffin_left_corner_dim } {#1} }
28029     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_right_corner_dim
28030     { \dim_max:nn { \l__coffin_right_corner_dim } {#1} }
28031     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim
28032     { \dim_min:nn { \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim } {#2} }
28033     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_top_corner_dim
28034     { \dim_max:nn { \l__coffin_top_corner_dim } {#2} }
28035   }

```

(End definition for __coffin_find_corner_maxima:N and __coffin_find_corner_maxima_aux:nn.)

__coffin_find_bounding_shift:
 __coffin_find_bounding_shift_aux:nn

The approach to finding the shift for the bounding box is similar to that for the corners. However, there is only one value needed here and a fixed input property list, so things are a bit clearer.

```

28036   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_find_bounding_shift:
28037   {
28038     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim { \c_max_dim }
28039     \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_bounding_prop
28040       { \__coffin_find_bounding_shift_aux:nn ##2 }
28041   }
28042   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_find_bounding_shift_aux:nn #1#2
28043   {
28044     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim
28045     { \dim_min:nn { \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim } {#1} }
28046   }

```

(End definition for __coffin_find_bounding_shift: and __coffin_find_bounding_shift_aux:nn.)

__coffin_shift_corner:Nnnn
 __coffin_shift_pole:Nnnnnn

Shifting the corners and poles of a coffin means subtracting the appropriate values from the x - and y -components. For the poles, this means that the direction vector is unchanged.

```

28047   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_shift_corner:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
28048   {
28049     \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_corners_prop {#2}
28050     {
28051       { \dim_eval:n { #3 - \l__coffin_left_corner_dim } }
28052       { \dim_eval:n { #4 - \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim } }
28053     }
28054   }
28055   \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_shift_pole:Nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
28056   {
28057     \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_poles_prop {#2}
28058     {
28059       { \dim_eval:n { #3 - \l__coffin_left_corner_dim } }
28060       { \dim_eval:n { #4 - \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim } }
28061       {#5} {#6}
28062     }
28063   }

```

(End definition for `_coffin_shift_corner:Nnnn` and `_coffin_shift_pole:Nnnnnn`.)

`\l__coffin_scale_x_fp` Storage for the scaling factors in x and y , respectively.

```
\l__coffin_scale_y_fp 28064 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_scale_x_fp
28065 \fp_new:N \l__coffin_scale_y_fp
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_scale_x_fp` and `\l__coffin_scale_y_fp`.)

`\l__coffin_scaled_total_height_dim` When scaling, the values given have to be turned into absolute values.

```
\l__coffin_scaled_width_dim 28066 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_scaled_total_height_dim
28067 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_scaled_width_dim
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_scaled_total_height_dim` and `\l__coffin_scaled_width_dim`.)

`\coffin_resize:Nnn` Resizing a coffin begins by setting up the user-friendly names for the dimensions of the coffin box. The new sizes are then turned into scale factor. This is the same operation as takes place for the underlying box, but that operation is grouped and so the same calculation is done here.

```
\coffin_resize:cnn
\coffin_gresize:Nnn
\coffin_gresize:cnn
\_coffin_resize:NnnNN 28068 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_resize:Nnn #1#2#3
28069 {
28070   \_coffin_resize:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3}
28071   \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn
28072   \prop_set_eq:cN
28073 }
28074 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_resize:Nnn { c }
28075 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gresize:Nnn #1#2#3
28076 {
28077   \_coffin_resize:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3}
28078   \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn
28079   \prop_gset_eq:cN
28080 }
28081 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gresize:Nnn { c }
28082 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_resize:NnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
28083 {
28084   \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_scale_x_fp
28085   { \dim_to_fp:n {#2} / \dim_to_fp:n { \coffin_wd:N #1 } }
28086   \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_scale_y_fp
28087   {
28088     \dim_to_fp:n {#3}
28089     / \dim_to_fp:n { \coffin_ht:N #1 + \coffin_dp:N #1 }
28090   }
28091   #4 #1 {#2} {#3}
28092   \_coffin_resize_common:NnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #5
28093 }
```

(End definition for `\coffin_resize:Nnn`, `\coffin_gresize:Nnn`, and `_coffin_resize:NnnNN`. These functions are documented on page 248.)

`_coffin_resize_common:NnnN` The poles and corners of the coffin are scaled to the appropriate places before actually resizing the underlying box.

```
28094 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_coffin_resize_common:NnnN #1#2#3#4
28095 {
28096   \prop_set_eq:Nc \l__coffin_corners_prop
28097   { coffin ~ \_coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
```

```

28098 \prop_set_eq:Nc \l__coffin_poles_prop
28099 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
28100 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_corners_prop
28101 { \__coffin_scale_corner:Nnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }
28102 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_poles_prop
28103 { \__coffin_scale_pole:Nnnnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }

```

Negative x -scaling values place the poles in the wrong location: this is corrected here.

```

28104 \fp_compare:nNnT \l__coffin_scale_x_fp < \c_zero_fp
28105 {
28106   \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_corners_prop
28107   { \__coffin_x_shift_corner:Nnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }
28108   \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_poles_prop
28109   { \__coffin_x_shift_pole:Nnnnnn #1 {##1} ##2 }
28110 }
28111 #4 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
28112 \l__coffin_corners_prop
28113 #4 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
28114 \l__coffin_poles_prop
28115 }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_resize_common:NnnN`.)

`\coffin_scale:Nnn`
`\coffin_scale:cnn`
`\coffin_gscale:Nnn`
`\coffin_gscale:cnn`
`\coffin_scale:NnnNN`

For scaling, the opposite calculation is done to find the new dimensions for the coffin. Only the total height is needed, as this is the shift required for corners and poles. The scaling is done the T_EX way as this works properly with floating point values without needing to use the fp module.

```

28116 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_scale:Nnn #1#2#3
28117 { \__coffin_scale:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3} \box_scale:Nnn \prop_set_eq:cN }
28118 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_scale:Nnn { c }
28119 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gscale:Nnn #1#2#3
28120 { \__coffin_scale:NnnNN #1 {#2} {#3} \box_gscale:Nnn \prop_gset_eq:cN }
28121 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gscale:Nnn { c }
28122 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_scale:NnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
28123 {
28124   \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_scale_x_fp {#2}
28125   \fp_set:Nn \l__coffin_scale_y_fp {#3}
28126   #4 #1 { \l__coffin_scale_x_fp } { \l__coffin_scale_y_fp }
28127   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_dim
28128   { \coffin_ht:N #1 + \coffin_dp:N #1 }
28129   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_scaled_total_height_dim
28130   { \fp_abs:n { \l__coffin_scale_y_fp } \l__coffin_internal_dim }
28131   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_scaled_width_dim
28132   { -\fp_abs:n { \l__coffin_scale_x_fp } \coffin_wd:N #1 }
28133   \__coffin_resize_common:NnnN #1
28134   { \l__coffin_scaled_width_dim } { \l__coffin_scaled_total_height_dim }
28135   #5
28136 }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_scale:Nnn`, `\coffin_gscale:Nnn`, and `\coffin_scale:NnnNN`. These functions are documented on page 248.)

`__coffin_scale_vector:nnNN`

This functions scales a vector from the origin using the pre-set scale factors in x and y . This is a much less complex operation than rotation, and as a result the code is a lot clearer.

```

28137 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_scale_vector:nnNN #1#2#3#4
28138 {
28139   \dim_set:Nn #3
28140     { \fp_to_dim:n { \dim_to_fp:n {#1} * \l__coffin_scale_x_fp } }
28141   \dim_set:Nn #4
28142     { \fp_to_dim:n { \dim_to_fp:n {#2} * \l__coffin_scale_y_fp } }
28143 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_scale_vector:nnNN.)

__coffin_scale_corner:Nnnn Scaling both corners and poles is a simple calculation using the preceding vector scaling.

__coffin_scale_pole:Nnnnnn

```

28144 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_scale_corner:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
28145 {
28146   \__coffin_scale_vector:nnNN {#3} {#4} \l__coffin_x_dim \l__coffin_y_dim
28147   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_corners_prop {#2}
28148     { { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim } }
28149 }
28150 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_scale_pole:Nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
28151 {
28152   \__coffin_scale_vector:nnNN {#3} {#4} \l__coffin_x_dim \l__coffin_y_dim
28153   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_poles_prop {#2}
28154   {
28155     { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim }
28156     {#5} {#6}
28157   }
28158 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_scale_corner:Nnnn and __coffin_scale_pole:Nnnnnn.)

__coffin_x_shift_corner:Nnnn

__coffin_x_shift_pole:Nnnnnn

These functions correct for the x displacement that takes place with a negative horizontal scaling.

```

28159 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_x_shift_corner:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
28160 {
28161   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_corners_prop {#2}
28162     {
28163       { \dim_eval:n { #3 + \box_wd:N #1 } } {#4}
28164     }
28165 }
28166 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_x_shift_pole:Nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
28167 {
28168   \prop_put:Nnx \l__coffin_poles_prop {#2}
28169     {
28170       { \dim_eval:n { #3 + \box_wd:N #1 } } {#4}
28171       {#5} {#6}
28172     }
28173 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_x_shift_corner:Nnnn and __coffin_x_shift_pole:Nnnnnn.)

42.7 Aligning and typesetting of coffins

\coffin_join:NnnNnnnn

\coffin_join:cnmNnnnn

\coffin_join:Nnncnnnn

\coffin_join:cnncnnnn

\coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn

\coffin_gjoin:cnmNnnnn

\coffin_gjoin:Nnncnnnn

\coffin_gjoin:cnncnnnn

__coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN

This command joins two coffins, using a horizontal and vertical pole from each coffin and making an offset between the two. The result is stored as the as a third coffin, which

has all of its handles reset to standard values. First, the more basic alignment function is used to get things started.

```

28174 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_join:NnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
28175 {
28176   \__coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8}
28177   \coffin_set_eq:NN
28178 }
28179 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_join:NnnNnnnn { c , Nnnc , cnnc }
28180 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
28181 {
28182   \__coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8}
28183   \coffin_gset_eq:NN
28184 }
28185 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn { c , Nnnc , cnnc }
28186 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
28187 {
28188   \__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN
28189   #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8} \l__coffin_aligned_coffin

```

Correct the placement of the reference point. If the x -offset is negative then the reference point of the second box is to the left of that of the first, which is corrected using a kern. On the right side the first box might stick out, which would show up if it is wider than the sum of the x -offset and the width of the second box. So a second kern may be needed.

```

28190 \hbox_set:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28191 {
28192   \dim_compare:nNnT { \l__coffin_offset_x_dim } < \c_zero_dim
28193   { \tex_kern:D -\l__coffin_offset_x_dim }
28194   \hbox_unpack:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28195   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_dim
28196   { \l__coffin_offset_x_dim - \box_wd:N #1 + \box_wd:N #4 }
28197   \dim_compare:nNnT \l__coffin_internal_dim < \c_zero_dim
28198   { \tex_kern:D -\l__coffin_internal_dim }
28199 }

```

The coffin structure is reset, and the corners are cleared: only those from the two parent coffins are needed.

```

28200 \__coffin_reset_structure:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28201 \prop_clear:c
28202 {
28203   coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28204   \c_space_tl corners
28205 }
28206 \__coffin_update_poles:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin

```

The structures of the parent coffins are now transferred to the new coffin, which requires that the appropriate offsets are applied. That then depends on whether any shift was needed.

```

28207 \dim_compare:nNnTF \l__coffin_offset_x_dim < \c_zero_dim
28208 {
28209   \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #1 { -\l__coffin_offset_x_dim } { Opt }
28210   \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #4 { Opt } { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim }
28211   \__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn #1 { -\l__coffin_offset_x_dim } { Opt }
28212   \__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn #4 { Opt } { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim }
28213 }

```

```

28214     {
28215         \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #1 { Opt } { Opt }
28216         \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #4
28217         { \l__coffin_offset_x_dim } { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim }
28218         \__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn #1 { Opt } { Opt }
28219         \__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn #4
28220         { \l__coffin_offset_x_dim } { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim }
28221     }
28222     \__coffin_update_vertical_poles:NNN #1 #4 \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28223     #9 #1 \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28224 }

```

(End definition for \coffin_join:NnnNnnnn, \coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn, and __coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN. These functions are documented on page 248.)

\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn A more simple version of the above, as it simply uses the size of the first coffin for the new one. This means that the work here is rather simplified compared to the above code.
\coffin_attach:cnnNnnnn The function used when marking a position is hear also as it is similar but without the structure updates.
\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn
\coffin_attach:cnnNnnnn

```

\coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn 28225 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
\coffin_gattach:cnnNnnnn 28226 {
\coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn 28227     \__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8}
\coffin_gattach:cnnNnnnn 28228     \coffin_set_eq:NN
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28229 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28230 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn { c , Nnnc , cncn }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28231 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28232 {
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28233     \__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8}
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28234     \coffin_gset_eq:NN
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28235 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28236 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn { c , Nnnc , cncn }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28237 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28238 {
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28239     \__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28240     #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8} \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28241     \box_set_ht:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_ht:N #1 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28242     \box_set_dp:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_dp:N #1 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28243     \box_set_wd:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_wd:N #1 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28244     \__coffin_reset_structure:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28245     \prop_set_eq:cc
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28246     {
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28247         coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28248         \c_space_tl corners
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28249     }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28250     { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28251     \__coffin_update_poles:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28252     \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #1 { Opt } { Opt }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28253     \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #4
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28254     { \l__coffin_offset_x_dim } { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28255     \__coffin_update_vertical_poles:NNN #1 #4 \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28256     \coffin_set_eq:NN #1 \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28257 }
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28258 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_attach_mark:NnnNnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
\__coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN 28259 {

```

```

28260 \__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN
28261 #1 {#2} {#3} #4 {#5} {#6} {#7} {#8} \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28262 \box_set_ht:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_ht:N #1 }
28263 \box_set_dp:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_dp:N #1 }
28264 \box_set_wd:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin { \box_wd:N #1 }
28265 \box_set_eq:NN #1 \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28266 }

```

(End definition for \coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn and others. These functions are documented on page 248.)

__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN

The internal function aligns the two coffins into a third one, but performs no corrections on the resulting coffin poles. The process begins by finding the points of intersection for the poles for each of the input coffins. Those for the first coffin are worked out after those for the second coffin, as this allows the ‘primed’ storage area to be used for the second coffin. The ‘real’ box offsets are then calculated, before using these to re-box the input coffins. The default poles are then set up, but the final result depends on how the bounding box is being handled.

```

28267 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
28268 {
28269   \__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn #4 {#5} {#6}
28270   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_prime_dim { \l__coffin_x_dim }
28271   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_prime_dim { \l__coffin_y_dim }
28272   \__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn #1 {#2} {#3}
28273   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
28274     { \l__coffin_x_dim - \l__coffin_x_prime_dim + #7 }
28275   \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_offset_y_dim
28276     { \l__coffin_y_dim - \l__coffin_y_prime_dim + #8 }
28277   \hbox_set:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_internal_coffin
28278     {
28279     \box_use:N #1
28280     \tex_kern:D -\box_wd:N #1
28281     \tex_kern:D \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
28282     \box_move_up:nn { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim } { \box_use:N #4 }
28283   }
28284   \coffin_set_eq:NN #9 \l__coffin_aligned_internal_coffin
28285 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN.)

__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn
 __coffin_offset_pole:Nnnnnnn

Transferring structures from one coffin to another requires that the positions are updated by the offset between the two coffins. This is done by mapping to the property list of the source coffins, moving as appropriate and saving to the new coffin data structures. The test for a - means that the structures from the parent coffins are uniquely labelled and do not depend on the order of alignment. The pay off for this is that - should not be used in coffin pole or handle names, and that multiple alignments do not result in a whole set of values.

```

28286 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_offset_poles:Nnn #1#2#3
28287 {
28288   \prop_map_inline:cn { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
28289     { \__coffin_offset_pole:Nnnnnnn #1 {##1} ##2 {#2} {#3} }
28290 }
28291 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_offset_pole:Nnnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
28292 {

```

```

28293 \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_dim { #3 + #7 }
28294 \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_dim { #4 + #8 }
28295 \tl_if_in:nnTF {#2} { - }
28296 { \tl_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_tl { {#2} } }
28297 { \tl_set:Nn \l__coffin_internal_tl { { #1 - #2 } } }
28298 \exp_last_unbraced:NNo \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28299 { \l__coffin_internal_tl }
28300 {
28301 { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_x_dim } { \dim_use:N \l__coffin_y_dim }
28302 {#5} {#6}
28303 }
28304 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_offset_poles:Nnn and __coffin_offset_pole:Nnnnnnn.)

__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn Saving the offset corners of a coffin is very similar, except that there is no need to worry
 __coffin_offset_corner:Nnnnnn about naming: every corner can be saved here as order is unimportant.

```

28305 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_offset_corners:Nnn #1#2#3
28306 {
28307 \prop_map_inline:cn { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ corners }
28308 { \__coffin_offset_corner:Nnnnn #1 {#1} ##2 {#2} {#3} }
28309 }
28310 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_offset_corner:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
28311 {
28312 \prop_put:cnx
28313 {
28314 coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28315 \c_space_tl corners
28316 }
28317 { #1 - #2 }
28318 {
28319 { \dim_eval:n { #3 + #5 } }
28320 { \dim_eval:n { #4 + #6 } }
28321 }
28322 }

```

(End definition for __coffin_offset_corners:Nnn and __coffin_offset_corner:Nnnnnn.)

__coffin_update_vertical_poles:NNN The T and B poles need to be recalculated after alignment. These functions find the
 __coffin_update_T:nnnnnnnnN larger absolute value for the poles, but this is of course only logical when the poles are
 __coffin_update_B:nnnnnnnnN horizontal.

```

28323 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update_vertical_poles:NNN #1#2#3
28324 {
28325 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #3 { #1 -T } \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
28326 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #3 { #2 -T } \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28327 \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo \__coffin_update_T:nnnnnnnnN
28328 \l__coffin_pole_a_tl \l__coffin_pole_b_tl #3
28329 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #3 { #1 -B } \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
28330 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #3 { #2 -B } \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28331 \exp_last_two_unbraced:Noo \__coffin_update_B:nnnnnnnnN
28332 \l__coffin_pole_a_tl \l__coffin_pole_b_tl #3
28333 }
28334 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update_T:nnnnnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
28335 {

```

```

28336 \dim_compare:nNnTF {#2} < {#6}
28337 {
28338   \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx #9 { T }
28339   { { Opt } {#6} { 1000pt } { Opt } }
28340 }
28341 {
28342   \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx #9 { T }
28343   { { Opt } {#2} { 1000pt } { Opt } }
28344 }
28345 }
28346 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_update_B:nnnnnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9
28347 {
28348   \dim_compare:nNnTF {#2} < {#6}
28349   {
28350     \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx #9 { B }
28351     { { Opt } {#2} { 1000pt } { Opt } }
28352   }
28353   {
28354     \__coffin_set_pole:Nnx #9 { B }
28355     { { Opt } {#6} { 1000pt } { Opt } }
28356   }
28357 }

```

(End definition for `__coffin_update_vertical_poles:NNN`, `__coffin_update_T:nnnnnnnnN`, and `__coffin_update_B:nnnnnnnnN`.)

`\c__coffin_empty_coffin` An empty-but-horizontal coffin.

```

28358 \coffin_new:N \c__coffin_empty_coffin
28359 \tex_setbox:D \c__coffin_empty_coffin = \tex_hbox:D { }

```

(End definition for `\c__coffin_empty_coffin`.)

`\coffin_typeset:Nnnnn` Typesetting a coffin means aligning it with the current position, which is done using a coffin with no content at all. As well as aligning to the empty coffin, there is also a need to leave vertical mode, if necessary.

`\coffin_typeset:cnnnn`

```

28360 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_typeset:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
28361 {
28362   \mode_leave_vertical:
28363   \__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN \c__coffin_empty_coffin { H } { l }
28364   #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28365   \box_use_drop:N \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28366 }
28367 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_typeset:Nnnnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_typeset:Nnnnn`. This function is documented on page [249](#).)

42.8 Coffin diagnostics

`\l__coffin_display_coffin` Used for printing coffins with data structures attached.

```

\l__coffin_display_coord_coffin 28368 \coffin_new:N \l__coffin_display_coffin
\l__coffin_display_pole_coffin 28369 \coffin_new:N \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin
28370 \coffin_new:N \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin

```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_display_coffin`, `\l__coffin_display_coord_coffin`, and `\l__coffin_display_pole_coffin`.)

`\l_coffin_display_handles_prop` This property list is used to print coffin handles at suitable positions. The offsets are expressed as multiples of the basic offset value, which therefore acts as a scale-factor.

```

28371 \prop_new:N \l__coffin_display_handles_prop
28372 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { tl }
28373   { { b } { r } { -1 } { 1 } }
28374 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { thc }
28375   { { b } { hc } { 0 } { 1 } }
28376 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { tr }
28377   { { b } { l } { 1 } { 1 } }
28378 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { vcl }
28379   { { vc } { r } { -1 } { 0 } }
28380 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { vhc }
28381   { { vc } { hc } { 0 } { 0 } }
28382 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { vcr }
28383   { { vc } { l } { 1 } { 0 } }
28384 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { bl }
28385   { { t } { r } { -1 } { -1 } }
28386 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { bhc }
28387   { { t } { hc } { 0 } { -1 } }
28388 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { br }
28389   { { t } { l } { 1 } { -1 } }
28390 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Tl }
28391   { { t } { r } { -1 } { -1 } }
28392 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Thc }
28393   { { t } { hc } { 0 } { -1 } }
28394 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Tr }
28395   { { t } { l } { 1 } { -1 } }
28396 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Hl }
28397   { { vc } { r } { -1 } { 1 } }
28398 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Hhc }
28399   { { vc } { hc } { 0 } { 1 } }
28400 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Hr }
28401   { { vc } { l } { 1 } { 1 } }
28402 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Bl }
28403   { { b } { r } { -1 } { -1 } }
28404 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Bhc }
28405   { { b } { hc } { 0 } { -1 } }
28406 \prop_put:Nnn \l__coffin_display_handles_prop { Br }
28407   { { b } { l } { 1 } { -1 } }

```

(End definition for \l__coffin_display_handles_prop.)

`\l_coffin_display_offset_dim` The standard offset for the label from the handle position when displaying handles.

```

28408 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_display_offset_dim
28409 \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_offset_dim { 2pt }

```

(End definition for \l__coffin_display_offset_dim.)

`\l_coffin_display_x_dim` As the intersections of poles have to be calculated to find which ones to print, there is
`\l_coffin_display_y_dim` a need to avoid repetition. This is done by saving the intersection into two dedicated values.

```

28410 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_display_x_dim
28411 \dim_new:N \l__coffin_display_y_dim

```

(End definition for \l__coffin_display_x_dim and \l__coffin_display_y_dim.)

`\l_coffin_display_poles_prop` A property list for printing poles: various things need to be deleted from this to get a “nice” output.

```
28412 \prop_new:N \l__coffin_display_poles_prop
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_display_poles_prop`.)

`\l__coffin_display_font_tl` Stores the settings used to print coffin data: this keeps things flexible.

```
28413 \tl_new:N \l__coffin_display_font_tl
28414 \*initex
28415 \tl_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_font_tl { } % TODO
28416 \*initex
28417 \*package
28418 \tl_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_font_tl { \sffamily \tiny }
28419 \*package
```

(End definition for `\l__coffin_display_font_tl`.)

`__coffin_color:n` Calls `\color`, and otherwise does nothing if `\color` is not defined.

```
28420 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_color:n #1
28421 { \cs_if_exist:NT \color { \color {#1} } }
```

(End definition for `__coffin_color:n`.)

`\coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn` Marking a single handle is relatively easy. The standard attachment function is used, meaning that there are two calculations for the location. However, this is likely to be okay given the load expected. Contrast with the more optimised version for showing all handles which comes next.

`\coffin_mark_handle:cnnn`
`__coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn`

```
28422 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn #1#2#3#4
28423 {
28424   \hcoffin_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin
28425   {
28426     \*initex
28427     \hbox:n { \tex_vrule:D width 1pt height 1pt \scan_stop: } % TODO
28428   }
28429   \*package
28430   \__coffin_color:n {#4}
28431   \rule { 1pt } { 1pt }
28432 \*package
28433 }
28434 \__coffin_attach_mark:NnnNnnnn #1 {#2} {#3}
28435   \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin { hc } { vc } { Opt } { Opt }
28436   \hcoffin_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin
28437   {
28438     \*initex
28439     % TODO
28440   }
28441   \*package
28442   \__coffin_color:n {#4}
28443 \*package
28444   \l__coffin_display_font_tl
28445   ( \tl_to_str:n { #2 , #3 } )
28446 }
28447 \prop_get:NnN \l__coffin_display_handles_prop
28448 { #2 #3 } \l__coffin_internal_tl
```

```

28449 \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l__coffin_internal_tl
28450 {
28451   \prop_get:NnN \l__coffin_display_handles_prop
28452   { #3 #2 } \l__coffin_internal_tl
28453   \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l__coffin_internal_tl
28454   {
28455     \__coffin_attach_mark:NnnNnnnn #1 {#2} {#3}
28456     \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin { l } { vc }
28457     { 1pt } { Opt }
28458   }
28459   {
28460     \exp_last_unbraced:No \__coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn
28461     \l__coffin_internal_tl #1 {#2} {#3}
28462   }
28463 }
28464 {
28465   \exp_last_unbraced:No \__coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn
28466   \l__coffin_internal_tl #1 {#2} {#3}
28467 }
28468 }
28469 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
28470 {
28471   \__coffin_attach_mark:NnnNnnnn #5 {#6} {#7}
28472   \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin {#1} {#2}
28473   { #3 \l__coffin_display_offset_dim }
28474   { #4 \l__coffin_display_offset_dim }
28475 }
28476 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn { c }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn` and `__coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn`. This function is documented on page 249.)

\coffin_display_handles:Nn

\coffin_display_handles:cn

`__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnnnn`

`__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnn`

`__coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn`

Printing the poles starts by removing any duplicates, for which the `H` poles is used as the definitive version for the baseline and bottom. Two loops are then used to find the combinations of handles for all of these poles. This is done such that poles are removed during the loops to avoid duplication.

```

28477 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_display_handles:Nn #1#2
28478 {
28479   \hcoffin_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin
28480   {
28481     \*initex
28482     \hbox:n { \tex_vrule:D width 1pt height 1pt \scan_stop: } % TODO
28483     \*initex
28484     \*package
28485     \__coffin_color:n {#2}
28486     \rule { 1pt } { 1pt }
28487   }
28488 }
28489 \prop_set_eq:Nc \l__coffin_display_poles_prop
28490 { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #1 ~ poles }
28491 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #1 { H } \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
28492 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #1 { T } \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28493 \tl_if_eq:NNT \l__coffin_pole_a_tl \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28494 { \prop_remove:Nn \l__coffin_display_poles_prop { T } }

```

```

28495 \__coffin_get_pole:NnN #1 { B } \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28496 \tl_if_eq:NNT \l__coffin_pole_a_tl \l__coffin_pole_b_tl
28497 { \prop_remove:Nn \l__coffin_display_poles_prop { B } }
28498 \coffin_set_eq:NN \l__coffin_display_coffin #1
28499 \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_display_poles_prop
28500 {
28501   \prop_remove:Nn \l__coffin_display_poles_prop {##1}
28502   \__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnnnn {##1} ##2 {##2}
28503 }
28504 \box_use_drop:N \l__coffin_display_coffin
28505 }

```

For each pole there is a check for an intersection, which here does not give an error if none is found. The successful values are stored and used to align the pole coffin with the main coffin for output. The positions are recovered from the preset list if available.

```

28506 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
28507 {
28508   \prop_map_inline:Nn \l__coffin_display_poles_prop
28509   {
28510     \bool_set_false:N \l__coffin_error_bool
28511     \__coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} ##2
28512     \bool_if:NF \l__coffin_error_bool
28513     {
28514       \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_x_dim { \l__coffin_x_dim }
28515       \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_y_dim { \l__coffin_y_dim }
28516       \__coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn
28517       \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin { hc } { vc }
28518       { Opt } { Opt }
28519       \hcoffin_set:Nn \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin
28520       {
28521         \*initex>
28522           % TODO
28523         \*initex>
28524         \*package>
28525           \__coffin_color:n {#6}
28526         \*package>
28527           \l__coffin_display_font_tl
28528           ( \tl_to_str:n { #1 , ##1 } )
28529         }
28530       \prop_get:NnN \l__coffin_display_handles_prop
28531       { #1 ##1 } \l__coffin_internal_tl
28532       \quark_if_no_value:NNTF \l__coffin_internal_tl
28533       {
28534         \prop_get:NnN \l__coffin_display_handles_prop
28535         { ##1 #1 } \l__coffin_internal_tl
28536         \quark_if_no_value:NNTF \l__coffin_internal_tl
28537         {
28538           \__coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn
28539           \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin { l } { vc }
28540           { 1pt } { Opt }
28541         }
28542       }
28543       \exp_last_unbraced:No
28544       \__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnn

```

```

28545         \l__coffin_internal_tl
28546     }
28547 }
28548 {
28549     \exp_last_unbraced:No \__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnn
28550     \l__coffin_internal_tl
28551 }
28552 }
28553 }
28554 }
28555 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnn #1#2#3#4
28556 {
28557     \__coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn
28558     \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin {#1} {#2}
28559     { #3 \l__coffin_display_offset_dim }
28560     { #4 \l__coffin_display_offset_dim }
28561 }
28562 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_display_handles:Nn { c }

```

This is a dedicated version of `\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn` with a hard-wired first coffin. As the intersection is already known and stored for the display coffin the code simply uses it directly, with no calculation.

```

28563 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
28564 {
28565     \__coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn #1 {#2} {#3}
28566     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_x_prime_dim { \l__coffin_x_dim }
28567     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_y_prime_dim { \l__coffin_y_dim }
28568     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
28569     { \l__coffin_display_x_dim - \l__coffin_x_prime_dim + #4 }
28570     \dim_set:Nn \l__coffin_offset_y_dim
28571     { \l__coffin_display_y_dim - \l__coffin_y_prime_dim + #5 }
28572     \hbox_set:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28573     {
28574         \box_use:N \l__coffin_display_coffin
28575         \tex_kern:D -\box_wd:N \l__coffin_display_coffin
28576         \tex_kern:D \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
28577         \box_move_up:nn { \l__coffin_offset_y_dim } { \box_use:N #1 }
28578     }
28579     \box_set_ht:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28580     { \box_ht:N \l__coffin_display_coffin }
28581     \box_set_dp:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28582     { \box_dp:N \l__coffin_display_coffin }
28583     \box_set_wd:Nn \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28584     { \box_wd:N \l__coffin_display_coffin }
28585     \box_set_eq:NN \l__coffin_display_coffin \l__coffin_aligned_coffin
28586 }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_display_handles:Nn` and others. This function is documented on page 249.)

`\coffin_show_structure:N` For showing the various internal structures attached to a coffin in a way that keeps things relatively readable. If there is no apparent structure then the code complains.

```

\coffin_show_structure:c
\coffin_log_structure:N
\coffin_log_structure:c
\__coffin_show_structure:NN
28587 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_show_structure:N
28588 { \__coffin_show_structure:NN \msg_show:nnxxxx }
28589 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_show_structure:N { c }

```

```

28590 \cs_new_protected:Npn \coffin_log_structure:N
28591 { \__coffin_show_structure:NN \msg_log:nnxxxx }
28592 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \coffin_log_structure:N { c }
28593 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__coffin_show_structure:NN #1#2
28594 {
28595   \__coffin_if_exist:NT #2
28596   {
28597     #1 { LaTeX / kernel } { show-coffin }
28598     { \token_to_str:N #2 }
28599     {
28600       \iow_newline: >~ ht ~~~ \dim_eval:n { \coffin_ht:N #2 }
28601       \iow_newline: >~ dp ~~~ \dim_eval:n { \coffin_dp:N #2 }
28602       \iow_newline: >~ wd ~~~ \dim_eval:n { \coffin_wd:N #2 }
28603     }
28604     {
28605       \prop_map_function:cN
28606       { coffin ~ \__coffin_to_value:N #2 ~ poles }
28607       \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn
28608     }
28609     { }
28610   }
28611 }

```

(End definition for `\coffin_show_structure:N`, `\coffin_log_structure:N`, and `__coffin_show_structure:NN`. These functions are documented on page 249.)

42.9 Messages

```

28612 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { no-pole-intersection }
28613 { No-intersection-between-coffin-poles. }
28614 {
28615   LaTeX-was-asked-to-find-the-intersection-between-two-poles,~
28616   but-they-do-not-have-a-unique-meeting-point:~
28617   the-value-(Opt,~Opt)-will-be-used.
28618 }
28619 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unknown-coffin }
28620 { Unknown-coffin-’#1’. }
28621 { The-coffin-’#1’-was-never-defined. }
28622 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { unknown-coffin-pole }
28623 { Pole-’#1’-unknown-for-coffin-’#2’. }
28624 {
28625   LaTeX-was-asked-to-find-a-typesetting-pole-for-a-coffin,~
28626   but-either-the-coffin-does-not-exist-or-the-pole-name-is-wrong.
28627 }
28628 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { show-coffin }
28629 {
28630   Size-of-coffin-#1 : #2 \\
28631   Poles-of-coffin-#1 : #3 .
28632 }
28633 </initex | package>

```

43 l3color-base Implementation

```

28634 <*initex | package>

```

28635 `<@@=color>`

`\l__color_current_tl` The color currently active for foreground (text, *etc.*) material. This is stored in the form of a color model followed by one or more values. There are four pre-defined models, three of which take numerical values in the range [0, 1]:

- `gray` `<gray>` Grayscale color with the `<gray>` value running from 0 (fully black) to 1 (fully white)
- `cmk` `<cyan>` `<magenta>` `<yellow>` `<black>`
- `rgb` `<red>` `<green>` `<blue>`

Notice that the value are separated by spaces. There is a fourth pre-defined model using a string value and a numerical one:

- `spot` `<name>` `<tint>` A pre-defined spot color, where the `<name>` should be a pre-defined string color name and the `<tint>` should be in the range [0, 1].

Additional models may be created to allow mixing of spot colors. The number of data entries these require will depend on the number of colors to be mixed.

T_EXhackers note: The content of `\l__color_current_tl` is space-separated as this allows it to be used directly in specials in many common cases. This internal representation is close to that used by the `dvips` program.

(End definition for `\l__color_current_tl`.)

`\color_group_begin:` Grouping for color is the same as using the basic `\group_begin:` and `\group_end:` functions. However, for semantic reasons, they are renamed here.

28636 `\cs_new_eq:NN \color_group_begin: \group_begin:`
 28637 `\cs_new_eq:NN \color_group_end: \group_end:`

(End definition for `\color_group_begin:` and `\color_group_end:`. These functions are documented on page 251.)

`\color_ensure_current:` A driver-independent wrapper for setting the foreground color to the current color “now”.

28638 `\cs_new_protected:Npn \color_ensure_current:`
 28639 `{`
 28640 `<*package>`
 28641 `__color_backend_pickup:N \l__color_current_tl`
 28642 `</package>`
 28643 `__color_select:V \l__color_current_tl`
 28644 `}`

(End definition for `\color_ensure_current:`. This function is documented on page 251.)

`__color_select:n` Take an internal color specification and pass it to the driver. This code is needed to ensure the current color but will also be used by the higher-level experimental material.

`__color_select:V`

`__color_select:w`

28645 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __color_select:n #1`
 28646 `{ __color_select:w #1 \q_stop }`

`__color_select_cmyk:w`

28647 `\cs_generate_variant:Nn __color_select:n { V }`

`__color_select_gray:w`

28648 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __color_select:w #1 ~ #2 \q_stop`

`__color_select_rgb:w`

28649 `{ \use:c { __color_select_ #1 :w } #2 \q_stop }`

`__color_select_spot:w`

28650 `\cs_new_protected:Npn __color_select_cmyk:w #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 ~ #4 \q_stop`

```

28651 { \_color_backend_cmyk:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} }
28652 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_color_select_gray:w #1 \q_stop
28653 { \_color_backend_gray:n {#1} }
28654 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_color_select_rgb:w #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 \q_stop
28655 { \_color_backend_rgb:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3} }
28656 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_color_select_spot:w #1 ~ #2 \q_stop
28657 { \_color_backend_spot:nn {#1} {#2} }

```

(End definition for _color_select:n and others.)

\l_color_current_tl As the setting data is used only for specials, and those are always space-separated, it makes most sense to hold the internal information in that form.

```

28658 \tl_new:N \l_color_current_tl
28659 \tl_set:Nn \l_color_current_tl { gray~0 }

```

(End definition for \l_color_current_tl.)

```

28660 </initex | package>

```

44 l3luatex implementation

```

28661 <*initex | package>

```

44.1 Breaking out to Lua

```

28662 <*tex>

```

```

28663 <@@=lua>

```

```

\lua_now:n Copies of primitives.
\lua_now:n 28664 \cs_new_eq:NN \lua_escape:n \tex_luaescapestring:D
\lua_shipout:n 28665 \cs_new_eq:NN \lua_now:n \tex_directlua:D
28666 \cs_new_eq:NN \lua_shipout:n \tex_latelua:D

```

(End definition for \lua_escape:n, \lua_now:n, and \lua_shipout:n.)

These functions are set up in l3str for bootstrapping: we want to replace them with a “proper” version at this stage, so clean up.

```

28667 \cs_undefine:N \lua_escape:e
28668 \cs_undefine:N \lua_now:e

```

\lua_now:n Wrappers around the primitives. As with engines other than LuaTeX these have to be macros, we give them the same status in all cases. When LuaTeX is not in use, simply give an error message/
\lua_now:e
\lua_shipout:e:n

```

\lua_shipout:n 28669 \cs_new:Npn \lua_now:e #1 { \lua_now:n {#1} }
\lua_escape:n 28670 \cs_new:Npn \lua_now:n #1 { \lua_now:e { \exp_not:n {#1} } }
\lua_escape:e 28671 \cs_new_protected:Npn \lua_shipout_e:n #1 { \lua_shipout:n {#1} }
28672 \cs_new_protected:Npn \lua_shipout:n #1
28673 { \lua_shipout_e:n { \exp_not:n {#1} } }
28674 \cs_new:Npn \lua_escape:e #1 { \lua_escape:n {#1} }
28675 \cs_new:Npn \lua_escape:n #1 { \lua_escape:e { \exp_not:n {#1} } }
28676 \sys_if_engine luatex:F
28677 {
28678   \clist_map_inline:nn
28679   {
28680     \lua_escape:n , \lua_escape:e ,

```

```

28681     \lua_now:n , \lua_now:e
28682   }
28683   {
28684     \cs_set:Npn #1 ##1
28685     {
28686       \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnn
28687       { kernel } { luatex-required } { #1 }
28688     }
28689   }
28690   \clist_map_inline:nn
28691   { \lua_shipout_e:n , \lua_shipout:n }
28692   {
28693     \cs_set_protected:Npn #1 ##1
28694     {
28695       \__kernel_msg_error:nnn
28696       { kernel } { luatex-required } { #1 }
28697     }
28698   }
28699 }

```

(End definition for `\lua_now:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 252.)

44.2 Messages

```

28700 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { luatex-required }
28701 { LuaTeX-engine-not-in-use!~Ignoring~#1. }
28702 {
28703   The~feature~you~are~using~is~only~available~
28704   with~the~LuaTeX-engine.~LaTeX3~ignored~'~#1'.
28705 }
28706 </tex>

```

44.3 Lua functions for internal use

```

28707 (*lua)

```

Most of the emulation of pdfTeX here is based heavily on Heiko Oberdiek's `pdfTeX-cmds` package.

13kernel Create a table for the kernel's own use.

```

28708 13kernel = 13kernel or { }

```

(End definition for `13kernel`. This function is documented on page 253.)

Local copies of global tables.

```

28709 local io      = io
28710 local kpse    = kpse
28711 local lfs     = lfs
28712 local math    = math
28713 local md5     = md5
28714 local os      = os
28715 local string  = string
28716 local tex     = tex
28717 local texio   = texio
28718 local tonumber = tonumber
28719 local unicode = unicode

```

Local copies of standard functions.

```

28720 local abs      = math.abs
28721 local byte     = string.byte
28722 local floor    = math.floor
28723 local format    = string.format
28724 local gsub     = string.gsub
28725 local lfs_attr  = lfs.attributes
28726 local md5_sum  = md5.sum
28727 local open     = io.open
28728 local os_clock  = os.clock
28729 local os_date   = os.date
28730 local os_exec  = os.execute
28731 local setcatcode = tex.setcatcode
28732 local sprint    = tex.sprint
28733 local cprint    = tex.cprint
28734 local write     = tex.write
28735 local write_nl  = texio.write_nl

```

Newer ConT_EXt releases replace the `unicode` library by `utf` and since Lua 5.3 we can even use the Lua standard `utf8` library.

```

28736 local utf8_char = (utf8 and utf8.char) or (utf and utf.char) or unicode.utf8.char

```

Deal with ConT_EXt: doesn't use `kpse` library.

```

28737 local kpse_find = (resolvers and resolvers.findfile) or kpse.find_file

```

`escapehex` An internal auxiliary to convert a string to the matching hex escape. This works on a byte basis: extension to handled UTF-8 input is covered in `pdftexcmds` but is not currently required here.

```

28738 local function escapehex(str)
28739   write((gsub(str, ".",
28740     function (ch) return format("%02X", byte(ch)) end)))
28741 end

```

(End definition for escapehex.)

13kernel.charcat Creating arbitrary chars using `tex.cprint`.

```

28742 local charcat
28743 function charcat(charcode, catcode)
28744   cprint(catcode, utf8_char(charcode))
28745 end
28746 13kernel.charcat = charcat

```

(End definition for 13kernel.charcat. This function is documented on page 253.)

13kernel.elapsedtime Simple timing set up: give the result from the system clock in scaled seconds.

13kernel.resettimer

```

28747 local base_time = 0
28748 local function elapsedtime()
28749   local val = (os_clock() - base_time) * 65536 + 0.5
28750   if val > 2147483647 then
28751     val = 2147483647
28752   end
28753   write(format("%d", floor(val)))
28754 end
28755 13kernel.elapsedtime = elapsedtime
28756 local function resettimer()

```

```

28757     base_time = os_clock()
28758 end
28759 l3kernel.resettimer = resettimer

```

(End definition for `l3kernel.elapsedtime` and `l3kernel.resettimer`. These functions are documented on page 253.)

l3kernel.filedump Similar comments here to the next function: read the file in binary mode to avoid any line-end weirdness.

```

28760 local function filedump(name,offset,length)
28761     local file = kpse_find(name,"tex",true)
28762     if file then
28763         local length = tonumber(length) or lfs_attr(file,"size")
28764         local offset = tonumber(offset) or 0
28765         local f = open(file,"rb")
28766         if f then
28767             if offset > 0 then
28768                 f:seek("set",offset)
28769             end
28770             local data = f:read(length)
28771             escapehex(data)
28772             f:close()
28773         end
28774     end
28775 end
28776 l3kernel.filedump = filedump

```

(End definition for `l3kernel.filedump`. This function is documented on page 253.)

l3kernel.filemdfivesum Read an entire file and hash it: the hash function itself is a built-in. As Lua is byte-based there is no work needed here in terms of UTF-8 (see `pdfetexcmds` and how it handles strings that have passed through Lua_{TeX}). The file is read in binary mode so that no line ending normalisation occurs.

```

28777 local function filemdfivesum(name)
28778     local file = kpse_find(name, "tex", true)
28779     if file then
28780         local f = open(file, "rb")
28781         if f then
28782             local data = f:read("*a")
28783             escapehex(md5_sum(data))
28784             f:close()
28785         end
28786     end
28787 end
28788 l3kernel.filemdfivesum = filemdfivesum

```

(End definition for `l3kernel.filemdfivesum`. This function is documented on page 253.)

l3kernel.filemoddate See procedure `makepdftime` in `utils.c` of pdf_{TeX}.

```

28789 local function filemoddate(name)
28790     local file = kpse_find(name, "tex", true)
28791     if file then
28792         local date = lfs_attr(file, "modification")
28793         if date then

```

```

28794     local d = os_date("!*t", date)
28795     if d.sec >= 60 then
28796         d.sec = 59
28797     end
28798     local u = os_date("!*t", date)
28799     local off = 60 * (d.hour - u.hour) + d.min - u.min
28800     if d.year ~= u.year then
28801         if d.year > u.year then
28802             off = off + 1440
28803         else
28804             off = off - 1440
28805         end
28806     elseif d.yday ~= u.yday then
28807         if d.yday > u.yday then
28808             off = off + 1440
28809         else
28810             off = off - 1440
28811         end
28812     end
28813     local timezone
28814     if off == 0 then
28815         timezone = "Z"
28816     else
28817         local hours = floor(off / 60)
28818         local mins = abs(off - hours * 60)
28819         timezone = format("%+03d", hours)
28820         .. " '" .. format("%02d", mins) .. "' "
28821     end
28822     write("D:"
28823         .. format("%04d", d.year)
28824         .. format("%02d", d.month)
28825         .. format("%02d", d.day)
28826         .. format("%02d", d.hour)
28827         .. format("%02d", d.min)
28828         .. format("%02d", d.sec)
28829         .. timezone)
28830     end
28831 end
28832 end
28833 l3kernel.filemoddate = filemoddate

```

(End definition for l3kernel.filemoddate. This function is documented on page [253](#).)

l3kernel.filesize A simple disk lookup.

```

28834 local function filesize(name)
28835     local file = kpse_find(name, "tex", true)
28836     if file then
28837         local size = lfs_attr(file, "size")
28838         if size then
28839             write(size)
28840         end
28841     end
28842 end
28843 l3kernel.filesize = filesize

```

(End definition for `l3kernel.filesize`. This function is documented on page 253.)

l3kernel.strcmp String comparison which gives the same results as pdfTeX's `\pdfstrcmp`, although the ordering should likely not be relied upon!

```
28844 local function strcmp(A, B)
28845   if A == B then
28846     write("0")
28847   elseif A < B then
28848     write("-1")
28849   else
28850     write("1")
28851   end
28852 end
28853 l3kernel.strcmp = strcmp
```

(End definition for `l3kernel.strcmp`. This function is documented on page 253.)

l3kernel.shellescape Replicating the pdfTeX log interaction for shell escape.

```
28854 local function shellescape(cmd)
28855   local status,msg = os_exec(cmd)
28856   if status == nil then
28857     write_nl("log","runsystem(" .. cmd .. ")...(" .. msg .. ")\n")
28858   elseif status == 0 then
28859     write_nl("log","runsystem(" .. cmd .. ")...executed\n")
28860   else
28861     write_nl("log","runsystem(" .. cmd .. ")...failed " .. (msg or "") .. "\n")
28862   end
28863 end
28864 l3kernel.shellescape = shellescape
```

(End definition for `l3kernel.shellescape`. This function is documented on page 253.)

44.4 Generic Lua and font support

```
28865 <*initex>
28866 <@@=alloc>
```

A small amount of generic code is used by almost all LuaTeX material so needs to be loaded by the format.

```
28867 attribute_count_name = "g__alloc_attribute_int"
28868 bytocode_count_name  = "g__alloc_bytocode_int"
28869 chunkname_count_name = "g__alloc_chunkname_int"
28870 whatsit_count_name   = "g__alloc_whatsit_int"
28871 require("l3luatex")
```

With the above available the font loader code used by plain TeX and L^ATeX 2_ε when used with LuaTeX can be loaded here. This is thus being treated more-or-less as part of the engine itself.

```
28872 require("luaotfload-main")
28873 local _void = luaotfload.main()
28874 </initex>
28875 </lua>
28876 </initex | package>
```

45 l3unicode implementation

28877 <*initex | package>

28878 <@@=char>

Case changing both for strings and “text” requires data from the Unicode Consortium. Some of this is build in to the format (as `\lccode` and `\uccode` values) but this covers only the simple one-to-one situations and does not fully handle for example case folding.

As only the data needs to remain at the end of this process, everything is set up inside a group. The only thing that is outside is creating a stream: they are global anyway and it is best to force a stream for all engines. For performance reasons, some of the code here is very low-level: the material is read during loading `expl3` in package mode.

```
28879 \ior_new:N \g__char_data_ior
28880 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: } { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
28881 {
28882   \group_begin:
```

Access the primitive but suppress further expansion: active chars are otherwise an issue.

```
28883   \cs_set:Npn \__char_generate_char:n #1
28884     { \tex_detokenize:D \tex_expandafter:D { \tex_Uchar:D " #1 } }
```

A fast local implementation for generating characters; the chars may be active, so we prevent further expansion.

```
28885   \cs_set:Npx \__char_generate:n #1
28886   {
28887     \exp_not:N \tex_unexpanded:D \exp_not:N \exp_after:wN
28888     {
28889       \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
28890       {
28891         \exp_not:N \tex_directlua:D
28892         {
28893           l3kernel.charcat
28894           (
28895             \exp_not:N \tex_number:D #1 ,
28896             \exp_not:N \tex_the:D \tex_catcode:D #1
28897           )
28898         }
28899       }
28900       {
28901         \exp_not:N \tex_Ucharcat:D
28902         #1 ~
28903         \tex_catcode:D #1 ~
28904       }
28905     }
28906   }
```

Parse the main Unicode data file for two things. First, we want the titlecase exceptions: the one-to-one lower- and uppercase mappings it contains are all be covered by the T_EX data. Second, we need normalization data: at present, just the canonical NFD mappings. Those all yield either one or two codepoints, so the split is relatively easy.

```
28907   \ior_open:Nn \g__char_data_ior { UnicodeData.txt }
28908   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxi:w
28909     #1 ; #2 ; #3 ; #4 ; #5 ; #6 ; #7 ; #8 ; #9 ;
```

```

28910 {
28911   \tl_if_blank:nF {#6}
28912   {
28913     \tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nNF {#6} < % >
28914     { \__char_data_auxiii:w #1 ; #6 ~ \q_stop }
28915   }
28916   \__char_data_auxiii:w #1 ;
28917 }
28918 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ; #2 ~ #3 \q_stop
28919 {
28920   \tl_const:cx
28921   { c__char_nfd_ \__char_generate_char:n {#1} _tl }
28922   {
28923     \__char_generate:n { "#2 }
28924     \tl_if_blank:nF {#3}
28925     { \__char_generate:n { "#3 } }
28926   }
28927 }
28928 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxiii:w
28929 #1 ; #2 ; #3 ; #4 ; #5 ; #6 ; #7 ~ \q_stop
28930 {
28931   \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l__char_tmpa_tl {#7}
28932   \reverse_if:N \if_meaning:w \l__char_tmpa_tl \c_empty_tl
28933   \cs_set_nopar:Npn \l__char_tmpb_tl {#5}
28934   \reverse_if:N \if_meaning:w \l__char_tmpa_tl \l__char_tmpb_tl
28935   \tl_const:cx
28936   { c__char_titlecase_ \__char_generate_char:n {#1} _tl }
28937   { \__char_generate:n { "#7 } }
28938   \fi:
28939   \fi:
28940 }
28941 \group_begin:
28942   \char_set_catcode_space:n { '\ }%
28943   \ior_map_variable:NNn \g__char_data_ior \l__char_tmpa_tl
28944   {%
28945     \if_meaning:w \l__char_tmpa_tl \c_space_tl
28946     \exp_after:wN \ior_map_break:
28947     \fi:
28948     \exp_after:wN \__char_data_auxi:w \l__char_tmpa_tl \q_stop
28949   }%
28950 \group_end:
28951 \ior_close:N \g__char_data_ior

```

The other data files all use C-style comments so we have to worry about # tokens (and reading as strings). The set up for case folding is in two parts. For the basic (core) mappings, folding is the same as lower casing in most positions so only store the differences. For the more complex foldings, always store the result, splitting up the two or three code points in the input as required.

```

28952 \ior_open:Nn \g__char_data_ior { CaseFolding.txt }
28953 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxi:w #1 ; ~ #2 ; ~ #3 ; #4 \q_stop
28954 {
28955   \if:w \tl_head:n { #2 ? } C
28956   \reverse_if:N \if_int_compare:w
28957   \char_value_lccode:n {"#1} = "#3 ~

```

```

28958         \tl_const:cx
28959         { c__char_foldcase_ \__char_generate_char:n {#1} _tl }
28960         { \__char_generate:n { "#3 } }
28961     \fi:
28962 \else:
28963     \if:w \tl_head:n { #2 ? } F
28964     \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ~ #3 ~ \q_stop
28965     \fi:
28966 \fi:
28967 }
28968 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 ~ #4 \q_stop
28969 {
28970     \tl_const:cx { c__char_foldcase_ \__char_generate_char:n {#1} _tl }
28971     {
28972         \__char_generate:n { "#2 }
28973         \__char_generate:n { "#3 }
28974         \tl_if_blank:nF {#4}
28975         { \__char_generate:n { \int_value:w "#4 } }
28976     }
28977 }
28978 \ior_str_map_inline:Nn \g__char_data_ior
28979 {
28980     \reverse_if:N \if:w \c_hash_str \tl_head:w #1 \c_hash_str \q_stop
28981     \__char_data_auxi:w #1 \q_stop
28982     \fi:
28983 }
28984 \ior_close:N \g__char_data_ior

```

For upper- and lowercasing special situations, there is a bit more to do as we also have title casing to consider, plus we need to stop part-way through the file.

```

28985 \ior_open:Nn \g__char_data_ior { SpecialCasing.txt }
28986 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxi:w
28987 #1 ;~ #2 ;~ #3 ;~ #4 ; #5 \q_stop
28988 {
28989     \use:n { \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ~ lower ~ #2 ~ } ~ \q_stop
28990     \use:n { \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ~ upper ~ #4 ~ } ~ \q_stop
28991     \str_if_eq:nnF {#3} {#4}
28992     { \use:n { \__char_data_auxii:w #1 ~ title ~ #3 ~ } ~ \q_stop }
28993 }
28994 \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_data_auxii:w
28995 #1 ~ #2 ~ #3 ~ #4 ~ #5 \q_stop
28996 {
28997     \tl_if_empty:nF {#4}
28998     {
28999         \tl_const:cx { c__char_ #2 case_ \__char_generate_char:n {#1} _tl }
29000         {
29001             \__char_generate:n { "#3 }
29002             \__char_generate:n { "#4 }
29003             \tl_if_blank:nF {#5}
29004             { \__char_generate:n { "#5 } }
29005         }
29006     }
29007 }
29008 \ior_str_map_inline:Nn \g__char_data_ior
29009 {

```

```

29010         \str_if_eq:eeTF
29011         { \tl_head:w #1 \c_hash_str \q_stop }
29012         { \c_hash_str }
29013         {
29014             \str_if_eq:eeT
29015             {#1}
29016             { \c_hash_str \c_space_tl Conditional-Mappings }
29017             { \ior_map_break: }
29018         }
29019         { \__char_data_auxi:w #1 \q_stop }
29020     }
29021     \ior_close:N \g__char_data_ior
29022 \group_end:
29023 }

```

For the 8-bit engines, the above is skipped but there is still some set up required. As case changing can only be applied to bytes, and they have to be in the ASCII range, we define a series of data stores to represent them, and the data are used such that only these are ever case-changed. We do open and close one file to force allocation of a read: this keeps all engines in line.

```

29024 {
29025     \group_begin:
29026     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__char_tmp:NN #1#2
29027     {
29028         \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #2
29029         \tl_const:cn { c__char_uppercase_ #2 _tl } {#1}
29030         \tl_const:cn { c__char_lowercase_ #1 _tl } {#2}
29031         \tl_const:cn { c__char_foldcase_ #1 _tl } {#2}
29032         \__char_tmp:NN
29033     }
29034     \__char_tmp:NN
29035     AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
29036     ? \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29037     \ior_open:Nn \g__char_data_ior { UnicodeData.txt }
29038     \ior_close:N \g__char_data_ior
29039 \group_end:
29040 }
29041 </initex | package>

```

46 l3text implementation

```

29042 <*initex | package>
29043 <@@=text>

```

46.1 Utilities

<pre> __text_token_to_explicit:N __text_token_to_explicit_char:N __text_token_to_explicit_cs:N __text_token_to_explicit_cs_aux:N __text_token_to_explicit:n __text_token_to_explicit_auxi:w __text_token_to_explicit_auxii:w __text_token_to_explicit_auxiii:w </pre>	<p>The idea here is to take a token and ensure that if it's an implicit char, we output the explicit version. Otherwise, the token needs to be unchanged. First, we have to split between control sequences and everything else.</p> <pre> 29044 \group_begin: 29045 \char_set_catcode_active:n { 0 } 29046 \cs_new:Npn __text_token_to_explicit:N #1 29047 { 29048 \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 </pre>
---	---

```

29049     \if_catcode:w \scan_stop: \exp_not:N #1
29050     \scan_stop:
29051     \else:
29052     \exp_not:N ^^@
29053     \fi:
29054     \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit_cs:N
29055     \else:
29056     \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit_char:N
29057     \fi:
29058     #1
29059   }
29060 \group_end:

```

For control sequences, we can check for macros versus other cases using `\if_meaning:w`, then explicitly check for `\chardef` and `\mathchardef`.

```

29061 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_cs:N #1
29062 {
29063   \exp_after:wN \if_meaning:w \exp_not:N #1 #1
29064   \exp_after:wN \use:nn \exp_after:wN
29065   \__text_token_to_explicit_cs_aux:N
29066   \else:
29067   \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n
29068   \fi:
29069   {#1}
29070 }
29071 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_cs_aux:N #1
29072 {
29073   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29074   { \token_if_chardef_p:N #1 }
29075   { \token_if_mathchardef_p:N #1 }
29076   {
29077     \char_generate:nn {#1}
29078     { \char_value_catcode:n {#1} }
29079   }
29080   {#1}
29081 }

```

For character tokens, we need to filter out the implicit characters from those that are explicit. That's done here, then if necessary we work out the category code and generate the char. To avoid issues with alignment tabs, that one is done by elimination rather than looking up the code explicitly. The trick with finding the charcode is that the `TeX` messages are either the `<something>` character `<char>` or the `<type>` `<char>`.

```

29082 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_char:N #1
29083 {
29084   \if:w
29085     \if_catcode:w ^ \exp_args:No \str_tail:n { \token_to_str:N #1 } ^
29086     \token_to_str:N #1 #1
29087   \else:
29088     AB
29089   \fi:
29090   \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n
29091   \else:
29092   \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit:n
29093   \fi:

```

```

29094     {#1}
29095   }
29096 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit:n #1
29097 {
29098   \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit_auxi:w
29099   \int_value:w
29100   \if_catcode:w \c_group_begin_token #1 1 \else:
29101   \if_catcode:w \c_group_end_token #1 2 \else:
29102   \if_catcode:w \c_math_toggle_token #1 3 \else:
29103   \if_catcode:w ## #1 6 \else:
29104   \if_catcode:w ^ #1 7 \else:
29105   \if_catcode:w \c_math_subscript_token #1 8 \else:
29106   \if_catcode:w \c_space_token #1 10 \else:
29107   \if_catcode:w A #1 11 \else:
29108   \if_catcode:w + #1 12 \else:
29109     4 \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi: \fi:
29110   \exp_after:wN ;
29111   \token_to_meaning:N #1 \q_stop
29112 }
29113 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_auxi:w #1 ; #2 \q_stop
29114 {
29115   \char_generate:nn
29116   {
29117     \if_int_compare:w #1 < 9 \exp_stop_f:
29118     \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit_auxii:w
29119   \else:
29120     \exp_after:wN \__text_token_to_explicit_auxiii:w
29121     \fi:
29122     #2
29123   }
29124   {#1}
29125 }
29126 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_auxii:w
29127   #1 { \tl_to_str:n { character ~ } } { ' }
29128 \cs_new:Npn \__text_token_to_explicit_auxiii:w #1 ~ #2 ~ { ' }

```

(End definition for __text_token_to_explicit:N and others.)

__text_char_catcode:N An idea from l3char: we need to get the category code of a specific token, not the general case.

```

29129 \cs_new:Npn \__text_char_catcode:N #1
29130 {
29131   \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_toggle_token
29132     3
29133   \else:
29134     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_alignment_token
29135       4
29136   \else:
29137     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_superscript_token
29138       7
29139   \else:
29140     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_math_subscript_token
29141       8
29142   \else:

```

```

29143         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_space_token
29144             10
29145     \else:
29146         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_letter_token
29147             11
29148     \else:
29149         \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N #1 \c_catcode_other_token
29150             12
29151     \else:
29152         13
29153     \fi:
29154 \fi:
29155 \fi:
29156 \fi:
29157 \fi:
29158 \fi:
29159 \fi:
29160 }

```

(End definition for `_text_char_catcode:N`.)

`_text_if_expandable:NTF` Test for tokens that make sense to expand here: that is more restrictive than the engine view.

```

29161 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \_text_if_expandable:N #1 { T , F , TF }
29162 {
29163     \token_if_expandable:NTF #1
29164     {
29165         \bool_lazy_any:nTF
29166         {
29167             { \token_if_protected_macro_p:N #1 }
29168             { \token_if_protected_long_macro_p:N #1 }
29169             { \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN \q_recursion_tail #1 }
29170         }
29171         { \prg_return_false: }
29172         { \prg_return_true: }
29173     }
29174     { \prg_return_false: }
29175 }

```

(End definition for `_text_if_expandable:NTF`.)

46.2 Configuration variables

`\l_text_accents_tl` `\l_text_letterlike_tl` Special cases for accents and letter-like symbols, which in some cases will need to be converted further.

```

29176 (*package)
29177 \tl_new:N \l_text_accents_tl
29178 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_accents_tl
29179 { \‘ \’ \^ \~ \= \u \. \" \r \H \V \d \c \k \b \t }
29180 \tl_new:N \l_text_letterlike_tl
29181 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_letterlike_tl
29182 {
29183     \AA \aa
29184     \AE \ae

```

```

29185 \DH \dh
29186 \DJ \dj
29187 \IJ \ij
29188 \L \l
29189 \NG \ng
29190 \O \o
29191 \OE \oe
29192 \SS \ss
29193 \TH \th
29194 }
29195 \endpackage

```

(End definition for `\l_text_accents_tl` and `\l_text_letterlike_tl`. These variables are documented on page 258.)

`\l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl` Non-text arguments.

```

29196 \tl_new:N \l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl
29197 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl { \begin \cite \end \label \ref }

```

(End definition for `\l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl`. This variable is documented on page 258.)

`\l_text_math_arg_tl` Math mode as arguments.

```

29198 \tl_new:N \l_text_math_arg_tl
29199 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_math_arg_tl { \ensuremath }

```

(End definition for `\l_text_math_arg_tl`. This variable is documented on page 258.)

`\l_text_math_delims_tl` Paired math mode delimiters.

```

29200 \tl_new:N \l_text_math_delims_tl
29201 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_math_delims_tl { $ $ \ ( \ ) }

```

(End definition for `\l_text_math_delims_tl`. This variable is documented on page 258.)

`\l_text_expand_exclude_tl` Commands which need not to expand.

```

29202 \tl_new:N \l_text_expand_exclude_tl
29203 \*package
29204 \tl_set:Nn \l_text_expand_exclude_tl
29205 { \begin \cite \end \label \ref }
29206 \endpackage

```

(End definition for `\l_text_expand_exclude_tl`. This variable is documented on page 258.)

`\l__text_math_mode_tl` Used to control math mode output: internal as there is a dedicated setter.

```

29207 \tl_new:N \l__text_math_mode_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__text_math_mode_tl`.)

46.3 Expansion to formatted text

Markers for implicit char handling.

```
\c__text_chardef_space_token
    \c__text_mathchardef_space_token
    \c__text_chardef_group_begin_token
    \c__text_mathchardef_group_begin_token
    \c__text_chardef_group_end_token
    \c__text_mathchardef_group_end_token
29208 \tex_chardef:D \c__text_chardef_space_token = '\ %
29209 \tex_mathchardef:D \c__text_mathchardef_space_token = '\ %
29210 \tex_chardef:D \c__text_chardef_group_begin_token = '\{ % '\}
29211 \tex_mathchardef:D \c__text_mathchardef_group_begin_token = '\{ % '\} '\{
29212 \tex_chardef:D \c__text_chardef_group_end_token = '\} % '\{
29213 \tex_mathchardef:D \c__text_mathchardef_group_end_token = '\} %
```

(End definition for `\c__text_chardef_space_token` and others.)

After precautions against & tokens, start a simple loop: that of course means that “text” cannot contain the two recursion quarks. The loop here must be f-type expandable; we have arbitrary user commands which might be protected *and* take arguments, and if the expansion code is used in a typesetting context, that will otherwise explode. (The same issue applies more clearly to case changing: see the example there.)

```
\text_expand:n
  \__text_expand:n
  \__text_expand_result:n
  \__text_expand_store:n
  \__text_expand_store:o
  \__text_expand_store:nw
  \__text_expand_end:w
  \__text_expand_loop:w
  \__text_expand_group:n
  \__text_expand_space:w
  \__text_expand_N_type:N
\__text_expand_N_type_auxi:N
  \__text_expand_N_type_auxii:N
  \__text_expand_N_type_auxiii:N
  \__text_expand_math_search:NNN
\__text_expand_math_loop:Nw
  \__text_expand_math_N_type:NN
\__text_expand_math_group:Nn
\__text_expand_math_space:Nw
  \__text_expand_implicit:N
  \__text_expand_explicit:N
  \__text_expand_exclude:N
  \__text_expand_exclude:nN
  \__text_expand_exclude:NN
  \__text_expand_exclude:Nn
\__text_expand_letterlike:N
\__text_expand_letterlike:NN
  \__text_expand_cs:N
  \__text_expand_encoding:N
  \__text_expand_encoding_escape:N
  \__text_expand_protect:N
  \__text_expand_protect:nN
  \__text_expand_protect:Nw
  \__text_expand_replace:N
  \__text_expand_replace:n
\__text_expand_cs_expand:N
\__text_expand_noexpand:nn
29214 \cs_new:Npn \text_expand:n #1
29215 {
29216   \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN
29217   {
29218     \exp:w
29219     \__text_expand:n {#1}
29220   }
29221 }
29222 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand:n #1
29223 {
29224   \group_align_safe_begin:
29225   \__text_expand_loop:w #1
29226   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29227   \__text_expand_result:n { }
29228 }
```

The approach to making the code f-type expandable is to use a marker result token and to shuffle the collected tokens

```
29229 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_store:n #1
29230 { \__text_expand_store:nw {#1} }
29231 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__text_expand_store:n { o }
29232 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_store:nw #1#2 \__text_expand_result:n #3
29233 { #2 \__text_expand_result:n { #3 #1 } }
29234 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_end:w #1 \__text_expand_result:n #2
29235 {
29236   \group_align_safe_end:
29237   \exp_end:
29238   #2
29239 }
```

The main loop is a standard “tl action”; groups are handled recursively, while spaces are just passed through. Thus all of the action is in handling N-type tokens.

```
29240 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_loop:w #1 \q_recursion_stop
29241 {
29242   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
29243   { \__text_expand_N_type:N }
29244   {
29245     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
```

```

29246         { \__text_expand_group:n }
29247         { \__text_expand_space:w }
29248     }
29249     #1 \q_recursion_stop
29250 }
29251 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_group:n #1
29252 {
29253     \__text_expand_store:o
29254     {
29255         \exp_after:wN
29256         {
29257             \exp:w
29258             \__text_expand:n {#1}
29259         }
29260     }
29261     \__text_expand_loop:w
29262 }
29263 \exp_last_unbraced:NNo \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_space:w \c_space_tl
29264 {
29265     \__text_expand_store:n { ~ }
29266     \__text_expand_loop:w
29267 }

```

Before we get into the real work, we have to watch out for problematic implicit characters: spaces and grouping tokens. Converting these to explicit characters later would lead to real issues as they are *not* N-type. A space is the easy case, so it's dealt with first: just insert the explicit token and continue the loop.

```

29268 \cs_new:Npx \__text_expand_N_type:N #1
29269 {
29270     \exp_not:N \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #1
29271     { \exp_not:N \__text_expand_end:w }
29272     \exp_not:N \bool_lazy_any:nTF
29273     {
29274         { \exp_not:N \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1 \c_space_token }
29275         {
29276             \exp_not:N \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1
29277             \c__text_chardef_space_token
29278         }
29279         {
29280             \exp_not:N \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1
29281             \c__text_mathchardef_space_token
29282         }
29283     }
29284     { \exp_not:N \__text_expand_space:w \c_space_tl }
29285     { \exp_not:N \__text_expand_N_type_auxi:N #1 }
29286 }

```

Implicit {/} offer two issues. First, the token could be an implicit brace character: we need to avoid turning that into a brace group, so filter out the cases manually. Then we handle the case where an implicit group is present. That is done in an “open-ended” way: there's the possibility the closing token is hidden somewhere.

```

29287 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_N_type_auxi:N #1
29288 {
29289     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF

```

```

29290 { \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1 \c__text_chardef_group_begin_token }
29291 { \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1 \c__text_mathchardef_group_begin_token }
29292 {
29293   \__text_expand_store:o \c_left_brace_str
29294   \__text_expand_loop:w
29295 }
29296 {
29297   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29298   { \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1 \c__text_chardef_group_end_token }
29299   { \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN #1 \c__text_mathchardef_group_end_token }
29300   {
29301     \__text_expand_store:o \c_right_brace_str
29302     \__text_expand_loop:w
29303   }
29304   { \__text_expand_N_type_auxii:N #1 }
29305 }
29306 }
29307 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_N_type_auxii:N #1
29308 {
29309   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \c_group_begin_token
29310   {
29311     { \if_false: } \fi:
29312     \__text_expand_loop:w
29313   }
29314   {
29315     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \c_group_end_token
29316     {
29317       \if_false: { \fi: }
29318       \__text_expand_loop:w
29319     }
29320     { \__text_expand_N_type_auxiii:N #1 }
29321   }
29322 }

```

The first step in dealing with N-type tokens is to look for math mode material: that needs to be left alone. The starting function has to be split into two as we need `\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N` first before we can trigger the search. We then look for matching pairs of delimiters, allowing for the case where math mode starts but does not end. Within math mode, we simply pass all the tokens through unchanged, just checking the N-type ones against the end marker.

```

29323 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_N_type_auxiii:N #1
29324 {
29325   \exp_after:wN \__text_expand_math_search:NNN
29326   \exp_after:wN #1 \l_text_math_delims_tl
29327   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_tail
29328   \q_recursion_stop
29329 }
29330 \cs_new:Npn \__text_expand_math_search:NNN #1#2#3
29331 {
29332   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
29333   { \__text_expand_explicit:N #1 }
29334   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 #2
29335   {
29336     \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw

```

```

29337         {
29338             \_text_expand_store:n {#1}
29339             \_text_expand_math_loop:Nw #3
29340         }
29341     }
29342     { \_text_expand_math_search:NNN #1 }
29343 }
29344 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_math_loop:Nw #1#2 \q_recursion_stop
29345 {
29346     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#2}
29347     { \_text_expand_math_N_type:NN }
29348     {
29349         \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#2}
29350         { \_text_expand_math_group:Nn }
29351         { \_text_expand_math_space:Nw }
29352     }
29353     #1#2 \q_recursion_stop
29354 }
29355 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_math_N_type:NN #1#2
29356 {
29357     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
29358     { \_text_expand_end:w }
29359     \_text_expand_store:n {#2}
29360     \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #2 #1
29361     { \_text_expand_loop:w }
29362     { \_text_expand_math_loop:Nw #1 }
29363 }
29364 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_math_group:Nn #1#2
29365 {
29366     \_text_expand_store:n { {#2} }
29367     \_text_expand_math_loop:Nw #1
29368 }
29369 \exp_after:wN \cs_new:Npn \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_math_space:Nw
29370 \exp_after:wN # \exp_after:wN 1 \c_space_tl
29371 {
29372     \_text_expand_store:n { ~ }
29373     \_text_expand_math_loop:Nw #1
29374 }

```

At this stage, either we have a control sequence or a simple character: split and handle.

```

29375 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_explicit:N #1
29376 {
29377     \token_if_cs:NNTF #1
29378     { \_text_expand_exclude:N #1 }
29379     {
29380         \_text_expand_store:n {#1}
29381         \_text_expand_loop:w
29382     }
29383 }
29384 % Next we exclude math commands: this is mainly as there \emph{might} be an
29385 % \cs{ensuremath}. We also handle accents, which are basically the same issue
29386 % but are kept separate for semantic reasons.
29387 % \begin{macrocode}
29388 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_exclude:N #1
29389 {

```

```

29390 <*initex>
29391   \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_exclude:NN
29392   \l_text_math_arg_tl
29393   #1
29394   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29395 </initex>
29396 <*package>
29397   \exp_args:Ne \_text_expand_exclude:nN
29398   {
29399     \exp_not:V \l_text_math_arg_tl
29400     \exp_not:V \l_text_accents_tl
29401     \exp_not:V \l_text_expand_exclude_tl
29402   }
29403   #1
29404 </package>
29405 }
29406 <*package>
29407 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_exclude:nN #1#2
29408 {
29409   \_text_expand_exclude:NN #2 #1
29410   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29411 }
29412 </package>
29413 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_exclude:NN #1#2
29414 {
29415   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
29416 <*initex>
29417   { \_text_expand_cs:N #1 }
29418 </initex>
29419 <*package>
29420   { \_text_expand_letterlike:N #1 }
29421 </package>
29422 \cs_if_eq:NNTF #2 #1
29423 {
29424   \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
29425   { \_text_expand_exclude:Nn #1 }
29426 }
29427 { \_text_expand_exclude:NN #1 }
29428 }
29429 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_exclude:Nn #1#2
29430 {
29431   \_text_expand_store:n { #1 {#2} }
29432   \_text_expand_loop:w
29433 }

```

Another list of exceptions: these ones take no arguments so are easier to handle.

```

29434 <*package>
29435 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_letterlike:N #1
29436 {
29437   \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_letterlike:NN \exp_after:wN
29438   #1 \l_text_letterlike_tl
29439   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29440 }
29441 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_letterlike:NN #1#2
29442 {

```

```

29443 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
29444 { \_text_expand_cs:N #1 }
29445 \cs_if_eq:NNTF #2 #1
29446 {
29447   \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
29448   {
29449     \_text_expand_store:n {#1}
29450     \_text_expand_loop:w
29451   }
29452 }
29453 { \_text_expand_letterlike:NN #1 }
29454 }
29455 \endpackage

```

L^AT_EX 2_ε's `\protect` makes life interesting. Where possible, we simply remove it and replace with the “parent” command; of course, the `\protect` might be explicit, in which case we need to leave it alone if it's required.

```

29456 \cs_new:Npx \_text_expand_cs:N #1
29457 {
29458   \exp_not:N \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { \exp_not:N \protect }
29459   { \exp_not:N \_text_expand_protect:N }
29460   {
29461     \cs_if_exist:cTF { @current@cmd }
29462     { \exp_not:N \_text_expand_encoding:N #1 }
29463     { \exp_not:N \_text_expand_replace:N #1 }
29464   }
29465 }
29466 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_protect:N #1
29467 {
29468   \exp_args:Ne \_text_expand_protect:nN
29469   { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #1
29470 }
29471 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_protect:nN #1#2
29472 { \_text_expand_protect:Nw #2 #1 \q_nil #1 ~ \q_nil \q_nil \q_stop }
29473 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_protect:Nw #1 #2 ~ \q_nil #3 \q_nil #4 \q_stop
29474 {
29475   \quark_if_nil:nTF {#4}
29476   {
29477     \cs_if_exist:cTF {#2}
29478     { \exp_args:Ne \_text_expand_store:n { \exp_not:c {#2} } }
29479     { \_text_expand_store:n { \protect #1 } }
29480   }
29481   { \_text_expand_store:n { \protect #1 } }
29482   \_text_expand_loop:w
29483 }

```

Deal with encoding-specific commands

```

29484 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_encoding:N #1
29485 {
29486   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \@current@cmd
29487   { \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_loop:w \_text_expand_encoding_escape:NN }
29488   {
29489     \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \@changed@cmd
29490     {
29491       \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_loop:w

```

```

29492         \_text_expand_encoding_escape:NN
29493     }
29494     { \_text_expand_replace:N #1 }
29495 }
29496 }
29497 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_encoding_escape:NN #1#2 { \exp_not:n {#1} }

```

See if there is a dedicated replacement, and if there is, insert it.

```

29498 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_replace:N #1
29499 {
29500     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
29501     { \cs_if_exist_p:c { l\_text_expand\_token_to_str:N #1\_tl } }
29502     {
29503         \bool_lazy_or_p:nn
29504         { \token_if_cs_p:N #1 }
29505         { \token_if_active_p:N #1 }
29506     }
29507     {
29508         \exp_args:Nv \_text_expand_replace:n
29509         { l\_text_expand\_token_to_str:N #1\_tl }
29510     }
29511     { \_text_expand_cs_expand:N #1 }
29512 }
29513 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_replace:n #1 { \_text_expand_loop:w #1 }

```

Finally, expand any macros which can be: this then loops back around to deal with what they produce. The only issue is if the token is `\exp_not:n`, as that must apply to the following balanced text. There might be an `\exp_after:wN` there, so we check for it.

```

29514 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_cs_expand:N #1
29515 {
29516     \_text_if_expandable:NTF #1
29517     {
29518         \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 \exp_not:n
29519         { \_text_expand_noexpand:w }
29520         { \exp_after:wN \_text_expand_loop:w #1 }
29521     }
29522     {
29523         \_text_expand_store:n {#1}
29524         \_text_expand_loop:w
29525     }
29526 }
29527 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_noexpand:w #1#
29528 { \_text_expand_noexpand:nn {#1} }
29529 \cs_new:Npn \_text_expand_noexpand:nn #1#2
29530 {
29531     #1 \_text_expand_store:n #1 {#2}
29532     \_text_expand_loop:w
29533 }

```

(End definition for `\text_expand:n` and others. This function is documented on page 255.)

`\text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn` Create equivalents to allow replacement.

```

\text_declare_expand_equivalent:cn
29534 \cs_new_protected:Npn \text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn #1#2
29535 {
29536     \tl_clear_new:c { l\_text_expand\_token_to_str:N #1\_tl }

```

```

29537 \tl_set:cn { l__text_expand_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl } {#2}
29538 }
29539 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn { c }

```

(End definition for `\text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn`. This function is documented on page 255.)

```

29540 </initex | package>

```

47 l3text-case implementation

```

29541 (*initex | package)

```

```

29542 <@@=text>

```

47.1 Case changing

`\l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool` Needed to determine the route used in titlecasing.

```

29543 \bool_new:N \l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool
29544 \bool_set_true:N \l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool

```

(End definition for `\l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool`. This variable is documented on page 258.)

```

\text_lowercase:n
\text_uppercase:n
\text_titlecase:n
\text_titlecase_first:n
\text_lowercase:nn
\text_uppercase:nn
\text_titlecase:nn
\text_titlecase_first:nn

```

The user level functions here are all wrappers around the internal functions for case changing.

```

29545 \cs_new:Npn \text_lowercase:n #1
29546 { \__text_change_case:nnn { lower } { } {#1} }
\cs_new:Npn \text_uppercase:n #1
29547 { \__text_change_case:nnn { upper } { } {#1} }
29548 \cs_new:Npn \text_titlecase:n #1
29549 { \__text_change_case:nnn { title } { } {#1} }
29550 \cs_new:Npn \text_titlecase_first:n #1
29551 { \__text_change_case:nnn { titleonly } { } {#1} }
29552 \cs_new:Npn \text_lowercase:nn #1#2
29553 { \__text_change_case:nnn { lower } {#1} {#2} }
29554 \cs_new:Npn \text_uppercase:nn #1#2
29555 { \__text_change_case:nnn { upper } {#1} {#2} }
29556 \cs_new:Npn \text_titlecase:nn #1#2
29557 { \__text_change_case:nnn { title } {#1} {#2} }
29558 \cs_new:Npn \text_titlecase_first:nn #1#2
29559 { \__text_change_case:nnn { titleonly } {#1} {#2} }
29560

```

(End definition for `\text_lowercase:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 257.)

```

\__text_change_case:nnn
\__text_change_case_aux:nnn
\__text_change_case_store:n
\__text_change_case_store:o
\__text_change_case_store:V
\__text_change_case_store:v
\__text_change_case_store:e
\__text_change_case_store:nw
\__text_change_case_result:n
\__text_change_case_end:w
\__text_change_case_loop:nnw
\__text_change_case_break:w
\__text_change_case_group_lower:nnn
\__text_change_case_group_upper:nnn
\__text_change_case_group_title:nnn
\__text_change_case_group_titleonly:nnn
\__text_change_case_space:nnw
\__text_change_case_N_type:nnN
\__text_change_case_N_type_aux:nnN
\__text_change_case_N_type:nnnN
\__text_change_case_math_search:nnNNN
\__text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw

```

As for the expansion code, the business end of case changing is the handling of N-type tokens. First, we expand the input fully (so the loops here don't need to worry about awkward look-aheads and the like). Then we split into the different paths.

The code here needs to be f-type expandable to deal with the situation where case changing is applied in running text. There, we might have case changing as a document command and the text containing other non-expandable document commands.

```

\cs_set_eq:NN \MakeLowercase \text_lowercase
...
\MakeLowercase{\enquote*{A} text}

```

If we use an e-type expansion and wrap each token in `\exp_not:n`, that would explode: the document command grabs `\exp_not:n` as an argument, and things go badly wrong. So we have to wrap the entire result in exactly one `\exp_not:n`, or rather in the kernel version.

```

29561 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case:nnn #1#2#3
29562 {
29563   \__kernel_exp_not:w \exp_after:wN
29564   {
29565     \exp:w
29566     \exp_args:Ne \__text_change_case_aux:nnn
29567     { \text_expand:n {#3} }
29568     {#1} {#2}
29569   }
29570 }
29571 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_aux:nnn #1#2#3
29572 {
29573   \group_align_safe_begin:
29574   \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#2} {#3} #1
29575   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29576   \__text_change_case_result:n { }
29577 }

```

As for expansion, collect up the tokens for future use.

```

29578 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_store:n #1
29579 { \__text_change_case_store:nw {#1} }
29580 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__text_change_case_store:n { o , e , V , v }
29581 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_store:nw #1#2 \__text_change_case_result:n #3
29582 { #2 \__text_change_case_result:n { #3 #1 } }
29583 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_end:w #1 \__text_change_case_result:n #2
29584 {
29585   \group_align_safe_end:
29586   \exp_end:
29587   #2
29588 }

```

The main loop is the standard `tl` action type.

```

29589 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_loop:nnw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
29590 {
29591   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#3}
29592   { \__text_change_case_N_type:nnN }
29593   {
29594     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#3}
29595     { \use:c { __text_change_case_group_ #1 :nnn } }
29596     { \__text_change_case_space:nnw }
29597   }
29598   {#1} {#2} #3 \q_recursion_stop
29599 }
29600 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_break:w #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29601 {
29602   \__text_change_case_store:n {#1}
29603   \__text_change_case_end:w
29604 }

```

For a group, we *could* worry about whether this contains a character or not. However, that would make life very complex for little gain: exactly what a first character is is

rather weakly-defined anyway. So if there is a group, we simply assume that a character has been seen, and for title case we switch to the “rest of the tokens” situation. To avoid having too much testing, we use a two-step process here to allow the titlecase functions to be separate.

```

29605 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_group_lower:nnn #1#2#3
29606 {
29607   \__text_change_case_store:o
29608   {
29609     \exp_after:wN
29610     {
29611       \exp:w
29612       \__text_change_case_aux:nnn {#3} {#1} {#2}
29613     }
29614   }
29615   \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2}
29616 }
29617 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_group_upper:nnn
29618 \__text_change_case_group_lower:nnn
29619 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_group_title:nnn #1#2#3
29620 {
29621   \__text_change_case_store:o
29622   {
29623     \exp_after:wN
29624     {
29625       \exp:w
29626       \__text_change_case_aux:nnn {#3} {#1} {#2}
29627     }
29628   }
29629   \__text_change_case_loop:nnw { lower } {#2}
29630 }
29631 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_group_titleonly:nnn #1#2#3
29632 {
29633   \__text_change_case_store:o
29634   {
29635     \exp_after:wN
29636     {
29637       \exp:w
29638       \__text_change_case_aux:nnn {#3} {#1} {#2}
29639     }
29640   }
29641   \__text_change_case_break:w
29642 }
29643 \use:x
29644 {
29645   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_space:nnw ##1##2 \c_space_tl
29646 }
29647 {
29648   \__text_change_case_store:n { ~ }
29649   \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2}
29650 }

```

The first step of handling N-type tokens is to filter out the end-of-loop. That has to be done separately from the first real step as otherwise we pick up the wrong delimiter. The loop here is the same as the `expand` one, just passing the additional data long. If no

close-math token is found then the final clean-up is forced (i.e. there is no assumption of “well-behaved” input in terms of math mode).

```

29651 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_N_type:nnN #1#2#3
29652 {
29653   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #3
29654   { \__text_change_case_end:w }
29655   \__text_change_case_N_type_aux:nnN {#1} {#2} #3
29656 }
29657 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_N_type_aux:nnN #1#2#3
29658 {
29659   \exp_args:NV \__text_change_case_N_type:nnnN
29660   \l_text_math_delims_tl {#1} {#2} #3
29661 }
29662 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_N_type:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29663 {
29664   \__text_change_case_math_search:nnNNN {#2} {#3} #4 #1
29665   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_tail
29666   \q_recursion_stop
29667 }
29668 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_math_search:nnNNN #1#2#3#4#5
29669 {
29670   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #4
29671   { \__text_change_case_cs_check:nnN {#1} {#2} #3 }
29672   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #3 #4
29673   {
29674     \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
29675     {
29676       \__text_change_case_store:n {#3}
29677       \__text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw {#1} {#2} #5
29678     }
29679   }
29680   { \__text_change_case_math_search:nnNNN {#1} {#2} #3 }
29681 }
29682 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw #1#2#3#4 \q_recursion_stop
29683 {
29684   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#4}
29685   { \__text_change_case_math_N_type:nnNN }
29686   {
29687     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#4}
29688     { \__text_change_case_math_group:nnNn }
29689     { \__text_change_case_math_space:nnNw }
29690   }
29691   {#1} {#2} #3 #4 \q_recursion_stop
29692 }
29693 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_math_N_type:nnNN #1#2#3#4
29694 {
29695   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #4
29696   { \__text_change_case_end:w }
29697   \__text_change_case_store:n {#4}
29698   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #4 #3
29699   { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} }
29700   { \__text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw {#1} {#2} #3 }
29701 }
29702 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_math_group:nnNn #1#2#3#4

```

```

29703 {
29704   \_text_change_case_store:n { {#4} }
29705   \_text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw {#1} {#2} #3
29706 }
29707 \use:x
29708 {
29709   \cs_new:Npn \exp_not:N \_text_change_case_math_space:nnNw ##1##2##3
29710     \c_space_tl
29711 }
29712 {
29713   \_text_change_case_store:n { ~ }
29714   \_text_change_case_math_loop:nnNw {#1} {#2} #3
29715 }

```

Once potential math-mode cases are filtered out the next stage is to test if the token grabbed is a control sequence: the two routes the code may take are then very different.

```

29716 \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_cs_check:nnN #1#2#3
29717 {
29718   \token_if_cs:NTF #3
29719   { \_text_change_case_exclude:nnN }
29720   { \use:c { \_text_change_case_char_ #1 :nnN } }
29721   {#1} {#2} #3
29722 }

```

To deal with a control sequence there is first a need to test if it is on the list which indicate that case changing should be skipped. That's done using a loop as for the other special cases. If a hit is found then the argument is grabbed and passed through as-is.

```

29723 \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_exclude:nnN #1#2#3
29724 {
29725   \exp_args:Ne \_text_change_case_exclude:nnnN
29726   {
29727     \exp_not:V \l_text_math_arg_tl
29728     \exp_not:V \l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl
29729   }
29730   {#1} {#2} #3
29731 }
29732 \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_exclude:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29733 {
29734   \_text_change_case_exclude:nnNN {#2} {#3} #4 #1
29735   \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
29736 }
29737 \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_exclude:nnNN #1#2#3#4
29738 {
29739   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #4
29740   { \use:c { \_text_change_case_letterlike_ #1 :nnN } {#1} {#2} #3 }
29741   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #3 #4
29742   {
29743     \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
29744     { \_text_change_case_exclude:nnNn {#1} {#2} #3 }
29745   }
29746   { \_text_change_case_exclude:nnNN {#1} {#2} #3 }
29747 }
29748 \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_exclude:nnNn #1#2#3#4
29749 {
29750   \_text_change_case_store:n { #3 {#4} }

```

```

29751 \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2}
29752 }

```

Letter-like commands may still be present: they are set up using a simple lookup approach, so can easily be handled with no loop. If there is no hit, we are at the end of the process: we loop around. Letter-like chars are all available only in upper- and lowercase, so titlecasing maps to the uppercase version.

```

29753 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_letterlike_lower:nnN #1#2#3
29754 { \__text_change_case_letterlike:nnnnN {#1} {#1} {#1} {#2} #3 }
29755 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_letterlike_upper:nnN
29756 \__text_change_case_letterlike_lower:nnN
29757 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_letterlike_title:nnN #1#2#3
29758 { \__text_change_case_letterlike:nnnnN { upper } { lower } {#1} {#2} #3 }
29759 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_letterlike_titleonly:nnN #1#2#3
29760 { \__text_change_case_letterlike:nnnnN { upper } { end } {#1} {#2} #3 }
29761 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_letterlike:nnnnN #1#2#3#4#5
29762 {
29763   \cs_if_exist:cTF { c__text_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #5 _tl }
29764   {
29765     \__text_change_case_store:v
29766     { c__text_ #1 case_ \token_to_str:N #5 _tl }
29767     \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#4}
29768   }
29769   {
29770     \__text_change_case_store:n {#5}
29771     \cs_if_exist:cTF
29772     {
29773       c__text_
29774       \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { lower } { upper } { lower }
29775       case_ \token_to_str:N #5 _tl
29776     }
29777     { \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#4} }
29778     { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#3} {#4} }
29779   }
29780 }

```

For upper- and lowercase changes, once we get to this stage there are only a couple of questions remaining: is there a language-specific mapping and is there the special case of a terminal sigma. If not, then we pass to a simple character mapping.

```

29781 \cs_new:Npx \__text_change_case_char_lower:nnN #1#2#3
29782 {
29783   \exp_not:N \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __text_change_case_lower_ #2 :nnnN }
29784   {
29785     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29786     { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29787     { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29788     { \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnnN }
29789     { \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_char:nnnN }
29790   }
29791   {#1} {#1} {#2} #3
29792 }
29793 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_upper:nnN #1#2#3
29794 {
29795   \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __text_change_case_upper_ #2 :nnnN }

```

```

29796 { \_text_change_case_char:nnnN }
29797 {#1} {#1} {#2} #3
29798 }

```

If the current character is an uppercase sigma, the a check is made on the next item in the input. If it is N-type and not a control sequence then there is a look-ahead phase: the logic here is simply based on letters. The one exception is Dutch: see below.

```

29799 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
29800 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29801 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29802 {
29803   \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29804   {
29805     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "03A3 }
29806     { \_text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnNw {#2} {#3} #4 }
29807     { \_text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
29808   }
29809   \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnNw #1#2#3#4 \q_recursion_stop
29810   {
29811     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#4}
29812     { \_text_change_case_lower_sigma:NnnN #3 }
29813     {
29814       \_text_change_case_store:e
29815       { \char_generate:nn { "03C2 } { \_text_char_catcode:N #3 } }
29816       \_text_change_case_loop:nnw
29817     }
29818     {#1} {#2} #4 \q_recursion_stop
29819   }
29820   \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_lower_sigma:NnnN #1#2#3#4
29821   {
29822     \_text_change_case_store:e
29823     {
29824       \token_if_letter:NnTF #4
29825       { \char_generate:nn { "03C3 } { \_text_char_catcode:N #1 } }
29826       { \char_generate:nn { "03C2 } { \_text_char_catcode:N #1 } }
29827     }
29828     \_text_change_case_loop:nnw {#2} {#3} #4
29829   }
29830 }

```

For titlecasing, we need to fully expand the new character to see if it is a letter (or active) But that means looking ahead in the 8-bit case, so we have to grab the required tokens up-front. Life is a lot easier for Unicode T_EX's, where we just have one token to worry about. The one wrinkle here is that for look-ahead we'd get into trouble: luckily, only Dutch has that issue.

```

29831 \cs_new:Npx \_text_change_case_char_title:nnN #1#2#3
29832 {
29833   \exp_not:N \bool_if:NnTF \l_text_titlecase_check_letter_bool
29834   {
29835     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29836     { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29837     { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29838     { \exp_not:N \token_if_letter:NnTF #3 }
29839   }

```

```

29840         \exp_not:N \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29841         { \exp_not:N \token_if_letter_p:N #3 }
29842         { \exp_not:N \token_if_active_p:N #3 }
29843     }
29844     { \exp_not:N \use:c { __text_change_case_char_ #1 :nN } }
29845     { \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_char_title:nnnN { title } {#1} }
29846 }
29847 { \exp_not:N \use:c { __text_change_case_char_ #1 :nN } }
29848 {#2} #3
29849 }
29850 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_char_titleonly:nnN
29851 \__text_change_case_char_title:nnN
29852 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_title:nN #1#2
29853 { \__text_change_case_char_title:nnnN { title } { lower } {#1} #2 }
29854 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_titleonly:nN #1#2
29855 { \__text_change_case_char_title:nnnN { title } { end } {#1} #2 }
29856 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_title:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29857 {
29858     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __text_change_case_title_ #3 :nnnN }
29859     {
29860         \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __text_change_case_upper_ #3 :nnnN }
29861         { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN }
29862     }
29863     {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
29864 }

```

For Unicode engines we can handle all characters directly. However, for the 8-bit engines the aim is to deal with (a subset of) Unicode (UTF-8) input. They deal with that by making the upper half of the range active, so we look for that and if found work out how many UTF-8 octets there are to deal with. Those can then be grabbed to reconstruct the full Unicode character, which is then used in a lookup. (As will become obvious below, there is no intention here of covering all of Unicode.)

```

29865 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29866 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29867 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29868 {
29869     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29870     {
29871         \__text_change_case_store:e
29872         { \use:c { char_ #1 case :N } #4 }
29873         \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#3}
29874     }
29875 }
29876 {
29877     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29878     {
29879         \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } > { "80 }
29880         {
29881             \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } < { "EO }
29882             { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNN }
29883             {
29884                 \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } < { "FO }
29885                 { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNNN }
29886                 { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNNNN }

```

```

29887         }
29888         {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
29889     }
29890     {
29891         \__text_change_case_store:e{ \use:c { char_ #1 case :N } #4 }
29892         \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#3}
29893     }
29894 }
29895 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
29896 { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4#5} }
29897 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6
29898 { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4#5#6} }
29899 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnNNNN #1#2#3#4#5#6#7
29900 { \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4#5#6#7} }
29901 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_UTFviii:nnnn #1#2#3#4
29902 {
29903     \cs_if_exist:cTF { c__text_ #1 case_ \tl_to_str:n {#4} _tl }
29904     {
29905         \__text_change_case_store:v
29906         { c__text_ #1 case_ \tl_to_str:n {#4} _tl }
29907     }
29908     { \__text_change_case_store:n {#4} }
29909     \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#3}
29910 }
29911 }
29912 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_next_lower:nn #1#2
29913 { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} }
29914 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_char_next_upper:nn
29915 \__text_change_case_char_next_lower:nn
29916 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_char_next_title:nn
29917 \__text_change_case_char_next_lower:nn
29918 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_char_next_titleonly:nn
29919 \__text_change_case_char_next_lower:nn
29920 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_char_next_end:nn #1#2
29921 { \__text_change_case_break:w }

```

(End definition for __text_change_case:nnn and others.)

__text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnN
__text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnNN

A simple alternative version for German.

```

29922 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
29923 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29924 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29925 {
29926     \cs_new:cpn { __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnN } #1#2#3#4
29927     {
29928         \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "00DF }
29929         {
29930             \__text_change_case_store:e
29931             { \char_generate:nn { "1E9E } { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 } }
29932             \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn }
29933             {#2} {#3}
29934         }
29935         { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
29936     }

```

```

29937 }
29938 {
29939   \cs_new:cpx { __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnN } #1#2#3#4
29940   {
29941     \exp_not:N \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "00C3 }
29942     {
29943       \exp_not:c { __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnNN }
29944       {#1} {#2} {#3} #4
29945     }
29946     { \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
29947   }
29948   \cs_new:cpn { __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnNN } #1#2#3#4#5
29949   {
29950     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#5 } = { "009F }
29951     {
29952       \__text_change_case_store:V \c__text_grosses_Eszett_tl
29953       \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#3}
29954     }
29955     { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4#5 }
29956   }
29957 }

```

(End definition for __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnN and __text_change_case_upper_de-alt:nnnNN.)

```

\__text_change_case_upper_el:nnnN
\__text_change_case_upper_el:nnnn
\__text_change_case_upper_el_aux:nnnN
\__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw
\__text_change_case_upper_el:nnN
\__text_change_case_if_greek:nTF

```

For Greek uppercasing, we need to know if characters *in the Greek range* have accents. That means doing a NFD conversion first, then starting a search. As described by the Unicode CLDR, Greek accents need to be found *after* any U+0308 (diaeresis) and are done in two groups to allow for the canonical ordering.

```

29958 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
29959 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
29960 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
29961 {
29962   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_el:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29963   {
29964     \__text_change_case_if_greek:nTF { '#4 }
29965     {
29966       \exp_args:Ne \__text_change_case_upper_el:nnnn
29967       { \char_to_nfd:N #4 } {#1} {#2} {#3}
29968     }
29969     { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
29970   }
29971   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_el:nnnn #1#2#3#4
29972   { \__text_change_case_upper_el_aux:nnnN {#2} {#3} {#4} #1 }
29973   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_el_aux:nnnN #1#2#3#4
29974   {
29975     \__text_change_case_store:e { \use:c { char_ #1 case:N } #4 }
29976     \__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw {#2} {#3}
29977   }
29978   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw
29979   #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
29980   {
29981     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#3}
29982     { \__text_change_case_upper_el:nnN }
29983     { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw }

```

```

29984         {#1} {#2} #3 \q_recursion_stop
29985     }

```

In addition to the Greek accents, we list three cases here where an accent outside the Greek range has a nfd that would make it equivalent. That includes U+0344, which has to insert U+0308.

```

29986 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_el:nnN #1#2#3
29987 {
29988     \token_if_cs:NTF #3
29989     { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} #3 }
29990     {
29991         \int_compare:nNnTF { '#3 } = { "0308 }
29992         {
29993             \__text_change_case_store:n {#3}
29994             \__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw {#1} {#2}
29995         }
29996         {
29997             \bool_lazy_any:nTF
29998             {
29999                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0300 } }
30000                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0301 } }
30001                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0304 } }
30002                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0306 } }
30003                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0308 } }
30004                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0313 } }
30005                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0314 } }
30006                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0342 } }
30007                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0340 } }
30008                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0341 } }
30009                 { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0343 } }
30010             }
30011             { \__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} }
30012             {
30013                 \int_compare:nNnTF { '#3 } = { "0344 }
30014                 {
30015                     \__text_change_case_store:e
30016                     {
30017                         \char_generate:nn { "0308 }
30018                         { \__text_char_catcode:N #3 }
30019                     }
30020                     \__text_change_case_upper_el_loop:nnw {#1} {#2}
30021                 }
30022                 {
30023                     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#3 } = { "0345 }
30024                     { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} }
30025                     { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} #3 }
30026                 }
30027             }
30028         }
30029     }
30030 }
30031 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__text_change_case_if_greek:n #1 { TF }
30032 {
30033     \if_int_compare:w #1 < "0370 \exp_stop_f:

```

```

30034         \prg_return_false:
30035     \else:
30036         \if_int_compare:w #1 > "03FF \exp_stop_f:
30037             \if_int_compare:w #1 < "1F00 \exp_stop_f:
30038                 \prg_return_false:
30039             \else:
30040                 \if_int_compare:w #1 > "1FFF \exp_stop_f:
30041                     \prg_return_false:
30042                 \else:
30043                     \prg_return_true:
30044             \fi:
30045         \fi:
30046     \else:
30047         \prg_return_true:
30048     \fi:
30049 \fi:
30050 }
30051 }

```

(End definition for `_text_change_case_upper_el:nnnN` and others.)

`_text_change_case_title_el:nnnN` Titlecasing retains accents, but to prevent the uppercasing code from kicking in, there has to be an explicit function here.

```

30052 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
30053 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30054 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30055 {
30056     \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_title_el:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30057         { \_text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30058 }

```

(End definition for `_text_change_case_title_el:nnnN`.)

`_text_change_cases_lower_lt:nnnN` For Lithuanian, the issue to be dealt with is dots over lower case letters: these should be present if there is another accent. The first step is a simple match attempt: look for the three uppercase accented letters which should gain a dot-above char in their lowercase form.

```

\__text_change_cases_lower_lt_auxi:nnnN
\_text_change_cases_lower_lt_auxii:nnnN
    \_text_change_case_lower_lt:nnw
    \_text_change_case_lower_lt:nnN
30059 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
30060 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30061 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30062 {
30063     \cs_new:Npn \_text_change_case_lower_lt:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30064     {
30065         \exp_args:Ne \_text_change_case_lower_lt_auxi:nnnN
30066         {
30067             \int_case:nn { '#4 }
30068             {
30069                 { "00CC } { "0300 }
30070                 { "00CD } { "0301 }
30071                 { "0128 } { "0303 }
30072             }
30073         }
30074         {#2} {#3} #4
30075     }

```

If there was a hit, output the result with the dot-above and move on. Otherwise, look for one of the three letters that can take a combining accent: I, J and I-ogonek.

```

30076 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_lt_auxi:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30077 {
30078   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
30079   {
30080     \exp_args:Ne \__text_change_case_lower_lt_auxii:nnnN
30081     {
30082       \int_case:nn { '#4 }
30083       {
30084         { "0049 } { "0069 }
30085         { "004A } { "006A }
30086         { "012E } { "012F }
30087       }
30088     }
30089     {#2} {#3} #4
30090   }
30091   {
30092     \__text_change_case_store:e
30093     {
30094       \char_generate:nn { "0069 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 }
30095       \char_generate:nn { "0307 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 }
30096       \char_generate:nn {#1} { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 }
30097     }
30098     \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#2} {#3}
30099   }
30100 }

```

Again, branch depending on a hit. If there is one, we output the character then need to look for a combining accent: as usual, we need to be aware of the loop situation.

```

30101 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_lt_auxii:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30102 {
30103   \tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
30104   { \__text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnnN {#2} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30105   {
30106     \__text_change_case_store:e
30107     { \char_generate:nn {#1} { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 } }
30108     \__text_change_case_lower_lt:nnw {#2} {#3}
30109   }
30110 }
30111 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_lt:nnw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30112 {
30113   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#3}
30114   { \__text_change_case_lower_lt:nnN }
30115   { \__text_change_case_loop:nnw }
30116   {#1} {#2} #3 \q_recursion_stop
30117 }
30118 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_lt:nnN #1#2#3
30119 {
30120   \bool_lazy_and:nnT
30121   { ! \token_if_cs_p:N #3 }
30122   {
30123     \bool_lazy_any_p:n
30124     {

```

```

30125         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0300 } }
30126         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0301 } }
30127         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0303 } }
30128     }
30129 }
30130 {
30131     \__text_change_case_store:e
30132     { \char_generate:nn { "0307 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #3 } }
30133 }
30134 \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#2} #3
30135 }
30136 }

```

(End definition for __text_change_cases_lower_lt:nnnN and others.)

__text_change_cases_upper_lt:nnnN The uppercasing version: first find i/j/i-ogonek, then look for the combining char: drop it if present.

```

\__text_change_cases_upper_lt:nnnN
\__text_change_cases_upper_lt_aux:nnnN
\__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnw
\__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnN
30137 \bool_lazy_or:nnT
30138 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30139 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30140 {
30141     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30142     {
30143         \exp_args:Ne \__text_change_case_upper_lt_aux:nnnN
30144         {
30145             \int_case:nn { '#4 }
30146             {
30147                 { "0069 } { "0049 }
30148                 { "006A } { "004A }
30149                 { "012F } { "012E }
30150             }
30151         }
30152         {#2} {#3} #4
30153     }
30154     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_lt_aux:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30155     {
30156         \tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
30157         { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN { upper } {#2} {#3} #4 }
30158         {
30159             \__text_change_case_store:e
30160             { \char_generate:nn {#1} { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 } }
30161             \__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnw {#2} {#3}
30162         }
30163     }
30164     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30165     {
30166         \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#3}
30167         { \__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnN }
30168         { \use:c { \__text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } }
30169         {#1} {#2} #3 \q_recursion_stop
30170     }
30171     \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_upper_lt:nnN #1#2#3
30172     {
30173         \bool_lazy_and:nnTF

```

```

30174         { ! \token_if_cs_p:N #3 }
30175         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "0307 } }
30176         { \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } {#1} {#2} }
30177         { \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } {#1} {#2} #3 }
30178     }
30179 }

```

(End definition for `__text_change_cases_upper_lt:nnnN` and others.)

`__text_change_case_title_nl:nnnN` For Dutch, there is a single look-ahead test for ij when title casing. If the appropriate letters are found, produce IJ and gobble the j/J.

```

30180 \cs_new:Npn __text_change_case_title_nl:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30181 {
30182     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
30183     { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#4 } = { "0049 } }
30184     { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#4 } = { "0069 } }
30185     {
30186         \__text_change_case_store:e
30187         { \char_generate:nn { "0049 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 } }
30188         \__text_change_case_title_nl:nnw {#2} {#3}
30189     }
30190     { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30191 }
30192 \cs_new:Npn __text_change_case_title_nl:nnw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30193 {
30194     \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nnTF {#3}
30195     { \__text_change_case_title_nl:nnN }
30196     { \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } }
30197     {#1} {#2} #3 \q_recursion_stop
30198 }
30199 \cs_new:Npn __text_change_case_title_nl:nnN #1#2#3
30200 {
30201     \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
30202     { ! \token_if_cs_p:N #3 }
30203     {
30204         \bool_lazy_or_p:nn
30205         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "004A } }
30206         { \int_compare_p:nNn { '#3 } = { "006A } }
30207     }
30208     {
30209         \__text_change_case_store:e
30210         { \char_generate:nn { "004A } { \__text_char_catcode:N #3 } }
30211         \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } {#1} {#2}
30212     }
30213     { \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #1 :nn } {#1} {#2} #3 }
30214 }

```

(End definition for `__text_change_case_title_nl:nnnN`, `__text_change_case_title_nl:nnw`, and `__text_change_case_title_nl:nnN`.)

`__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnN` The Turkic languages need special treatment for dotted-i and dotless-i. The lower casing rule can be expressed in terms of searching first for either a dotless-I or a dotted-I. In the latter case the mapping is easy, but in the former there is a second stage search.

```

30215 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF

```

```

30216 { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30217 { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30218 {
30219   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30220   {
30221     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "0049 }
30222     { \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnNw {#1} {#3} #4 }
30223     {
30224       \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "0130 }
30225       {
30226         \__text_change_case_store:e
30227         { \char_generate:nn { "0069 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #4 } }
30228         \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#3}
30229       }
30230       { \__text_change_case_lower_sigma:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30231     }
30232   }

```

After a dotless-I there may be a dot-above character. If there is then a dotted-i should be produced, otherwise output a dotless-i. When the combination is found both the dotless-I and the dot-above char have to be removed from the input.

```

30233 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnNw #1#2#3#4 \q_recursion_stop
30234 {
30235   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#4}
30236   { \__text_change_case_lower_tr:NnnN #3 }
30237   {
30238     \__text_change_case_store:e
30239     { \char_generate:nn { "0131 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #3 } }
30240     \__text_change_case_loop:nnw
30241     {#1} {#2} #4 \q_recursion_stop
30242   }
30243 }
30244 \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_tr:NnnN #1#2#3#4
30245 {
30246   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
30247   { \token_if_cs_p:N #4 }
30248   { ! \int_compare_p:nNn { '#4 } = { "0307 } }
30249   {
30250     \__text_change_case_store:e
30251     { \char_generate:nn { "0131 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #1 } }
30252     \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#2} {#3} #4
30253   }
30254   {
30255     \__text_change_case_store:e
30256     { \char_generate:nn { "0069 } { \__text_char_catcode:N #1 } }
30257     \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#2} {#3}
30258   }
30259 }
30260 }

```

For 8-bit engines, dot-above is not available so there is a simple test for an upper-case I. Then we can look for the UTF-8 representation of an upper case dotted-I without the combining char. If it's not there, preserve the UTF-8 sequence as-is. With 8bit engines, we cannot completely preserve category codes, so we have to make some assumptions:

output a “normal” i for the dotted case. As the original character here is catcode-13, we have to make a choice about handling of i: generate a “normal” one.

```

30261 {
30262   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30263   {
30264     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "0049 }
30265     {
30266       \__text_change_case_store:V \c__text_dotless_i_tl
30267       \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#3}
30268     }
30269     {
30270       \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "00C4 }
30271       { \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnNN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30272       { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30273     }
30274   }
30275   \cs_new:Npn \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnNN #1#2#3#4#5
30276   {
30277     \int_compare:nNnTF { '#5 } = { "00B0 }
30278     {
30279       \__text_change_case_store:e
30280       {
30281         \char_generate:nn { "0069 }
30282         { \char_value_catcode:n { "0069 } }
30283       }
30284       \__text_change_case_loop:nnw {#1} {#3}
30285     }
30286     { \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4#5 }
30287   }
30288 }

```

(End definition for __text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnN and others.)

__text_change_case_upper_tr:nnnN Uppercasing is easier: just one exception with no context.

```

30289 \cs_new:Npx \__text_change_case_upper_tr:nnnN #1#2#3#4
30290 {
30291   \exp_not:N \int_compare:nNnTF { '#4 } = { "0069 }
30292   {
30293     \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
30294     { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30295     { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30296     {
30297       \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_store:e
30298       {
30299         \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn { "0130 }
30300         { \exp_not:N \__text_char_catcode:N #4 }
30301       }
30302     }
30303     {
30304       \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_store:V
30305       \exp_not:N \c__text_dotted_I_tl
30306     }
30307   }
30308   \exp_not:N \use:c { __text_change_case_char_next_ #2 :nn } {#2} {#3}

```

```

30309      { \exp_not:N \__text_change_case_char:nnnN {#1} {#2} {#3} #4 }
30310    }

```

(End definition for __text_change_case_upper_tr:nnnN.)

```

\__text_change_case_lower_az:nnnN
\__text_change_case_upper_az:nnnN

```

Straight copies.

```

30311 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_lower_az:nnnN
30312   \__text_change_case_lower_tr:nnnN
30313 \cs_new_eq:NN \__text_change_case_upper_az:nnnN
30314   \__text_change_case_upper_tr:nnnN

```

(End definition for __text_change_case_lower_az:nnnN and __text_change_case_upper_az:nnnN.)

47.2 Case changing data for 8-bit engines

```

\c__text_dotless_i_tl
\c__text_dotted_I_tl
\c__text_i_ogonek_tl
\c__text_I_ogonek_tl
\c__text_grosses_Eszett_tl

```

For cases where there is an 8-bit option in the T1 font set up, a variant is provided in both cases.

```

30315 \group_begin:
30316   \bool_lazy_or:nnF
30317     { \sys_if_engine_luatex_p: }
30318     { \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: }
30319     {
30320       \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:w #1#2
30321       {
30322         \group_begin:
30323         \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:w ##1##2##3##4
30324         {
30325           \tl_const:Nx #1
30326           {
30327             \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30328             \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {##1} { 13 }
30329             \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30330             \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {##2} { 13 }
30331             \tl_if_blank:nF {##3}
30332             {
30333               \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30334               \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {##3} { 13 }
30335             }
30336           }
30337         }
30338         \use:x
30339         { \__text_tmp:w \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#2 } }
30340       \group_end:
30341     }
30342     \__text_tmp:w \c__text_dotless_i_tl      { 0131 }
30343     \__text_tmp:w \c__text_dotted_I_tl       { 0130 }
30344     \__text_tmp:w \c__text_i_ogonek_tl       { 012F }
30345     \__text_tmp:w \c__text_I_ogonek_tl       { 012E }
30346     \__text_tmp:w \c__text_grosses_Eszett_tl { 1E9E }
30347   }
30348 \group_end:

```

(End definition for \c__text_dotless_i_tl and others.)

For 8-bit engines we now need to define the case-change data for the multi-octet mappings. These need a list of what code points are doable in T1 so the list is hard coded

(there's no saving in loading the mappings dynamically). All of the straight-forward ones have two octets, so that is taken as read.

```

30349 \group_begin:
30350   \bool_lazy_or:nnF
30351   { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30352   { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30353   {
30354     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_loop:nn #1#2
30355     {
30356       \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#1}
30357       \use:x
30358       {
30359         \__text_tmp:w
30360         \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#1 }
30361         \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#2 }
30362       }
30363       \__text_loop:nn
30364     }
30365     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:nnnn #1#2#3#4#5
30366     {
30367       \tl_const:cx
30368       {
30369         c__text_ #1 case_
30370         \char_generate:nn {#2} { 12 }
30371         \char_generate:nn {#3} { 12 }
30372         _tl
30373       }
30374       {
30375         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30376         \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#4} { 13 }
30377         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30378         \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#5} { 13 }
30379       }
30380     }
30381     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:w #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8
30382     {
30383       \tl_const:cx
30384       {
30385         c__text_lowercase_
30386         \char_generate:nn {#1} { 12 }
30387         \char_generate:nn {#2} { 12 }
30388         _tl
30389       }
30390       {
30391         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30392         \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#5} { 13 }
30393         \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30394         \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#6} { 13 }
30395       }
30396       \__text_tmp:nnnn { upper } {#5} {#6} {#1} {#2}
30397       \__text_tmp:nnnn { title } {#5} {#6} {#1} {#2}
30398     }
30399     \__text_loop:nn
30400     { 00C0 } { 00E0 }

```

30401	{ 00C1 }	{ 00E1 }
30402	{ 00C2 }	{ 00E2 }
30403	{ 00C3 }	{ 00E3 }
30404	{ 00C4 }	{ 00E4 }
30405	{ 00C5 }	{ 00E5 }
30406	{ 00C6 }	{ 00E6 }
30407	{ 00C7 }	{ 00E7 }
30408	{ 00C8 }	{ 00E8 }
30409	{ 00C9 }	{ 00E9 }
30410	{ 00CA }	{ 00EA }
30411	{ 00CB }	{ 00EB }
30412	{ 00CC }	{ 00EC }
30413	{ 00CD }	{ 00ED }
30414	{ 00CE }	{ 00EE }
30415	{ 00CF }	{ 00EF }
30416	{ 00D0 }	{ 00F0 }
30417	{ 00D1 }	{ 00F1 }
30418	{ 00D2 }	{ 00F2 }
30419	{ 00D3 }	{ 00F3 }
30420	{ 00D4 }	{ 00F4 }
30421	{ 00D5 }	{ 00F5 }
30422	{ 00D6 }	{ 00F6 }
30423	{ 00D8 }	{ 00F8 }
30424	{ 00D9 }	{ 00F9 }
30425	{ 00DA }	{ 00FA }
30426	{ 00DB }	{ 00FB }
30427	{ 00DC }	{ 00FC }
30428	{ 00DD }	{ 00FD }
30429	{ 00DE }	{ 00FE }
30430	{ 0100 }	{ 0101 }
30431	{ 0102 }	{ 0103 }
30432	{ 0104 }	{ 0105 }
30433	{ 0106 }	{ 0107 }
30434	{ 0108 }	{ 0109 }
30435	{ 010A }	{ 010B }
30436	{ 010C }	{ 010D }
30437	{ 010E }	{ 010F }
30438	{ 0110 }	{ 0111 }
30439	{ 0112 }	{ 0113 }
30440	{ 0114 }	{ 0115 }
30441	{ 0116 }	{ 0117 }
30442	{ 0118 }	{ 0119 }
30443	{ 011A }	{ 011B }
30444	{ 011C }	{ 011D }
30445	{ 011E }	{ 011F }
30446	{ 0120 }	{ 0121 }
30447	{ 0122 }	{ 0123 }
30448	{ 0124 }	{ 0125 }
30449	{ 0128 }	{ 0129 }
30450	{ 012A }	{ 012B }
30451	{ 012C }	{ 012D }
30452	{ 012E }	{ 012F }
30453	{ 0132 }	{ 0133 }
30454	{ 0134 }	{ 0135 }

30455	{ 0136 }	{ 0137 }
30456	{ 0139 }	{ 013A }
30457	{ 013B }	{ 013C }
30458	{ 013E }	{ 013F }
30459	{ 0141 }	{ 0142 }
30460	{ 0143 }	{ 0144 }
30461	{ 0145 }	{ 0146 }
30462	{ 0147 }	{ 0148 }
30463	{ 014A }	{ 014B }
30464	{ 014C }	{ 014D }
30465	{ 014E }	{ 014F }
30466	{ 0150 }	{ 0151 }
30467	{ 0152 }	{ 0153 }
30468	{ 0154 }	{ 0155 }
30469	{ 0156 }	{ 0157 }
30470	{ 0158 }	{ 0159 }
30471	{ 015A }	{ 015B }
30472	{ 015C }	{ 015D }
30473	{ 015E }	{ 015F }
30474	{ 0160 }	{ 0161 }
30475	{ 0162 }	{ 0163 }
30476	{ 0164 }	{ 0165 }
30477	{ 0168 }	{ 0169 }
30478	{ 016A }	{ 016B }
30479	{ 016C }	{ 016D }
30480	{ 016E }	{ 016F }
30481	{ 0170 }	{ 0171 }
30482	{ 0172 }	{ 0173 }
30483	{ 0174 }	{ 0175 }
30484	{ 0176 }	{ 0177 }
30485	{ 0178 }	{ 00FF }
30486	{ 0179 }	{ 017A }
30487	{ 017B }	{ 017C }
30488	{ 017D }	{ 017E }
30489	{ 01CD }	{ 01CE }
30490	{ 01CF }	{ 01D0 }
30491	{ 01D1 }	{ 01D2 }
30492	{ 01D3 }	{ 01D4 }
30493	{ 01E2 }	{ 01E3 }
30494	{ 01E6 }	{ 01E7 }
30495	{ 01E8 }	{ 01E9 }
30496	{ 01EA }	{ 01EB }
30497	{ 01F4 }	{ 01F5 }
30498	{ 0218 }	{ 0219 }
30499	{ 021A }	{ 021B }

Add T2 (Cyrillic) as this is doable using a classical \MakeUppercase approach.

30500	{ 0400 }	{ 0450 }
30501	{ 0401 }	{ 0451 }
30502	{ 0402 }	{ 0452 }
30503	{ 0403 }	{ 0453 }
30504	{ 0404 }	{ 0454 }
30505	{ 0405 }	{ 0455 }
30506	{ 0406 }	{ 0456 }
30507	{ 0407 }	{ 0457 }

30508	{ 0408 }	{ 0458 }
30509	{ 0409 }	{ 0459 }
30510	{ 040A }	{ 045A }
30511	{ 040B }	{ 045B }
30512	{ 040C }	{ 045C }
30513	{ 040D }	{ 045D }
30514	{ 040E }	{ 045E }
30515	{ 040F }	{ 045F }
30516	{ 0410 }	{ 0430 }
30517	{ 0411 }	{ 0431 }
30518	{ 0412 }	{ 0432 }
30519	{ 0413 }	{ 0433 }
30520	{ 0414 }	{ 0434 }
30521	{ 0415 }	{ 0435 }
30522	{ 0416 }	{ 0436 }
30523	{ 0417 }	{ 0437 }
30524	{ 0418 }	{ 0438 }
30525	{ 0419 }	{ 0439 }
30526	{ 041A }	{ 043A }
30527	{ 041B }	{ 043B }
30528	{ 041C }	{ 043C }
30529	{ 041D }	{ 043D }
30530	{ 041E }	{ 043E }
30531	{ 041F }	{ 043F }
30532	{ 0420 }	{ 0440 }
30533	{ 0421 }	{ 0441 }
30534	{ 0422 }	{ 0442 }
30535	{ 0423 }	{ 0443 }
30536	{ 0424 }	{ 0444 }
30537	{ 0425 }	{ 0445 }
30538	{ 0426 }	{ 0446 }
30539	{ 0427 }	{ 0447 }
30540	{ 0428 }	{ 0448 }
30541	{ 0429 }	{ 0449 }
30542	{ 042A }	{ 044A }
30543	{ 042B }	{ 044B }
30544	{ 042C }	{ 044C }
30545	{ 042D }	{ 044D }
30546	{ 042E }	{ 044E }
30547	{ 042F }	{ 044F }

Core Greek support: there may need to be a little more work here to deal completely with accents.

30548	{ 0391 }	{ 03B1 }
30549	{ 0392 }	{ 03B2 }
30550	{ 0393 }	{ 03B3 }
30551	{ 0394 }	{ 03B4 }
30552	{ 0395 }	{ 03B5 }
30553	{ 0396 }	{ 03B6 }
30554	{ 0397 }	{ 03B7 }
30555	{ 0398 }	{ 03B8 }
30556	{ 0399 }	{ 03B9 }
30557	{ 039A }	{ 03BA }
30558	{ 039B }	{ 03BB }

```

30559     { 039C } { 03BC }
30560     { 039D } { 03BD }
30561     { 039E } { 03BE }
30562     { 039F } { 03BF }
30563     { 03A0 } { 03C0 }
30564     { 03A1 } { 03C1 }
30565     { 03A3 } { 03C3 }
30566     { 03A4 } { 03C4 }
30567     { 03A5 } { 03C5 }
30568     { 03A6 } { 03C6 }
30569     { 03A7 } { 03C7 }
30570     { 03A8 } { 03C8 }
30571     { 03A9 } { 03C9 }
30572     { 03D8 } { 03D9 }
30573     { 03DA } { 03DB }
30574     { 03DC } { 03DD }
30575     { 03DE } { 03DF }
30576     { 03E0 } { 03E1 }
30577     \q_recursion_tail ?
30578     \q_recursion_stop
30579     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:w #1#2#3
30580     {
30581         \group_begin:
30582         \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_tmp:w ##1##2##3##4
30583         {
30584             \tl_const:cx
30585             {
30586                 c__text_ #3 case_
30587                 \char_generate:nn {##1} { 12 }
30588                 \char_generate:nn {##2} { 12 }
30589                 _tl
30590             }
30591             {#2}
30592         }
30593         \use:x
30594         { \__text_tmp:w \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#1 } }
30595         \group_end:
30596     }
30597     \__text_tmp:w { 00DF } { SS } { upper }
30598     \__text_tmp:w { 00DF } { Ss } { title }
30599     \__text_tmp:w { 0131 } { I } { upper }
30600 }
30601 \group_end:

```

The (fixed) look-up mappings for letter-like control sequences.

```

30602 \group_begin:
30603     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_change_case_setup:NN #1#2
30604     {
30605         \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30606         \tl_const:cn { c__text_lowercase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30607         { #2 }
30608         \tl_const:cn { c__text_uppercase_ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
30609         { #1 }
30610         \__text_change_case_setup:NN
30611     }

```

```

30612 \__text_change_case_setup:Nn
30613 \AA \aa
30614 \AE \ae
30615 \DH \dh
30616 \DJ \dj
30617 \IJ \ij
30618 \L \l
30619 \NG \ng
30620 \O \o
30621 \OE \oe
30622 \SS \ss
30623 \TH \th
30624 \q_recursion_tail ?
30625 \q_recursion_stop
30626 \tl_const:cn { c__text_uppercase_ \token_to_str:N \i _tl } { I }
30627 \tl_const:cn { c__text_uppercase_ \token_to_str:N \j _tl } { J }
30628 \group_end:

```

To deal with possible encoding-specific extensions to \@uclclist, we check at the end of the preamble. This will therefore only apply to L^AT_EX 2_ε package mode.

```

30629 \cs_if_exist:cT { @uclclist }
30630 {
30631   \AtBeginDocument
30632   {
30633     \group_begin:
30634     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_change_case_setup:Nn #1#2
30635     {
30636       \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30637       \tl_if_single_token:nT {#2}
30638       {
30639         \cs_if_exist:cF
30640         { c__text_uppercase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30641         {
30642           \tl_const:cn
30643           { c__text_uppercase_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30644           { #2 }
30645         }
30646         \cs_if_exist:cF
30647         { c__text_lowercase_ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
30648         {
30649           \tl_const:cn
30650           { c__text_lowercase_ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
30651           { #1 }
30652         }
30653       }
30654       \__text_change_case_setup:Nn
30655     }
30656     \exp_after:wN \__text_change_case_setup:Nn \@uclclist
30657     \q_recursion_tail ?
30658     \q_recursion_stop
30659   \group_end:
30660 }
30661 }
30662 </initex | package>

```

48 l3text implementation

```
30663 (*initex | package)
```

```
30664 (@@=text)
```

48.1 Purifying text

```
\text_purify:n
```

As in the other parts of the module, we start off with a standard “action” loop, with expansion applied up-front. Here, as there will be no text commands left in the output, there is no concern about using `\exp_not:n` and `e`-type expansion.

```
\__text_purify:n
```

```
\__text_purify_loop:w
```

```
\__text_purify_group:n
```

```
\__text_purify_space:w
```

```
\__text_purify_N_type:N
```

```
\__text_purify_N_type_aux:N
```

```
\__text_purify_math_search:NNN
```

```
\__text_purify_math_start:NNw
```

```
\__text_purify_math_store:n
```

```
\__text_purify_math_store:nw
```

```
\__text_purify_math_end:w
```

```
\__text_purify_math_loop:NNw
```

```
\__text_purify_math_N_type:NNN
```

```
\__text_purify_math_group:NNn
```

```
\__text_purify_math_space:NNw
```

```
\__text_purify_math_cmd:N
```

```
\__text_purify_math_cmd:NN
```

```
\__text_purify_math_cmd:Nn
```

```
\__text_purify_replace:N
```

```
\__text_purify_replace:n
```

```
\__text_purify_expand:N
```

```
\__text_purify_protect:N
```

```
30665 \cs_new:Npn \text_purify:n #1
```

```
30666 {
```

```
30667   \group_align_safe_begin:
```

```
30668     \exp_args:Ne \__text_purify:n
```

```
30669       { \text_expand:n {#1} }
```

```
30670   \group_align_safe_end:
```

```
30671 }
```

```
30672 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify:n #1
```

```
30673 { \__text_purify_loop:w #1 \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop }
```

The main loop is a standard “tl action”. Unlike the expansion or case changing, here any groups have to be run inline. Most of the business end is as before in the `N`-type token processing.

```
30674 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_loop:w #1 \q_recursion_stop
```

```
30675 {
```

```
30676   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#1}
```

```
30677     { \__text_purify_N_type:N }
```

```
30678     {
```

```
30679       \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#1}
```

```
30680         { \__text_purify_group:n }
```

```
30681         { \__text_purify_space:w }
```

```
30682     }
```

```
30683     #1 \q_recursion_stop
```

```
30684 }
```

```
30685 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_group:n #1 { \__text_purify_loop:w #1 }
```

```
30686 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNo \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_space:w \c_space_tl
```

```
30687 {
```

```
30688   \c_space_tl
```

```
30689   \__text_purify_loop:w
```

```
30690 }
```

The first part of handling math mode is exactly the same as in the other functions: look for a start-of-math mode token and if found start a new loop tracking the closing token.

```
30691 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_N_type:N #1
```

```
30692 {
```

```
30693   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
```

```
30694   \__text_purify_N_type_aux:N #1
```

```
30695 }
```

```
30696 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_N_type_aux:N #1
```

```
30697 {
```

```
30698   \exp_after:wN \__text_purify_math_search:NNN
```

```
30699     \exp_after:wN #1 \l_text_math_delims_tl
```

```
30700     \q_recursion_tail ?
```

```
30701     \q_recursion_stop
```

```

30702 }
30703 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_search:NNN #1#2#3
30704 {
30705   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
30706   { \__text_purify_math_cmd:N #1 }
30707   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #1 #2
30708   {
30709     \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
30710     { \__text_purify_math_start:NNw #2 #3 }
30711   }
30712   { \__text_purify_math_search:NNN #1 }
30713 }
30714 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_start:NNw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30715 {
30716   \__text_purify_math_loop:NNw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30717   \__text_purify_math_result:n { }
30718 }
30719 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_store:n #1
30720 { \__text_purify_math_store:nw {#1} }
30721 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_store:nw #1#2 \__text_purify_math_result:n #3
30722 { #2 \__text_purify_math_result:n { #3 #1 } }
30723 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_end:w #1 \__text_purify_math_result:n #2
30724 {
30725   \exp_not:n { $ #2 $ }
30726   \__text_purify_loop:w #1
30727 }
30728 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_stop:Nw #1 \__text_purify_math_result:n #2
30729 { \exp_not:n {#1#2} }
30730 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_loop:NNw #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30731 {
30732   \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF {#3}
30733   { \__text_purify_math_N_type:NNN }
30734   {
30735     \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF {#3}
30736     { \__text_purify_math_group:NNn }
30737     { \__text_purify_math_space:NNw }
30738   }
30739   #1#2#3 \q_recursion_stop
30740 }
30741 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_N_type:NNN #1#2#3
30742 {
30743   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #3
30744   { \__text_purify_math_stop:Nw #1 }
30745   \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF #3 #2
30746   { \__text_purify_math_end:w }
30747   {
30748     \__text_purify_math_store:n {#3}
30749     \__text_purify_math_loop:NNw #1#2
30750   }
30751 }
30752 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_group:NNn #1#2#3
30753 {
30754   \__text_purify_math_store:n { {#3} }
30755   \__text_purify_math_loop:NNw #1#2

```

```

30756 }
30757 \exp_after:wN \cs_new:Npn \exp_after:wN \__text_purify_math_space:NNw
30758 \exp_after:wN # \exp_after:wN 1
30759 \exp_after:wN # \exp_after:wN 2 \c_space_tl
30760 {
30761   \__text_purify_math_store:n { ~ }
30762   \__text_purify_math_loop:NNw #1#2
30763 }

```

Then handle math mode as an argument: same outcomes, different input syntax.

```

30764 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_cmd:N #1
30765 {
30766   \exp_after:wN \__text_purify_math_cmd:NN \exp_after:wN #1
30767   \l_text_math_arg_tl \q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
30768 }
30769 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_cmd:NN #1#2
30770 {
30771   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_do:Nn #2
30772   { \__text_purify_replace:N #1 }
30773   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #2 #1
30774   {
30775     \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_stop:nw
30776     { \__text_purify_math_cmd:n }
30777   }
30778   { \__text_purify_math_cmd:NN #1 }
30779 }
30780 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_math_cmd:n #1
30781 { \__text_purify_math_end:w \__text_purify_math_result:n {#1} }

```

For N-type tokens, we first look for a string-context replacement before anything else: this can therefore cover anything. Assuming we don't find one, check to see if we can expand control sequences: if not, they have to be dropped. We also allow for L^AT_EX 2_ε \protect: there's an assumption that we don't have \protect { \oops } or similar, but that's also in the expansion code and seems like a reasonable balance.

```

30782 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_replace:N #1
30783 {
30784   \bool_lazy_and:nnTF
30785   { \cs_if_exist_p:c { l__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl } }
30786   {
30787     \bool_lazy_or_p:nn
30788     { \token_if_cs_p:N #1 }
30789     { \token_if_active_p:N #1 }
30790   }
30791   {
30792     \exp_args:Nv \__text_purify_replace:n
30793     { l__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30794   }
30795   {
30796     \token_if_cs:NNTF #1
30797     { \__text_purify_expand:N #1 }
30798     {
30799       \__text_token_to_explicit:N #1
30800       \__text_purify_loop:w
30801     }
30802   }
}

```

```

30803 }
30804 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_replace:n #1 { \__text_purify_loop:w #1 }
30805 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_expand:N #1
30806 {
30807   \str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { \protect }
30808   { \__text_purify_protect:N }
30809   {
30810     \__text_if_expandable:NTF #1
30811     { \exp_after:wN \__text_purify_loop:w #1 }
30812     { \__text_purify_loop:w }
30813   }
30814 }
30815 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_protect:N #1
30816 {
30817   \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30818   \__text_purify_loop:w
30819 }

```

(End definition for `\text_purify:n` and others. This function is documented on page 258.)

`\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn`

`\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx`

```

30820 \cs_new_protected:Npn \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn #1#2
30821 {
30822   \tl_clear_new:c { l__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30823   \tl_set:cn { l__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl } {#2}
30824 }
30825 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn { Nx }

```

(End definition for `\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn`. This function is documented on page 258.)

Now pre-define a range of standard commands that need dedicated definitions in purified text. First handle font-related stuff: all of this needs to be disabled.

```

30826 \tl_map_inline:nn
30827 {
30828   \fontencoding
30829   \fontfamily
30830   \fontseries
30831   \fontshape
30832 }
30833 { \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn #1 { \use_none:n } }
30834 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \fontsize { \use_none:nn }
30835 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \selectfont { }
30836 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \usefont { \use_none:nnnn }
30837 \tl_map_inline:nn
30838 {
30839   \emph
30840   \text
30841   \textnormal
30842   \textrm
30843   \textsf
30844   \texttt
30845   \textbf
30846   \textmd
30847   \textit
30848   \textsl

```

```

30849 \textup
30850 \textsc
30851 \textulc
30852 }
30853 { \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn #1 { \use:n } }
30854 \tl_map_inline:nn
30855 {
30856 \normalfont
30857 \rmfamily
30858 \sffamily
30859 \ttfamily
30860 \bfseries
30861 \mdseries
30862 \itshape
30863 \scshape
30864 \slshape
30865 \upshape
30866 \em
30867 \Huge
30868 \LARGE
30869 \Large
30870 \footnotesize
30871 \huge
30872 \large
30873 \normalsize
30874 \scriptsize
30875 \small
30876 \tiny
30877 }
30878 { \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn #1 { } }

```

Environments have to be handled by pure expansion.

```

30879 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \begin { \use:c }
30880 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \end { \use:c }

```

Some common symbols and similar ideas.

```

30881 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \ { }
30882 \tl_map_inline:nn
30883 { \{ \} \# \$ \% \_ }
30884 { \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx #1 { \cs_to_str:N #1 } }

```

Cross-referencing.

```

30885 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \label { \use_none:n }

```

Spaces.

```

30886 \group_begin:
30887 \char_set_catcode_active:N \~
30888 \use:n
30889 {
30890 \group_end:
30891 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx ~ { \c_space_tl }
30892 }
30893 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \nobreakspace { ~ }
30894 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \ { ~ }
30895 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \, { ~ }

```

48.2 Accent and letter-like data for purifying text

In contrast to case changing, both 8-bit and Unicode engines need information for text purification to handle accents and letter-like functions: these all need to be removed. However, the results are of course engine-dependent.

For the letter-like commands, life is relatively easy: they are all simply added as standard exceptions. The only oddity is `\SS`, which gets converted to two letters. (At some stage an alternative version can presumably be added to `babel` or similar.)

```

30896 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
30897 { \sys_if_engine_luatex_p: }
30898 { \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: }
30899 {
30900   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_loop:Nn #1#2
30901   {
30902     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30903     \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx #1
30904     {
30905       \char_generate:nn { "#2 }
30906       { \char_value_catcode:n { "#2 } }
30907     }
30908     \__text_loop:Nn
30909   }
30910 }
30911 {
30912   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_loop:Nn #1#2
30913   {
30914     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30915     \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nx #1
30916     {
30917       \exp_args:Ne \__text_tmp:n
30918       { \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#2 } }
30919     }
30920     \__text_loop:Nn
30921   }
30922   \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp:n #1 { \__text_tmp:nnnn #1 }
30923   \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp:nnnn #1#2#3#4
30924   {
30925     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30926     \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#1} { 13 }
30927     \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
30928     \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#2} { 13 }
30929   }
30930 }
30931 \__text_loop:Nn
30932 \AA { 00C5 }
30933 \AE { 00C6 }
30934 \DH { 00D0 }
30935 \DJ { 0110 }
30936 \IJ { 0132 }
30937 \L { 0141 }
30938 \NG { 014A }
30939 \O { 00D8 }
30940 \OE { 0152 }
30941 \TH { 00DE }

```

```

30942 \aa { 00E5 }
30943 \ae { 00E6 }
30944 \dh { 00F0 }
30945 \dj { 0111 }
30946 \i { 0131 }
30947 \j { 0237 }
30948 \ij { 0132 }
30949 \l { 0142 }
30950 \ng { 014B }
30951 \o { 00F8 }
30952 \oe { 0153 }
30953 \ss { 00DF }
30954 \th { 00FE }
30955 \q_recursion_tail ?
30956 \q_recursion_stop
30957 \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn \SS { SS }

```

`__text_purify_accent:NN` Accent LICR handling is a little more complex. Accents may exist as pre-composed codepoints or as independent glyphs. The former are all saved as single token lists, whilst for the latter the combining accent needs to be re-ordered compared to the character it applies to.

```

30958 \cs_new:Npn \__text_purify_accent:NN #1#2
30959 {
30960   \cs_if_exist:cTF
30961     { c__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
30962     {
30963       \exp_not:v
30964         { c__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
30965     }
30966     {
30967       \exp_not:n {#2}
30968       \exp_not:v { c__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30969     }
30970 }
30971 \tl_map_inline:Nn \l_text_accents_tl
30972 { \text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn #1 { \__text_purify_accent:NN #1 } }

```

First set up the combining accents.

```

30973 \group_begin:
30974   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_loop:Nn #1#2
30975   {
30976     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
30977     \tl_const:cx { c__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _tl }
30978     { \__text_tmp:n {#2} }
30979     \__text_loop:Nn
30980   }
30981   \bool_lazy_or:nnTF
30982     { \sys_if_engine luatex_p: }
30983     { \sys_if_engine xetex_p: }
30984     {
30985       \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp:n #1
30986       {
30987         \char_generate:nn { "#1 }
30988         { \char_value_catcode:n { "#1 } }

```

```

30989     }
30990   }
30991   {
30992     \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp:n #1
30993     {
30994       \exp_args:Ne \__text_tmp_aux:n
30995       { \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n { "#1 } }
30996     }
30997     \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp_aux:n #1 { \__text_tmp:nnnn #1 }
30998     \cs_set:Npn \__text_tmp:nnnn #1#2#3#4
30999     {
31000       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
31001       \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#1} { 13 }
31002       \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
31003       \exp_not:N \char_generate:nn {#2} { 13 }
31004     }
31005   }
31006   \__text_loop:Nn
31007   \‘ { 0300 }
31008   \’ { 0301 }
31009   \^ { 0302 }
31010   \~ { 0303 }
31011   \= { 0304 }
31012   \u { 0306 }
31013   \. { 0307 }
31014   \" { 0308 }
31015   \r { 030A }
31016   \H { 030B }
31017   \v { 030C }
31018   \d { 0323 }
31019   \c { 0327 }
31020   \k { 0328 }
31021   \b { 0331 }
31022   \t { 0361 }
31023   \q_recursion_tail { }
31024   \q_recursion_stop

```

Now we handle the pre-composed accents: the list here is taken from `puenc.def`. All of the precomposed cases take a single letter as their second argument. We do not try to cover the case where an accent is added to a “real” dotless-i or -j, or a æ/Æ. Rather, we assume that if the UTF-8 character is used, it will have the real accent character too.

```

31025   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__text_loop:NNn #1#2#3
31026   {
31027     \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N #1
31028     \tl_const:cx
31029     { c__text_purify_ \token_to_str:N #1 _ \token_to_str:N #2 _tl }
31030     { \__text_tmp:n {#3} }
31031     \__text_loop:NNn
31032   }
31033   \__text_loop:NNn
31034   \‘ A { 00C0 }
31035   \’ A { 00C1 }
31036   \^ A { 00C2 }
31037   \~ A { 00C3 }

```

31038	\ " A	{ 00C4 }
31039	\ r A	{ 00C5 }
31040	\ c C	{ 00C7 }
31041	\ ' E	{ 00C8 }
31042	\ ' E	{ 00C9 }
31043	\ ^ E	{ 00CA }
31044	\ " E	{ 00CB }
31045	\ ' I	{ 00CC }
31046	\ ' I	{ 00CD }
31047	\ ^ I	{ 00CE }
31048	\ " I	{ 00CF }
31049	\ ~ N	{ 00D1 }
31050	\ ' O	{ 00D2 }
31051	\ ' O	{ 00D3 }
31052	\ ^ O	{ 00D4 }
31053	\ ~ O	{ 00D5 }
31054	\ " O	{ 00D6 }
31055	\ ' U	{ 00D9 }
31056	\ ' U	{ 00DA }
31057	\ ^ U	{ 00DB }
31058	\ " U	{ 00DC }
31059	\ ' Y	{ 00DD }
31060	\ ' a	{ 00E0 }
31061	\ ' a	{ 00E1 }
31062	\ ^ a	{ 00E2 }
31063	\ ~ a	{ 00E3 }
31064	\ " a	{ 00E4 }
31065	\ r a	{ 00E5 }
31066	\ c c	{ 00E7 }
31067	\ ' e	{ 00E8 }
31068	\ ' e	{ 00E9 }
31069	\ ^ e	{ 00EA }
31070	\ " e	{ 00EB }
31071	\ ' i	{ 00EC }
31072	\ ' \i	{ 00EC }
31073	\ ' i	{ 00ED }
31074	\ ' \i	{ 00ED }
31075	\ ^ i	{ 00EE }
31076	\ ^ \i	{ 00EE }
31077	\ " i	{ 00EF }
31078	\ " \i	{ 00EF }
31079	\ ~ n	{ 00F1 }
31080	\ ' o	{ 00F2 }
31081	\ ' o	{ 00F3 }
31082	\ ^ o	{ 00F4 }
31083	\ ~ o	{ 00F5 }
31084	\ " o	{ 00F6 }
31085	\ ' u	{ 00F9 }
31086	\ ' u	{ 00FA }
31087	\ ^ u	{ 00FB }
31088	\ " u	{ 00FC }
31089	\ ' y	{ 00FD }
31090	\ " y	{ 00FF }
31091	\ = A	{ 0100 }

31092	\= a	{ 0101 }
31093	\u A	{ 0102 }
31094	\u a	{ 0103 }
31095	\k A	{ 0104 }
31096	\k a	{ 0105 }
31097	\' C	{ 0106 }
31098	\' c	{ 0107 }
31099	\^ C	{ 0108 }
31100	\^ c	{ 0109 }
31101	\. C	{ 010A }
31102	\. c	{ 010B }
31103	\v C	{ 010C }
31104	\v c	{ 010D }
31105	\v D	{ 010E }
31106	\v d	{ 010F }
31107	\= E	{ 0112 }
31108	\= e	{ 0113 }
31109	\u E	{ 0114 }
31110	\u e	{ 0115 }
31111	\. E	{ 0116 }
31112	\. e	{ 0117 }
31113	\k E	{ 0118 }
31114	\k e	{ 0119 }
31115	\v E	{ 011A }
31116	\v e	{ 011B }
31117	\^ G	{ 011C }
31118	\^ g	{ 011D }
31119	\u G	{ 011E }
31120	\u g	{ 011F }
31121	\. G	{ 0120 }
31122	\. g	{ 0121 }
31123	\c G	{ 0122 }
31124	\c g	{ 0123 }
31125	\^ H	{ 0124 }
31126	\^ h	{ 0125 }
31127	\~ I	{ 0128 }
31128	\~ i	{ 0129 }
31129	\~ \i	{ 0129 }
31130	\= I	{ 012A }
31131	\= i	{ 012B }
31132	\= \i	{ 012B }
31133	\u I	{ 012C }
31134	\u i	{ 012D }
31135	\u \i	{ 012D }
31136	\k I	{ 012E }
31137	\k i	{ 012F }
31138	\k \i	{ 012F }
31139	\. I	{ 0130 }
31140	\^ J	{ 0134 }
31141	\^ j	{ 0135 }
31142	\^ \j	{ 0135 }
31143	\c K	{ 0136 }
31144	\c k	{ 0137 }
31145	\' L	{ 0139 }

31146	\' l	{ 013A }
31147	\c L	{ 013B }
31148	\c l	{ 013C }
31149	\v L	{ 013D }
31150	\v l	{ 013E }
31151	\. L	{ 013F }
31152	\. l	{ 0140 }
31153	\' N	{ 0143 }
31154	\' n	{ 0144 }
31155	\c N	{ 0145 }
31156	\c n	{ 0146 }
31157	\v N	{ 0147 }
31158	\v n	{ 0148 }
31159	\= O	{ 014C }
31160	\= o	{ 014D }
31161	\u O	{ 014E }
31162	\u o	{ 014F }
31163	\H O	{ 0150 }
31164	\H o	{ 0151 }
31165	\' R	{ 0154 }
31166	\' r	{ 0155 }
31167	\c R	{ 0156 }
31168	\c r	{ 0157 }
31169	\v R	{ 0158 }
31170	\v r	{ 0159 }
31171	\' S	{ 015A }
31172	\' s	{ 015B }
31173	\^ S	{ 015C }
31174	\^ s	{ 015D }
31175	\c S	{ 015E }
31176	\c s	{ 015F }
31177	\v S	{ 0160 }
31178	\v s	{ 0161 }
31179	\c T	{ 0162 }
31180	\c t	{ 0163 }
31181	\v T	{ 0164 }
31182	\v t	{ 0165 }
31183	\~ U	{ 0168 }
31184	\~ u	{ 0169 }
31185	\= U	{ 016A }
31186	\= u	{ 016B }
31187	\u U	{ 016C }
31188	\u u	{ 016D }
31189	\r U	{ 016E }
31190	\r u	{ 016F }
31191	\H U	{ 0170 }
31192	\H u	{ 0171 }
31193	\k U	{ 0172 }
31194	\k u	{ 0173 }
31195	\^ W	{ 0174 }
31196	\^ w	{ 0175 }
31197	\^ Y	{ 0176 }
31198	\^ y	{ 0177 }
31199	\" Y	{ 0178 }

```

31200    \' Z { 0179 }
31201    \' z { 017A }
31202    \. Z { 017B }
31203    \. z { 017C }
31204    \v Z { 017D }
31205    \v z { 017E }
31206    \v A { 01CD }
31207    \v a { 01CE }
31208    \v I { 01CF }
31209    \v \i { 01D0 }
31210    \v i { 01D0 }
31211    \v O { 01D1 }
31212    \v o { 01D2 }
31213    \v U { 01D3 }
31214    \v u { 01D4 }
31215    \v G { 01E6 }
31216    \v g { 01E7 }
31217    \v K { 01E8 }
31218    \v k { 01E9 }
31219    \k O { 01EA }
31220    \k o { 01EB }
31221    \v \j { 01F0 }
31222    \v j { 01F0 }
31223    \' G { 01F4 }
31224    \' g { 01F5 }
31225    \' N { 01F8 }
31226    \' n { 01F9 }
31227    \' \AE { 01FC }
31228    \' \ae { 01FD }
31229    \' \O { 01FE }
31230    \' \o { 01FF }
31231    \v H { 021E }
31232    \v h { 021F }
31233    \. A { 0226 }
31234    \. a { 0227 }
31235    \c E { 0228 }
31236    \c e { 0229 }
31237    \. O { 022E }
31238    \. o { 022F }
31239    \= Y { 0232 }
31240    \= y { 0233 }
31241    \q_recursion_tail ? { }
31242    \q_recursion_stop
31243    \group_end:

```

(End definition for _text_purify_accent:NN.)

```

31244    </initex | package>

```

49 l3legacy Implementation

```

31245    <*package>
31246    <@@=legacy>

```

```

\legacy_if_p:n A friendly wrapper.
\legacy_if:nTF
31247 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn \legacy_if:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
31248 {
31249     \exp_args:Nc \if_meaning:w { if#1 } \iftrue
31250     \prg_return_true:
31251     \else:
31252         \prg_return_false:
31253     \fi:
31254 }

(End definition for \legacy_if:nTF. This function is documented on page 259.)

31255 \>/package>

```

50 l3candidates Implementation

```
31256 <*\initex | package>
```

50.1 Additions to l3box

```
31257 <@@=box>
```

50.1.1 Viewing part of a box

```

\box_clip:N A wrapper around the driver-dependent code.
\box_clip:c
\box_gclip:N
\box_gclip:c
31258 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_clip:N #1
31259 { \hbox_set:Nn #1 { \_box_backend_clip:N #1 } }
31260 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_clip:N { c }
31261 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gclip:N #1
31262 { \hbox_gset:Nn #1 { \_box_backend_clip:N #1 } }
31263 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gclip:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\box_clip:N` and `\box_gclip:N`. These functions are documented on page 260.)

```

\box_set_trim:Nnnnn Trimming from the left- and right-hand edges of the box is easy: kern the appropriate
\box_set_trim:cnnnn parts off each side.
\box_gset_trim:Nnnnn
\box_gset_trim:cnnnn
\_box_set_trim:NnnnnN
31264 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_trim:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
31265 { \_box_set_trim:NnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} \box_set_eq:NN }
31266 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_trim:Nnnnn { c }
31267 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_trim:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
31268 { \_box_set_trim:NnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} \box_gset_eq:NN }
31269 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_trim:Nnnnn { c }
31270 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_box_set_trim:NnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6
31271 {
31272     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31273     {
31274         \tex_kern:D - \_box_dim_eval:n {#2}
31275         \box_use:N #1
31276         \tex_kern:D - \_box_dim_eval:n {#4}
31277     }

```

For the height and depth, there is a need to watch the baseline is respected. Material always has to stay on the correct side, so trimming has to check that there is enough material to trim. First, the bottom edge. If there is enough depth, simply set the depth, or if not move down so the result is zero depth. `\box_move_down:nn` is used in both

cases so the resulting box always contains a `\lower` primitive. The internal box is used here as it allows safe use of `\box_set_dp:Nn`.

```

31278 \dim_compare:nNnTF { \box_dp:N #1 } > {#3}
31279 {
31280   \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31281   {
31282     \box_move_down:nn \c_zero_dim
31283     { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31284   }
31285   \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box { \box_dp:N #1 - (#3) }
31286 }
31287 {
31288   \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31289   {
31290     \box_move_down:nn { (#3) - \box_dp:N #1 }
31291     { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31292   }
31293   \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box \c_zero_dim
31294 }

```

Same thing, this time from the top of the box.

```

31295 \dim_compare:nNnTF { \box_ht:N \l__box_internal_box } > {#5}
31296 {
31297   \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31298   {
31299     \box_move_up:nn \c_zero_dim
31300     { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31301   }
31302   \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31303   { \box_ht:N \l__box_internal_box - (#5) }
31304 }
31305 {
31306   \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31307   {
31308     \box_move_up:nn { (#5) - \box_ht:N \l__box_internal_box }
31309     { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31310   }
31311   \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box \c_zero_dim
31312 }
31313 #6 #1 \l__box_internal_box
31314 }

```

(End definition for `\box_set_trim:Nnnnn`, `\box_gset_trim:Nnnnn`, and `__box_set_trim:NnnnnN`. These functions are documented on page 261.)

`\box_set_viewport:Nnnnn`

`\box_set_viewport:cnnnn`

`\box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn`

`\box_gset_viewport:cnnnn`

`__box_viewport:NnnnnN`

The same general logic as for the trim operation, but with absolute dimensions. As a result, there are some things to watch out for in the vertical direction.

```

31315 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_set_viewport:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
31316 { \__box_set_viewport:NnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} \box_set_eq:NN }
31317 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_viewport:Nnnnn { c }
31318 \cs_new_protected:Npn \box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
31319 { \__box_set_viewport:NnnnnN #1 {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} \box_gset_eq:NN }
31320 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn { c }
31321 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__box_set_viewport:NnnnnN #1#2#3#4#5#6

```

```

31322 {
31323   \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31324   {
31325     \tex_kern:D - \__box_dim_eval:n {#2}
31326     \box_use:N #1
31327     \tex_kern:D \__box_dim_eval:n { #4 - \box_wd:N #1 }
31328   }
31329   \dim_compare:nNnTF {#3} < \c_zero_dim
31330   {
31331     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31332     {
31333       \box_move_down:nn \c_zero_dim
31334       { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31335     }
31336     \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box { - \__box_dim_eval:n {#3} }
31337   }
31338   {
31339     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31340     { \box_move_down:nn {#3} { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box } }
31341     \box_set_dp:Nn \l__box_internal_box \c_zero_dim
31342   }
31343   \dim_compare:nNnTF {#5} > \c_zero_dim
31344   {
31345     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31346     {
31347       \box_move_up:nn \c_zero_dim
31348       { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31349     }
31350     \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31351     {
31352       (#5)
31353       \dim_compare:nNnT {#3} > \c_zero_dim
31354       { - (#3) }
31355     }
31356   }
31357   {
31358     \hbox_set:Nn \l__box_internal_box
31359     {
31360       \box_move_up:nn { - \__box_dim_eval:n {#5} }
31361       { \box_use_drop:N \l__box_internal_box }
31362     }
31363     \box_set_ht:Nn \l__box_internal_box \c_zero_dim
31364   }
31365   #6 #1 \l__box_internal_box
31366 }

```

(End definition for `\box_set_viewport:Nnnnn`, `\box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn`, and `__box_viewport:Nnnnn`.
These functions are documented on page 261.)

50.2 Additions to l3flag

```
31367 <@@=flag>
```

`\flag_raise_if_clear:n` It might be faster to just call the “trap” function in all cases but conceptually the function name suggests we should only run it if the flag is zero in case the “trap” made customizable

in the future.

```

31368 \cs_new:Npn \flag_raise_if_clear:n #1
31369 {
31370   \if_cs_exist:w flag~#1-0 \cs_end:
31371   \else:
31372     \cs:w flag~#1 \cs_end: 0 ;
31373   \fi:
31374 }

```

(End definition for `\flag_raise_if_clear:n`. This function is documented on page 262.)

50.3 Additions to `l3msg`

```

31375 (@@=msg)

```

Pass to an auxiliary the message to display and the module name

```

\msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn
\msg_expandable_error:nnffff
\msg_expandable_error:nnnnn
\msg_expandable_error:nnfff
\msg_expandable_error:nnnn
\msg_expandable_error:nnff
\msg_expandable_error:nnn
\msg_expandable_error:nnf
\msg_expandable_error:nn
  \_msg_expandable_error_module:nn
31376 \cs_new:Npn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
31377 {
31378   \exp_args:Nc \_msg_expandable_error_module:nn
31379   {
31380     \exp_args:Nc \exp_args:Noooo
31381     { \c_msg_text_prefix_tl #1 / #2 }
31382     { \tl_to_str:n {#3} }
31383     { \tl_to_str:n {#4} }
31384     { \tl_to_str:n {#5} }
31385     { \tl_to_str:n {#6} }
31386   }
31387   {#1}
31388 }
31389 \cs_new:Npn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnn #1#2#3#4#5
31390 { \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} { } }
31391 \cs_new:Npn \msg_expandable_error:nnnn #1#2#3#4
31392 { \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} { } { } }
31393 \cs_new:Npn \msg_expandable_error:nnn #1#2#3
31394 { \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {#1} {#2} {#3} { } { } { } }
31395 \cs_new:Npn \msg_expandable_error:nn #1#2
31396 { \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn {#1} {#2} { } { } { } { } }
31397 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn { nnffff }
31398 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn { nnfff }
31399 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn { nnff }
31400 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn { nnf }
31401 \cs_new:Npn \_msg_expandable_error_module:nn #1#2
31402 {
31403   \exp_after:wN \exp_after:wN
31404   \exp_after:wN \use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w
31405   \use:n { \::error ! ~ #2 : ~ #1 } \q_stop
31406 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 263.)

`\msg_show_eval:Nn` A short-hand used for `\int_show:n` and similar functions that passes to `\tl_show:n` the result of applying #1 (a function such as `\int_eval:n`) to the expression #2. The use of f-expansion ensures that #1 is expanded in the scope in which the show command is called, rather than in the group created by `\iow_wrap:nnnN`. This is only important for

expressions involving the `\currentgrouplevel` or `\currentgrouptype`. On the other hand we want the expression to be converted to a string with the usual escape character, hence within the wrapping code.

```

31407 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_show_eval:Nn #1#2
31408 { \exp_args:Nf \_msg_show_eval:nnN { #1 {#2} } {#2} \tl_show:n }
31409 \cs_new_protected:Npn \msg_log_eval:Nn #1#2
31410 { \exp_args:Nf \_msg_show_eval:nnN { #1 {#2} } {#2} \tl_log:n }
31411 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_msg_show_eval:nnN #1#2#3 { #3 { #2 = #1 } }

```

(End definition for `\msg_show_eval:Nn`, `\msg_log_eval:Nn`, and `_msg_show_eval:nnN`. These functions are documented on page 263.)

```

\msg_show_item:n
\msg_show_item_unbraced:n
\msg_show_item:nn
\msg_show_item_unbraced:nn

```

Each item in the variable is formatted using one of the following functions. We cannot use `\` and so on because these short-hands cannot be used inside the arguments of messages, only when defining the messages.

```

31412 \cs_new:Npx \msg_show_item:n #1
31413 { \iow_newline: > ~ \c_space_tl \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n { {#1} } }
31414 \cs_new:Npx \msg_show_item_unbraced:n #1
31415 { \iow_newline: > ~ \c_space_tl \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n {#1} }
31416 \cs_new:Npx \msg_show_item:nn #1#2
31417 {
31418   \iow_newline: > \use:nn { ~ } { ~ }
31419   \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n { {#1} }
31420   \use:nn { ~ } { ~ } => \use:nn { ~ } { ~ }
31421   \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n { {#2} }
31422 }
31423 \cs_new:Npx \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn #1#2
31424 {
31425   \iow_newline: > \use:nn { ~ } { ~ }
31426   \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n {#1}
31427   \use:nn { ~ } { ~ } => \use:nn { ~ } { ~ }
31428   \exp_not:N \tl_to_str:n {#2}
31429 }

```

(End definition for `\msg_show_item:n` and others. These functions are documented on page 264.)

50.4 Additions to `l3prg`

```

31430 <@@=bool>

```

```

\bool_set_inverse:N
\bool_set_inverse:c
\bool_gset_inverse:N
\bool_gset_inverse:c

```

Set to false or true locally or globally.

```

31431 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_set_inverse:N #1
31432 { \bool_if:NTF #1 { \bool_set_false:N } { \bool_set_true:N } #1 }
31433 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_set_inverse:N { c }
31434 \cs_new_protected:Npn \bool_gset_inverse:N #1
31435 { \bool_if:NTF #1 { \bool_gset_false:N } { \bool_gset_true:N } #1 }
31436 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \bool_gset_inverse:N { c }

```

(End definition for `\bool_set_inverse:N` and `\bool_gset_inverse:N`. These functions are documented on page 264.)

```

\bool_case_true:n
\bool_case_true:nTF
\bool_case_false:n
\bool_case_false:nTF
\_bool_case:NnTF
\_bool_case_true:w
\_bool_case_false:w
\_bool_case_end:nw

```

For boolean cases the overall idea is the same as for `\tl_case:nn(TF)` as described in `l3tl`.

```

31437 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_true:nTF

```

```

31438 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_true_bool }
31439 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_true:nT #1#2
31440 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_true_bool {#1} {#2} { } }
31441 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_true:nF #1
31442 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_true_bool {#1} { } }
31443 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_true:n #1
31444 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_true_bool {#1} { } { } }
31445 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_false:nTF
31446 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_false_bool }
31447 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_false:nT #1#2
31448 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_false_bool {#1} {#2} { } }
31449 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_false:nF #1
31450 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_false_bool {#1} { } }
31451 \cs_new:Npn \bool_case_false:n #1
31452 { \exp:w \__bool_case:NnTF \c_false_bool {#1} { } { } }
31453 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_case:NnTF #1#2#3#4
31454 {
31455   \bool_if:NTF #1 \__bool_case_true:w \__bool_case_false:w
31456   #2 #1 { } \q_mark {#3} \q_mark {#4} \q_stop
31457 }
31458 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_case_true:w #1#2
31459 {
31460   \bool_if:nTF {#1}
31461   { \__bool_case_end:nw {#2} }
31462   { \__bool_case_true:w }
31463 }
31464 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_case_false:w #1#2
31465 {
31466   \bool_if:nTF {#1}
31467   { \__bool_case_false:w }
31468   { \__bool_case_end:nw {#2} }
31469 }
31470 \cs_new:Npn \__bool_case_end:nw #1#2#3 \q_mark #4#5 \q_stop
31471 { \exp_end: #1 #4 }

```

(End definition for `\bool_case_true:nTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 264.)

50.5 Additions to `l3prop`

```

31472 <@@=prop>

```

`\prop_rand_key_value:N` Contrarily to `clist`, `seq` and `tl`, there is no function to get an item of a `prop` given an integer between 1 and the number of items, so we write the appropriate code. There is
`\prop_rand_key_value:c` no bounds checking because `\int_rand:nn` is always within bounds. The initial `\int_`
`__prop_rand_item:w` `value:w` is stopped by the first `\s__prop` in #1.

```

31473 \cs_new:Npn \prop_rand_key_value:N #1
31474 {
31475   \prop_if_empty:NF #1
31476   {
31477     \exp_after:wN \__prop_rand_item:w
31478     \int_value:w \int_rand:nn { 1 } { \prop_count:N #1 }
31479     #1 \q_stop
31480   }
31481 }

```

```

31482 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_rand_key_value:N { c }
31483 \cs_new:Npn \__prop_rand_item:w #1 \s__prop \__prop_pair:wn #2 \s__prop #3
31484 {
31485     \int_compare:nNnF {#1} > 1
31486     { \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw { \exp_not:n { {#2} {#3} } } }
31487     \exp_after:wN \__prop_rand_item:w
31488     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } \s__prop
31489 }

```

(End definition for `\prop_rand_key_value:N` and `__prop_rand_item:w`. This function is documented on page 265.)

50.6 Additions to l3seq

```

31490 <@@=seq>

```

```

\seq_mapthread_function:NNN
\seq_mapthread_function:NcN
\seq_mapthread_function:cNN
\seq_mapthread_function:ccN
  \__seq_mapthread_function:wNN
  \__seq_mapthread_function:wNw
  \__seq_mapthread_function:Nnnwnn

```

The idea is to first expand both sequences, adding the usual `{ ? \prg_break: } { }` to the end of each one. This is most conveniently done in two steps using an auxiliary function. The mapping then throws away the first tokens of #2 and #5, which for items in both sequences are `\s__seq __seq_item:n`. The function to be mapped are then be applied to the two entries. When the code hits the end of one of the sequences, the break material stops the entire loop and tidy up. This avoids needing to find the count of the two sequences, or worrying about which is longer.

```

31491 \cs_new:Npn \seq_mapthread_function:NNN #1#2#3
31492 { \exp_after:wN \__seq_mapthread_function:wNN #2 \q_stop #1 #3 }
31493 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_mapthread_function:wNN \s__seq #1 \q_stop #2#3
31494 {
31495     \exp_after:wN \__seq_mapthread_function:wNw #2 \q_stop #3
31496     #1 { ? \prg_break: } { }
31497     \prg_break_point:
31498 }
31499 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_mapthread_function:wNw \s__seq #1 \q_stop #2
31500 {
31501     \__seq_mapthread_function:Nnnwnn #2
31502     #1 { ? \prg_break: } { }
31503     \q_stop
31504 }
31505 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_mapthread_function:Nnnwnn #1#2#3#4 \q_stop #5#6
31506 {
31507     \use_none:n #2
31508     \use_none:n #5
31509     #1 {#3} {#6}
31510     \__seq_mapthread_function:Nnnwnn #1 #4 \q_stop
31511 }
31512 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \seq_mapthread_function:NNN { Nc , c , cc }

```

(End definition for `\seq_mapthread_function:NNN` and others. This function is documented on page 265.)

```

\seq_set_filter:NNN
\seq_gset_filter:NNN
\__seq_set_filter:NNN

```

Similar to `\seq_map_inline:Nn`, without a `\prg_break_point:` because the user's code is performed within the evaluation of a boolean expression, and skipping out of that would break horribly. The `__seq_wrap_item:n` function inserts the relevant `__seq_item:n` without expansion in the input stream, hence in the x-expanding assignment.

```

31513 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_filter:NNN

```

```

31514 { \__seq_set_filter:NNNn \tl_set:Nx }
31515 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_filter:NNn
31516 { \__seq_set_filter:NNNn \tl_gset:Nx }
31517 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_set_filter:NNNn #1#2#3#4
31518 {
31519   \__seq_push_item_def:n { \bool_if:nT {#4} { \__seq_wrap_item:n {##1} } }
31520   #1 #2 { #3 }
31521   \__seq_pop_item_def:
31522 }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_filter:NNn`, `\seq_gset_filter:NNn`, and `__seq_set_filter:NNNn`. These functions are documented on page 265.)

`\seq_set_map:NNn` Very similar to `\seq_set_filter:NNn`. We could actually merge the two within a single function, but it would have weird semantics.

`\seq_gset_map:NNn`

`__seq_set_map:NNNn`

```

31523 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_map:NNn
31524 { \__seq_set_map:NNNn \tl_set:Nx }
31525 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_map:NNn
31526 { \__seq_set_map:NNNn \tl_gset:Nx }
31527 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_set_map:NNNn #1#2#3#4
31528 {
31529   \__seq_push_item_def:n { \exp_not:N \__seq_item:n {#4} }
31530   #1 #2 { #3 }
31531   \__seq_pop_item_def:
31532 }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_map:NNn`, `\seq_gset_map:NNn`, and `__seq_set_map:NNNn`. These functions are documented on page 265.)

`\seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn` Set `__seq_item:n` then map it using the loop code.

```

31533 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn
31534 { \__seq_set_from_inline_x:NNnn \tl_set:Nx }
31535 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn
31536 { \__seq_set_from_inline_x:NNnn \tl_gset:Nx }
31537 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__seq_set_from_inline_x:NNnn #1#2#3#4
31538 {
31539   \__seq_push_item_def:n { \exp_not:N \__seq_item:n {#4} }
31540   #1 #2 { \s_seq #3 \__seq_item:n }
31541   \__seq_pop_item_def:
31542 }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn`, `\seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn`, and `__seq_set_from_inline_x:NNnn`. These functions are documented on page 266.)

`\seq_set_from_function:NnN` Reuse `\seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn`.

```

31543 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_set_from_function:NnN #1#2#3
31544 { \seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn #1 {#2} { #3 {##1} } }
31545 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_gset_from_function:NnN #1#2#3
31546 { \seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn #1 {#2} { #3 {##1} } }

```

(End definition for `\seq_set_from_function:NnN` and `\seq_gset_from_function:NnN`. These functions are documented on page 266.)

`\seq_indexed_map_function:NN` Similar to `\seq_map_function:NN` but we keep track of the item index as a ;-delimited argument of `__seq_indexed_map:Nw`.

`\seq_indexed_map_inline:Nn`

`__seq_indexed_map:nNN`

`__seq_indexed_map:Nw`

```

31547 \cs_new:Npn \seq_indexed_map_function:NN #1#2
31548 {
31549   \__seq_indexed_map:NN #1#2
31550   \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break: { }
31551 }
31552 \cs_new_protected:Npn \seq_indexed_map_inline:Nn #1#2
31553 {
31554   \int_gincr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int
31555   \cs_gset_protected:cpn
31556     { \__seq_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w } ##1##2 {#2}
31557   \exp_args:Nnc \__seq_indexed_map:NN #1
31558     { \__seq_map_ \int_use:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int :w }
31559   \prg_break_point:Nn \seq_map_break:
31560     { \int_gdecr:N \g__kernel_prg_map_int }
31561 }
31562 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_indexed_map:NN #1#2
31563 {
31564   \exp_after:wN \__seq_indexed_map:Nw
31565   \exp_after:wN #2
31566   \int_value:w 1
31567   \exp_after:wN \use_i:nn
31568   \exp_after:wN ;
31569   #1
31570   \prg_break: \__seq_item:n { } \prg_break_point:
31571 }
31572 \cs_new:Npn \__seq_indexed_map:Nw #1#2 ; #3 \__seq_item:n #4
31573 {
31574   #3
31575   #1 {#2} {#4}
31576   \exp_after:wN \__seq_indexed_map:Nw
31577   \exp_after:wN #1
31578   \int_value:w \int_eval:w 1 + #2 ;
31579 }
```

(End definition for `\seq_indexed_map_function:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 266.)

50.7 Additions to l3sys

31580 `<@@=sys>`

`\c_sys_engine_version_str`

Various different engines, various different ways to extract the data!

```

31581 \str_const:Nx \c_sys_engine_version_str
31582 {
31583   \str_case:on \c_sys_engine_str
31584   {
31585     { pdftex }
31586     {
31587       \fp_eval:n { round(\int_use:N \tex_pdftexversion:D / 100 , 2) }
31588       .
31589       \tex_pdftexrevision:D
31590     }
31591 }
```

```

31591 { ptex }
31592 {
31593     \cs_if_exist:NT \tex_ptexversion:D
31594     {
31595         p
31596         \int_use:N \tex_ptexversion:D
31597         .
31598         \int_use:N \tex_ptexminorversion:D
31599         \tex_ptexrevision:D
31600         -
31601         \int_use:N \tex_epTeXversion:D
31602     }
31603 }
31604 { luatex }
31605 {
31606     \fp_eval:n { round(\int_use:N \tex_luatexversion:D / 100, 2) }
31607     .
31608     \tex_luatexrevision:D
31609 }
31610 { uptex }
31611 {
31612     \cs_if_exist:NT \tex_ptexversion:D
31613     {
31614         p
31615         \int_use:N \tex_ptexversion:D
31616         .
31617         \int_use:N \tex_ptexminorversion:D
31618         \tex_ptexrevision:D
31619         -
31620         u
31621         \int_use:N \tex_uptexversion:D
31622         \tex_uptexrevision:D
31623         -
31624         \int_use:N \tex_epTeXversion:D
31625     }
31626 }
31627 { xetex }
31628 {
31629     \int_use:N \tex_XeTeXversion:D
31630     \tex_XeTeXrevision:D
31631 }
31632 }
31633 }

```

(End definition for `\c_sys_engine_version_str`. This variable is documented on page 267.)

50.8 Additions to `l3file`

```

31634 (@@=ior)

```

`\ior_shell_open:Nn` Actually much easier than either the standard `open` or `input` versions! When calling `__kernel_ior_open:Nn` the file the pipe is added to signal a shell command, but the quotes are not added yet—they are added later by `__kernel_file_name_quote:n`.

```

31635 \cs_new_protected:Npn \ior_shell_open:Nn #1#2

```

```

31636 {
31637   \sys_if_shell:TF
31638   { \exp_args:No \__ior_shell_open:nN { \tl_to_str:n {#2} } #1 }
31639   { \__kernel_msg_error:nn { kernel } { pipe-failed } }
31640 }
31641 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__ior_shell_open:nN #1#2
31642 {
31643   \tl_if_in:nnTF {#1} { " }
31644   {
31645     \__kernel_msg_error:nnx
31646     { kernel } { quote-in-shell } {#1}
31647   }
31648   { \__kernel_ior_open:Nn #2 { |#1 } }
31649 }
31650 \__kernel_msg_new:nnnn { kernel } { pipe-failed }
31651 { Cannot~run~piped~system~commands. }
31652 {
31653   LaTeX~tried~to~call~a~system~process~but~this~was~not~possible.\\
31654   Try~the~"--shell-escape"~(or~"--enable-pipes")~option.
31655 }

```

(End definition for `\ior_shell_open:Nn` and `__ior_shell_open:nN`. This function is documented on page 262.)

50.8.1 Building a token list

```

31656 <@@=tl>

```

Between `\tl_build_begin:N <tl var>` and `\tl_build_end:N <tl var>`, the `<tl var>` has the structure

```

\exp_end: ... \exp_end: \__tl_build_last:NNn <assignment> <next tl>
{<left>} <right>

```

where `<right>` is not braced. The “data” it represents is `<left>` followed by the “data” of `<next tl>` followed by `<right>`. The `<next tl>` is a token list variable whose name is that of `<tl var>` followed by `'`. There are between 0 and 4 `\exp_end:` to keep track of when `<left>` and `<right>` should be put into the `<next tl>`. The `<assignment>` is `\cs_set_nopar:Npx` if the variable is local, and `\cs_gset_nopar:Npx` if it is global.

```

\tl_build_begin:N
\tl_build_gbegin:N
\__tl_build_begin:NN
\__tl_build_begin:NNN

```

First construct the `<next tl>`: using a prime here conflicts with the usual `expl3` convention but we need a name that can be derived from `#1` without any external data such as a counter. Empty that `<next tl>` and setup the structure. The local and global versions only differ by a single function `\cs_(g)set_nopar:Npx` used for all assignments: this is important because only that function is stored in the `<tl var>` and `<next tl>` for subsequent assignments. In principle `__tl_build_begin:NNN` could use `\tl_(g)clear_new:N` to empty `#1` and make sure it is defined, but logging the definition does not seem useful so we just do `#3 #1 {}` to clear it locally or globally as appropriate.

```

31657 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_begin:N #1
31658 { \__tl_build_begin:NN \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 }
31659 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_gbegin:N #1
31660 { \__tl_build_begin:NN \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 }
31661 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_begin:NN #1#2
31662 { \exp_args:Nc \__tl_build_begin:NNN { \cs_to_str:N #2 ' } #2 #1 }
31663 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_begin:NNN #1#2#3

```

```

31664 {
31665     #3 #1 { }
31666     #3 #2
31667     {
31668         \exp_not:n { \exp_end: \exp_end: \exp_end: \exp_end: }
31669         \exp_not:n { \__tl_build_last:NNn #3 #1 { } }
31670     }
31671 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_begin:N` and others. These functions are documented on page 268.)

`\tl_build_clear:N` The `begin` and `gbegin` functions already clear enough to make the token list variable effectively empty. Eventually the `begin` and `gbegin` functions should check that `#1` is empty or undefined, while the `clear` and `gclear` functions ought to empty `#1`, `#1'` and so on, similar to `\tl_build_end:N`. This only affects memory usage.

```

31672 \cs_new_eq:NN \tl_build_clear:N \tl_build_begin:N
31673 \cs_new_eq:NN \tl_build_gclear:N \tl_build_gbegin:N

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_clear:N` and `\tl_build_gclear:N`. These functions are documented on page 268.)

`\tl_build_put_right:Nn` Similar to `\tl_put_right:Nn`, but apply `\exp:w` to `#1`. Most of the time this just removes one `\exp_end:`. When there are none left, `__tl_build_last:NNn` is expanded instead.

`\tl_build_put_right:Nx` It resets the definition of the `\tl var` by ending the `\exp_not:n` and the definition early.

`\tl_build_gput_right:Nn` Then it makes sure the `\next tl` (its argument `#1`) is set-up and starts a new definition.

`\tl_build_gput_right:Nx` Then `__tl_build_put:nn` and `__tl_build_put:nw` place the `\left` part of the original `\tl var` as appropriate for the definition of the `\next tl` (the `\right` part is left in the right place without ever becoming a macro argument). We use `\exp_after:wN` rather than some `\exp_args:No` to avoid reading arguments that are likely very long token lists. We use `\cs_(g)set_nopar:Npx` rather than `\tl_(g)set:Nx` partly for the same reason and partly because the assignments are interrupted by brace tricks, which implies that the assignment does not simply set the token list to an x-expansion of the second argument.

```

31674 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_put_right:Nn #1#2
31675 {
31676     \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1
31677     { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN { \exp:w #1 #2 } }
31678 }
31679 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_put_right:Nx #1#2
31680 {
31681     \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1
31682     { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN { \exp:w #1 } #2 }
31683 }
31684 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_gput_right:Nn #1#2
31685 {
31686     \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1
31687     { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN { \exp:w #1 #2 } }
31688 }
31689 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_gput_right:Nx #1#2
31690 {
31691     \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1
31692     { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN { \exp:w #1 } #2 }
31693 }
31694 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_last:NNn #1#2

```

```

31695 {
31696   \if_false: { { \fi:
31697     \exp_end: \exp_end: \exp_end: \exp_end: \exp_end:
31698     \__tl_build_last:NNn #1 #2 { }
31699   }
31700 }
31701 \if_meaning:w \c_empty_tl #2
31702 \__tl_build_begin:NN #1 #2
31703 \fi:
31704 #1 #2
31705 {
31706   \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN
31707   {
31708     \exp:w \if_false: } } \fi:
31709   \exp_after:wN \__tl_build_put:nn \exp_after:wN {#2}
31710 }
31711 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_put:nn #1#2 { \__tl_build_put:nw {#2} #1 }
31712 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_put:nw #1#2 \__tl_build_last:NNn #3#4#5
31713 { #2 \__tl_build_last:NNn #3 #4 { #1 #5 } }

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_put_right:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 269.)

```

\tl_build_put_left:Nn See \tl_build_put_right:Nn for all the machinery. We could easily provide \tl_-
\tl_build_put_left:Nx build_put_left_right:NNn, by just add the  $\langle right \rangle$  material after the  $\{\langle left \rangle\}$  in the
\tl_build_gput_left:Nn x-expanding assignment.
\tl_build_gput_left:Nx
\__tl_build_put_left:NNn
31714 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_put_left:Nn #1
31715 { \__tl_build_put_left:NNn \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 }
31716 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_build_put_left:Nn { Nx }
31717 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_gput_left:Nn #1
31718 { \__tl_build_put_left:NNn \cs_gset_nopar:Npx #1 }
31719 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_build_gput_left:Nn { Nx }
31720 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_put_left:NNn #1#2#3
31721 {
31722   #1 #2
31723   {
31724     \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN
31725     {
31726       \exp:w \exp_after:wN \__tl_build_put:nn
31727       \exp_after:wN {#2} {#3}
31728     }
31729   }
31730 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_put_left:Nn`, `\tl_build_gput_left:Nn`, and `__tl_build_put_left:NNn`. These functions are documented on page 269.)

```

\tl_build_get:NN The idea is to expand the  $\langle tl var \rangle$  then the  $\langle next tl \rangle$  and so on, all within an x-expanding
\__tl_build_get:NNN assignment, and wrap as appropriate in \exp_not:n. The various  $\langle left \rangle$  parts are left in
\__tl_build_get:w the assignment as we go, which enables us to expand the  $\langle next tl \rangle$  at the right place. The
\__tl_build_get_end:w various  $\langle right \rangle$  parts are eventually picked up in one last \exp_not:n, with a brace trick
to wrap all the  $\langle right \rangle$  parts together.

```

```

31731 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_get:NN
31732 { \__tl_build_get:NNN \tl_set:Nx }
31733 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__tl_build_get:NNN #1#2#3

```

```

31734 { #1 #3 { \if_false: { \fi: \exp_after:wN \_tl_build_get:w #2 } } }
31735 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_build_get:w #1 \_tl_build_last:NNn #2#3#4
31736 {
31737   \exp_not:n {#4}
31738   \if_meaning:w \c_empty_tl #3
31739     \exp_after:wN \_tl_build_get_end:w
31740   \fi:
31741   \exp_after:wN \_tl_build_get:w #3
31742 }
31743 \cs_new:Npn \_tl_build_get_end:w #1#2#3
31744 { \exp_after:wN \exp_not:n \exp_after:wN { \if_false: } \fi: }

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_get:NN` and others. This function is documented on page 269.)

`\tl_build_end:N` Get the data then clear the *<next tl>* recursively until finding an empty one. It is perhaps
`\tl_build_gend:N` wasteful to repeatedly use `\cs_to_sr:N`. The local/global scope is checked by `\tl_-`
`_tl_build_end_loop:NN` `set:Nx` or `\tl_gset:Nx`.

```

31745 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_end:N #1
31746 {
31747   \_tl_build_get:NNN \tl_set:Nx #1 #1
31748   \exp_args:Nc \_tl_build_end_loop:NN { \cs_to_str:N #1 ' } \tl_clear:N
31749 }
31750 \cs_new_protected:Npn \tl_build_gend:N #1
31751 {
31752   \_tl_build_get:NNN \tl_gset:Nx #1 #1
31753   \exp_args:Nc \_tl_build_end_loop:NN { \cs_to_str:N #1 ' } \tl_gclear:N
31754 }
31755 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_tl_build_end_loop:NN #1#2
31756 {
31757   \if_meaning:w \c_empty_tl #1
31758     \exp_after:wN \use_none:nnnnnn
31759   \fi:
31760   #2 #1
31761   \exp_args:Nc \_tl_build_end_loop:NN { \cs_to_str:N #1 ' } #2
31762 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_build_end:N`, `\tl_build_gend:N`, and `_tl_build_end_loop:NN`. These functions are documented on page 269.)

50.8.2 Other additions to `l3tl`

`\tl_range_braced:Nnn` For the braced version `_tl_range_braced:w` sets up `_tl_range_collect_braced:w`
`\tl_range_braced:cnn` which stores items one by one in an argument after the semicolon. The unbraced version
`\tl_range_braced:nnn` is almost identical. The version preserving braces and spaces starts by deleting spaces
`\tl_range_unbraced:Nnn` before the argument to avoid collecting them, and sets up `_tl_range_collect:nn`
`\tl_range_unbraced:cnn` with a first argument of the form `{ {<collected>} <tokens> }`, whose head is the collected
`\tl_range_unbraced:nnn` tokens and whose tail is what remains of the original token list. This form makes it easier
`_tl_range_braced:w` to move tokens to the *<collected>* tokens.

```

\_tl_range_collect_braced:w 31763 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range_braced:Nnn { \exp_args:No \tl_range_braced:nnn }
\_tl_range_unbraced:w      31764 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_range_braced:Nnn { c }
\_tl_range_collect_unbraced:w 31765 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range_braced:nnn { \_tl_range:Nnnn \_tl_range_braced:w }
                             31766 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range_unbraced:Nnn
                             31767 { \exp_args:No \tl_range_unbraced:nnn }
                             31768 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_range_unbraced:Nnn { c }

```

```

31769 \cs_new:Npn \tl_range_unbraced:nnn
31770 { \__tl_range:Nnnn \__tl_range_unbraced:w }
31771 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_braced:w #1 ; #2
31772 { \__tl_range_collect_braced:w #1 ; { } #2 }
31773 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_unbraced:w #1 ; #2
31774 { \__tl_range_collect_unbraced:w #1 ; { } #2 }
31775 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect_braced:w #1 ; #2#3
31776 {
31777   \if_int_compare:w #1 > 1 \exp_stop_f:
31778     \exp_after:wN \__tl_range_collect_braced:w
31779     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } \exp_after:wN ;
31780   \fi:
31781   { #2 {#3} }
31782 }
31783 \cs_new:Npn \__tl_range_collect_unbraced:w #1 ; #2#3
31784 {
31785   \if_int_compare:w #1 > 1 \exp_stop_f:
31786     \exp_after:wN \__tl_range_collect_unbraced:w
31787     \int_value:w \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } \exp_after:wN ;
31788   \fi:
31789   { #2 #3 }
31790 }

```

(End definition for `\tl_range_braced:Nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 268.)

50.9 Additions to l3token

`\c_catcode_active_space_tl`

While `\char_generate:nn` can produce active characters in some engines it cannot in general. It would be possible to simply change the catcode of space but then the code would need to avoid all spaces, making it quite unreadable. Instead we use the primitive `\tex_lowercase:D` trick.

```

31791 \group_begin:
31792   \char_set_catcode_active:N *
31793   \char_set_lccode:nn { '*' } { '\ }
31794   \tex_lowercase:D { \tl_const:Nn \c_catcode_active_space_tl { * } }
31795 \group_end:

```

(End definition for `\c_catcode_active_space_tl`. This variable is documented on page 269.)

```

31796 <@@=peek>

```

`\l__peek_collect_tl`

```

31797 \tl_new:N \l__peek_collect_tl

```

(End definition for `\l__peek_collect_tl`.)

`\peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn`
`\peek_charcode_collect_inline:Nn`
`\peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn`
`__peek_collect:NNn`
`__peek_collect_true:w`
`__peek_collect_remove:nw`
`__peek_collect:N`

Most of the work is done by `__peek_execute_branches_...`, which calls either `__peek_true:w` or `__peek_false:w` according to whether the next token `\l__peek_token` matches the search token (stored in `\l__peek_search_token` and `\l__peek_search_tl`). Here, in the `true` case we run `__peek_collect_true:w`, which generally calls `__peek_collect:N` to store the peeked token into `\l__peek_collect_tl`, except in special non-N-type cases (begin-group, end-group, or space), where a frozen token is stored. The `true` branch calls `__peek_execute_branches_...` to fetch more matching

tokens. Once there are no more, `__peek_false_aux:n` closes the safe-align group and runs the user's inline code.

```

31798 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn
31799 { \__peek_collect:NNn \__peek_execute_branches_catcode: }
31800 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_charcode_collect_inline:Nn
31801 { \__peek_collect:NNn \__peek_execute_branches_charcode: }
31802 \cs_new_protected:Npn \peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn
31803 { \__peek_collect:NNn \__peek_execute_branches_meaning: }
31804 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_collect:NNn #1#2#3
31805 {
31806   \group_align_safe_begin:
31807   \cs_set_eq:NN \l__peek_search_token #2
31808   \tl_set:Nn \l__peek_search_tl {#2}
31809   \tl_clear:N \l__peek_collect_tl
31810   \cs_set:Npn \__peek_false:w
31811   { \exp_args:No \__peek_false_aux:n \l__peek_collect_tl }
31812   \cs_set:Npn \__peek_false_aux:n ##1
31813   {
31814     \group_align_safe_end:
31815     #3
31816   }
31817   \cs_set_eq:NN \__peek_true:w \__peek_collect_true:w
31818   \cs_set:Npn \__peek_true_aux:w { \peek_after:Nw #1 }
31819   \__peek_true_aux:w
31820 }
31821 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_collect_true:w
31822 {
31823   \if_case:w
31824     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l_peek_token { 1 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
31825     \if_catcode:w \exp_not:N \l_peek_token } 2 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
31826     \if_meaning:w \l_peek_token \c_space_token 3 \exp_stop_f: \fi:
31827     0 \exp_stop_f:
31828     \exp_after:wN \__peek_collect:N
31829     \or: \__peek_collect_remove:nw { \c_group_begin_token }
31830     \or: \__peek_collect_remove:nw { \c_group_end_token }
31831     \or: \__peek_collect_remove:nw { ~ }
31832     \fi:
31833 }
31834 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_collect:N #1
31835 {
31836   \tl_put_right:Nn \l__peek_collect_tl {#1}
31837   \__peek_true_aux:w
31838 }
31839 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__peek_collect_remove:nw #1
31840 {
31841   \tl_put_right:Nn \l__peek_collect_tl {#1}
31842   \exp_after:wN \__peek_true_remove:w
31843 }

```

(End definition for `\peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn` and others. These functions are documented on page 270.)

```

31844 </initex | package>

```

51 l3deprecation implementation

```

31845 <*initex | package>
31846 <*kernel>
31847 <@@=deprecation>

```

51.1 Helpers and variables

`\l_deprecation_grace_period_bool` This is set to `true` when the deprecated command that is being defined is in its grace period, meaning between the time it becomes an error by default and the time 6 months later where even `undo-recent-deprecations` stops restoring it.

```

31848 \bool_new:N \l_deprecation_grace_period_bool

```

(End definition for `\l_deprecation_grace_period_bool`.)

`_deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF` Expects `#1` and `#3` to be dates in the format YYYY-MM-DD (but accepts YYYY or YYYY-MM too, filling in zeros for the missing data). Compares them using `#2` (one of `<`, `=`, `>`).

`_deprecation_date_compare_aux:w`

```

31849 \cs_new:Npn \_deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF #1#2#3
31850 { \_deprecation_date_compare_aux:w #1 -0-0- \q_mark #2 #3 -0-0- \q_stop }
31851 \cs_new:Npn \_deprecation_date_compare_aux:w
31852 #1 - #2 - #3 - #4 \q_mark #5 #6 - #7 - #8 - #9 \q_stop
31853 {
31854   \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} = {#6}
31855   {
31856     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} = {#7}
31857     { \int_compare:nNnTF {#3} #5 {#8} }
31858     { \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} #5 {#7} }
31859   }
31860   { \int_compare:nNnTF {#1} #5 {#6} }
31861 }

```

(End definition for `_deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF` and `_deprecation_date_compare_aux:w`.)

`\g_kernel_deprecation_undo_recent_bool`

```

31862 \bool_new:N \g_kernel_deprecation_undo_recent_bool

```

(End definition for `\g_kernel_deprecation_undo_recent_bool`.)

`_deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF`

`_deprecation_minus_six_months:w`

Receives a deprecation `<date>` and runs the `true` (`false`) branch if the `expl3` date is earlier (later) than `<date>`. If `undo-recent-deprecations` is used we subtract 6 months to the `expl3` date (equivalently add 6 months to the `<date>`). In addition, if the `expl3` date is between `<date>` and `<date>` plus 6 months, `\l_deprecation_grace_period_bool` is set to `true`, otherwise `false`.

```

31863 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF #1
31864 {
31865   \bool_set_false:N \l_deprecation_grace_period_bool
31866   \exp_args:No \_deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF { \ExplLoaderFileDate } < {#1}
31867   { \use_i:nn }
31868   {
31869     \exp_args:Nf \_deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF
31870     {
31871       \exp_after:wN \_deprecation_minus_six_months:w
31872       \ExplLoaderFileDate -0-0- \q_stop

```

```

31873         } < {#1}
31874         {
31875             \bool_set_true:N \l__deprecation_grace_period_bool
31876             \bool_if:NTF \g__kernel_deprecation_undo_recent_bool
31877         }
31878         { \use_i:nn }
31879     }
31880 }
31881 \cs_new:Npn \__deprecation_minus_six_months:w #1 - #2 - #3 - #4 \q_stop
31882 {
31883     \int_compare:nNnTF {#2} > 6
31884     { #1 - \int_eval:n { #2 - 6 } - #3 }
31885     { \int_eval:n { #1 - 1 } - \int_eval:n { #2 + 6 } - #3 }
31886 }

```

(End definition for `__deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF` and `__deprecation_minus_six_months:w`.)

51.2 Patching definitions to deprecate

```

\__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn {<date>} {<replacement>} {<definition>}
<function> <parameters> {<code>}

```

defines the *<function>* to produce a warning and run its *<code>*, or to produce an error and not run any *<code>*, depending on the expl3 date.

- If the expl3 date is less than the *<date>* (plus 6 months in case `undo-recent-deprecations` is used) then we define the *<function>* to produce a warning and run its code. The warning is actually suppressed in two cases:
 - if neither `undo-recent-deprecations` nor `enable-debug` are in effect we may be in an end-user’s document so it is suppressed;
 - if the command is expandable then we cannot produce a warning.
- Otherwise, we define the *<function>* to produce an error.

In both cases we additionally make `\debug_on:n {deprecation}` turn the *<function>* into an `\outer` error, and `\debug_off:n {deprecation}` restore whatever the behaviour was without `\debug_on:n {deprecation}`.

In later sections we use the `l3doc` key `deprecated` with a date equal to that *<date>* plus 6 months, so that `l3doc` will complain if we forget to remove the stale *<parameters>* and *{<code>}*.

In the explanations below, *<definition>* *<function>* *<parameters>* *{<code>}* or assignments that only differ in the scope of the *<definition>* will be called “the standard definition”.

```

\__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn (The parameter text is grabbed using #5#.) The arguments of \__kernel_deprecation_-
\__deprecation_patch_aux:nnNNnn code:nn are run upon \debug_on:n {deprecation} and \debug_off:n {deprecation},
\__deprecation_warn_once:nnNnn respectively. In both scenarios we the <function> may be \outer so we undefine it with
\__deprecation_patch_aux:Nn \tex_let:D before redefining it, with \__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn or with some
\__deprecation_just_error:nnNN code added shortly.

```

Then check the date (taking into account `undo-recent-deprecations`) to see if the command should be deprecated right away (false branch of `__deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF`), in which case `__deprecation_just_error:nnNN` makes *<function>* into an error (not `\outer`), ignoring its *<parameters>* and *<code>* completely.

Otherwise distinguish cases where we should give a warning from those where we shouldn't: warnings can only happen for protected commands, and we only want them if either `undo-recent-deprecations` or `enable-debug` is in force, not for standard users.

```

31887 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNn #1#2#3#4#5#
31888 { \__deprecation_patch_aux:nnNNnn {#1} {#2} #3 #4 {#5} }
31889 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_patch_aux:nnNNnn #1#2#3#4#5#6
31890 {
31891   \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn
31892   {
31893     \tex_let:D #4 \scan_stop:
31894     \__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn #4 {#2} {#1}
31895   }
31896   { \tex_let:D #4 \scan_stop: }
31897   \__deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF {#1}
31898   {
31899     \bool_if:nTF
31900     {
31901       \cs_if_eq_p:NN #3 \cs_gset_protected:Npn &&
31902       \__kernel_if_debug:TF
31903       { \c_true_bool } { \g__kernel_deprecation_undo_recent_bool }
31904     }
31905     { \__deprecation_warn_once:nnNnn {#1} {#2} #4 {#5} {#6} }
31906     { \__deprecation_patch_aux:Nn #3 { #4 #5 {#6} } }
31907   }
31908   { \__deprecation_just_error:nnNN {#1} {#2} #3 #4 }
31909 }

```

In case we want a warning, the *function* is defined to produce such a warning without grabbing any argument, then redefine itself to the standard definition that the *function* should have, with arguments, and call that definition. The `x-type` expansion and `\exp_not:n` avoid needing to double the #, which we could not do anyways. We then deal with the code for `\debug_off:n {deprecation}`: presumably someone doing that does not need the warning so we simply do the standard definition.

```

31910 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_warn_once:nnNnn #1#2#3#4#5
31911 {
31912   \cs_gset_protected:Npx #3
31913   {
31914     \__kernel_if_debug:TF
31915     {
31916       \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_warning:nnxxx
31917       { kernel } { deprecated-command }
31918       {#1}
31919       { \token_to_str:N #3 }
31920       { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
31921     }
31922     { }
31923     \exp_not:n { \cs_gset_protected:Npn #3 #4 {#5} }
31924     \exp_not:N #3
31925   }
31926   \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn { }
31927   { \cs_set_protected:Npn #3 #4 {#5} }
31928 }

```

In case we want neither warning nor error, the *function* is given its standard definition.

Here #1 is `\cs_new:Npn` or `\cs_new_protected:Npn` and #2 is $\langle function \rangle \langle parameters \rangle \{\langle code \rangle\}$, so #1#2 performs the assignment. For `\debug_off:n {deprecation}` we want to use the same assignment but with a different scope, hence the `\cs_if_eq:NNTF` test.

```

31929 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_patch_aux:Nn #1#2
31930 {
31931   #1 #2
31932   \cs_if_eq:NNTF #1 \cs_gset_protected:Npn
31933     { \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn { } { \cs_set_protected:Npn #2 } }
31934     { \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn { } { \cs_set:Npn #2 } }
31935 }

```

Finally, if we want an error we reuse the same `__deprecation_patch_aux:Nn` as the previous case. Indeed, we want `\debug_off:n {deprecation}` to make the $\langle function \rangle$ into an error, just like it is by default. The error is expandable or not, and the last argument of the error message is empty or is `grace` to denote the case where we are in the 6 month grace period, in which case the error message is more detailed.

```

31936 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_just_error:nnNN #1#2#3#4
31937 {
31938   \exp_args:NNx \__deprecation_patch_aux:Nn #3
31939   {
31940     \exp_not:N #4
31941     {
31942       \cs_if_eq:NNTF #3 \cs_gset_protected:Npn
31943         { \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_error:nnnnnn }
31944         { \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn }
31945         { kernel } { deprecated-command }
31946         {#1}
31947         { \token_to_str:N #4 }
31948         { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
31949         { \bool_if:NT \l__deprecation_grace_period_bool { grace } }
31950     }
31951   }
31952 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn` and others.)

`__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn` The `\outer` definition here ensures the command cannot appear in an argument. Use this auxiliary on all commands that have been removed since 2015.

```

31953 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn #1#2#3
31954 {
31955   \tex_protected:D \tex_outer:D \tex_edef:D #1
31956   {
31957     \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_expandable_error:nnnnn
31958     { kernel } { deprecated-command }
31959     { \tl_to_str:n {#3} } { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
31960     \exp_not:N \__kernel_msg_error:nnxxx
31961     { kernel } { deprecated-command }
31962     { \tl_to_str:n {#3} } { \token_to_str:N #1 } { \tl_to_str:n {#2} }
31963   }
31964 }

```

(End definition for `__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn`.)

```

31965 \__kernel_msg_new:nnn { kernel } { deprecated-command }
31966 {

```

```

31967     '#2'~deprecated~on~#1.
31968     \tl_if_empty:nF {#3} { ~Use~'~#3'. }
31969     \str_if_eq:nnT {#4} { grace }
31970     {
31971         \c_space_tl
31972         For~6~months~after~that~date~one~can~restore~a~deprecated~
31973         command~by~loading~the~expl3~package~with~the~option~
31974         'undo-recent-deprecations'.
31975     }
31976 }

```

51.3 Removed functions

`_deprecation_old_protected:Nnn` Short-hands for old commands whose definition does not matter anymore, i.e., commands past the grace period.
`__deprecation_old:Nnn`

```

31977 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_old_protected:Nnn #1#2#3
31978 {
31979     \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn {#3} {#2}
31980     \cs_gset_protected:Npn #1 { }
31981 }
31982 \cs_new_protected:Npn \_deprecation_old:Nnn #1#2#3
31983 {
31984     \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn {#3} {#2}
31985     \cs_gset:Npn #1 { }
31986 }
31987 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \box_resize:Nnn
31988 { \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:Nnn } { 2019-01-01 }
31989 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \box_use_clear:N
31990 { \box_use_drop:N } { 2019-01-01 }
31991 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \c_job_name_tl
31992 { \c_sys_jobname_str } { 2017-01-01 }
31993 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \c_minus_one
31994 { -1 } { 2019-01-01 }
31995 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \dim_case:nnn
31996 { \dim_case:nnF } { 2015-07-14 }
31997 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \file_add_path:nN
31998 { \file_get_full_name:nN } { 2019-01-01 }
31999 \_deprecation_old_protected:Nnn \file_if_exist_input:nT
32000 { \file_if_exist:nT and~ \file_input:n } { 2018-03-05 }
32001 \_deprecation_old_protected:Nnn \file_if_exist_input:nTF
32002 { \file_if_exist:nT and~ \file_input:n } { 2018-03-05 }
32003 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \file_list:
32004 { \file_log_list: } { 2019-01-01 }
32005 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \file_path_include:n
32006 { \seq_put_right:Nn \l_file_search_path_seq } { 2019-01-01 }
32007 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \file_path_remove:n
32008 { \seq_remove_all:Nn \l_file_search_path_seq } { 2019-01-01 }
32009 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \g_file_current_name_tl
32010 { \g_file_curr_name_str } { 2019-01-01 }
32011 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \int_case:nnn
32012 { \int_case:nnF } { 2015-07-14 }
32013 \_deprecation_old:Nnn \int_from_binary:n
32014 { \int_from_bin:n } { 2016-01-05 }

```

```

32015 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \int_from_hexadecimal:n
32016   { \int_from_hex:n } { 2016-01-05 }
32017 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \int_from_octal:n
32018   { \int_from_oct:n } { 2016-01-05 }
32019 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \int_to_binary:n
32020   { \int_to_bin:n } { 2016-01-05 }
32021 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \int_to_hexadecimal:n
32022   { \int_to_hex:n } { 2016-01-05 }
32023 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \int_to_octal:n
32024   { \int_to_oct:n } { 2016-01-05 }
32025 \__deprecation_old_protected:Nnn \ior_get_str:NN
32026   { \ior_str_get:NN } { 2018-03-05 }
32027 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \ior_list_streams:
32028   { \ior_show_list: } { 2019-01-01 }
32029 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \ior_log_streams:
32030   { \ior_log_list: } { 2019-01-01 }
32031 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \iow_list_streams:
32032   { \iow_show_list: } { 2019-01-01 }
32033 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \iow_log_streams:
32034   { \iow_log_list: } { 2019-01-01 }
32035 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \luatex_if_engine_p:
32036   { \sys_if_engine_luatex_p: } { 2017-01-01 }
32037 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \luatex_if_engine:F
32038   { \sys_if_engine_luatex:F } { 2017-01-01 }
32039 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \luatex_if_engine:T
32040   { \sys_if_engine_luatex:T } { 2017-01-01 }
32041 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \luatex_if_engine:TF
32042   { \sys_if_engine_luatex:TF } { 2017-01-01 }
32043 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \pdftex_if_engine_p:
32044   { \sys_if_engine_pdftex_p: } { 2017-01-01 }
32045 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \pdftex_if_engine:F
32046   { \sys_if_engine_pdftex:F } { 2017-01-01 }
32047 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \pdftex_if_engine:T
32048   { \sys_if_engine_pdftex:T } { 2017-01-01 }
32049 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \pdftex_if_engine:TF
32050   { \sys_if_engine_pdftex:TF } { 2017-01-01 }
32051 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \prop_get:cn
32052   { \prop_item:cn } { 2016-01-05 }
32053 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \prop_get:Nn
32054   { \prop_item:Nn } { 2016-01-05 }
32055 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:N
32056   { } { 2015-07-14 }
32057 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:n
32058   { } { 2015-07-14 }
32059 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \scan_align_safe_stop:
32060   { protected~commands } { 2017-01-01 }
32061 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \sort_ordered:
32062   { \sort_return_same: } { 2019-01-01 }
32063 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \sort_reversed:
32064   { \sort_return_swapped: } { 2019-01-01 }
32065 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \str_case:nnn
32066   { \str_case:nnF } { 2015-07-14 }
32067 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \str_case:onn
32068   { \str_case:onF } { 2015-07-14 }

```

```

32069 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \str_case_x:nnn
32070 { \str_case_e:nnF } { 2015-07-14 }
32071 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \tl_case:cnn
32072 { \tl_case:cnF } { 2015-07-14 }
32073 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \tl_case:Nnn
32074 { \tl_case:NnF } { 2015-07-14 }
32075 \__deprecation_old_protected:Nnn \tl_to_lowercase:n
32076 { \tex_lowercase:D } { 2018-03-05 }
32077 \__deprecation_old_protected:Nnn \tl_to_uppercase:n
32078 { \tex_uppercase:D } { 2018-03-05 }
32079 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \token_new:Nn
32080 { \cs_new_eq:NN } { 2019-01-01 }
32081 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \xetex_if_engine_p:
32082 { \sys_if_engine_xetex_p: } { 2017-01-01 }
32083 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \xetex_if_engine:F
32084 { \sys_if_engine_xetex:F } { 2017-01-01 }
32085 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \xetex_if_engine:T
32086 { \sys_if_engine_xetex:T } { 2017-01-01 }
32087 \__deprecation_old:Nnn \xetex_if_engine:TF
32088 { \sys_if_engine_xetex:TF } { 2017-01-01 }

```

(End definition for `__deprecation_old_protected:Nnn` and `__deprecation_old:Nnn`.)

51.4 Deprecated primitives

`\etex_beginL:D`

`__deprecation_primitive:NN`
`__deprecation_primitive:w`

We renamed all primitives to `\tex_...:D` so all others are deprecated. In `l3names`, `__kernel_primitives:` is defined to contain `__kernel_primitive:NN \beginL \etex_beginL:D` and so on, one for each deprecated primitive. We apply `\exp_not:N` to the second argument of `__kernel_primitive:NN` because it may be outer (both when doing and undoing deprecation actually), then `__deprecation_primitive:NN` uses `\tex_let:D` to change the meaning of this potentially outer token. Then, either turn it into an error or make it equal to the primitive `#1`. To be more precise, `#1` may not be defined, so try a `\tex_...:D` command as well.

```

32089 \cs_new_protected:Npn \__deprecation_primitive:NN #1#2 { }
32090 \exp_last_unbraced:NNNo
32091 \cs_new:Npn \__deprecation_primitive:w #1 { \token_to_str:N _ } { }
32092 \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn
32093 {
32094   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_primitive:NN #1
32095   {
32096     \exp_after:wN \__deprecation_primitive:NN
32097     \exp_after:wN #1
32098     \exp_not:N
32099   }
32100   \cs_set_protected:Npn \__deprecation_primitive:NN #1#2
32101   {
32102     \tex_let:D #2 \scan_stop:
32103     \exp_args:NNx \__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn #2
32104     {
32105       \iow_char:N \
32106       \cs_if_exist:NTF #1
32107       { \cs_to_str:N #1 }
32108     }

```

```

32109         tex_
32110         \exp_last_unbraced:Nf
32111         \__deprecation_primitive:w { \cs_to_str:N #2 }
32112     }
32113 }
32114 { 2020-01-01 }
32115 }
32116 \__kernel_primitives:
32117 }
32118 {
32119     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__kernel_primitive:NN #1
32120     {
32121         \exp_after:wN \__deprecation_primitive:NN
32122         \exp_after:wN #1
32123         \exp_not:N
32124     }
32125     \cs_set_protected:Npn \__deprecation_primitive:NN #1#2
32126     {
32127         \tex_let:D #2 #1
32128         \cs_if_exist:cT { tex_ \cs_to_str:N #1 :D }
32129         { \cs_set_eq:Nc #2 { tex_ \cs_to_str:N #1 :D } }
32130     }
32131     \__kernel_primitives:
32132 }

```

(End definition for `\etex_beginL:D`, `__deprecation_primitive:NN`, and `__deprecation_primitive:w`.)

51.5 Loading the patches

When loaded first, the patches are simply read here. Here the deprecation code is loaded with the lower-level `__kernel_...` macro because we don't want it to flip the `\g__sys_deprecation_bool` boolean, so that the deprecation code can be re-loaded later (when using `undo-recent-deprecations`).

```

32133 \group_begin:
32134 \cs_set_protected:Npn \ProvidesExplFile
32135 {
32136     \char_set_catcode_space:n { '\ }
32137     \ProvidesExplFileAux
32138 }
32139 \cs_set_protected:Npx \ProvidesExplFileAux #1#2#3#4
32140 {
32141     \group_end:
32142     \cs_if_exist:NTF \ProvidesFile
32143     { \exp_not:N \ProvidesFile {#1} [ #2~v#3~#4 ] }
32144     { \iow_log:x { File:~#1~#2~v#3~#4 } }
32145 }
32146 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__kernel_sys_configuration_load:n #1
32147 { \file_input:n { #1 .def } }
32148 \__kernel_sys_configuration_load:n { l3deprecation }
32149 </kernel>
32150 <*patches>

```

Standard file identification.

```

32151 \ProvidesExplFile{l3deprecation.def}{2019-04-06}{}{L3 Deprecated functions}

```

51.6 Deprecated l3box functions

```

\box_set_eq_clear:NN
\box_set_eq_clear:cN 32152 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \box_set_eq_drop:N }
\box_set_eq_clear:Nc 32153 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \box_set_eq_clear:NN #1#2
\box_set_eq_clear:cc 32154 { \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_box:D #2 }
\box_gset_eq_clear:NN 32155 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \box_gset_eq_drop:N }
\box_gset_eq_clear:cN 32156 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \box_gset_eq_clear:NN #1#2
\box_gset_eq_clear:Nc 32157 { \tex_global:D \tex_setbox:D #1 \tex_box:D #2 }
\box_gset_eq_clear:cc 32158 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_set_eq_clear:NN { c , Nc , cc }
32159 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \box_gset_eq_clear:NN { c , Nc , cc }

```

(End definition for \box_set_eq_clear:NN and \box_gset_eq_clear:NN.)

```

\hbox_unpack_clear:N
\hbox_unpack_clear:c 32160 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \hbox_unpack_drop:N }
32161 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \hbox_unpack_clear:N
32162 { \hbox_unpack_drop:N }
32163 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \hbox_unpack_clear:N { c }

```

(End definition for \hbox_unpack_clear:N.)

```

\vbox_unpack_clear:N
\vbox_unpack_clear:c 32164 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \vbox_unpack_drop:N }
32165 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \vbox_unpack_clear:N
32166 { \vbox_unpack_drop:N }
32167 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \vbox_unpack_clear:N { c }

```

(End definition for \vbox_unpack_clear:N.)

51.7 Deprecated l3int functions

32168 (@@=int)

Constants that are now deprecated. By default define them with \int_const:Nn. To deprecate them call for instance __kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn \c_zero {0} {2020-01-01}. To redefine them (locally), use __int_constdef:Nw, with an \exp_not:N construction because the constants themselves are outer at that point.

```

\c_zero 32169 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \__int_deprecated_constants:nn #1#2
\c_one 32170 {
\c_two 32171 #1 \c_zero { 0 } #2
\c_three 32172 #1 \c_one { 1 } #2
\c_four 32173 #1 \c_two { 2 } #2
\c_five 32174 #1 \c_three { 3 } #2
\c_six 32175 #1 \c_four { 4 } #2
\c_seven 32176 #1 \c_five { 5 } #2
\c_eight 32177 #1 \c_six { 6 } #2
\c_nine 32178 #1 \c_seven { 7 } #2
\c_ten 32179 #1 \c_eight { 8 } #2
\c_eleven 32180 #1 \c_nine { 9 } #2
\c_twelve 32181 #1 \c_ten { 10 } #2
\c_thirteen 32182 #1 \c_eleven { 11 } #2
\c_fourteen 32183 #1 \c_twelve { 12 } #2
\c_fifteen 32184 #1 \c_thirteen { 13 } #2
\c_sixteen 32185 #1 \c_fourteen { 14 } #2
\c_thirty_two
\c_one_hundred
\c_two_hundred_fifty_five
\c_two_hundred_fifty_six
\c_one_thousand
\c_ten_thousand
\__int_deprecated_constants:nn

```

```

32186      #1 \c_fifteen           { 15 } #2
32187      #1 \c_sixteen          { 16 } #2
32188      #1 \c_thirty_two       { 32 } #2
32189      #1 \c_one_hundred      { 100 } #2
32190      #1 \c_two_hundred_fifty_five { 255 } #2
32191      #1 \c_two_hundred_fifty_six { 256 } #2
32192      #1 \c_one_thousand     { 1000 } #2
32193      #1 \c_ten_thousand      { 10000 } #2
32194    }
32195    \cs_set_protected:Npn \__int_deprecated_constants:Nn #1#2
32196    {
32197      \cs_if_free:NT #1
32198      { \int_const:Nn #1 {#2} }
32199    }
32200    \__int_deprecated_constants:nn { \__int_deprecated_constants:Nn } { }
32201    \__kernel_deprecation_code:nn
32202    {
32203      \__int_deprecated_constants:nn
32204      { \exp_after:wN \__kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn \exp_not:N }
32205      { { 2020-01-01 } }
32206    }
32207    {
32208      \__int_deprecated_constants:nn
32209      {
32210        \exp_after:wN \use:nnn
32211        \exp_after:wN \__int_constdef:Nw \exp_not:N
32212      }
32213      { \exp_stop_f: }
32214    }

```

(End definition for \c_zero and others.)

__int_value:w Made public.

```

32215    \cs_gset_eq:NN \__int_value:w \int_value:w

```

(End definition for __int_value:w.)

51.8 Deprecated l3luatex functions

```

32216    <@@=lua>

```

```

\lua_now_x:n
\lua_escape_x:n
\lua_shipout_x:n
32217    \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \lua_now:e }
32218    \cs_gset:Npn \lua_now_x:n #1 { \__lua_now:n {#1} }
32219    \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \lua_escape:e }
32220    \cs_gset:Npn \lua_escape_x:n #1 { \__lua_escape:n {#1} }
32221    \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \lua_shipout_e:n }
32222    \cs_gset_protected:Npn \lua_shipout_x:n #1 { \__lua_shipout:n {#1} }

```

(End definition for \lua_now_x:n, \lua_escape_x:n, and \lua_shipout_x:n.)

51.9 Deprecated l3msg functions

```

32223 <@@=msg>

\msg_log:n
\msg_term:n
32224 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \iow_log:n }
32225 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \msg_log:n #1
32226 {
32227   \iow_log:n { ..... }
32228   \iow_wrap:nnnN { . ~ #1 } { . ~ } { } \iow_log:n
32229   \iow_log:n { ..... }
32230 }
32231 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \iow_term:n }
32232 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \msg_term:n #1
32233 {
32234   \iow_term:n { ***** }
32235   \iow_wrap:nnnN { * ~ #1 } { * ~ } { } \iow_term:n
32236   \iow_term:n { ***** }
32237 }

(End definition for \msg_log:n and \msg_term:n.)

\msg_interrupt:nnn
32238 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { [Defined-error-message] }
32239 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \msg_interrupt:nnn #1#2#3
32240 {
32241   \tl_if_empty:nTF {#3}
32242   {
32243     \_msg_old_interrupt_wrap:nn { \ \c__msg_no_info_text_tl }
32244     {#1 \\\ \ #2 \\\ \c__msg_continue_text_tl }
32245   }
32246   {
32247     \_msg_old_interrupt_wrap:nn { \ \ #3 }
32248     {#1 \\\ \ #2 \\\ \c__msg_help_text_tl }
32249   }
32250 }
32251 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \_msg_old_interrupt_wrap:nn #1#2
32252 {
32253   \iow_wrap:nnnN {#1} { | ~ } { } \_msg_old_interrupt_more_text:n
32254   \iow_wrap:nnnN {#2} { ! ~ } { } \_msg_old_interrupt_text:n
32255 }
32256 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \_msg_old_interrupt_more_text:n #1
32257 {
32258   \exp_args:Nx \tex_errhelp:D
32259   {
32260     |,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
32261     #1 \iow_newline:
32262     |.....
32263   }
32264 }
32265 \group_begin:
32266 \char_set_lccode:nn {'\} {'\ }
32267 \char_set_lccode:nn {'\} {'\ }
32268 \char_set_lccode:nn {'\&} {'\!}
32269 \char_set_catcode_active:N \&

```

```

32270 \tex_lowercase:D
32271 {
32272   \group_end:
32273   \cs_gset_protected:Npn \_msg_old_interrupt_text:n #1
32274   {
32275     \iow_term:x
32276     {
32277       \iow_newline:
32278       !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
32279       \iow_newline:
32280       !
32281     }
32282     \_kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_newlinechar:D { ‘\^^J }
32283     {
32284       \_kernel_iow_with:Nnn \tex_errorcontextlines:D { -1 }
32285       {
32286         \group_begin:
32287         \cs_set_protected:Npn &
32288         {
32289           \tex_errmessage:D
32290           {
32291             #1
32292             \use_none:n
32293             { ..... }
32294           }
32295         }
32296         \exp_after:wN
32297         \group_end:
32298         &
32299       }
32300     }
32301   }
32302 }

```

(End definition for \msg_interrupt:nnn.)

51.10 Deprecated l3prg functions

32303 (@@=prg)

_prg_break_point:Nn Made public, but used by a few third-parties. It’s not possible to perfectly support a mixture of _prg_map_break:Nn and \prg_map_break:Nn because they use different delimiters. The following code only breaks if someone tries to break from two “old-style” _prg_map_break:Nn ... _prg_break_point:Nn mappings in one go. Basically, the _prg_map_break:Nn converts a single _prg_break_point:Nn to \prg_break_point:Nn, and that delimiter had better be the right one. Then we call \prg_map_break:Nn which may end up breaking intermediate looks in the (unbraced) argument #1. It is essential to define the break_point functions before the corresponding break functions: otherwise \debug_on:n {deprecation} \debug_off:n {deprecation} would break when trying to restore the definitions because they would involve deprecated commands whose definition has not yet been restored.

```

32304 \_kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNnpn { 2020-01-01 } { \prg_break_point:Nn }
32305 \cs_gset:Npn \_prg_break_point:Nn { \prg_break_point:Nn }
32306 \_kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNnpn { 2020-01-01 } { \prg_break_point: }

```

```

32307 \cs_gset:Npn \__prg_break_point: { \prg_break_point: }
32308 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \prg_map_break:Nn }
32309 \cs_gset:Npn \__prg_map_break:Nn #1 \__prg_break_point:Nn
32310 { \prg_map_break:Nn #1 \prg_break_point:Nn }
32311 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \prg_break: }
32312 \cs_gset:Npn \__prg_break: #1 \__prg_break_point: { }
32313 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \prg_break:n }
32314 \cs_gset:Npn \__prg_break:n #1#2 \__prg_break_point: {#1}

```

(End definition for __prg_break_point:Nn and others.)

51.11 Deprecated l3str functions

```

\str_lower_case:n
\str_lower_case:f
\str_upper_case:n
\str_upper_case:f
\str_fold_case:n
\str_fold_case:V
32315 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_lowercase:n }
32316 \cs_gset:Npn \str_lower_case:n { \str_lowercase:n }
32317 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_lowercase:f }
32318 \cs_gset:Npn \str_lower_case:f { \str_lowercase:f }
32319 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_uppercase:n }
32320 \cs_gset:Npn \str_upper_case:n { \str_uppercase:n }
32321 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_uppercase:f }
32322 \cs_gset:Npn \str_upper_case:f { \str_uppercase:f }
32323 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_foldcase:n }
32324 \cs_gset:Npn \str_fold_case:n { \str_foldcase:n }
32325 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \str_foldcase:V }
32326 \cs_gset:Npn \str_fold_case:V { \str_foldcase:V }

```

(End definition for \str_lower_case:n, \str_upper_case:n, and \str_fold_case:n.)

```

\str_case_x:nn
\str_case_x:nnTF
\str_if_eq_x:p:nn
\str_if_eq_x:nnTF
32327 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_case_e:nn }
32328 \cs_gset:Npn \str_case_x:nn { \str_case_e:nn }
32329 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_case_e:nnT }
32330 \cs_gset:Npn \str_case_x:nnT { \str_case_e:nnT }
32331 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_case_e:nnF }
32332 \cs_gset:Npn \str_case_x:nnF { \str_case_e:nnF }
32333 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_case_e:nnTF }
32334 \cs_gset:Npn \str_case_x:nnTF { \str_case_e:nnTF }
32335 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_if_eq_p:ee }
32336 \cs_gset:Npn \str_if_eq_x:p:nn { \str_if_eq_p:ee }
32337 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_if_eq:eeT }
32338 \cs_gset:Npn \str_if_eq_x:nnT { \str_if_eq:eeT }
32339 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_if_eq:eeF }
32340 \cs_gset:Npn \str_if_eq_x:nnF { \str_if_eq:eeF }
32341 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \str_if_eq:eeTF }
32342 \cs_gset:Npn \str_if_eq_x:nnTF { \str_if_eq:eeTF }

```

(End definition for \str_case_x:nnTF and \str_if_eq_x:nnTF.)

51.11.1 Deprecated l3tl functions

```

32343 <@@=tl>
\tl_set_from_file:Nnn
\tl_set_from_file:cnn
32344 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \file_get:nnN }
\tl_gset_from_file:Nnn
\tl_gset_from_file:cnn
\tl_set_from_file_x:Nnn
\tl_set_from_file_x:cnn
\tl_gset_from_file_x:Nnn
\tl_gset_from_file_x:cnn

```

```

32345 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_set_from_file:Nnn #1#2#3
32346 { \file_get:nnN {#3} {#2} #1 }
32347 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set_from_file:Nnn { c }
32348 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \file_get:nnN }
32349 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_gset_from_file:Nnn #1#2#3
32350 {
32351   \group_begin:
32352     \file_get:nnN {#3} {#2} \l__tl_internal_a_tl
32353     \tl_gset_eq:NN #1 \l__tl_internal_a_tl
32354   \group_end:
32355 }
32356 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset_from_file:Nnn { c }
32357 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \file_get:nnN }
32358 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_set_from_file_x:Nnn #1#2#3
32359 {
32360   \group_begin:
32361     \file_get:nnN {#3} {#2} \l__tl_internal_a_tl
32362     #2 \scan_stop:
32363     \tl_set:Nx \l__tl_internal_a_tl { \l__tl_internal_a_tl }
32364     \exp_args:NNNo \group_end:
32365     \tl_set:Nn #1 \l__tl_internal_a_tl
32366   }
32367 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_set_from_file_x:Nnn { c }
32368 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \file_get:nnN }
32369 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_gset_from_file_x:Nnn #1#2#3
32370 {
32371   \group_begin:
32372     \file_get:nnN {#3} {#2} \l__tl_internal_a_tl
32373     #2 \scan_stop:
32374     \tl_gset:Nx #1 { \l__tl_internal_a_tl }
32375   \group_end:
32376 }
32377 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gset_from_file_x:Nnn { c }

```

(End definition for \tl_set_from_file:Nnn and others.)

```

\tl_lower_case:n
\tl_lower_case:nn 32378 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_lowercase:n }
\tl_upper_case:n 32379 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_lower_case:n #1
\tl_upper_case:nn 32380 { \text_lowercase:n {#1} }
\tl_mixed_case:n 32381 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_lowercase:nn }
\tl_mixed_case:nn 32382 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_lower_case:nn #1#2
32383 { \text_lowercase:nn {#1} {#2} }
32384 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_uppercase:n }
32385 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_upper_case:n #1
32386 { \text_uppercase:n {#1} }
32387 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_uppercase:nn }
32388 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_upper_case:nn #1#2
32389 { \text_uppercase:nn {#1} {#2} }
32390 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_titlecase:n }
32391 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_mixed_case:n #1
32392 { \text_titlecase:n {#1} }
32393 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \text_titlecase:nn }
32394 \cs_gset:Npn \tl_mixed_case:nn #1#2
32395 { \text_titlecase:nn {#1} {#2} }

```

(End definition for `\tl_lower_case:n` and others.)

51.12 Deprecated l3tl-analysis functions

```
\tl_show_analysis:N Simple renames.
\tl_show_analysis:n
32396 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \tl_analysis_show:N }
32397 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_show_analysis:N { \tl_analysis_show:N }
32398 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2020-01-01 } { \tl_analysis_show:n }
32399 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \tl_show_analysis:n { \tl_analysis_show:n }
```

(End definition for `\tl_show_analysis:N` and `\tl_show_analysis:n`.)

51.13 Deprecated l3token functions

```
\token_get_prefix_spec:N
\token_get_arg_spec:N
\token_get_replacement_spec:N
32400 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \cs_prefix_spec:N }
32401 \cs_gset:Npn \token_get_prefix_spec:N { \cs_prefix_spec:N }
32402 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \cs_argument_spec:N }
32403 \cs_gset:Npn \token_get_arg_spec:N { \cs_argument_spec:N }
32404 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { \cs_replacement_spec:N }
32405 \cs_gset:Npn \token_get_replacement_spec:N { \cs_replacement_spec:N }

(End definition for \token_get_prefix_spec:N, \token_get_arg_spec:N, and \token_get_replacement_spec:N.)
```

```
\char_lower_case:N
\char_upper_case:N
\char_mixed_case:Nn
\char_fold_case:N
\char_str_lower_case:N
\char_str_upper_case:N
\char_str_mixed_case:Nn
\char_str_fold_case:N
32406 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_lowercase:N }
32407 \cs_gset:Npn \char_lower_case:N { \char_lowercase:N }
32408 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_uppercase:N }
32409 \cs_gset:Npn \char_upper_case:N { \char_uppercase:N }
32410 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_titlecase:N }
32411 \cs_gset:Npn \char_mixed_case:N { \char_titlecase:N }
32412 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_foldcase:N }
32413 \cs_gset:Npn \char_fold_case:N { \char_foldcase:N }
32414 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_str_lowercase:N }
32415 \cs_gset:Npn \char_str_lower_case:N { \char_str_lowercase:N }
32416 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_str_uppercase:N }
32417 \cs_gset:Npn \char_str_upper_case:N { \char_str_uppercase:N }
32418 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_str_titlecase:N }
32419 \cs_gset:Npn \char_str_mixed_case:N { \char_str_titlecase:N }
32420 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2022-01-01 } { \char_str_foldcase:N }
32421 \cs_gset:Npn \char_str_fold_case:N { \char_str_foldcase:N }
```

(End definition for `\char_lower_case:N` and others.)

51.14 Deprecated l3file functions

```
\c_term_ior
32422 \__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn { 2021-01-01 } { -1 }
32423 \cs_gset_protected:Npn \c_term_ior { -1 \scan_stop: }

(End definition for \c_term_ior.)

32424 </patches>
32425 </initex | package>
```

Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

Symbols	
!	211
\!	32268
\"	10665, 10668, 29179, 31014, 31038, 31044, 31048, 31054, 31058, 31064, 31070, 31077, 31078, 31084, 31088, 31090, 31199
\#	6, 5578, 5883, 10665, 13195, 30883
\\$	5577, 5881, 10665, 10668, 24422, 30883
\%	5579, 5891, 10665, 13197, 30883
\&	5570, 5882, 10665, 10668, 11986, 32268, 32269
&&	210
\'	29179, 31008, 31035, 31042, 31046, 31051, 31056, 31059, 31061, 31068, 31073, 31074, 31081, 31086, 31089, 31097, 31098, 31145, 31146, 31153, 31154, 31165, 31166, 31171, 31172, 31200, 31201, 31223, 31224, 31227, 31228, 31229, 31230
\(	13724, 13944, 14046, 29201
\)	29201
*	211
*	5263, 5286, 11058, 11060, 11064, 11072
**	211
+	210, 211
\,	14875, 30895
-	210, 211
\-	286
\.	29179, 31013, 31101, 31102, 31111, 31112, 31121, 31122, 31139, 31151, 31152, 31202, 31203, 31233, 31234, 31237, 31238
/	211
\/	285
\:	5576
\::	37, 346, 372, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2931, 2935, 2936, 2939, 2942, 2949, 2952, 2955, 2961, 3048, 3117, 3119, 3124, 3131, 3135, 3138, 3143, 3158, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3213
\::N	37, 2927, 3048, 3202
\::V	37, 2955
\::V_unbraced	37, 3116
\::c	37, 2929
\::e	37, 2933, 3048
\::e_unbraced	37, 3116, 3158
\::error	263, 31405
\::f	37, 2942, 3201
\::f_unbraced	37, 3116
\::n	37, 2926, 3199, 3202
\::o	37, 2931, 3200
\::o_unbraced	37, 3116, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202
\::p	37, 346, 2928
\::v	37, 2955
\::v_unbraced	37, 3116
\::x	37, 2949
\::x_unbraced	37, 3116, 3213
<	210
=	210
\=	14876, 29179, 31011, 31091, 31092, 31107, 31108, 31130, 31131, 31132, 31159, 31160, 31185, 31186, 31239, 31240
>	210
?	210
? commands:	
?:	210
\ \	2862, 5572, 5878, 6118, 6119, 6122, 6444, 6447, 6448, 6449, 6450, 6455, 6461, 6466, 6473, 6630, 6633, 6634, 6635, 6637, 6643, 6648, 6653, 6804, 6811, 10665, 11889, 11907, 11909, 11914, 11915, 11939, 11949, 11956, 11971, 12415, 12423, 12430, 12442, 12443, 12468, 12469, 12476, 12497, 12499, 12500, 12532, 12545, 12546, 12559, 12614, 12660, 12676, 12680, 12685, 12692, 13200, 14247, 14253, 14260, 15968, 15980, 15986, 16780, 16783, 16784, 16785, 16792, 16795, 16796, 23016, 23019, 23020, 23045, 23046, 23053, 23054, 23501, 24962, 25075, 25076, 25077, 25098, 26397, 26401, 26406, 26440, 26449, 26453, 26458, 26478, 26480, 26481, 26483, 26486, 26488, 26495, 26499, 26502, 26506, 26508, 26512, 26514, 26520, 26522, 26526, 26528, 26532, 26537, 26539, 26581, 26583, 26588, 26590, 26596, 26601, 26602, 26606, 26610, 26620, 26623, 26627, 26628, 26632, 26640, 26697, 28630, 30881, 31653, 32105, 32243, 32244, 32247, 32248

- $\backslash{}$ 4, 5573, 5879, 6123,
10665, 13194, 23748, 26401, 26406,
26453, 26502, 26539, 26628, 26632,
29210, 29211, 29212, 30883, 32266
 - $\backslash}$ 5, 5574, 5880,
6123, 10665, 13196, 26400, 26406,
26503, 26539, 26628, 26632, 29210,
29211, 29212, 29213, 30883, 32267
 - \backsim 7, 10, 104, 195, 196, 197, 198,
2550, 3243, 5575, 5884, 6237, 6238,
6571, 6572, 6753, 6754, 6755, 10665,
10668, 10670, 10676, 10728, 11993,
13112, 13148, 20663, 23100, 23173,
23176, 23694, 23699, 23700, 23701,
23702, 23705, 23716, 23753, 23807,
23809, 23811, 23813, 23815, 23817,
24421, 26002, 26005, 26019, 26022,
26031, 26034, 26037, 26040, 26054,
26057, 29179, 31009, 31036, 31043,
31047, 31052, 31057, 31062, 31069,
31075, 31076, 31082, 31087, 31099,
31100, 31117, 31118, 31125, 31126,
31140, 31141, 31142, 31173, 31174,
31195, 31196, 31197, 31198, 32282
 - $\hat{}$ 211
 - $\backslash_$ 5581, 10665, 10668, 30883
 - $\backslash^$.. 29179, 31007, 31034, 31041, 31045,
31050, 31055, 31060, 31067, 31071,
31072, 31080, 31085, 31225, 31226
 - $\|$ 210
 - \backsim 4136, 5580, 5886,
10665, 10668, 13198, 23738, 23742,
23748, 29179, 30887, 31010, 31037,
31049, 31053, 31063, 31079, 31083,
31127, 31128, 31129, 31183, 31184
 - \backslashsqcup .. 284, 2454, 5263, 5286, 5885, 6123,
6447, 6448, 6449, 10665, 11051,
12470, 12489, 12584, 12733, 13201,
23217, 23693, 23698, 23742, 23752,
23927, 26051, 28942, 29208, 29209,
30894, 31793, 32136, 32266, 32267
- A**
- $\backslash A$ 5264, 5287
 - $\backslash AA$ 29183, 30613, 30932
 - $\backslash aa$ 29183, 30613, 30942
 - $\backslash above$ 287
 - $\backslash abovedisplayshortskip$ 288
 - $\backslash abovedisplayskip$ 289
 - $\backslash abovewithdelims$ 290
 - $\backslash abs$ 211
 - $\backslash accent$ 291
 - $\backslash acos$ 213
 - $\backslash acosd$ 213
 - $\backslash acot$ 214
 - $\backslash acotd$ 214
 - $\backslash acsc$ 213
 - $\backslash acscd$ 213
 - $\backslash adjdemerits$ 292
 - $\backslash adjustspacing$ 1010, 1672
 - $\backslash advance$ 169, 185, 293
 - $\backslash AE$ 29184, 30614, 30933, 31227
 - $\backslash ae$ 29184, 30614, 30943, 31228
 - $\backslash afterassignment$ 294
 - $\backslash aftergroup$ 295
 - $\backslash alignmark$ 885, 1764
 - $\backslash aligntab$ 886, 1765
 - $\backslash asec$ 213
 - $\backslash asecd$ 213
 - $\backslash asin$ 213
 - $\backslash asind$ 213
 - assert commands:
 - $\backslash assert_int:n$ 25238, 26215
 - $\backslash atan$ 214
 - $\backslash atand$ 214
 - $\backslash AtBeginDocument$ 655, 14190, 30631
 - $\backslash atop$ 296
 - $\backslash atopwithdelims$ 297
 - $\backslash attribute$ 887, 1766
 - $\backslash attributedef$ 888, 1767
 - $\backslash automaticdiscretionary$ 889, 1768
 - $\backslash automatichyphenmode$ 891, 1770
 - $\backslash automatichyphenpenalty$ 892, 1772
 - $\backslash autospacing$ 1209, 2044
 - $\backslash autoxspacing$ 1210, 2045
- B**
- $\backslash b$ 29179, 31021
 - $\backslash badness$ 298
 - $\backslash baselineskip$ 299
 - $\backslash batchmode$ 300
 - $\backslash begin$ 222, 226, 18747, 23497,
23499, 29197, 29205, 29387, 30879
 - begin internal commands:
 - $_ _ regex_begin$ 26138
 - $\backslash begincsname$ 894, 1774
 - $\backslash begingroup$ 13,
20, 38, 42, 48, 67, 143, 163, 274, 301
 - $\backslash beginL$ 609, 1172, 1479
 - $\backslash beginR$ 610, 1480
 - $\backslash belowdisplayshortskip$ 302
 - $\backslash belowdisplayskip$ 303
 - $\backslash bfseries$ 30860
 - $\backslash binoppenalty$ 304
 - $\backslash bodydir$ 895, 1863
 - $\backslash bodydirection$ 896

bool commands:

\bool_case_false:n [264](#), [31437](#)
 \bool_case_false:nTF
 [264](#), [31437](#), [31447](#), [31449](#)
 \bool_case_true:n [264](#), [31437](#)
 \bool_case_true:nTF
 [264](#), [31437](#), [31439](#), [31441](#)
 \bool_const:Nn [107](#), [9353](#)
 \bool_do_until:Nn [110](#), [9545](#)
 \bool_do_until:nn [111](#), [9551](#)
 \bool_do_while:Nn [110](#), [9545](#)
 \bool_do_while:nn [111](#), [9551](#)
 .bool_gset:N [185](#), [15330](#)
 \bool_gset:Nn [107](#), [9375](#)
 \bool_gset_eq:NN
 [107](#), [9371](#), [23684](#), [25551](#)
 \bool_gset_false:N
 [107](#), [5762](#), [5771](#), [9359](#), [25510](#), [31435](#)
 .bool_gset_inverse:N [185](#), [15338](#)
 \bool_gset_inverse:N [264](#), [31431](#)
 \bool_gset_true:N [107](#),
 [5752](#), [9359](#), [9741](#), [9747](#), [25561](#), [31435](#)
 \bool_if:NnTF [107](#),
 [238](#), [2731](#), [5766](#), [5775](#), [9387](#), [9540](#),
 [9542](#), [9546](#), [9548](#), [9739](#), [9745](#), [13415](#),
 [13422](#), [15077](#), [15296](#), [15305](#), [15496](#),
 [15498](#), [15500](#), [15546](#), [15548](#), [15550](#),
 [15588](#), [15590](#), [15592](#), [15608](#), [15610](#),
 [15612](#), [15653](#), [15681](#), [15700](#), [15702](#),
 [15707](#), [15714](#), [15781](#), [15812](#), [15822](#),
 [15850](#), [24555](#), [24564](#), [24966](#), [25044](#),
 [25062](#), [25091](#), [25188](#), [25408](#), [25416](#),
 [26670](#), [26675](#), [27804](#), [28512](#), [29833](#),
 [31432](#), [31435](#), [31455](#), [31876](#), [31949](#)
 \bool_if:nTF
 [107](#), [109](#), [111](#), [111](#), [111](#), [582](#),
 [9401](#), [9419](#), [9490](#), [9497](#), [9516](#), [9523](#),
 [9532](#), [9553](#), [9562](#), [9566](#), [9575](#), [9645](#),
 [25047](#), [31460](#), [31466](#), [31519](#), [31899](#)
 \bool_if_exist:NnTF
 [108](#), [9415](#), [15095](#), [15111](#)
 \bool_if_exist_p:N [108](#), [9415](#)
 \bool_if_p:N [107](#), [9387](#)
 \bool_if_p:n
 [109](#), [527](#), [9356](#), [9378](#), [9383](#),
 [9419](#), [9427](#), [9497](#), [9523](#), [9529](#), [9533](#)
 \bool_lazy_all:nTF
 [109](#), [109](#), [109](#), [9477](#), [24831](#)
 \bool_lazy_all_p:n [109](#), [9477](#)
 \bool_lazy_and:nnTF [109](#),
 [109](#), [109](#), [9494](#), [9839](#), [12998](#), [13521](#),
 [29500](#), [30120](#), [30173](#), [30201](#), [30784](#)
 \bool_lazy_and_p:nn .. [109](#), [109](#), [9494](#)
 \bool_lazy_any:nTF
 [109](#), [110](#), [110](#), [5894](#), [5918](#), [5940](#),
 [6107](#), [9503](#), [13841](#), [29165](#), [29272](#), [29997](#)
 \bool_lazy_any_p:n
 [109](#), [110](#), [9503](#), [13526](#), [30123](#)
 \bool_lazy_or:nnTF [109](#), [110](#),
 [110](#), [9520](#), [11044](#), [13716](#), [13750](#),
 [13798](#), [13934](#), [23106](#), [28880](#), [29073](#),
 [29289](#), [29297](#), [29785](#), [29799](#), [29835](#),
 [29840](#), [29865](#), [29922](#), [29958](#), [30052](#),
 [30059](#), [30137](#), [30182](#), [30215](#), [30246](#),
 [30293](#), [30316](#), [30350](#), [30896](#), [30981](#)
 \bool_lazy_or_p:nn
 [110](#), [9520](#), [29503](#), [30204](#), [30787](#)
 \bool_log:N [107](#), [9402](#)
 \bool_log:n [108](#), [9396](#)
 \bool_new:N [106](#), [5617](#),
 [9351](#), [9411](#), [9412](#), [9413](#), [9414](#), [9735](#),
 [9736](#), [13143](#), [14984](#), [14985](#), [14992](#),
 [14993](#), [14997](#), [15095](#), [15111](#), [23542](#),
 [23962](#), [25467](#), [25468](#), [25470](#), [25471](#),
 [25472](#), [27405](#), [29543](#), [31848](#), [31862](#)
 \bool_not_p:n [110](#), [9529](#), [13524](#)
 .bool_set:N [185](#), [15330](#)
 \bool_set:Nn [107](#), [521](#), [9375](#)
 \bool_set_eq:NN [107](#), [9371](#), [23678](#), [25704](#)
 \bool_set_false:N
 [107](#), [253](#), [9359](#), [13249](#), [13391](#),
 [13399](#), [13407](#), [13417](#), [13424](#), [15016](#),
 [15490](#), [15491](#), [15492](#), [15542](#), [15543](#),
 [15547](#), [15583](#), [15591](#), [15593](#), [15602](#),
 [15603](#), [15613](#), [15634](#), [15688](#), [24529](#),
 [24734](#), [25446](#), [25523](#), [25537](#), [25583](#),
 [25645](#), [27800](#), [28510](#), [31432](#), [31865](#)
 .bool_set_inverse:N [185](#), [15338](#)
 \bool_set_inverse:N [264](#), [31431](#)
 \bool_set_true:N
 [107](#), [267](#), [9359](#), [13377](#), [15011](#),
 [15497](#), [15499](#), [15501](#), [15541](#), [15549](#),
 [15551](#), [15584](#), [15585](#), [15589](#), [15604](#),
 [15609](#), [15611](#), [15629](#), [15695](#), [24534](#),
 [24738](#), [25440](#), [25643](#), [25703](#), [27818](#),
 [27840](#), [27871](#), [29544](#), [31432](#), [31875](#)
 \bool_show:N [107](#), [9402](#)
 \bool_show:n [107](#), [9396](#)
 \bool_until_do:Nn [110](#), [9539](#)
 \bool_until_do:nn [111](#), [9551](#)
 \bool_while_do:Nn [110](#), [9539](#)
 \bool_while_do:nn [111](#), [9551](#)
 \bool_xor:nnTF [110](#), [9530](#)
 \bool_xor_p:nn [110](#), [9530](#)
 \c_false_bool [22](#), [106](#), [332](#),
 [365](#), [521](#), [524](#), [524](#), [524](#), [525](#), [2308](#),
 [2360](#), [2361](#), [2392](#), [2411](#), [2416](#), [2448](#),

- 2467, 2668, 2675, 3569, 3844, 9351,
 9362, 9366, 9468, 9491, 9497, 9515,
 9656, 24206, 24224, 24438, 24474,
 24773, 24914, 24931, 24987, 25124,
 26317, 31446, 31448, 31450, 31452
 \g_tmpa_bool 108, 9411
 \l_tmpa_bool 108, 9411
 \g_tmpb_bool 108, 9411
 \l_tmpb_bool 108, 9411
 \c_true_bool ... 22, 106, 332, 386,
 521, 524, 524, 524, 525, 2360, 2392,
 2448, 2466, 2689, 9360, 9364, 9469,
 9470, 9489, 9517, 9523, 9650, 23549,
 23681, 24110, 24170, 24220, 24404,
 24429, 24473, 24480, 24912, 24922,
 24985, 25174, 25346, 25357, 25372,
 25527, 25560, 26148, 26225, 26278,
 31438, 31440, 31442, 31444, 31903
 bool internal commands:
 __bool_!:Nw 9448
 __bool_&_0: 9460
 __bool_&_1: 9460
 __bool_&_2: 9460
 __bool_(:Nw 9453
 __bool_)_0: 9460
 __bool_)_1: 9460
 __bool_)_2: 9460
 __bool_case:NnTF 31437
 __bool_case_end:nw 31437
 __bool_case_false:w 31437
 __bool_case_true:w 31437
 __bool_choose:NNN .. 9455, 9459, 9460
 __bool_get_next:NN
 . 524, 524, 9435, 9438, 9450, 9456,
 9471, 9472, 9473, 9474, 9475, 9476
 __bool_if_p:n 9427
 __bool_if_p_aux:w 524, 9427
 __bool_lazy_all:n 9477
 __bool_lazy_any:n 9503
 __bool_p:Nw 9458
 __bool_show:NN 9402
 __bool_to_str:n 9396, 9409
 __bool_l_0: 9460
 __bool_l_1: 9460
 __bool_l_2: 9460
 \botmark 305
 \botmarks 611, 1481
 \box 306
 box commands:
 \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn ..
 243, 27311
 \box_autosize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_-
 dp:Nnn 243, 27311
 \box_clear:N 235,
 235, 26714, 26721, 27440, 27530, 27600
 \box_clear_new:N 235, 26720
 \box_clip:N 260, 261, 261, 31258
 \box_dp:N 236, 17270, 26742,
 26751, 26755, 27056, 27185, 27300,
 27319, 27325, 27637, 27638, 27744,
 27749, 27777, 27791, 27964, 28242,
 28263, 28582, 31278, 31285, 31290
 \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn .
 243, 27311
 \box_gautosize_to_wd_and_ht_-
 plus_dp:Nnn 243, 27311
 \box_gclear:N 235, 26714, 26723, 27449
 \box_gclear_new:N 235, 26720
 \box_gclip:N 260, 31258
 \box_gresize_to_ht:Nn ... 243, 27204
 \box_gresize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn ...
 244, 27204
 \box_gresize_to_wd:Nn ... 244, 27204
 \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn ...
 244, 27204
 \box_gresize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_-
 dp:Nnn 244, 27155, 28078
 \box_grotate:Nn ... 245, 27037, 27911
 \box_gscale:Nnn ... 245, 27282, 28120
 \box_gset_dp:Nn 236, 26748
 \box_gset_eq:NN
 235, 26717, 26726, 27622, 31268, 31319
 \box_gset_eq_clear:NN 32152
 \box_gset_eq_drop:N 32155
 \box_gset_eq_drop:NN 242, 26732
 \box_gset_ht:Nn 236, 26748
 \box_gset_to_last:N 237, 26802
 \box_gset_trim:Nnnnn 261, 31264
 \box_gset_viewport:Nnnnn . 261, 31315
 \box_gset_wd:Nn 237, 26748
 \box_ht:N 236, 17269, 26742,
 26760, 26764, 27055, 27184, 27299,
 27312, 27315, 27319, 27325, 27525,
 27595, 27639, 27640, 27735, 27740,
 27777, 27784, 27958, 27962, 28241,
 28262, 28580, 31295, 31303, 31308
 \box_if_empty:NTF 237, 26798
 \box_if_empty_p:N 237, 26798
 \box_if_exist:NTF
 235, 26721, 26723, 26738, 26833
 \box_if_exist_p:N 235, 26738
 \box_if_horizontal:NTF ... 237, 26790
 \box_if_horizontal_p:N ... 237, 26790
 \box_if_vertical:NTF 237, 26790
 \box_if_vertical_p:N 237, 26790
 \box_log:N 238, 26819
 \box_log:Nnn 238, 26819

- \box_move_down:nn [236](#), [1150](#), [26779](#),
[27937](#), [31282](#), [31290](#), [31333](#), [31340](#)
- \box_move_left:nn [236](#), [26779](#)
- \box_move_right:nn [236](#), [26779](#)
- \box_move_up:nn [236](#), [26779](#), [28282](#),
[28577](#), [31299](#), [31308](#), [31347](#), [31360](#)
- \box_new:N [235](#),
[235](#), [26706](#), [26808](#), [26809](#), [26810](#),
[26811](#), [26812](#), [27036](#), [27381](#), [27456](#)
- \box_resize:Nnn [31987](#)
- \box_resize_to_ht:Nn [243](#), [27204](#)
- \box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:Nn ...
..... [244](#), [27204](#)
- \box_resize_to_wd:Nn [244](#), [27204](#)
- \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:Nnn ...
..... [244](#), [27204](#)
- \box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_
dp:Nnn ... [244](#), [27155](#), [28071](#), [31988](#)
- \box_rotate:Nn [245](#), [27037](#), [27908](#)
- \box_scale:Nnn [245](#), [27282](#), [28117](#)
- \box_set_dp:Nn
..... [236](#), [1151](#), [26748](#), [27082](#),
[27353](#), [27356](#), [27942](#), [28242](#), [28263](#),
[28581](#), [31285](#), [31293](#), [31336](#), [31341](#)
- \box_set_eq:NN . [235](#), [26715](#), [26726](#),
[27610](#), [28265](#), [28585](#), [31265](#), [31316](#)
- \box_set_eq_clear:NN [32152](#)
- \box_set_eq_drop:N [32152](#)
- \box_set_eq_drop:NN [242](#), [26732](#)
- \box_set_ht:Nn . [236](#), [26748](#), [27081](#),
[27352](#), [27357](#), [27940](#), [28241](#), [28262](#),
[28579](#), [31302](#), [31311](#), [31350](#), [31363](#)
- \box_set_to_last:N [237](#), [26802](#)
- \box_set_trim:Nnnnn [261](#), [31264](#)
- \box_set_viewport:Nnnnn .. [261](#), [31315](#)
- \box_set_wd:Nn . [237](#), [26748](#), [27083](#),
[27369](#), [27943](#), [28243](#), [28264](#), [28583](#)
- \box_show:N [238](#), [242](#), [26813](#)
- \box_show:Nnn [238](#), [26813](#)
- \box_use:N [235](#), [236](#),
[236](#), [26775](#), [27070](#), [27938](#), [28279](#),
[28282](#), [28574](#), [28577](#), [31275](#), [31326](#)
- \box_use_clear:N [31989](#)
- \box_use_drop:N [242](#), [26775](#),
[27085](#), [27364](#), [27373](#), [27945](#), [28365](#),
[28504](#), [31283](#), [31291](#), [31300](#), [31309](#),
[31334](#), [31340](#), [31348](#), [31361](#), [31990](#)
- \box_wd:N [236](#),
[17268](#), [26742](#), [26769](#), [26773](#), [27057](#),
[27186](#), [27301](#), [27333](#), [27641](#), [27642](#),
[27739](#), [27748](#), [27766](#), [27771](#), [27961](#),
[27969](#), [28163](#), [28170](#), [28196](#), [28243](#),
[28264](#), [28280](#), [28575](#), [28584](#), [31327](#)
- \c_empty_box
.. [235](#), [237](#), [237](#), [26715](#), [26717](#), [26808](#)
- \g_tmpa_box [238](#), [26809](#)
- \l_tmpa_box [238](#), [26809](#)
- \g_tmpb_box [238](#), [26809](#)
- \l_tmpb_box [238](#), [26809](#)
- box internal commands:
- \l__box_angle_fp
.. [27025](#), [27047](#), [27048](#), [27049](#), [27078](#)
- __box_autosize:NnnnN [27311](#)
- __box_backend_clip:N . [31259](#), [31262](#)
- __box_backend_rotate:Nn [27076](#)
- __box_backend_scale:Nnn [27345](#)
- \l__box_bottom_dim [27028](#),
[27056](#), [27113](#), [27117](#), [27122](#), [27128](#),
[27133](#), [27137](#), [27146](#), [27148](#), [27177](#),
[27185](#), [27194](#), [27238](#), [27300](#), [27306](#)
- \l__box_bottom_new_dim
[27032](#), [27082](#), [27114](#), [27125](#), [27136](#),
[27147](#), [27193](#), [27305](#), [27353](#), [27357](#)
- \l__box_cos_fp [27026](#),
[27049](#), [27061](#), [27066](#), [27093](#), [27105](#)
- __box_dim_eval:n
.... [26703](#), [26751](#), [26755](#), [26760](#),
[26764](#), [26769](#), [26773](#), [26780](#), [26782](#),
[26784](#), [26786](#), [26865](#), [26870](#), [26897](#),
[26903](#), [26911](#), [26933](#), [26967](#), [26972](#),
[27000](#), [27006](#), [27017](#), [27022](#), [31274](#),
[31276](#), [31325](#), [31327](#), [31336](#), [31360](#)
- __box_dim_eval:w [26703](#)
- \l__box_internal_box [27036](#), [27070](#),
[27071](#), [27077](#), [27081](#), [27082](#), [27083](#),
[27085](#), [27343](#), [27352](#), [27353](#), [27356](#),
[27357](#), [27364](#), [27369](#), [27373](#), [31272](#),
[31280](#), [31283](#), [31285](#), [31288](#), [31291](#),
[31293](#), [31295](#), [31297](#), [31300](#), [31302](#),
[31303](#), [31306](#), [31308](#), [31309](#), [31311](#),
[31313](#), [31323](#), [31331](#), [31334](#), [31336](#),
[31339](#), [31340](#), [31341](#), [31345](#), [31348](#),
[31350](#), [31358](#), [31361](#), [31363](#), [31365](#)
- \l__box_left_dim ... [27028](#), [27058](#),
[27113](#), [27115](#), [27124](#), [27128](#), [27133](#),
[27139](#), [27144](#), [27148](#), [27187](#), [27302](#)
- \l__box_left_new_dim [27032](#), [27073](#),
[27084](#), [27116](#), [27127](#), [27138](#), [27149](#)
- __box_log:nNnn [26819](#)
- __box_resize:N
.. [27155](#), [27221](#), [27241](#), [27258](#), [27279](#)
- __box_resize:NNN [27155](#)
- __box_resize_common:N
..... [27197](#), [27309](#), [27341](#)
- __box_resize_set_corners:N
.. [27155](#), [27214](#), [27234](#), [27254](#), [27271](#)
- __box_resize_to_ht:NnN [27204](#)

- _box_resize_to_ht_plus_dp:NnN [27204](#)
 - _box_resize_to_wd:NnN [27204](#)
 - _box_resize_to_wd_and_ht:NnnN [27262](#), [27265](#), [27267](#)
 - _box_resize_to_wd_and_ht_plus_dp:NnnN [27155](#)
 - _box_resize_to_wd_ht:NnnN [27204](#)
 - \l_box_right_dim [27028](#), [27057](#),
[27111](#), [27117](#), [27122](#), [27126](#), [27135](#),
[27137](#), [27146](#), [27150](#), [27173](#), [27186](#),
[27192](#), [27256](#), [27273](#), [27301](#), [27308](#)
 - \l_box_right_new_dim [27032](#),
[27084](#), [27118](#), [27129](#), [27140](#), [27151](#),
[27191](#), [27307](#), [27361](#), [27363](#), [27369](#)
 - _box_rotate:N [27037](#)
 - _box_rotate:NnN [27037](#)
 - _box_rotate_quadrant_four: [27037](#), [27142](#)
 - _box_rotate_quadrant_one: [27037](#), [27109](#)
 - _box_rotate_quadrant_three: [27037](#), [27131](#)
 - _box_rotate_quadrant_two: [27037](#), [27120](#)
 - _box_rotate_xdir:nnN [27037](#), [27087](#), [27115](#), [27117](#), [27126](#),
[27128](#), [27137](#), [27139](#), [27148](#), [27150](#)
 - _box_rotate_ydir:nnN [27037](#), [27098](#), [27111](#), [27113](#), [27122](#),
[27124](#), [27133](#), [27135](#), [27144](#), [27146](#)
 - _box_scale:N [27282](#), [27338](#)
 - _box_scale:NnnN [27282](#)
 - \l_box_scale_x_fp [27153](#),
[27172](#), [27192](#), [27220](#), [27240](#), [27255](#),
[27257](#), [27272](#), [27292](#), [27308](#), [27333](#),
[27335](#), [27336](#), [27337](#), [27347](#), [27359](#)
 - \l_box_scale_y_fp [27153](#), [27174](#), [27194](#), [27196](#),
[27215](#), [27220](#), [27235](#), [27240](#), [27257](#),
[27274](#), [27293](#), [27304](#), [27306](#), [27334](#),
[27335](#), [27336](#), [27337](#), [27348](#), [27350](#)
 - _box_set_trim:NnnnnN [31264](#)
 - _box_set_viewport:NnnnnN [31316](#), [31319](#), [31321](#)
 - _box_show:NNnn [26817](#), [26827](#), [26831](#)
 - \l_box_sin_fp [27026](#), [27048](#), [27059](#), [27094](#), [27104](#)
 - \l_box_top_dim [27028](#), [27055](#), [27111](#),
[27115](#), [27124](#), [27126](#), [27135](#), [27139](#),
[27144](#), [27150](#), [27177](#), [27184](#), [27196](#),
[27218](#), [27238](#), [27277](#), [27299](#), [27304](#)
 - \l_box_top_new_dim [27032](#), [27081](#), [27112](#), [27123](#), [27134](#),
[27145](#), [27195](#), [27303](#), [27352](#), [27356](#)
 - _box_viewport:NnnnnN [31315](#)
 - \boxdir [897](#), [1864](#)
 - \boxdirection [898](#)
 - \boxmaxdepth [307](#)
 - bp [216](#)
 - \breakafterdirmode [899](#), [1775](#)
 - \brokenpenalty [308](#)
- ## C
- \c [29179](#), [31019](#), [31040](#), [31066](#), [31123](#),
[31124](#), [31143](#), [31144](#), [31147](#), [31148](#),
[31155](#), [31156](#), [31167](#), [31168](#), [31175](#),
[31176](#), [31179](#), [31180](#), [31235](#), [31236](#)
 - \catcode [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [10](#), [212](#), [213](#), [214](#), [215](#),
[216](#), [217](#), [218](#), [219](#), [220](#), [225](#), [226](#),
[227](#), [228](#), [229](#), [230](#), [231](#), [232](#), [233](#), [309](#)
 - catcode commands:
 - \c_catcode_active_space_tl [269](#), [31791](#)
 - \c_catcode_active_tl [133](#), [572](#), [11071](#), [11131](#)
 - \c_catcode_letter_token [133](#),
[571](#), [11005](#), [11053](#), [11121](#), [23296](#), [29146](#)
 - \c_catcode_other_space_tl [129](#), [633](#), [11051](#),
[13157](#), [13201](#), [13281](#), [13370](#), [13446](#)
 - \c_catcode_other_token [133](#),
[572](#), [11008](#), [11053](#), [11126](#), [23294](#), [29149](#)
 - \catcodetable [900](#), [1776](#)
 - cc [216](#)
 - ceil [212](#)
 - \char [310](#), [11236](#)
 - char commands:
 - \l_char_active_seq [132](#), [156](#), [10663](#)
 - \char_fold_case:N [32406](#)
 - \char_foldcase:N [129](#), [10930](#), [32412](#), [32413](#)
 - \char_generate:nn [40](#), [129](#), [380](#), [433](#), [1023](#),
[1164](#), [4117](#), [4133](#), [5676](#), [5949](#), [5965](#),
[10690](#), [10923](#), [10927](#), [10958](#), [10987](#),
[11042](#), [11051](#), [12733](#), [23832](#), [24841](#),
[29077](#), [29115](#), [29815](#), [29825](#), [29826](#),
[29931](#), [30017](#), [30094](#), [30095](#), [30096](#),
[30107](#), [30132](#), [30160](#), [30187](#), [30210](#),
[30227](#), [30239](#), [30251](#), [30256](#), [30281](#),
[30299](#), [30328](#), [30330](#), [30334](#), [30370](#),
[30371](#), [30376](#), [30378](#), [30386](#), [30387](#),
[30392](#), [30394](#), [30587](#), [30588](#), [30905](#),
[30926](#), [30928](#), [30987](#), [31001](#), [31003](#)
 - \char_gset_active_eq:NN [128](#), [10669](#)
 - \char_gset_active_eq:nN [128](#), [10669](#)
 - \char_lower_case:N [32406](#)

- \char_lowercase:N
..... [129](#), [10930](#), [32406](#), [32407](#)
- \char_mixed_case:N [32411](#)
- \char_mixed_case:Nn [32406](#)
- \char_set_active_eq:NN ... [128](#), [10669](#)
- \char_set_active_eq:nN ... [128](#), [10669](#)
- \char_set_catcode:nn
[131](#), [242](#), [243](#), [244](#), [245](#), [246](#), [247](#),
[248](#), [249](#), [250](#), [10569](#), [10576](#), [10578](#),
[10580](#), [10582](#), [10584](#), [10586](#), [10588](#),
[10590](#), [10592](#), [10594](#), [10596](#), [10598](#),
[10600](#), [10602](#), [10604](#), [10606](#), [10608](#),
[10610](#), [10612](#), [10614](#), [10616](#), [10618](#),
[10620](#), [10622](#), [10624](#), [10626](#), [10628](#),
[10630](#), [10632](#), [10634](#), [10636](#), [10638](#)
- \char_set_catcode_active:N . [130](#),
[10575](#), [10670](#), [10728](#), [11072](#), [11986](#),
[23100](#), [26002](#), [30887](#), [31792](#), [32269](#)
- \char_set_catcode_active:n
[130](#), [10607](#), [10791](#), [14875](#), [14876](#), [29045](#)
- \char_set_catcode_alignment:N ...
..... [130](#), [5882](#), [10575](#), [11060](#), [26054](#)
- \char_set_catcode_alignment:n ...
..... [130](#), [260](#), [10607](#), [10775](#)
- \char_set_catcode_comment:N
..... [130](#), [5891](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_comment:n
..... [130](#), [10607](#)
- \char_set_catcode_end_line:N ...
..... [130](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_end_line:n ...
..... [130](#), [10607](#)
- \char_set_catcode_escape:N
..... [130](#), [5878](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_escape:n [130](#), [10607](#)
- \char_set_catcode_group_begin:N .
..... [130](#), [5879](#), [10575](#), [23173](#), [26005](#)
- \char_set_catcode_group_begin:n .
..... [130](#), [10607](#), [10768](#)
- \char_set_catcode_group_end:N ...
..... [130](#), [5880](#), [10575](#), [23176](#), [26022](#)
- \char_set_catcode_group_end:n ...
..... [130](#), [10607](#), [10770](#)
- \char_set_catcode_ignore:N
..... [130](#), [5885](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_ignore:n
..... [130](#), [257](#), [258](#), [10607](#)
- \char_set_catcode_invalid:N
..... [130](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_invalid:n
..... [130](#), [10607](#)
- \char_set_catcode_letter:N
[130](#), [5888](#), [10575](#), [18888](#), [18889](#), [26031](#)
- \char_set_catcode_letter:n
..... [130](#), [261](#), [263](#), [10607](#), [10787](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:N
..... [130](#), [10575](#), [11064](#), [26019](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_subscript:n
..... [130](#), [10607](#), [10782](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:N
..... [130](#), [5884](#), [10575](#), [26057](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_superscript:n
..... [130](#), [262](#), [10607](#), [10780](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:N .
..... [130](#), [5881](#), [10575](#), [11058](#), [26034](#)
- \char_set_catcode_math_toggle:n .
..... [130](#), [10607](#), [10773](#)
- \char_set_catcode_other:N
[130](#), [5890](#), [6237](#), [6238](#), [6571](#), [6572](#),
[6753](#), [6754](#), [6755](#), [10575](#), [23333](#), [26037](#)
- \char_set_catcode_other:n
.. [130](#), [259](#), [264](#), [10607](#), [10731](#), [10789](#)
- \char_set_catcode_parameter:N ...
..... [130](#), [5883](#), [10575](#), [26040](#)
- \char_set_catcode_parameter:n ...
..... [130](#), [10607](#), [10778](#)
- \char_set_catcode_space:N
..... [130](#), [5886](#), [10575](#)
- \char_set_catcode_space:n .. [130](#),
[265](#), [10607](#), [10785](#), [14209](#), [28942](#), [32136](#)
- \char_set_lccode:nn
..... [131](#), [10639](#), [10676](#),
[10795](#), [10796](#), [11982](#), [11983](#), [11984](#),
[11985](#), [31793](#), [32266](#), [32267](#), [32268](#)
- \char_set_mathcode:nn ... [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_set_sfcode:nn [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_set_uccode:nn [131](#), [10639](#)
- \char_show_value_catcode:n [131](#), [10569](#)
- \char_show_value_lccode:n [131](#), [10639](#)
- \char_show_value_mathcode:n
..... [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_show_value_sfcode:n [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_show_value_uccode:n [132](#), [10639](#)
- \l_char_special_seq [132](#), [10663](#)
- \char_str_fold_case:N [32406](#)
- \char_str_foldcase:N
..... [129](#), [10930](#), [32420](#), [32421](#)
- \char_str_lower_case:N [32406](#)
- \char_str_lowercase:N
..... [129](#), [10930](#), [32414](#), [32415](#)
- \char_str_mixed_case:N [32419](#)
- \char_str_mixed_case:Nn [32406](#)
- \char_str_titlecase:N
..... [129](#), [10930](#), [32418](#), [32419](#)
- \char_str_upper_case:N [32406](#)
- \char_str_uppercase:N
..... [129](#), [10930](#), [32416](#), [32417](#)

- \char_titlecase:N [129](#), [10930](#), [32410](#), [32411](#)
- \char_to_nfd:N [269](#), [10908](#), [29967](#)
- \char_to_utfviii_bytes:n [269](#), [10830](#), [30339](#), [30360](#), [30361](#), [30594](#), [30918](#), [30995](#)
- \char_upper_case:N [32406](#)
- \char_uppercase:N [129](#), [10930](#), [32408](#), [32409](#)
- \char_value_catcode:n [131](#), [242](#), [243](#), [244](#), [245](#), [246](#), [247](#), [248](#), [249](#), [250](#), [4129](#), [4133](#), [10569](#), [10927](#), [29078](#), [30282](#), [30906](#), [30988](#)
- \char_value_lccode:n . [131](#), [10639](#), [10931](#), [10944](#), [11021](#), [11031](#), [28957](#)
- \char_value_mathcode:n ... [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_value_sfcode:n [132](#), [10639](#)
- \char_value_uccode:n [132](#), [10639](#), [10933](#), [11023](#)
- char internal commands:
 - __char_change_case:NN [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case:nN [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case:NNN [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case:nNN [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case:NNNN [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case_catcode:N ... [10923](#), [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case_multi:nN . [10930](#)
 - __char_change_case_multi:NNNNw . [10930](#)
 - __char_data_auxi:w [28908](#), [28948](#), [28953](#), [28981](#), [28986](#), [29019](#)
 - __char_data_auxii:w [28914](#), [28918](#), [28964](#), [28968](#), [28989](#), [28990](#), [28992](#), [28994](#)
 - __char_data_auxiii:w . [28916](#), [28928](#)
 - \g__char_data_ior .. [28879](#), [28907](#), [28943](#), [28951](#), [28952](#), [28978](#), [28984](#), [28985](#), [29008](#), [29021](#), [29037](#), [29038](#)
 - __char_generate:n [28885](#), [28923](#), [28925](#), [28937](#), [28960](#), [28972](#), [28973](#), [28975](#), [29001](#), [29002](#), [29004](#)
 - __char_generate_aux:nn [10690](#)
 - __char_generate_aux:nnw [10690](#)
 - __char_generate_aux:w . [10692](#), [10696](#)
 - __char_generate_auxii:nnw ... [10690](#)
 - __char_generate_char:n .. [28883](#), [28921](#), [28936](#), [28959](#), [28970](#), [28999](#)
 - __char_generate_invalid_catcode: [10690](#)
 - __char_int_to_roman:w [10689](#), [10800](#), [10824](#)
 - __char_str_change_case:nN ... [10930](#)
 - __char_str_change_case:nNN .. [10930](#)
 - __char_tmp:n [10793](#), [10805](#), [10808](#), [10810](#), [10813](#)
 - __char_tmp:NN .. [29026](#), [29032](#), [29034](#)
 - __char_tmp:nN .. [10671](#), [10682](#), [10683](#)
 - \l__char_tmp_tl [10690](#)
 - \l__char_tmpa_tl [28931](#), [28932](#), [28934](#), [28943](#), [28945](#), [28948](#)
 - \l__char_tmpb_tl [28933](#), [28934](#)
 - __char_to_nfd:n [10908](#)
 - __char_to_nfd:Nw [10908](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxi:n . [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxii:Nnn [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_auxiii:n [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_end: . [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_output:nnn [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputi:nw [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputii:nw [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiii:nw [10830](#)
 - __char_to_utfviii_bytes_outputiv:nw [10830](#)
 - \chardef [222](#), [235](#), [311](#)
 - choice commands:
 - .choice: [185](#), [15346](#)
 - choices commands:
 - .choices:nn [185](#), [15348](#)
 - \cite [29197](#), [29205](#)
 - \cleaders [312](#)
 - \clearmarks [901](#), [1777](#)
 - clist commands:
 - \clist_clear:N [119](#), [119](#), [10031](#), [10048](#), [10211](#), [15529](#), [15571](#)
 - \clist_clear_new:N [119](#), [10035](#)
 - \clist_concat:NNN [119](#), [10074](#), [10100](#), [10113](#)
 - \clist_const:Nn [119](#), [10028](#)
 - \clist_count:N [124](#), [126](#), [10411](#), [10440](#), [10472](#), [10538](#)
 - \clist_count:n [124](#), [10411](#), [10503](#), [10529](#)
 - \clist_gclear:N ... [119](#), [10031](#), [10050](#)
 - \clist_gclear_new:N [119](#), [10035](#)
 - \clist_gconcat:NNN [119](#), [10074](#), [10102](#), [10115](#)
 - \clist_get:NN [125](#), [10125](#)
 - \clist_get:NNTF [125](#), [10162](#)
 - \clist_gpop:NN [125](#), [10136](#)
 - \clist_gpop:NNTF [126](#), [10162](#)
 - \clist_gpush:Nn [126](#), [10187](#)

- \clist_gput_left:Nn
 . [120](#), [10099](#), [10195](#), [10196](#), [10197](#),
 [10198](#), [10199](#), [10200](#), [10201](#), [10202](#)
- \clist_gput_right:Nn [120](#), [10112](#)
- \clist_gremove_all:Nn ... [121](#), [10221](#)
- \clist_gremove_duplicates:N
 [121](#), [10205](#)
- \clist_greverse:N [121](#), [10260](#)
- .clist_gset:N [185](#), [15358](#)
- \clist_gset:Nn [120](#), [5978](#), [10093](#)
- \clist_gset_eq:NN .. [119](#), [10039](#), [10208](#)
- \clist_gset_from_seq:NN
 [119](#), [10047](#), [10224](#), [22781](#)
- \clist_gsort:Nn ... [121](#), [10278](#), [22766](#)
- \clist_if_empty:NnTF
 [122](#), [10083](#), [10245](#), [10278](#),
 [10335](#), [10365](#), [10385](#), [10537](#), [15205](#)
- \clist_if_empty:nTF [122](#), [10282](#)
- \clist_if_empty_p:N [122](#), [10278](#)
- \clist_if_empty_p:n [122](#), [10282](#)
- \clist_if_exist:NnTF
 [119](#), [10089](#), [10438](#), [14085](#), [14174](#)
- \clist_if_exist_p:N [119](#), [10089](#)
- \clist_if_in:NnTF
 [118](#), [122](#), [10214](#), [10296](#)
- \clist_if_in:nnTF .. [122](#), [10296](#), [16653](#)
- \clist_item:Nn
 [126](#), [556](#), [557](#), [10469](#), [10538](#)
- \clist_item:nn [126](#), [557](#), [10500](#), [10533](#)
- \clist_log:N [127](#), [10541](#)
- \clist_log:n [127](#), [10555](#)
- \clist_map_break:
 [123](#), [10339](#), [10344](#), [10353](#),
 [10357](#), [10373](#), [10391](#), [10407](#), [15742](#)
- \clist_map_break:n ... [124](#), [10316](#),
 [10407](#), [15696](#), [15774](#), [22774](#), [22780](#)
- \clist_map_function:NN .. [70](#), [122](#),
 [7890](#), [7900](#), [10319](#), [10333](#), [10416](#), [10551](#)
- \clist_map_function:Nn [553](#)
- \clist_map_function:nN
 [122](#), [266](#), [266](#), [554](#), [5981](#),
 [7895](#), [7905](#), [7916](#), [10349](#), [10560](#), [15878](#)
- \clist_map_inline:Nn
 [122](#), [123](#), [551](#), [9956](#), [10212](#), [10363](#),
 [15691](#), [15733](#), [15763](#), [22774](#), [22780](#)
- \clist_map_inline:nn
 [123](#), [3882](#), [10363](#), [14294](#),
 [15164](#), [15258](#), [16125](#), [28678](#), [28690](#)
- \clist_map_variable:NNn .. [123](#), [10383](#)
- \clist_map_variable:nNn .. [123](#), [10383](#)
- \clist_new:N
 [118](#), [119](#), [541](#), [10026](#), [10203](#),
 [10562](#), [10563](#), [10564](#), [10565](#), [14980](#)
- \clist_pop:NN [125](#), [10136](#)
- \clist_pop:NnTF [125](#), [10162](#)
- \clist_push:Nn [126](#), [10187](#)
- \clist_put_left:Nn
 . [120](#), [10099](#), [10187](#), [10188](#), [10189](#),
 [10190](#), [10191](#), [10192](#), [10193](#), [10194](#)
- \clist_put_right:Nn
 [120](#), [10112](#), [10215](#), [15809](#), [15819](#), [15847](#)
- \clist_rand_item:N [126](#), [10528](#)
- \clist_rand_item:n .. [115](#), [126](#), [10528](#)
- \clist_remove_all:Nn [121](#), [9971](#), [10221](#)
- \clist_remove_duplicates:N
 [118](#), [121](#), [10205](#)
- \clist_reverse:N [121](#), [10260](#)
- \clist_reverse:n
 [121](#), [549](#), [10261](#), [10263](#), [10266](#)
- .clist_set:N [185](#), [15358](#)
- \clist_set:Nn
 . [120](#), [10093](#), [10100](#), [10102](#), [10113](#),
 [10115](#), [10302](#), [10379](#), [10396](#), [15204](#)
- \clist_set_eq:NN
 [119](#), [10039](#), [10206](#), [15676](#)
- \clist_set_from_seq:NN
 [119](#), [10047](#), [10222](#), [22775](#)
- \clist_show:N [126](#), [127](#), [10541](#)
- \clist_show:n [127](#), [127](#), [10555](#)
- \clist_sort:Nn [121](#), [10278](#), [22766](#)
- \clist_use:Nn [125](#), [10436](#)
- \clist_use:Nnnn [124](#), [493](#), [10436](#)
- \c_empty_clist
 [127](#), [9979](#), [10127](#), [10142](#), [10164](#), [10178](#)
- \l_foo_clist [220](#)
- \g_tmpa_clist [127](#), [10562](#)
- \l_tmpa_clist [127](#), [10562](#)
- \g_tmpb_clist [127](#), [10562](#)
- \l_tmpb_clist [127](#), [10562](#)
- clist internal commands:
 __clist_concat:NNNN [10074](#)
- __clist_count:n [10411](#)
- __clist_count:w [10411](#)
- __clist_get:wN [10125](#), [10167](#)
- __clist_if_empty_n:w [10282](#)
- __clist_if_empty_n:wNw [10282](#)
- __clist_if_in_return:nnN [10296](#)
- __clist_if_wrap:nTF
 [542](#), [10001](#), [10025](#), [10066](#), [10227](#), [10308](#)
- __clist_if_wrap:w [542](#), [10001](#)
- \l_clist_internal_clist
 [545](#), [9980](#), [10105](#),
 [10106](#), [10118](#), [10119](#), [10302](#), [10303](#),
 [10304](#), [10379](#), [10380](#), [10396](#), [10397](#)
- \l_clist_internal_remove_clist ..
 .. [10203](#), [10211](#), [10214](#), [10215](#), [10217](#)
- \l_clist_internal_remove_seq ...
 [10203](#), [10229](#), [10230](#), [10231](#)

- `__clist_item:nnnN` [10469](#), [10502](#)
- `__clist_item_n:nw` [10500](#)
- `__clist_item_n_end:n` [10500](#)
- `__clist_item_N_loop:nw` [10469](#)
- `__clist_item_n_loop:nw` [10500](#)
- `__clist_item_n_strip:n` [10500](#)
- `__clist_item_n_strip:w` [10500](#)
- `__clist_map_function:Nw`
 [551](#), [10333](#), [10370](#)
- `__clist_map_function_n:Nn` [552](#), [10349](#)
- `__clist_map_unbrace:Nw` . . [552](#), [10349](#)
- `__clist_map_variable:Nnw` [10383](#)
- `__clist_pop:NNN` [10136](#)
- `__clist_pop:wN` [10136](#)
- `__clist_pop:wwNNN` . [546](#), [10136](#), [10181](#)
- `__clist_pop_TF:NNN` [10162](#)
- `__clist_put_left:NNNn` [10099](#)
- `__clist_put_right:NNNn` [10112](#)
- `__clist_rand_item:nn` [10528](#)
- `__clist_remove_all:` [10221](#)
- `__clist_remove_all:NNNn` [10221](#)
- `__clist_remove_all:w` . . . [548](#), [10221](#)
- `__clist_remove_duplicates:NN` . [10205](#)
- `__clist_reverse:wwNww` . . . [549](#), [10266](#)
- `__clist_reverse_end:ww` . . [549](#), [10266](#)
- `__clist_sanitize:n`
 [9988](#), [10029](#), [10094](#), [10096](#)
- `__clist_sanitize:Nn` [541](#), [9988](#)
- `__clist_set_from_seq:n` [10047](#)
- `__clist_set_from_seq:NNNN` . . . [10047](#)
- `__clist_show:NN` [10541](#)
- `__clist_show:Nn` [10555](#)
- `__clist_tmp:w` . [548](#), [9981](#), [10234](#),
 [10256](#), [10310](#), [10319](#), [10323](#), [10325](#)
- `__clist_trim_next:w` [541](#),
 [552](#), [9982](#), [9991](#), [9999](#), [10352](#), [10360](#)
- `__clist_use:nwn` [10436](#)
- `__clist_use:nwwwnwn` . . . [554](#), [10436](#)
- `__clist_use:wn` [10436](#)
- `__clist_wrap_item:w` [541](#), [9997](#), [10024](#)
- `\closein` [313](#)
- `\closeout` [314](#)
- `\clubpenalties` [612](#), [1482](#)
- `\clubpenalty` [315](#)
- `cm` [216](#)
- code commands:
 `.code:n` [185](#), [15356](#)
- coffin commands:
 `\coffin_attach:NnnNnnnn`
 [248](#), [1090](#), [28225](#)
- `\coffin_clear:N` [246](#), [27436](#)
- `\coffin_display_handles:Nn` [249](#), [28477](#)
- `\coffin_dp:N`
 [249](#), [27637](#), [28089](#), [28128](#), [28601](#)
- `\coffin_gattach:NnnNnnnn` . [248](#), [28225](#)
- `\coffin_gclear:N` [246](#), [27436](#)
- `\coffin_gjoin:NnnNnnnn` . . . [248](#), [28174](#)
- `\coffin_gresize:Nnn` [248](#), [28068](#)
- `\coffin_grotate:Nn` [248](#), [27907](#)
- `\coffin_gscale:Nnn` [248](#), [28116](#)
- `\coffin_gset_eq:NN`
 [246](#), [27606](#), [28183](#), [28234](#)
- `\coffin_gset_horizontal_pole:Nnn`
 [247](#), [27667](#)
- `\coffin_gset_vertical_pole:Nnn` . .
 [247](#), [27667](#)
- `\coffin_ht:N`
 [249](#), [27637](#), [28089](#), [28128](#), [28600](#)
- `\coffin_if_exist:NTF` [246](#), [27415](#), [27429](#)
- `\coffin_if_exist_p:N` [246](#), [27415](#)
- `\coffin_join:NnnNnnnn` . . . [248](#), [28174](#)
- `\coffin_log_structure:N` . . [250](#), [28587](#)
- `\coffin_mark_handle:Nnnn` . [249](#), [28422](#)
- `\coffin_new:N`
 [246](#), [1066](#), [27454](#), [27630](#),
 [27631](#), [27632](#), [27633](#), [27634](#), [27635](#),
 [27636](#), [28358](#), [28368](#), [28369](#), [28370](#)
- `\coffin_resize:Nnn` [248](#), [28068](#)
- `\coffin_rotate:Nn` [248](#), [27907](#)
- `\coffin_scale:Nnn` [248](#), [28116](#)
- `\coffin_scale:NnnNN` [28116](#)
- `\coffin_set_eq:NN` [246](#), [27606](#),
 [28177](#), [28228](#), [28256](#), [28284](#), [28498](#)
- `\coffin_set_horizontal_pole:Nnn` .
 [247](#), [27667](#)
- `\coffin_set_vertical_pole:Nnn` . . .
 [247](#), [27667](#)
- `\coffin_show_structure:N`
 [249](#), [250](#), [28587](#)
- `\coffin_typeset:Nnnnn` . . . [249](#), [28360](#)
- `\coffin_wd:N`
 [249](#), [27637](#), [28085](#), [28132](#), [28602](#)
- `\c_empty_coffin` [250](#), [27630](#)
- `\g_tmpa_coffin` [250](#), [27633](#)
- `\l_tmpa_coffin` [250](#), [27633](#)
- `\g_tmpb_coffin` [250](#), [27633](#)
- `\l_tmpb_coffin` [250](#), [27633](#)
- coffin internal commands:
 `__coffin_align:NnnNnnnnN`
 [28188](#), [28239](#), [28260](#), [28267](#), [28363](#)
- `\l__coffin_aligned_coffin`
 [27630](#), [28189](#),
 [28190](#), [28194](#), [28200](#), [28203](#), [28206](#),
 [28222](#), [28223](#), [28240](#), [28241](#), [28242](#),
 [28243](#), [28244](#), [28247](#), [28251](#), [28255](#),
 [28256](#), [28261](#), [28262](#), [28263](#), [28264](#),
 [28265](#), [28298](#), [28314](#), [28364](#), [28365](#),
 [28572](#), [28579](#), [28581](#), [28583](#), [28585](#)

- \l__coffin_aligned_internal_coffin [27630](#), [28277](#), [28284](#)
- __coffin_attach:NnnNnnnnN ... [28225](#)
- __coffin_attach_mark:NnnNnnnn ... [28225](#), [28434](#), [28455](#), [28471](#)
- \l__coffin_bottom_corner_dim ... [27903](#), [27937](#), [27941](#), [28020](#), [28031](#), [28032](#), [28052](#), [28060](#)
- \l__coffin_bounding_prop [27899](#), [27926](#), [27957](#), [27959](#), [27965](#), [27967](#), [27976](#), [28039](#)
- \l__coffin_bounding_shift_dim ... [27902](#), [27935](#), [28038](#), [28044](#), [28045](#)
- __coffin_calculate_intersection:Nnn [27796](#), [28269](#), [28272](#), [28565](#)
- __coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnn [27796](#)
- __coffin_calculate_intersection:nnnnnnnn [27796](#), [28511](#)
- __coffin_color:n [28420](#), [28430](#), [28442](#), [28485](#), [28525](#)
- \c__coffin_corners_prop [27384](#), [27461](#), [27656](#), [27663](#)
- \l__coffin_corners_prop [27900](#), [27917](#), [27921](#), [27946](#), [27951](#), [27982](#), [28022](#), [28049](#), [28096](#), [28100](#), [28106](#), [28112](#), [28147](#), [28161](#)
- \l__coffin_cos_fp [1073](#), [1076](#), [27897](#), [27916](#), [28003](#), [28012](#)
- __coffin_display_attach:Nnnnn [28477](#)
- \l__coffin_display_coffin [28368](#), [28498](#), [28504](#), [28574](#), [28575](#), [28580](#), [28582](#), [28584](#), [28585](#)
- \l__coffin_display_coord_coffin [28368](#), [28436](#), [28456](#), [28472](#), [28519](#), [28539](#), [28558](#)
- \l__coffin_display_font_tl [28413](#), [28444](#), [28527](#)
- __coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnn [28477](#)
- __coffin_display_handles_aux:nnnnnn [28477](#)
- \l__coffin_display_handles_prop . . . [28371](#), [28447](#), [28451](#), [28530](#), [28534](#)
- \l__coffin_display_offset_dim ... [28408](#), [28473](#), [28474](#), [28559](#), [28560](#)
- \l__coffin_display_pole_coffin . . . [28368](#), [28424](#), [28435](#), [28479](#), [28517](#)
- \l__coffin_display_poles_prop ... [28412](#), [28489](#), [28494](#), [28497](#), [28499](#), [28501](#), [28508](#)
- \l__coffin_display_x_dim [28410](#), [28514](#), [28569](#)
- \l__coffin_display_y_dim [28410](#), [28515](#), [28571](#)
- \c__coffin_empty_coffin [28358](#), [28363](#)
- \l__coffin_error_bool [27405](#), [27800](#), [27804](#), [27818](#), [27840](#), [27871](#), [28510](#), [28512](#)
- __coffin_find_bounding_shift: . . . [27929](#), [28036](#)
- __coffin_find_bounding_shift_aux:nn [28036](#)
- __coffin_find_corner_maxima:N . . . [27928](#), [28016](#)
- __coffin_find_corner_maxima_aux:nn [28016](#)
- __coffin_get_pole:NnN [27643](#), [27798](#), [27799](#), [28325](#), [28326](#), [28329](#), [28330](#), [28491](#), [28492](#), [28495](#)
- __coffin_greset_structure:N . . . [27450](#), [27653](#), [27717](#)
- __coffin_gupdate:N [27489](#), [27502](#), [27554](#), [27572](#), [27709](#)
- __coffin_gupdate_corners:N . . . [27718](#), [27721](#)
- __coffin_gupdate_poles:N [27719](#), [27752](#)
- __coffin_if_exist:NTF [27427](#), [27438](#), [27447](#), [27469](#), [27482](#), [27507](#), [27535](#), [27548](#), [27577](#), [27608](#), [27620](#), [27675](#), [27693](#), [28595](#)
- \l__coffin_internal_box [27381](#), [27519](#), [27525](#), [27530](#), [27589](#), [27595](#), [27600](#), [27931](#), [27940](#), [27942](#), [27943](#), [27945](#)
- \l__coffin_internal_dim [27381](#), [27964](#), [27966](#), [27970](#), [28127](#), [28130](#), [28195](#), [28197](#), [28198](#)
- \l__coffin_internal_tl ... [27381](#), [28296](#), [28297](#), [28299](#), [28448](#), [28449](#), [28452](#), [28453](#), [28461](#), [28466](#), [28531](#), [28532](#), [28535](#), [28536](#), [28545](#), [28550](#)
- __coffin_join:NnnNnnnnN [28174](#)
- \l__coffin_left_corner_dim [27903](#), [27935](#), [27944](#), [28021](#), [28027](#), [28028](#), [28051](#), [28059](#)
- __coffin_mark_handle_aux:nnnnNnn [28422](#)
- __coffin_offset_corner:Nnnnn . [28305](#)
- __coffin_offset_corners:Nnn . . . [28211](#), [28212](#), [28218](#), [28219](#), [28305](#)
- __coffin_offset_pole:Nnnnnnn . [28286](#)
- __coffin_offset_poles:Nnn [28209](#), [28210](#), [28215](#), [28216](#), [28252](#), [28253](#), [28286](#)

- \l__coffin_offset_x_dim
 27406, 28192, 28193, 28196,
 28207, 28209, 28211, 28217, 28220,
 28254, 28273, 28281, 28568, 28576
- \l__coffin_offset_y_dim
 27406, 28210, 28212, 28217, 28220,
 28254, 28275, 28282, 28570, 28577
- \l__coffin_pole_a_tl
 27408, 27798, 27803, 28325, 28328,
 28329, 28332, 28491, 28493, 28496
- \l__coffin_pole_b_tl 27408,
 27799, 27803, 28326, 28328, 28330,
 28332, 28492, 28493, 28495, 28496
- \c__coffin_poles_prop
 27391, 27463, 27658, 27665
- \l__coffin_poles_prop
 27900, 27919, 27923,
 27948, 27953, 27990, 28057, 28098,
 28102, 28108, 28114, 28153, 28168
- __coffin_reset_structure:N
 27441, 27653, 27711, 28200, 28244
- __coffin_resize:NnnNN 28068
- __coffin_resize_common:NnnN ...
 28092, 28094, 28133
- \l__coffin_right_corner_dim
 27903, 27944, 28019, 28029, 28030
- __coffin_rotate:NnnNN 27907
- __coffin_rotate_bounding:nnn ...
 27927, 27973
- __coffin_rotate_corner:Nnnn ...
 27922, 27973
- __coffin_rotate_pole:Nnnnnn ...
 27924, 27985
- __coffin_rotate_vector:nnNN ...
 27975, 27981, 27987, 27988, 27997
- __coffin_scale:NnnNN
 28117, 28120, 28122
- __coffin_scale_corner:Nnnn
 28101, 28144
- __coffin_scale_pole:Nnnnnn
 28103, 28144
- __coffin_scale_vector:nnNN
 28137, 28146, 28152
- \l__coffin_scale_x_fp 28064, 28084,
 28104, 28124, 28126, 28132, 28140
- \l__coffin_scale_y_fp ... 28064,
 28086, 28125, 28126, 28130, 28142
- \l__coffin_scaled_total_height_-
 dim 28066, 28129, 28134
- \l__coffin_scaled_width_dim
 28066, 28131, 28134
- __coffin_set_bounding:N 27925, 27955
- __coffin_set_horizontal_-
 pole:NnnN 27667
- __coffin_set_pole:Nnn
 27520, 27590, 27667,
 28298, 28338, 28342, 28350, 28354
- __coffin_set_vertical:NnnNN . 27493
- __coffin_set_vertical:NnnNNw 27561
- __coffin_set_vertical_pole:NnnN
 27667
- __coffin_shift_corner:Nnnn
 27947, 28047
- __coffin_shift_pole:Nnnnnn
 27949, 28047
- __coffin_show_structure:NN .. 28587
- \l__coffin_sin_fp
 1073, 1076, 27897, 27915, 28004, 28011
- \l__coffin_slope_A_fp 27403
- \l__coffin_slope_B_fp 27403
- __coffin_to_value:N
 27414, 27419, 27458, 27459, 27460,
 27462, 27611, 27612, 27613, 27614,
 27623, 27624, 27625, 27626, 27646,
 27655, 27657, 27662, 27664, 27677,
 27695, 27705, 27728, 27759, 27918,
 27920, 27950, 27952, 28097, 28099,
 28111, 28113, 28203, 28247, 28250,
 28288, 28307, 28314, 28490, 28606
- \l__coffin_top_corner_dim
 27903, 27941, 28018, 28033, 28034
- __coffin_update:N
 27476, 27496, 27541, 27565, 27709
- __coffin_update_B:nnnnnnnnN . 28323
- __coffin_update_corners:N
 27712, 27721
- __coffin_update_corners:NN .. 27721
- __coffin_update_corners:NNN . 27721
- __coffin_update_poles:N
 27713, 27752, 28206, 28251
- __coffin_update_poles:NN 27752
- __coffin_update_poles:NNN ... 27752
- __coffin_update_T:nnnnnnnnN . 28323
- __coffin_update_vertical_-
 poles:NNN 28222, 28255, 28323
- \l__coffin_x_dim ... 27410, 27807,
 27816, 27842, 27873, 27891, 27975,
 27977, 27981, 27983, 27987, 27992,
 28146, 28148, 28152, 28155, 28270,
 28274, 28293, 28301, 28514, 28566
- \l__coffin_x_prime_dim
 27410, 27989,
 27993, 28270, 28274, 28566, 28569
- __coffin_x_shift_corner:Nnnn ...
 28107, 28159
- __coffin_x_shift_pole:Nnnnnn ...
 28109, 28159

- `\l__coffin_y_dim` [27410](#),
[27808](#), [27820](#), [27838](#), [27887](#), [27975](#),
[27977](#), [27981](#), [27983](#), [27987](#), [27992](#),
[28146](#), [28148](#), [28152](#), [28155](#), [28271](#),
[28276](#), [28294](#), [28301](#), [28515](#), [28567](#)
- `\l__coffin_y_prime_dim`
..... [27410](#), [27989](#),
[27994](#), [28271](#), [28276](#), [28567](#), [28571](#)
- `\color` [28421](#)
- color commands:
- `\color_ensure_current:` . [251](#), [1063](#),
[27473](#), [27486](#), [27537](#), [27550](#), [28638](#)
- `\color_group_begin:`
..... [251](#), [251](#), [26850](#),
[26854](#), [26859](#), [26866](#), [26871](#), [26879](#),
[26885](#), [26899](#), [26905](#), [26912](#), [26917](#),
[26928](#), [26930](#), [26934](#), [26939](#), [26944](#),
[26949](#), [26956](#), [26961](#), [26968](#), [26973](#),
[26981](#), [26987](#), [27002](#), [27008](#), [28636](#)
- `\color_group_end:` [251](#), [251](#),
[26850](#), [26854](#), [26859](#), [26866](#), [26871](#),
[26891](#), [26912](#), [26917](#), [26928](#), [26930](#),
[26934](#), [26939](#), [26944](#), [26949](#), [26956](#),
[26961](#), [26968](#), [26973](#), [26994](#), [28636](#)
- color internal commands:
- `__color_backend_cmyk:n`nnn ... [28651](#)
- `__color_backend_gray:n` [28653](#)
- `__color_backend_pickup:N` [28641](#)
- `__color_backend_rgb:nnn` [28655](#)
- `__color_backend_spot:nn` [28657](#)
- `\l__color_current_tl`
... [1092](#), [28636](#), [28641](#), [28643](#), [28658](#)
- `__color_select:n` [28643](#), [28645](#)
- `__color_select:w` [28645](#)
- `__color_select_cmyk:w` [28645](#)
- `__color_select_gray:w` [28645](#)
- `__color_select_rgb:w` [28645](#)
- `__color_select_spot:w` [28645](#)
- `\columnwidth` [27514](#), [27583](#)
- `\copy` [316](#)
- `\copyfont` [1011](#), [1673](#)
- `cos` [213](#)
- `cosd` [213](#)
- `cot` [213](#)
- `cotd` [213](#)
- `\count` [165](#), [167](#), [168](#), [169](#),
[173](#), [174](#), [176](#), [177](#), [180](#), [182](#), [183](#),
[184](#), [185](#), [189](#), [190](#), [192](#), [193](#), [317](#), [11244](#)
- `\countdef` [318](#)
- `\cr` [319](#)
- `\crampeddisplaystyle` [902](#), [1778](#)
- `\crampedscriptscriptstyle` [903](#), [1780](#)
- `\crampedscriptstyle` [905](#), [1782](#)
- `\crampedtextstyle` [906](#), [1783](#)
- `\crrcr` [320](#)
- `\creationdate` [875](#)
- `\cs` [18742](#), [29385](#)
- cs commands:
- `\cs:w` [17](#),
[1021](#), [1021](#), [2114](#), [2136](#), [2138](#), [2191](#),
[2496](#), [2524](#), [2717](#), [2781](#), [2930](#), [2979](#),
[2988](#), [2990](#), [2994](#), [2995](#), [2996](#), [3058](#),
[3064](#), [3070](#), [3076](#), [3096](#), [3098](#), [3103](#),
[3110](#), [3111](#), [3176](#), [3180](#), [3219](#), [3831](#),
[5687](#), [5693](#), [8567](#), [8654](#), [9291](#), [9343](#),
[9586](#), [9588](#), [10914](#), [14309](#), [14607](#),
[14654](#), [14721](#), [14748](#), [15751](#), [15771](#),
[15787](#), [15800](#), [16415](#), [16434](#), [16501](#),
[17326](#), [17515](#), [17547](#), [17964](#), [17990](#),
[18003](#), [18039](#), [18083](#), [18587](#), [20292](#),
[21384](#), [25939](#), [25942](#), [26710](#), [31372](#)
- `\cs_argument_spec:N`
..... [18](#), [2867](#), [32402](#), [32403](#)
- `\cs_end:` [17](#),
[372](#), [2114](#), [2136](#), [2138](#), [2142](#), [2191](#),
[2490](#), [2496](#), [2518](#), [2524](#), [2644](#), [2717](#),
[2781](#), [2930](#), [2979](#), [2988](#), [2990](#), [2994](#),
[2995](#), [2996](#), [3058](#), [3064](#), [3070](#), [3076](#),
[3096](#), [3098](#), [3103](#), [3110](#), [3111](#), [3176](#),
[3180](#), [3219](#), [3831](#), [5693](#), [5696](#), [8567](#),
[8654](#), [9291](#), [9296](#), [9324](#), [9333](#), [9343](#),
[9583](#), [9589](#), [9591](#), [9593](#), [9595](#), [9597](#),
[9599](#), [9601](#), [9603](#), [9605](#), [9607](#), [9609](#),
[10914](#), [14309](#), [14607](#), [14654](#), [14721](#),
[14748](#), [15312](#), [15751](#), [15772](#), [15788](#),
[15800](#), [16418](#), [16434](#), [16509](#), [17329](#),
[17519](#), [17551](#), [17970](#), [17996](#), [18009](#),
[18042](#), [18086](#), [18593](#), [20292](#), [21387](#),
[25806](#), [25956](#), [26710](#), [31370](#), [31372](#)
- `\cs_generate_from_arg_count:NNnn`
..... [14](#), [2697](#), [2739](#)
- `\cs_generate_variant:Nn`
... [10](#), [25](#), [27](#), [28](#), [106](#), [261](#), [365](#),
[366](#), [3529](#), [3873](#), [3875](#), [3877](#), [3879](#),
[3955](#), [3966](#), [3967](#), [3972](#), [3973](#), [3978](#),
[3979](#), [3982](#), [3983](#), [3988](#), [3989](#), [4015](#),
[4016](#), [4017](#), [4018](#), [4019](#), [4020](#), [4037](#),
[4038](#), [4039](#), [4040](#), [4041](#), [4042](#), [4043](#),
[4044](#), [4061](#), [4062](#), [4063](#), [4064](#), [4065](#),
[4066](#), [4067](#), [4068](#), [4107](#), [4108](#), [4109](#),
[4110](#), [4174](#), [4175](#), [4176](#), [4177](#), [4239](#),
[4240](#), [4245](#), [4246](#), [4403](#), [4421](#), [4435](#),
[4444](#), [4466](#), [4471](#), [4473](#), [4482](#), [4494](#),
[4495](#), [4530](#), [4533](#), [4538](#), [4539](#), [4639](#),
[4650](#), [4651](#), [4673](#), [4683](#), [4820](#), [4827](#),
[4829](#), [4906](#), [4927](#), [4929](#), [4965](#), [4980](#),
[4981](#), [4984](#), [4985](#), [4996](#), [5018](#), [5019](#),
[5020](#), [5021](#), [5054](#), [5055](#), [5060](#), [5061](#),

- 5150, 5208, 5226, 5252, 5303, 5364,
 5442, 5461, 5499, 5514, 5531, 5532,
 5533, 5546, 5588, 5591, 7773, 7774,
 7866, 7869, 7872, 7875, 7878, 7907,
 7908, 7909, 7910, 7911, 7912, 7918,
 7954, 7955, 7960, 7961, 7983, 7984,
 7985, 7986, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994,
 8011, 8012, 8037, 8038, 8055, 8056,
 8112, 8113, 8163, 8176, 8177, 8195,
 8221, 8222, 8274, 8280, 8300, 8329,
 8337, 8354, 8355, 8379, 8402, 8416,
 8450, 8452, 8570, 8591, 8606, 8607,
 8612, 8613, 8615, 8617, 8630, 8631,
 8632, 8633, 8642, 8643, 8644, 8645,
 8650, 8651, 8653, 9260, 9264, 9352,
 9358, 9367, 9368, 9369, 9370, 9373,
 9374, 9385, 9386, 9403, 9405, 9543,
 9544, 9549, 9550, 9805, 9818, 10030,
 10070, 10071, 10072, 10073, 10087,
 10088, 10097, 10098, 10108, 10109,
 10110, 10111, 10121, 10122, 10123,
 10124, 10135, 10160, 10161, 10219,
 10220, 10258, 10259, 10264, 10265,
 10348, 10382, 10406, 10419, 10459,
 10468, 10492, 10499, 10540, 10542,
 10544, 10685, 10686, 10687, 10688,
 10906, 10962, 11506, 11509, 11512,
 11515, 11518, 11539, 11547, 11555,
 11614, 11615, 11616, 11617, 11624,
 11625, 11644, 11645, 11646, 11647,
 11660, 11670, 11706, 11708, 11710,
 11712, 11729, 11730, 11792, 11807,
 11821, 11827, 11829, 12355, 12768,
 12769, 12770, 12771, 12800, 12805,
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 24990, 24993, 25691, 25692, 26119,
 27538, 27551, 27585, 27868, 28693,
 28908, 28918, 28928, 28953, 28968,
 28986, 28994, 29026, 30320, 30323,
 30354, 30365, 30381, 30579, 30582,
 30603, 30634, 30900, 30912, 30974,
 31025, 31927, 31933, 32094, 32100,
 32119, 32125, 32134, 32195, 32287
`\cs_set_protected:Npx` 11, 240,
 2161, 2618, 2619, 12241, 15182, 32139
`\cs_set_protected_nopar:Nn`
 14, 2712, 2776
`\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npn`
 12, 337, 2161, 2612, 2612
`\cs_set_protected_nopar:Npx`
 12, 2161, 2612, 2613
`\cs_show:N` 16, 16, 22, 343, 2853
`\cs_split_function:N`
 17, 2273, 2290, 2402,
 2403, 2460, 2684, 2725, 3535, 3839
`\cs_to_sr:N` 1163
`\cs_to_str:N` 4, 17, 46, 55, 332, 332,
 332, 363, 421, 2451, 2466, 3340,
 3506, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574,
 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580,

- 5581, 13121, 16628, 23533, 24926,
29469, 30884, 31662, 31748, 31753,
31761, 32107, 32111, 32128, 32129
- \cs_undefine:N
. 15, 518, 688, 2640, 12404, 12405,
12406, 12825, 22473, 28667, 28668
- cs internal commands:
- __cs_count_signature:N ... 331, 2683
__cs_count_signature:n 2683
__cs_count_signature:nnN 2683
__cs_generate_from_signature:n .
..... 2734, 2747
__cs_generate_from_signature:NNn
..... 2716, 2720
__cs_generate_from_signature:nnNNnn
..... 2724, 2729
__cs_generate_internal_c:NN . 3802
__cs_generate_internal_end:w ...
..... 3785, 3819
__cs_generate_internal_long:nnnNNn
..... 3823, 3827
__cs_generate_internal_long:w ..
..... 3786, 3821
__cs_generate_internal_loop:nwnnw
..... 3783,
3789, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3810
__cs_generate_internal_N:NN . 3800
__cs_generate_internal_n:NN . 3804
__cs_generate_internal_one_-
go:NNn 370, 3758, 3781
__cs_generate_internal_other:NN
..... 3794, 3808
__cs_generate_internal_test:Nw .
..... 3743, 3765, 3769
__cs_generate_internal_test_-
aux:w .. 3745, 3761, 3766, 3772, 3775
__cs_generate_internal_variant:n
..... 373, 3708, 3713, 3893, 3899
__cs_generate_internal_variant:NNn
..... 369, 3733, 3737
__cs_generate_internal_variant:wnNwn
..... 3715, 3728
__cs_generate_internal_variant_-
loop:n 3713
__cs_generate_internal_x:NN . 3806
__cs_generate_variant:N . 3531, 3544
__cs_generate_variant:n 3834
__cs_generate_variant:nnNN
..... 3534, 3567
__cs_generate_variant:nnNnn . 3834
__cs_generate_variant:Nnnw
..... 3574, 3576
__cs_generate_variant:w 3834
__cs_generate_variant:ww 3544
- __cs_generate_variant:wwNN
..... 366, 366, 367, 3583, 3701
__cs_generate_variant:wwNw .. 3544
__cs_generate_variant_F_-
form:nnn 3834
__cs_generate_variant_loop:nNwN
..... 366, 366, 3584, 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
base:N 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
end:nwwNNnn . 366, 367, 3586, 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
invalid:NNwNNnn 366, 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
long:wNNnn 367, 3589, 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
same:w 366, 3596
__cs_generate_variant_loop_-
special:NNwNNnn 3596, 3696
__cs_generate_variant_p_-
form:nnn 3834
__cs_generate_variant_same:N ...
..... 366, 3641, 3690
__cs_generate_variant_T_-
form:nnn 3834
__cs_generate_variant_TF_-
form:nnn 3834
__cs_get_function_name:N 331
__cs_get_function_signature:N . 331
__cs_parm_from_arg_count_-
test:nnTF 2652
__cs_split_function_auxi:w .. 2460
__cs_split_function_auxii:w . 2460
__cs_tmp:w 331, 364,
369, 369, 373, 2460, 2475, 2582,
2598, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604,
2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610,
2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616,
2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622,
2623, 2712, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755,
2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761,
2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767,
2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773,
2774, 2775, 2776, 2784, 2785, 2786,
2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792,
2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798,
2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804,
2805, 2806, 2807, 3548, 3566, 3709,
3717, 3735, 3780, 3896, 3903, 3904,
3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910,
3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916,
3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922,
3923, 3924, 3925, 3926, 3927, 3928,
3929, 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934,

- 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940,
3941, 3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3946
- __cs_to_str:N 331, 2451
- __cs_to_str:w 331, 2451
- csc 213
- cscd 213
- \csname 14, 21, 39, 43, 49, 62, 84,
86, 87, 88, 99, 124, 147, 151, 222, 321
- \csstring 907
- \currentcjktoken 1211, 1268
- \currentgrouplevel 613, 1483
- \currentgrouptype 614, 1484
- \currentifbranch 615, 1485
- \currentiflevel 616, 1486
- \currentiftypetype 617, 1487
- \currentspacingmode 1212
- \currentxspacingmode 1213
- D**
- \d 29179, 31018
- \day 322, 1411, 9856
- dd 216
- \deadcycles 323
- debug commands:
 - \debug_off: 314
 - \debug_off:n 24, 1167,
1167, 1168, 1169, 1169, 1177, 2236
 - \debug_on: 314
 - \debug_on:n
24, 301, 1167, 1167, 1177, 2236
 - \debug_resume: . 24, 1062, 2246, 27464
 - \debug_suspend: 24, 1062, 2246, 27457
- debug internal commands:
 - \g_debug_deprecation_off_tl . 2248
 - \g_debug_deprecation_on_tl . 2248
- \def 68,
69, 70, 106, 123, 125, 126, 144, 145,
148, 164, 179, 207, 211, 236, 275, 324
- default commands:
 - .default:n 186, 15382
- \defaultthyphenchar 325
- \defaultskewchar 326
- deg 215
- \delcode 327
- \delimiter 328
- \delimiterfactor 329
- \delimitershortfall 330
- deprecation internal commands:
 - __deprecation_date_compare:nNnTF
..... 31849, 31866, 31869
 - __deprecation_date_compare_-
aux:w 31849
 - \l_deprecation_grace_period_-
bool 1166, 31848, 31865, 31875, 31949
 - __deprecation_just_error:nnNN ..
..... 1167, 31887
 - __deprecation_minus_six_-
months:w 31863
 - __deprecation_not_yet_deprecated:nTF
..... 1167, 31863, 31897
 - __deprecation_old:Nnn 31977
 - __deprecation_old_protected:Nnn
..... 31977
 - __deprecation_patch_aux:Nn
..... 1169, 31887
 - __deprecation_patch_aux:nnNnnn .
..... 31887
 - __deprecation_primitive:NN
..... 1172, 32089
 - __deprecation_primitive:w ... 32089
 - __deprecation_warn_once:nnNnn 31887
- \detokenize 62, 222, 618, 1488
- \DH 29185, 30615, 30934
- \dh 29185, 30615, 30944
- dim commands:
 - \dim_abs:n 169, 666, 14364
 - \dim_add:Nn 169, 14346
 - \dim_case:nn 172, 14444
 - \dim_case:nnn 31995
 - \dim_case:nnTF
.... 172, 14444, 14449, 14454, 31996
 - \dim_compare:nNnTF
170, 171, 172, 172, 172, 173, 202,
14399, 14468, 14504, 14512, 14521,
14527, 14539, 14542, 14553, 27814,
27817, 27822, 27836, 27839, 27844,
28192, 28197, 28207, 28336, 28348,
31278, 31295, 31329, 31343, 31353
 - \dim_compare:nTF
..... 170, 171, 173, 173, 173,
173, 14404, 14476, 14484, 14493, 14499
 - \dim_compare_p:n 171, 14404
 - \dim_compare_p:nNn 170, 14399
 - \dim_const:Nn 168,
659, 669, 14313, 14643, 14644, 16002
 - \dim_do_until:nn 173, 14474
 - \dim_do_until:nNnn 172, 14502
 - \dim_do_while:nn 173, 14474
 - \dim_do_while:nNnn 172, 14502
 - \dim_eval:n
... 170, 171, 174, 174, 659, 1041,
14316, 14447, 14452, 14457, 14462,
14557, 14585, 14638, 14642, 27524,
27594, 27680, 27698, 27735, 27739,
27740, 27744, 27748, 27749, 27766,
27771, 27777, 27784, 27791, 27934,
27958, 27961, 27962, 27969, 28051,

- 28052, 28059, 28060, 28163, 28170,
28319, 28320, 28600, 28601, 28602
- \dim_gadd:Nn [169](#), [14346](#)
- .dim_gset:N [186](#), [15390](#)
- \dim_gset:Nn [169](#), [659](#), [14334](#)
- \dim_gset_eq:NN [169](#), [14340](#)
- \dim_gsub:Nn [169](#), [14346](#)
- \dim_gzero:N [168](#), [14319](#), [14327](#)
- \dim_gzero_new:N [168](#), [14324](#)
- \dim_if_exist:NTF
..... [168](#), [14325](#), [14327](#), [14330](#)
- \dim_if_exist_p:N [168](#), [14330](#)
- \dim_log:N [176](#), [14639](#)
- \dim_log:n [176](#), [14639](#)
- \dim_max:nn .. [169](#), [14364](#), 28030, 28034
- \dim_min:nn
..... [169](#), [14364](#), 28028, 28032, 28045
- \dim_new:N
.. [168](#), [168](#), [14305](#), 14315, 14325,
14327, 14645, 14646, 14647, 14648,
27028, 27029, 27030, 27031, 27032,
27033, 27034, 27035, 27382, 27406,
27407, 27410, 27411, 27412, 27413,
27902, 27903, 27904, 27905, 27906,
28066, 28067, 28408, 28410, 28411
- \dim_ratio:nn . [170](#), [667](#), [14395](#), [14632](#)
- .dim_set:N [186](#), [15390](#)
- \dim_set:Nn [169](#), [14334](#),
27055, 27056, 27057, 27089, 27100,
27184, 27185, 27186, 27201, 27299,
27300, 27301, 27303, 27305, 27307,
27511, 27580, 27816, 27820, 27838,
27842, 27873, 27887, 27964, 27999,
28007, 28018, 28019, 28020, 28021,
28027, 28029, 28031, 28033, 28038,
28044, 28127, 28129, 28131, 28139,
28141, 28195, 28270, 28271, 28273,
28275, 28293, 28294, 28409, 28514,
28515, 28566, 28567, 28568, 28570
- \dim_set_eq:NN
[169](#), [14340](#), 27513, 27514, 27582, 27583
- \dim_show:N [175](#), [14635](#)
- \dim_show:n [176](#), [668](#), [14637](#)
- \dim_sign:n [174](#), [14587](#)
- \dim_step_function:nnnN
..... [173](#), [665](#), [14530](#), [14582](#)
- \dim_step_inline:nnnn ... [173](#), [14560](#)
- \dim_step_variable:nnnN . [174](#), [14560](#)
- \dim_sub:Nn [169](#), [14346](#)
- \dim_to_decimal:n
..... [174](#), [14608](#), [14624](#), [14629](#)
- \dim_to_decimal_in_bp:n
..... [175](#), [175](#), [14623](#)
- \dim_to_decimal_in_sp:n [175](#),
[175](#), [754](#), [14625](#), 17264, 17301, 17898
- \dim_to_decimal_in_unit:nn [175](#), [14627](#)
- \dim_to_fp:n . [175](#), [754](#), [773](#), [14635](#),
[22092](#), 27093, 27094, 27104, 27105,
27173, 27176, 27177, 27202, 27217,
27218, 27237, 27238, 27256, 27273,
27276, 27277, 27827, 27828, 27829,
27849, 27850, 27851, 27861, 27862,
27878, 27879, 27880, 27881, 27891,
27892, 28003, 28004, 28011, 28012,
28085, 28088, 28089, 28140, 28142
- \dim_until_do:nn [173](#), [14474](#)
- \dim_until_do:nNnn [172](#), [14502](#)
- \dim_use:N [174](#),
[174](#), [1041](#), 14367, 14373, 14374,
14375, 14381, 14382, 14383, 14407,
14426, 14586, 14590, [14605](#), 14611,
27966, 27970, 27977, 27983, 27992,
27993, 27994, 28148, 28155, 28301
- \dim_while_do:nn [173](#), [14474](#)
- \dim_while_do:nNnn [173](#), [14502](#)
- \dim_zero:N [168](#), [168](#), [14319](#), 14325,
27058, 27187, 27302, 27807, 27808
- \dim_zero_new:N [168](#), [14324](#)
- \c_max_dim [176](#), [179](#), [707](#),
[14643](#), 14739, 16031, 16074, 16082,
28018, 28019, 28020, 28021, 28038
- \g_tmpa_dim [176](#), [14645](#)
- \l_tmpa_dim [176](#), [14645](#)
- \g_tmpb_dim [176](#), [14645](#)
- \l_tmpb_dim [176](#), [14645](#)
- \c_zero_dim
. [176](#), 14539, 14542, 14595, [14643](#),
14738, 16099, 26916, 26938, 27372,
27814, 27817, 27822, 27836, 27839,
27844, 28192, 28197, 28207, 31282,
31293, 31299, 31311, 31329, 31333,
31341, 31343, 31347, 31353, 31363
- dim internal commands:
- __dim_abs:N [14364](#)
- __dim_case:nnTF [14444](#)
- __dim_case:nw [14444](#)
- __dim_case_end:nw [14444](#)
- __dim_compare:w [14404](#)
- __dim_compare:wNN [661](#), [14404](#)
- __dim_compare_!:w [14404](#)
- __dim_compare_<:w [14404](#)
- __dim_compare_=:w [14404](#)
- __dim_compare_>:w [14404](#)
- __dim_compare_end:w .. [14412](#), [14436](#)
- __dim_compare_error: ... [661](#), [14404](#)
- __dim_eval:w [667](#), [14302](#),
[14335](#), [14337](#), [14347](#), [14351](#), [14356](#),

- 14360, 14367, 14373, 14374, 14375,
 14381, 14382, 14383, 14398, 14401,
 14407, 14426, 14431, 14533, 14534,
 14535, 14586, 14590, 14611, 14626
 __dim_eval_end: 14302,
 14335, 14337, 14347, 14351, 14356,
 14360, 14367, 14377, 14385, 14398,
 14401, 14586, 14590, 14611, 14626
 __dim_maxmin:wwN 14364
 __dim_ratio:n 14395
 __dim_sign:Nw 14587
 __dim_step:NnnnN 14530
 __dim_step:NNnnnn 14560
 __dim_step:wwwN 14530
 __dim_tmp:w 660
 __dim_to_decimal:w 14608
 \dimen 331, 11243
 \dimendef 332
 \dimexpr 619, 1489
 \directlua 16, 23, 53, 55, 908, 1784
 \disablecjktoken 1269, 2084
 \discretionary 333
 \disinhibitglue 1214
 \displayindent 334
 \displaylimits 335
 \displaystyle 336
 \displaywidowpenalties 620, 1490
 \displaywidowpenalty 337
 \displaywidth 338
 \divide 339
 \DJ 29186, 30616, 30935
 \dj 29186, 30616, 30945
 \do 1316
 \doublehyphendemerits 340
 \dp 341
 \draftmode 1012, 1674
 \dtou 1215, 2046
 \dump 342
 \dviextension 909, 1785
 \dvifedback 910, 1786
 \dvivariable 911, 1787
- E**
- \edef 107, 132, 209, 343
 \efcode 789, 1658
 \elapsedtime 876
 \else 15, 22, 44, 46, 85, 89,
 92, 95, 96, 100, 101, 162, 166, 181, 344
 else commands:
 \else: . 23, 100, 100, 101, 105, 112,
 112, 163, 182, 245, 245, 245, 325,
 327, 333, 364, 386, 399, 399, 526,
 799, 2100, 2144, 2320, 2328, 2354,
 2480, 2483, 2492, 2498, 2508, 2511,
 2520, 2526, 2646, 2668, 2677, 2691,
 2749, 2750, 2811, 2973, 3246, 3398,
 3426, 3441, 3449, 3486, 3549, 3600,
 3601, 3603, 3607, 3619, 3620, 3621,
 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627,
 3692, 3693, 3695, 3744, 3774, 3861,
 4251, 4261, 4272, 4287, 4295, 4310,
 4356, 4371, 4667, 4696, 4717, 4735,
 4743, 4753, 4766, 4782, 4853, 4865,
 4914, 4917, 4920, 5097, 5104, 5110,
 5346, 5402, 5405, 5408, 5420, 5435,
 5646, 5654, 5662, 5809, 5860, 5861,
 5865, 5870, 5911, 5964, 6076, 6090,
 6312, 6342, 6345, 6375, 6378, 6395,
 6398, 6499, 6504, 6522, 6541, 6544,
 6593, 6598, 6601, 6716, 6728, 6737,
 6859, 6864, 7753, 7791, 7799, 7810,
 7820, 8061, 8139, 8148, 8488, 8499,
 8520, 8536, 8539, 8560, 8600, 8700,
 8727, 8765, 8773, 9074, 9107, 9158,
 9275, 9300, 9326, 9335, 9391, 9423,
 9443, 9465, 9483, 9499, 9509, 9525,
 9535, 9627, 9629, 9631, 9633, 10129,
 10144, 10166, 10180, 10701, 10704,
 10712, 10718, 10759, 10766, 10843,
 10854, 10874, 10992, 10995, 10998,
 11001, 11004, 11007, 11010, 11078,
 11083, 11088, 11093, 11100, 11107,
 11112, 11117, 11122, 11127, 11132,
 11137, 11142, 11147, 11169, 11175,
 11178, 11213, 11216, 11280, 11289,
 11297, 11306, 11339, 11378, 11392,
 11401, 11411, 11468, 11759, 12889,
 14004, 14013, 14024, 14370, 14391,
 14402, 14412, 14437, 14597, 14600,
 16037, 16041, 16291, 16308, 16309,
 16324, 16334, 16429, 16505, 16567,
 16570, 16584, 16602, 16606, 16858,
 16871, 16891, 16919, 16920, 16942,
 16963, 16986, 16987, 17020, 17037,
 17055, 17090, 17094, 17130, 17147,
 17153, 17157, 17161, 17322, 17355,
 17363, 17396, 17400, 17412, 17422,
 17432, 17463, 17476, 17511, 17521,
 17540, 17553, 17566, 17570, 17581,
 17604, 17621, 17633, 17647, 17663,
 17671, 17673, 17683, 17694, 17710,
 17726, 17732, 17737, 17744, 17766,
 17796, 17819, 17847, 17850, 18026,
 18030, 18037, 18056, 18070, 18074,
 18081, 18103, 18120, 18126, 18158,
 18190, 18206, 18226, 18267, 18282,
 18315, 18317, 18323, 18338, 18391,
 18544, 18560, 18571, 18609, 18612,

- 18615, 18618, 18649, 18658, 18667,
 18670, 18841, 18854, 18857, 18864,
 18882, 18906, 18907, 18922, 18932,
 18981, 18984, 18993, 19005, 19016,
 19030, 19043, 19083, 19117, 19137,
 19174, 19192, 19195, 19201, 19215,
 19250, 19268, 19271, 19274, 19277,
 19338, 19411, 19481, 19482, 19491,
 19526, 19609, 19613, 19617, 19679,
 19714, 19729, 19994, 20023, 20027,
 20187, 20196, 20250, 20261, 20277,
 20285, 20344, 20424, 20435, 20440,
 20474, 20487, 20499, 20505, 20626,
 20634, 20673, 20680, 20702, 20730,
 20745, 20749, 20771, 20802, 20805,
 20830, 20833, 20874, 20882, 20893,
 20896, 21011, 21026, 21041, 21056,
 21071, 21086, 21107, 21152, 21458,
 21496, 21497, 21506, 21550, 21605,
 21606, 21607, 21711, 21733, 21748,
 21766, 21814, 21830, 22036, 22103,
 22108, 22272, 22308, 22321, 22351,
 22355, 22363, 22390, 22416, 22424,
 22441, 22444, 22493, 22497, 22549,
 22608, 22620, 22673, 22674, 23136,
 23139, 23142, 23152, 23167, 23194,
 23209, 23236, 23252, 23285, 23293,
 23295, 23297, 23299, 23301, 23303,
 23305, 23307, 23325, 23346, 23350,
 23422, 23426, 23614, 23615, 23620,
 23621, 23636, 23643, 23841, 23851,
 23895, 23904, 23916, 23917, 23919,
 23921, 23924, 23925, 23928, 23929,
 23938, 23940, 23942, 23945, 23946,
 23948, 23984, 23987, 24008, 24011,
 24019, 24027, 24030, 24039, 24042,
 24051, 24059, 24062, 24072, 24178,
 24285, 24329, 24333, 24336, 24347,
 24352, 24451, 24597, 24610, 24699,
 24728, 24767, 24785, 24893, 24927,
 25177, 25195, 25214, 25249, 25302,
 25349, 25353, 25360, 25381, 25392,
 25533, 25649, 25735, 25793, 25867,
 25902, 25914, 25940, 25958, 26150,
 26294, 26319, 26371, 26791, 26793,
 26799, 28962, 29051, 29055, 29066,
 29087, 29091, 29100, 29101, 29102,
 29103, 29104, 29105, 29106, 29107,
 29108, 29119, 29133, 29136, 29139,
 29142, 29145, 29148, 29151, 30035,
 30039, 30042, 30046, 31251, 31371
- `\em` 30866
`em` 216
`\emergencystretch` 345
- `\emph` 29384, 30839
`\enablecjktoken` 1270, 2085
`\end` 119, 301, 346, 18738,
 23494, 23495, 29197, 29205, 30880
 end internal commands:
 `__regex_end` 26138
`\endcsname` .. 14, 21, 39, 43, 49, 62, 84,
 86, 87, 88, 99, 124, 147, 151, 222, 347
`\endgroup` 13, 36,
 38, 42, 48, 68, 118, 136, 155, 204, 348
`\endinput` 137, 349
`\endL` 621, 1492
`\endlinechar` 221, 234, 350
`\endR` 622, 1493
`\enquote` 18740
`\ensuremath` 29199
`\epTeXinputencoding` 1216, 2047
`\epTeXversion` 1217, 2048
`\eqno` 351
`\errhelp` 109, 128, 352
`\errmessage` 117, 129, 353
`\ERROR` 10807
`\errorcontextlines` 354
`\errorstopmode` 355
`\escapechar` 356
`escapehex` 28738
`\ETC` 23482
 etex commands:
 `\etex_beginL:D` 1172, 1479, 32089
 `\etex_beginR:D` 1480
 `\etex_botmarks:D` 1481
 `\etex_clubpenalties:D` 1482
 `\etex_currentgrouplevel:D` 1483
 `\etex_currentgroupstype:D` 1484
 `\etex_currentifbranch:D` 1485
 `\etex_currentiflevel:D` 1486
 `\etex_currentifttype:D` 1487
 `\etex_detokenize:D` 1488
 `\etex_dimexpr:D` 1489
 `\etex_displaywidowpenalties:D` . 1491
 `\etex_endL:D` 1492
 `\etex_endR:D` 1493
 `\etex_eTeXrevision:D` 1494
 `\etex_eTeXversion:D` 1495
 `\etex_everyeof:D` 1496
 `\etex_firstmarks:D` 1497
 `\etex_fontchardp:D` 1498
 `\etex_fontcharht:D` 1499
 `\etex_fontcharic:D` 1500
 `\etex_fontcharwd:D` 1501
 `\etex_glueexpr:D` 1502
 `\etex_glueshrink:D` 1503
 `\etex_glueshrinkorder:D` 1504
 `\etex_gluestretch:D` 1505

<code>\etex_gluestretchorder:D</code>	1506	<code>\everyvbox</code>	363
<code>\etex_gluetomu:D</code>	1507	<code>ex</code>	216
<code>\etex_ifcsname:D</code>	1508	<code>\exceptionpenalty</code>	916
<code>\etex_ifdefined:D</code>	1509	<code>\exhyphenpenalty</code>	364
<code>\etex_iffontchar:D</code>	1510	<code>exp</code>	211
<code>\etex_interactionmode:D</code>	1511	exp commands:	
<code>\etex_interlinepenalties:D</code>	1512	<code>\exp:w</code>	36, 36, 37,
<code>\etex_lastlinefit:D</code>	1513	325, 332, 348, 348, 349, 356, 357,	
<code>\etex_lastnodetype:D</code>	1514	395, 395, 401, 415, 529, 541, 616,	
<code>\etex_marks:D</code>	1515	634, 744, 745, 747, 748, 750, 751,	
<code>\etex_middle:D</code>	1516	770, 774, 775, 1161, 2121, 2257,	
<code>\etex_muexpr:D</code>	1517	2259, 2945, 2958, 2964, 3012, 3016,	
<code>\etex_mutoglu:D</code>	1518	3020, 3025, 3031, 3037, 3053, 3065,	
<code>\etex_numexpr:D</code>	1519	3071, 3077, 3082, 3084, 3091, 3122,	
<code>\etex_pagediscards:D</code>	1520	3127, 3136, 3141, 3150, 3152, 3160,	
<code>\etex_parshapedimen:D</code>	1521	3167, 3173, 3181, 3190, 3197, 3211,	
<code>\etex_parshapeindent:D</code>	1522	3231, 3235, 3240, 3242, 3279, 3461,	
<code>\etex_parshapelength:D</code>	1523	3814, 4149, 4368, 4377, 4382, 4387,	
<code>\etex_predisplaydirection:D</code>	1524	4392, 4630, 4788, 4858, 5130, 5135,	
<code>\etex_protected:D</code>	1525	5140, 5145, 5161, 5166, 5171, 5176,	
<code>\etex_readline:D</code>	1526	5329, 5338, 5393, 8733, 8738, 8743,	
<code>\etex_savinghyphcodes:D</code>	1527	8748, 9434, 9580, 9991, 9999, 10058,	
<code>\etex_savingvdiscards:D</code>	1528	10352, 10360, 10692, 12723, 13303,	
<code>\etex_scantokens:D</code>	1529	14411, 14446, 14451, 14456, 14461,	
<code>\etex_showgroups:D</code>	1530	16337, 16452, 16456, 16834, 16960,	
<code>\etex_showifs:D</code>	1531	16961, 16962, 16963, 17082, 17100,	
<code>\etex_showtokens:D</code>	1532	17129, 17173, 17185, 17190, 17198,	
<code>\etex_splitbotmarks:D</code>	1533	17207, 17229, 17235, 17307, 17320,	
<code>\etex_splitdiscards:D</code>	1534	17321, 17330, 17343, 17361, 17362,	
<code>\etex_splitfirstmarks:D</code>	1535	17382, 17395, 17399, 17421, 17449,	
<code>\etex_TeXxTstate:D</code>	1536	17462, 17475, 17499, 17510, 17520,	
<code>\etex_topmarks:D</code>	1537	17539, 17552, 17565, 17568, 17580,	
<code>\etex_tracingassigns:D</code>	1538	17603, 17632, 17646, 17662, 17682,	
<code>\etex_tracinggroups:D</code>	1539	17693, 17699, 17709, 17755, 17762,	
<code>\etex_tracingifs:D</code>	1540	17793, 17808, 17816, 17833, 17849,	
<code>\etex_tracingnesting:D</code>	1541	17853, 17862, 17899, 17908, 17917,	
<code>\etex_tracingscantokens:D</code>	1542	17922, 17924, 17935, 17937, 17952,	
<code>\etex_unexpanded:D</code>	1543	17955, 17962, 17973, 18059, 18107,	
<code>\etex_unless:D</code>	1544	18125, 18128, 18142, 18155, 18205,	
<code>\etex_widowpenalties:D</code>	1545	18223, 18294, 18306, 18335, 18337,	
<code>\eTeXglueshrinkorder</code>	912	18341, 18343, 18401, 18411, 18421,	
<code>\eTeXgluestretchorder</code>	913	18433, 18551, 18568, 18578, 18733,	
<code>\eTeXrevision</code>	623, 1494	18734, 18735, 18926, 18929, 18937,	
<code>\eTeXversion</code>	624, 1495	18947, 18955, 19967, 20498, 20520,	
<code>\etoksapp</code>	914, 1788	20675, 20852, 21128, 21871, 21886,	
<code>\etokspre</code>	915, 1789	21903, 21940, 21957, 21999, 22018,	
<code>\euc</code>	1218, 2049	22031, 22063, 22078, 22089, 22211,	
<code>\everycr</code>	357	22258, 22298, 22334, 22514, 22614,	
<code>\everydisplay</code>	358	29218, 29257, 29565, 29611, 29625,	
<code>\everyeof</code>	625, 1496	29637, 31438, 31440, 31442, 31444,	
<code>\everyhbox</code>	359	31446, 31448, 31450, 31452, 31677,	
<code>\everyjob</code>	60, 61, 360	31682, 31687, 31692, 31708, 31726	
<code>\everymath</code>	361	<code>\exp_after:wN</code>	
<code>\everypar</code>	362	. . . . .	33, 35, 36, 325, 328, 346,

349, 400, 405, 511, 604, 722, 744,
 745, 747, 748, 812, 813, 874, 875,
 934, 956, 1023, 1113, 1161, 2118,
 2136, 2138, 2143, 2145, 2257, 2259,
 2311, 2335, 2353, 2355, 2374, 2382,
 2390, 2414, 2419, 2426, 2455, 2459,
 2464, 2475, 2491, 2493, 2496, 2519,
 2521, 2524, 2645, 2647, 2656, 2676,
 2678, 2717, 2781, 2877, 2886, 2895,
 2907, 2917, 2923, 2930, 2932, 2944,
 2945, 2957, 2958, 2963, 2964, 2969,
 2974, 2976, 2979, 2988, 2990, 2993,
 2994, 2995, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3006,
 3011, 3016, 3019, 3024, 3029, 3030,
 3031, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3043, 3044,
 3051, 3052, 3053, 3057, 3058, 3059,
 3063, 3064, 3065, 3069, 3070, 3071,
 3075, 3076, 3077, 3081, 3082, 3083,
 3084, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3095,
 3096, 3097, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105,
 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3118, 3121,
 3122, 3126, 3127, 3140, 3141, 3148,
 3150, 3152, 3156, 3160, 3162, 3165,
 3166, 3171, 3172, 3176, 3179, 3180,
 3184, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3194, 3195,
 3196, 3204, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210,
 3215, 3217, 3219, 3220, 3231, 3234,
 3239, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3277, 3278,
 3290, 3291, 3292, 3297, 3305, 3306,
 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3333, 3334,
 3335, 3336, 3396, 3397, 3399, 3421,
 3426, 3427, 3439, 3440, 3442, 3446,
 3447, 3448, 3451, 3453, 3456, 3460,
 3461, 3462, 3467, 3468, 3479, 3485,
 3487, 3491, 3492, 3495, 3496, 3506,
 3546, 3550, 3572, 3579, 3599, 3743,
 3745, 3772, 3773, 3775, 3812, 3814,
 3831, 3849, 3860, 4073, 4095, 4096,
 4097, 4098, 4157, 4158, 4159, 4220,
 4221, 4222, 4227, 4269, 4280, 4281,
 4306, 4352, 4354, 4472, 4601, 4628,
 4659, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4668, 4681,
 4691, 4708, 4732, 4742, 4745, 4762,
 4763, 4773, 4778, 4779, 4794, 4795,
 4796, 4854, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4863,
 4864, 4866, 4944, 4945, 5191, 5192,
 5204, 5259, 5282, 5316, 5317, 5328,
 5329, 5337, 5345, 5347, 5354, 5359,
 5377, 5378, 5379, 5391, 5392, 5419,
 5421, 5427, 5433, 5447, 5467, 5478,
 5494, 5502, 5510, 5517, 5524, 5536,
 5622, 5636, 5655, 5664, 5685, 5686,
 5691, 5692, 5717, 5718, 5733, 5734,
 5782, 5787, 5852, 6025, 6034, 6080,
 6196, 6232, 6234, 6249, 6255, 6419,
 6421, 6486, 6505, 6506, 6520, 6521,
 6548, 6549, 6664, 6686, 6699, 6700,
 6727, 6822, 6843, 6852, 7746, 7752,
 7754, 7778, 7829, 7830, 7957, 7959,
 7971, 7979, 8123, 8157, 8169, 8182,
 8183, 8184, 8206, 8207, 8252, 8287,
 8288, 8289, 8360, 8361, 8387, 8388,
 8391, 8480, 8494, 8499, 8502, 8503,
 8510, 8511, 8527, 8528, 8549, 8550,
 8559, 8672, 8677, 8682, 8705, 8707,
 8835, 8836, 8837, 8862, 8863, 9046,
 9074, 9079, 9107, 9120, 9130, 9157,
 9159, 9160, 9168, 9185, 9229, 9291,
 9298, 9334, 9336, 9343, 9432, 9450,
 9455, 9459, 9581, 9776, 9777, 9778,
 9843, 9990, 9998, 10058, 10130,
 10145, 10167, 10181, 10242, 10250,
 10256, 10351, 10359, 10443, 10444,
 10447, 10448, 10692, 10693, 10740,
 10748, 10819, 10820, 10821, 10912,
 10913, 11154, 11173, 11220, 11258,
 11287, 11288, 11290, 11296, 11299,
 11338, 11341, 11377, 11379, 11389,
 11390, 11391, 11393, 11399, 11400,
 11402, 11409, 11410, 11412, 11462,
 11467, 11469, 11475, 11598, 11779,
 11780, 11781, 12007, 12217, 12218,
 12724, 12725, 12726, 12727, 12819,
 12971, 12989, 13038, 13233, 13236,
 13286, 13295, 13298, 13301, 13302,
 13304, 13344, 13410, 13441, 13463,
 13475, 13481, 13534, 13620, 13621,
 13622, 14117, 14130, 14210, 14366,
 14370, 14373, 14374, 14381, 14382,
 14406, 14411, 14422, 14425, 14532,
 14533, 14534, 14589, 14610, 14710,
 15035, 15079, 15234, 15235, 15243,
 15244, 15245, 15647, 15648, 15649,
 15751, 15752, 15772, 15788, 15800,
 15801, 15895, 16055, 16056, 16057,
 16075, 16083, 16107, 16108, 16152,
 16290, 16292, 16293, 16311, 16312,
 16313, 16323, 16325, 16333, 16335,
 16342, 16343, 16344, 16345, 16346,
 16347, 16352, 16353, 16354, 16355,
 16356, 16357, 16358, 16401, 16414,
 16417, 16428, 16430, 16445, 16449,
 16450, 16451, 16454, 16455, 16519,
 16521, 16548, 16552, 16577, 16581,
 16598, 16605, 16607, 16689, 16697,
 16714, 16723, 16769, 16834, 16903,
 16904, 16905, 16965, 16975, 16994,
 17000, 17019, 17021, 17023, 17034,

17035, 17038, 17049, 17053, 17060,
17061, 17072, 17073, 17082, 17089,
17091, 17092, 17100, 17129, 17147,
17148, 17151, 17152, 17154, 17155,
17159, 17160, 17162, 17163, 17172,
17173, 17178, 17184, 17190, 17198,
17207, 17227, 17228, 17231, 17232,
17234, 17241, 17242, 17244, 17262,
17263, 17291, 17294, 17299, 17300,
17305, 17306, 17308, 17317, 17318,
17319, 17320, 17323, 17324, 17325,
17328, 17343, 17360, 17361, 17371,
17372, 17382, 17394, 17398, 17411,
17413, 17421, 17431, 17433, 17439,
17444, 17446, 17448, 17454, 17455,
17459, 17461, 17473, 17474, 17496,
17498, 17504, 17507, 17509, 17513,
17518, 17523, 17524, 17534, 17535,
17537, 17538, 17541, 17545, 17550,
17564, 17567, 17579, 17588, 17595,
17596, 17597, 17598, 17600, 17602,
17613, 17614, 17615, 17616, 17618,
17620, 17622, 17623, 17624, 17630,
17631, 17641, 17645, 17646, 17648,
17649, 17650, 17655, 17661, 17672,
17674, 17681, 17682, 17684, 17685,
17692, 17698, 17708, 17776, 17789,
17790, 17791, 17792, 17806, 17807,
17809, 17814, 17815, 17830, 17832,
17849, 17853, 17862, 17896, 17897,
17898, 17904, 17905, 17906, 17907,
17913, 17914, 17915, 17916, 17923,
17936, 17944, 17950, 17951, 17953,
17954, 17960, 17961, 17963, 17989,
18002, 18024, 18025, 18027, 18028,
18035, 18036, 18038, 18041, 18053,
18054, 18055, 18057, 18058, 18059,
18068, 18069, 18071, 18072, 18079,
18080, 18082, 18085, 18100, 18101,
18102, 18105, 18106, 18107, 18117,
18118, 18119, 18122, 18123, 18124,
18127, 18131, 18140, 18141, 18152,
18153, 18154, 18157, 18159, 18160,
18161, 18188, 18189, 18191, 18192,
18193, 18203, 18204, 18205, 18207,
18208, 18209, 18221, 18222, 18225,
18227, 18228, 18229, 18249, 18250,
18251, 18252, 18253, 18254, 18255,
18265, 18266, 18268, 18269, 18270,
18276, 18287, 18288, 18289, 18290,
18291, 18292, 18293, 18294, 18299,
18300, 18301, 18302, 18303, 18304,
18305, 18321, 18322, 18324, 18325,
18332, 18333, 18334, 18339, 18340,
18342, 18358, 18373, 18382, 18392,
18398, 18399, 18400, 18405, 18418,
18419, 18420, 18426, 18550, 18567,
18577, 18602, 18603, 18650, 18732,
18840, 18842, 18881, 18883, 18886,
18921, 18923, 18925, 18928, 18935,
18936, 18939, 18940, 18945, 18946,
18953, 18954, 18989, 18990, 18991,
18993, 19004, 19029, 19031, 19037,
19038, 19042, 19045, 19067, 19069,
19082, 19084, 19090, 19092, 19095,
19101, 19103, 19105, 19106, 19107,
19109, 19114, 19116, 19118, 19122,
19125, 19131, 19132, 19136, 19138,
19139, 19140, 19148, 19150, 19151,
19158, 19164, 19171, 19172, 19177,
19178, 19179, 19180, 19199, 19200,
19201, 19207, 19208, 19209, 19214,
19216, 19224, 19226, 19228, 19229,
19231, 19242, 19244, 19246, 19247,
19252, 19303, 19304, 19311, 19312,
19314, 19316, 19318, 19321, 19324,
19326, 19328, 19337, 19339, 19345,
19347, 19349, 19350, 19351, 19357,
19359, 19361, 19362, 19363, 19384,
19385, 19388, 19396, 19398, 19402,
19403, 19404, 19405, 19410, 19412,
19419, 19422, 19425, 19428, 19437,
19440, 19443, 19446, 19453, 19455,
19461, 19469, 19471, 19473, 19490,
19492, 19499, 19501, 19504, 19510,
19512, 19514, 19515, 19516, 19518,
19532, 19533, 19536, 19554, 19556,
19558, 19570, 19573, 19576, 19579,
19582, 19585, 19588, 19591, 19595,
19607, 19611, 19615, 19618, 19633,
19639, 19641, 19643, 19653, 19677,
19680, 19692, 19694, 19698, 19699,
19700, 19702, 19703, 19705, 19712,
19720, 19721, 19727, 19728, 19734,
19737, 19738, 19739, 19740, 19748,
19790, 19795, 19797, 19804, 19807,
19810, 19813, 19816, 19819, 19827,
19828, 19840, 19848, 19850, 19860,
19862, 19869, 19878, 19880, 19883,
19886, 19889, 19892, 19905, 19907,
19915, 19917, 19925, 19927, 19937,
19940, 19943, 19950, 19965, 19966,
19983, 19985, 19986, 20043, 20056,
20058, 20064, 20077, 20079, 20081,
20105, 20119, 20121, 20128, 20130,
20171, 20172, 20173, 20175, 20176,
20177, 20179, 20180, 20186, 20188,
20189, 20195, 20197, 20198, 20199,

20200, 20212, 20218, 20220, 20257,
 20264, 20271, 20291, 20292, 20294,
 20296, 20298, 20311, 20316, 20317,
 20318, 20319, 20320, 20324, 20329,
 20331, 20337, 20343, 20345, 20346,
 20352, 20353, 20354, 20355, 20356,
 20357, 20358, 20359, 20364, 20366,
 20368, 20370, 20372, 20377, 20379,
 20381, 20383, 20385, 20387, 20405,
 20409, 20417, 20418, 20423, 20425,
 20434, 20437, 20438, 20439, 20441,
 20442, 20443, 20451, 20457, 20469,
 20472, 20473, 20475, 20476, 20500,
 20501, 20504, 20506, 20522, 20526,
 20527, 20528, 20544, 20550, 20616,
 20617, 20618, 20625, 20627, 20628,
 20633, 20635, 20636, 20645, 20646,
 20648, 20651, 20654, 20670, 20674,
 20675, 20679, 20681, 20717, 20723,
 20724, 20726, 20728, 20729, 20731,
 20732, 20742, 20743, 20746, 20747,
 20748, 20750, 20751, 20752, 20769,
 20770, 20772, 20773, 20779, 20781,
 20784, 20787, 20790, 20793, 20801,
 20804, 20806, 20809, 20816, 20820,
 20828, 20829, 20832, 20834, 20836,
 20841, 20842, 20848, 20853, 20854,
 20862, 20863, 20864, 20865, 20908,
 20930, 20931, 20934, 20935, 20944,
 20945, 20946, 20950, 20957, 20958,
 20959, 21100, 21101, 21102, 21104,
 21122, 21123, 21124, 21125, 21126,
 21127, 21134, 21143, 21150, 21151,
 21375, 21376, 21382, 21383, 21386,
 21391, 21394, 21397, 21400, 21403,
 21406, 21409, 21412, 21428, 21429,
 21439, 21448, 21456, 21457, 21459,
 21460, 21465, 21466, 21475, 21482,
 21491, 21492, 21505, 21507, 21535,
 21536, 21545, 21548, 21573, 21579,
 21580, 21622, 21623, 21625, 21639,
 21640, 21648, 21659, 21693, 21696,
 21706, 21707, 21710, 21712, 21718,
 21732, 21734, 21775, 21778, 21798,
 21871, 21881, 21885, 21903, 21906,
 21927, 21928, 21935, 21939, 21957,
 21960, 21989, 21990, 21996, 21997,
 21998, 22005, 22013, 22017, 22031,
 22034, 22050, 22051, 22058, 22062,
 22073, 22077, 22089, 22094, 22095,
 22096, 22102, 22104, 22107, 22109,
 22171, 22200, 22210, 22217, 22222,
 22223, 22233, 22260, 22271, 22273,
 22275, 22277, 22282, 22283, 22285,
 22296, 22297, 22317, 22323, 22324,
 22326, 22329, 22334, 22340, 22341,
 22371, 22373, 22376, 22379, 22381,
 22389, 22391, 22395, 22399, 22404,
 22409, 22420, 22484, 22485, 22509,
 22510, 22511, 22512, 22513, 22521,
 22532, 22538, 22564, 22565, 22566,
 22573, 22574, 22581, 22582, 22590,
 22591, 22595, 22596, 22597, 22602,
 22607, 22613, 22616, 22617, 22618,
 22619, 22620, 22664, 22762, 22763,
 22805, 22824, 22825, 22840, 22841,
 22842, 23070, 23076, 23078, 23089,
 23149, 23150, 23151, 23152, 23158,
 23159, 23175, 23193, 23195, 23201,
 23202, 23233, 23235, 23237, 23267,
 23282, 23284, 23286, 23311, 23321,
 23329, 23339, 23349, 23351, 23353,
 23388, 23412, 23421, 23424, 23425,
 23427, 23428, 23436, 23437, 23451,
 23507, 23520, 23521, 23526, 23527,
 23530, 23533, 23571, 23578, 23585,
 23591, 23598, 23606, 23642, 23644,
 23653, 23776, 23779, 23820, 23840,
 23842, 23843, 23850, 23853, 23854,
 23878, 23897, 23906, 24018, 24020,
 24026, 24029, 24031, 24038, 24041,
 24043, 24050, 24052, 24058, 24061,
 24064, 24379, 24452, 24464, 24596,
 24599, 24609, 24611, 24794, 24802,
 24876, 24926, 25140, 25422, 25563,
 25586, 25637, 25663, 25727, 25728,
 25736, 25739, 25900, 25901, 25904,
 25905, 25913, 25915, 25916, 25925,
 25939, 25942, 26012, 26261, 26293,
 26295, 28887, 28946, 28948, 29054,
 29056, 29063, 29064, 29067, 29090,
 29092, 29098, 29110, 29118, 29120,
 29216, 29255, 29325, 29326, 29369,
 29370, 29391, 29437, 29487, 29491,
 29520, 29563, 29609, 29623, 29635,
 30327, 30329, 30333, 30375, 30377,
 30391, 30393, 30656, 30698, 30699,
 30757, 30758, 30759, 30766, 30811,
 30925, 30927, 31000, 31002, 31403,
 31404, 31477, 31487, 31492, 31495,
 31564, 31565, 31567, 31568, 31576,
 31577, 31677, 31682, 31687, 31692,
 31706, 31709, 31724, 31726, 31727,
 31734, 31739, 31741, 31744, 31758,
 31778, 31779, 31786, 31787, 31828,
 31842, 31871, 32096, 32097, 32121,
 32122, 32204, 32210, 32211, 32296
 \exp_args:cc 29, 2135, 2987

- \exp_args:Nc 27, 29, 341, 2135, 2139, 2147,
2359, 2372, 2380, 2388, 2580, 2599,
2625, 2630, 2637, 2696, 2708, 2780,
2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2838, 2842,
2987, 3543, 4189, 4427, 4965, 9311,
12740, 12957, 15943, 16983, 17223,
18111, 18135, 18165, 18167, 18169,
18171, 18173, 18175, 18177, 18179,
18197, 18213, 18214, 18233, 18235,
23371, 24749, 27727, 27758, 31249,
31380, 31662, 31748, 31753, 31761
- \exp_args:Ncc 31, 2627, 2631, 2639,
2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2987, 5800
- \exp_args:Nccc 32, 2987
- \exp_args:Ncco 32, 3086
- \exp_args:Nccx 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Ncf 31, 3027
- \exp_args:NcNc 32, 3086
- \exp_args:NcNo 32, 3086
- \exp_args:Ncno 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NcnV 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Ncnx 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nco 31, 351, 3027
- \exp_args:Ncoo 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NcV 31, 3027
- \exp_args:Ncv 31, 3027
- \exp_args:NcVV 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Ncx 31, 3896, 12732
- \exp_args:Ne 30, 347, 2200,
2940, 3003, 3228, 10922, 10926,
12738, 13498, 13500, 13579, 13647,
13671, 13810, 13828, 13848, 13858,
13868, 13896, 29397, 29468, 29478,
29566, 29725, 29966, 30065, 30080,
30143, 30668, 30917, 30994, 31378
- \exp_args:Nee 31, 3896, 13993
- \exp_args:Neee 32, 3922, 13834
- \exp_args:Nf 30,
2684, 3015, 3274, 3340, 3375, 3389,
4138, 4800, 4801, 4817, 4835, 4843,
4847, 4871, 4877, 4887, 5306, 5308,
5367, 5369, 5385, 5699, 5704, 6602,
6603, 6767, 6778, 8255, 8256, 8272,
8734, 8739, 8744, 8749, 8920, 8989,
8991, 9009, 9018, 9029, 9038, 9176,
9193, 9427, 10432, 10483, 10497,
10518, 10529, 10574, 10644, 10650,
10656, 10662, 10832, 10952, 11036,
12035, 13336, 13394, 14447, 14452,
14457, 14462, 16126, 18793, 21867,
22433, 25280, 31408, 31410, 31869
- \exp_args:Nff 31, 3896, 4841, 16632
- \exp_args:Nffo 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nfo 31, 3896
- \exp_args:NNc 31, 320, 2626, 2629,
2638, 2710, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820,
2855, 2858, 2987, 3814, 8877, 8888,
12819, 12940, 12941, 13038, 14563,
14570, 18803, 18810, 22461, 31557
- \exp_args:Nnc 31, 3896
- \exp_args:NNcf 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNe 31, 3027
- \exp_args:Nne 31, 3896
- \exp_args:NNf 31,
3027, 6067, 12818, 13037, 13220,
14556, 16201, 16206, 21094, 21095
- \exp_args:Nnf 31, 3896, 4116, 10975, 15941
- \exp_args:Nnff 32, 3922, 10981
- \exp_args:Nnnc 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nnnf 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNNo 32, 2998, 24113,
25000, 25057, 26171, 26255, 32364
- \exp_args:NNno 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nnno 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNNV 32, 3086
- \exp_args:NNNv 12943
- \exp_args:NNnV 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNNx 32, 918, 3922, 24121, 24592
- \exp_args:NNnx 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nnnx 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNNo 25, 31, 2998, 3283, 8908, 11592, 25821
- \exp_args:Nno 31, 3896,
4101, 4162, 9784, 10387, 12914,
13629, 14414, 16674, 16682, 16691,
16708, 16716, 16744, 17250, 17254
- \exp_args:NNoo 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNox 32, 3922
- \exp_args:Nnox 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNV 31, 3027
- \exp_args:NNv 31, 3027
- \exp_args:NnV 31, 3896
- \exp_args:Nnv 31, 3896
- \exp_args:NNVV 32, 3922
- \exp_args:NNx 31,
2863, 3896, 14176, 14192, 31938, 32103
- \exp_args:Nnx 31, 3896, 13006
- \exp_args:No 27, 30,
1161, 2847, 2852, 2998, 3283, 3287,
3317, 3355, 3418, 3435, 3473, 3780,
3803, 3810, 3882, 3899, 4089, 4094,
4316, 4317, 4318, 4345, 4346, 4347,
4348, 4349, 4415, 4434, 4443, 4458,
4532, 4535, 4537, 4647, 4649, 4675,
4684, 4819, 4826, 4828, 4885, 4894,

- 5198, 5225, 5230, 5244, 5302, 5313,
5363, 5374, 5441, 5460, 5498, 5513,
5928, 5981, 6264, 7949, 8908, 8995,
9001, 9759, 9774, 10249, 10261,
10263, 10298, 10303, 10512, 10516,
12211, 12973, 13102, 13132, 13228,
13617, 13691, 14140, 14716, 15353,
15387, 15415, 15437, 15508, 15517,
15523, 15558, 15565, 15620, 15832,
23375, 23398, 23455, 23457, 24189,
24246, 24266, 24901, 25254, 25868,
25911, 26316, 26346, 26823, 29085,
31638, 31763, 31767, 31811, 31866
\exp_args:Noc 31, 3896
\exp_args:Nof 31, 3896, 4131
\exp_args:Noo . 31, 3896, 24288, 25267
\exp_args:Noof 32, 3922
\exp_args:Nooo 32, 3922
\exp_args:Noooo 12740, 31380
\exp_args:Noox 32, 3922
\exp_args:Nox 31, 3896
\exp_args:NV 30,
3015, 13370, 13446, 13605, 15351,
15385, 15413, 15435, 23680, 29659
\exp_args:Nv . 30, 3015, 29508, 30792
\exp_args:NVo 31, 3896
\exp_args:NVV 31, 3027, 13281
\exp_args:Nx
. 31, 2654, 3114, 3823, 4933, 5817,
9313, 9409, 10797, 11980, 13138,
15355, 15389, 15417, 15439, 18517,
24421, 24422, 24805, 25674, 32258
\exp_args:Nxo 31, 3896
\exp_args:Nxx 31, 3896
\exp_args_generate:n 261, 3880, 12735
\exp_end: . . . 36, 36, 325, 328, 332,
348, 349, 356, 357, 393, 395, 395,
401, 415, 530, 616, 745, 774, 1160,
1161, 2122, 2360, 2373, 2381, 2389,
2976, 2985, 3242, 3272, 3462, 3814,
4165, 4407, 4608, 4794, 4795, 4866,
5188, 5362, 8760, 9612, 9615, 9616,
9617, 9618, 9619, 9620, 9621, 9622,
9623, 9625, 9986, 10723, 10737,
10740, 10745, 10748, 10754, 10762,
10815, 10820, 12727, 14473, 16965,
17929, 20522, 22260, 22262, 22334,
29237, 29586, 31471, 31668, 31697
\exp_end_continue_f:nw 37, 3242
\exp_end_continue_f:w
..... 36, 37, 348, 747,
748, 2945, 3016, 3053, 3077, 3141,
3160, 3173, 3197, 3211, 3231, 3242,
4368, 9434, 10058, 12652, 13303,
14411, 16337, 16452, 16456, 17082,
17100, 17121, 17185, 17190, 17198,
17207, 17229, 17307, 17343, 17351,
17382, 17755, 17762, 17808, 17855,
17862, 17899, 17943, 17949, 17952,
17962, 17973, 18142, 18335, 18337,
18341, 18343, 18401, 18411, 18421,
18433, 18551, 18568, 18578, 18733,
18734, 18735, 18926, 18937, 18947,
18955, 19967, 20675, 20852, 21128,
21871, 21886, 21903, 21940, 21957,
21999, 22018, 22031, 22063, 22078,
22089, 22211, 22298, 22514, 22614
\exp_last_two_unbraced:Nnn
..... 33, 3214, 27801, 28327, 28331
\exp_last_unbraced:Nco 33, 3148, 10370
\exp_last_unbraced:NcV 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:Ne 33, 3148, 22142
\exp_last_unbraced:Nf
..... 33, 3148, 6148,
6433, 6620, 6792, 9007, 9027, 16142,
16627, 18542, 19019, 23831, 32110
\exp_last_unbraced:Nfo 33, 3148, 22464
\exp_last_unbraced:NNf 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNf 33, 3148, 9377
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNNf
..... 33, 3148, 9382
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNNo 33,
3148, 3559, 3563, 3727, 5556, 6265,
15090, 16405, 16423, 29126, 32090
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNo 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:NnNo 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:NNNV 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:NNo
..... 33, 3148, 4615, 10337,
13135, 13547, 28298, 29263, 30686
\exp_last_unbraced:Nno
..... 33, 3148, 8332, 11810
\exp_last_unbraced:NNV 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:No
. 33, 3148, 28460, 28465, 28543, 28549
\exp_last_unbraced:Noo
..... 33, 3148, 11650, 11744
\exp_last_unbraced:NV 33, 3148
\exp_last_unbraced:Nv 33, 3148, 10823
\exp_last_unbraced:Nx
..... 33, 3148, 6007, 6011, 6053
\exp_not:N 34,
34, 88, 162, 216, 349, 355, 360,
398, 399, 573, 580, 752, 934, 943,
1015, 1019, 1172, 1174, 2118, 2315,
2401, 2404, 2716, 2717, 2780, 2781,
2923, 2969, 3115, 3219, 3219, 3297,
3301, 3343, 3396, 3416, 3426, 3439,

3536, 3538, 3539, 3546, 3547, 3548,
 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3555,
 3556, 3557, 3583, 3592, 3646, 3647,
 3648, 3649, 3709, 3715, 3716, 3717,
 3720, 3723, 3724, 3784, 3801, 3803,
 3831, 4213, 4688, 4691, 4705, 4708,
 4741, 4748, 4993, 4994, 5216, 5217,
 7948, 7950, 8348, 8893, 9156, 10312,
 10422, 10425, 10433, 10434, 10680,
 10767, 10771, 10800, 10990, 10993,
 10996, 10999, 11002, 11005, 11008,
 11073, 11077, 11082, 11087, 11092,
 11099, 11106, 11111, 11116, 11121,
 11126, 11131, 11141, 11146, 11151,
 11154, 11155, 11156, 11158, 11159,
 11168, 11173, 11188, 11189, 11206,
 11211, 11212, 11213, 11214, 11215,
 11216, 11218, 11220, 11221, 11222,
 11223, 11226, 11227, 11230, 11231,
 11252, 11255, 11256, 11258, 11259,
 11260, 11263, 11264, 11266, 11267,
 11269, 11270, 11272, 11351, 11357,
 11388, 11391, 11398, 11399, 11408,
 11409, 11423, 11424, 11439, 11444,
 11449, 11458, 11459, 11699, 11722,
 12086, 12088, 12090, 12092, 12097,
 12098, 12103, 12105, 12107, 12380,
 12382, 12384, 12386, 12391, 12392,
 12397, 12399, 12401, 12849, 12850,
 12854, 13543, 13551, 13614, 13617,
 13618, 13620, 13621, 13622, 13623,
 13626, 13627, 13698, 13700, 14082,
 14085, 14086, 14087, 14089, 14090,
 14093, 14094, 14575, 14615, 15098,
 15100, 15114, 15116, 15170, 15171,
 15183, 15249, 15250, 15318, 15319,
 15490, 15491, 15492, 15493, 15494,
 15497, 15499, 15501, 15502, 15541,
 15542, 15543, 15544, 15547, 15549,
 15551, 15552, 15583, 15584, 15585,
 15586, 15589, 15591, 15593, 15594,
 15602, 15603, 15604, 15605, 15606,
 15609, 15611, 15613, 15614, 15838,
 15858, 16401, 16402, 16403, 17146,
 17147, 17244, 17245, 17246, 17247,
 17248, 17353, 17393, 17397, 17419,
 17512, 17544, 17629, 17643, 17660,
 17670, 17680, 17717, 17720, 17826,
 17827, 17829, 17830, 17831, 17832,
 17833, 17834, 17837, 17839, 17841,
 18020, 18022, 18064, 18066, 18187,
 18202, 18815, 18972, 20981, 20982,
 20983, 20987, 20988, 20989, 23137,
 23140, 23292, 23293, 23294, 23295,
 23296, 23297, 23298, 23299, 23300,
 23301, 23302, 23303, 23304, 23305,
 23306, 23307, 23310, 23311, 23312,
 23807, 23809, 23811, 23813, 23815,
 23817, 24177, 24179, 24372, 24374,
 24385, 24389, 24556, 25009, 25668,
 25882, 26004, 26017, 26380, 28887,
 28891, 28895, 28896, 28901, 29048,
 29049, 29052, 29063, 29131, 29134,
 29137, 29140, 29143, 29146, 29149,
 29270, 29271, 29272, 29274, 29276,
 29280, 29284, 29285, 29458, 29459,
 29462, 29463, 29478, 29645, 29709,
 29783, 29788, 29789, 29833, 29838,
 29840, 29841, 29842, 29844, 29845,
 29847, 29941, 29943, 29946, 30291,
 30297, 30299, 30300, 30304, 30305,
 30307, 30309, 30328, 30330, 30334,
 30376, 30378, 30392, 30394, 30926,
 30928, 31001, 31003, 31413, 31415,
 31419, 31421, 31426, 31428, 31529,
 31539, 31824, 31825, 31916, 31924,
 31940, 31943, 31944, 31957, 31960,
 32098, 32123, 32143, 32204, 32211
 \exp_not:n . . 16, 29, 30, 34, 34, 34,
 34, 34, 35, 35, 35, 48, 49, 49, 51,
 51, 52, 77, 78, 82, 83, 88, 124, 125,
 126, 126, 145, 162, 195, 265, 268,
 314, 377, 384, 393, 402, 484, 488,
 543, 544, 546, 550, 589, 677, 678,
 929, 934, 939, 943, 951, 956, 1015,
 1021, 1021, 1024, 1113, 1115, 1138,
 1161, 1162, 1168, 2118, 2316, 2322,
 2324, 2330, 2331, 2406, 2656, 2869,
 2870, 2923, 2936, 2952, 3132, 3145,
 3219, 3300, 3342, 3653, 3668, 3683,
 3758, 3805, 3828, 3959, 3985, 3987,
 4004, 4006, 4010, 4012, 4022, 4024,
 4026, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4036,
 4046, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4056,
 4058, 4060, 4210, 4214, 4215, 4216,
 4527, 4529, 4816, 4933, 5031, 5095,
 5237, 7970, 7971, 7978, 7979, 7995,
 8027, 8047, 8050, 8053, 8162, 8194,
 8218, 8271, 8349, 8403, 8413, 8894,
 10025, 10067, 10068, 10082, 10084,
 10154, 10249, 10257, 10277, 10313,
 10426, 10432, 10460, 10465, 10496,
 10527, 10801, 10917, 11225, 11330,
 11352, 11358, 11552, 11587, 11657,
 11700, 11703, 11704, 11723, 11727,
 12080, 12097, 12243, 12374, 12391,
 13096, 13113, 14576, 14904, 14910,
 14917, 15173, 15183, 15198, 15252,

- 15320, 15495, 15503, 15531, 15544,
 15545, 15553, 15573, 15586, 15587,
 15595, 15607, 15615, 15811, 15813,
 15821, 15823, 15849, 15851, 17239,
 18478, 18480, 18482, 18816, 18973,
 22153, 22915, 23165, 23279, 23309,
 24177, 24179, 24808, 25066, 25187,
 25406, 25499, 25657, 25669, 25724,
 25939, 25942, 25950, 26004, 26012,
 26029, 26044, 26085, 26268, 26273,
 27649, 28670, 28673, 28675, 29067,
 29090, 29399, 29400, 29401, 29497,
 29518, 29727, 29728, 30725, 30729,
 30963, 30967, 30968, 31486, 31668,
 31669, 31677, 31682, 31687, 31692,
 31706, 31724, 31737, 31744, 31923
- `\exp_stop_f`: [35](#), [36](#),
[100](#), [348](#), [397](#), [484](#), [496](#), [634](#), [714](#),
[726](#), [792](#), [793](#), [881](#), [909](#), [929](#), [934](#),
[2942](#), [3403](#), [3406](#), [3421](#), [3429](#), [3484](#),
[4853](#), [4862](#), [4911](#), [4912](#), [4918](#), [5096](#),
[5103](#), [5110](#), [5344](#), [5360](#), [5399](#), [5400](#),
[5406](#), [5418](#), [5434](#), [5435](#), [5644](#), [5652](#),
[5859](#), [5860](#), [5861](#), [5866](#), [5867](#), [5909](#),
[6043](#), [6078](#), [6079](#), [6277](#), [6339](#), [6343](#),
[6373](#), [6376](#), [6392](#), [6396](#), [6417](#), [6495](#),
[6497](#), [6517](#), [6518](#), [6535](#), [6537](#), [6591](#),
[6594](#), [6595](#), [6714](#), [6719](#), [6855](#), [6860](#),
[7982](#), [8482](#), [8496](#), [8506](#), [8514](#), [8699](#),
[8704](#), [8858](#), [9880](#), [10570](#), [10572](#),
[10640](#), [10642](#), [10646](#), [10648](#), [10652](#),
[10654](#), [10658](#), [10660](#), [10698](#), [10699](#),
[10706](#), [10707](#), [10708](#), [10709](#), [10714](#),
[10715](#), [10734](#), [10749](#), [10757](#), [10823](#),
[10837](#), [10838](#), [10844](#), [11458](#), [11459](#),
[11460](#), [11461](#), [12819](#), [13038](#), [13291](#),
[13305](#), [13317](#), [14022](#), [14420](#), [14591](#),
[16034](#), [16038](#), [16210](#), [16214](#), [16243](#),
[16445](#), [16560](#), [16575](#), [16600](#), [16834](#),
[16838](#), [16842](#), [16844](#), [16848](#), [16852](#),
[16860](#), [16865](#), [16878](#), [16885](#), [16898](#),
[16909](#), [16910](#), [16921](#), [16922](#), [16931](#),
[16934](#), [16945](#), [16987](#), [17051](#), [17056](#),
[17128](#), [17158](#), [17316](#), [17359](#), [17410](#),
[17430](#), [17457](#), [17471](#), [17506](#), [17533](#),
[17542](#), [17561](#), [17577](#), [17593](#), [17611](#),
[17671](#), [17690](#), [17706](#), [17721](#), [17735](#),
[17944](#), [18023](#), [18034](#), [18067](#), [18078](#),
[18316](#), [18320](#), [18616](#), [18622](#), [18624](#),
[18639](#), [18648](#), [18656](#), [18664](#), [18665](#),
[18862](#), [18982](#), [18988](#), [19003](#), [19040](#),
[19113](#), [19135](#), [19189](#), [19190](#), [19198](#),
[19535](#), [19553](#), [19606](#), [19610](#), [19614](#),
[19632](#), [19667](#), [19668](#), [19669](#), [19670](#),
[19671](#), [19697](#), [19709](#), [19725](#), [19742](#),
[20020](#), [20021](#), [20118](#), [20211](#), [20246](#),
[20259](#), [20264](#), [20273](#), [20275](#), [20402](#),
[20431](#), [20436](#), [20466](#), [20503](#), [20543](#),
[20619](#), [20669](#), [20715](#), [20716](#), [20721](#),
[20727](#), [20745](#), [20768](#), [20800](#), [20803](#),
[20850](#), [20870](#), [20876](#), [20891](#), [20903](#),
[20941](#), [20962](#), [21002](#), [21017](#), [21032](#),
[21047](#), [21062](#), [21077](#), [21105](#), [21149](#),
[21415](#), [21425](#), [21455](#), [21607](#), [21609](#),
[21646](#), [21658](#), [21690](#), [21731](#), [21740](#),
[21755](#), [21774](#), [21807](#), [21820](#), [21904](#),
[21958](#), [22006](#), [22009](#), [22032](#), [22241](#),
[22245](#), [22252](#), [22253](#), [22308](#), [22309](#),
[22310](#), [22319](#), [22329](#), [22347](#), [22416](#),
[22419](#), [22422](#), [22437](#), [22490](#), [22494](#),
[22536](#), [22608](#), [22615](#), [22663](#), [22934](#),
[23103](#), [23112](#), [23113](#), [23147](#), [23217](#),
[23225](#), [23248](#), [23250](#), [23251](#), [23255](#),
[23272](#), [23323](#), [23326](#), [23342](#), [23348](#),
[23420](#), [23423](#), [23613](#), [23614](#), [23615](#),
[23621](#), [23641](#), [23893](#), [23913](#), [23914](#),
[23918](#), [23922](#), [23923](#), [23926](#), [23927](#),
[23935](#), [23936](#), [23939](#), [23943](#), [23944](#),
[23947](#), [24006](#), [24101](#), [24345](#), [24350](#),
[24364](#), [24365](#), [24378](#), [24449](#), [24450](#),
[24489](#), [24589](#), [24766](#), [24924](#), [25192](#),
[25210](#), [25236](#), [25246](#), [25298](#), [25311](#),
[25322](#), [25338](#), [25389](#), [25606](#), [25734](#),
[25738](#), [25802](#), [25865](#), [25878](#), [25898](#),
[25903](#), [25909](#), [25955](#), [26008](#), [26025](#),
[26048](#), [26266](#), [26271](#), [26292](#), [26370](#),
[26382](#), [26387](#), [27936](#), [29117](#), [30033](#),
[30036](#), [30037](#), [30040](#), [31777](#), [31785](#),
[31824](#), [31825](#), [31826](#), [31827](#), [32213](#)
- exp internal commands:
`__exp_arg_last_unbraced:nn` . . . [3116](#)
`__exp_arg_next:Nnn` [2923](#), [2930](#)
`__exp_arg_next:nnn`
[348](#), [2923](#), [2932](#), [2940](#), [2944](#), [2957](#), [2963](#)
`__exp_e:N` [3258](#), [3288](#)
`__exp_e:nn` [350](#), [357](#), [3012](#),
[3136](#), [3254](#), [3274](#), [3279](#), [3287](#), [3315](#),
[3317](#), [3362](#), [3363](#), [3368](#), [3435](#), [3453](#)
`__exp_e:Nnn` [358](#), [3288](#)
`__exp_e_end:nn` [357](#), [3254](#), [3387](#)
`__exp_e_expandable:Nnn` [358](#), [3288](#)
`__exp_e_group:n` [3261](#), [3275](#)
`__exp_e_if_toks_register:N` [3499](#)
`__exp_e_if_toks_register:NTF`
. [3450](#), [3499](#)
`__exp_e_noexpand:Nnn` [3308](#), [3343](#), [3365](#)
`__exp_e_primitive:Nnn` [3310](#), [3318](#)
`__exp_e_primitive_aux:NNnn` [3318](#)

- _exp_e_primitive_aux:NNw . . . 3318
 - _exp_e_primitive_other:NNnn . 3318
 - _exp_e_primitive_other_-
aux:nNNnn 3318
 - _exp_e_protected:Nnn 358, 3288
 - _exp_e_put:nn 357, 359, 361, 3275, 3368, 3380, 3467
 - _exp_e_put:nnn 362, 3275, 3473
 - _exp_e_space:nn 3265, 3273
 - _exp_e_the:N 3431
 - _exp_e_the:Nnn 3309, 3344, 3431
 - _exp_e_the_errhelp: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_everycr: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_everydisplay: . . . 3499
 - _exp_e_the_veryeof: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_veryhbox: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_veryjob: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_verymath: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_verypar: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_veryvbox: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_output: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_pdfpageattr: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_pdfpageresources: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_pdfpagesattr: . . . 3499
 - _exp_e_the_pdfpkmode: 3499
 - _exp_e_the_toks:N 362, 3471
 - _exp_e_the_toks:n . 362, 3447, 3471
 - _exp_e_the_toks:wnn 362, 3446, 3471
 - _exp_e_the_toks_reg:N 3431
 - _exp_e_the_XeTeXinterchartoks:
. 3499
 - _exp_e_unexpanded:N 3370
 - _exp_e_unexpanded:nN 360, 3370
 - _exp_e_unexpanded:nn 3370
 - _exp_e_unexpanded:Nnn 3307, 3342, 3370
 - _exp_eval_error_msg:w 2967
 - _exp_eval_register:N 2958, 2964, 2967,
3020, 3025, 3031, 3037, 3065, 3071,
3083, 3084, 3091, 3122, 3127, 3150,
3152, 3167, 3181, 3190, 3235, 3240
 - \l_exp_internal_tl 322, 2190, 2194, 2195,
2923, 2923, 2951, 2953, 3145, 3146
 - _exp_last_two_unbraced:nnN . 3214
 - \expandafter 13, 14, 21,
38, 39, 42, 43, 48, 49, 60, 61, 84, 86,
87, 88, 99, 124, 147, 155, 170, 186, 365
 - \expanded 322, 918, 1792
 - \expandglyphsinfont 1013, 1675
 - \ExplFileName 7, 14205, 14220, 14229
 - \ExplFileVersion . . 7, 14207, 14222, 14231
 - \explicitdiscretionary 919, 1793
 - \explicitthyphenpenalty 917, 1790
 - \ExplLoaderFileDate 31866, 31872
 - \ExplSyntaxOff 4,
7, 7, 118, 207, 240, 254, 276, 277, 314
 - \ExplSyntaxOn 4,
7, 7, 118, 236, 276, 277, 314, 379, 560
- F**
- fact 211
 - false 216
 - \fam 366
 - \fi 17, 35, 41, 51, 64,
65, 66, 91, 94, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102,
131, 140, 153, 154, 171, 187, 205, 367
 - fi commands:
 \fi: . . . 23, 100, 100, 101, 105, 112,
112, 163, 182, 245, 245, 245, 325,
327, 328, 331, 333, 357, 379, 384,
386, 415, 417, 420, 502, 511, 531,
564, 642, 726, 751, 767, 798, 934,
2100, 2146, 2312, 2320, 2328, 2336,
2356, 2361, 2374, 2382, 2390, 2392,
2415, 2420, 2427, 2454, 2459, 2485,
2486, 2494, 2500, 2513, 2514, 2522,
2528, 2648, 2669, 2679, 2693, 2750,
2811, 2908, 2918, 2972, 2975, 2982,
2983, 3249, 3256, 3266, 3279, 3292,
3297, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3311,
3320, 3336, 3400, 3428, 3434, 3443,
3448, 3454, 3457, 3461, 3469, 3479,
3488, 3492, 3496, 3557, 3573, 3580,
3589, 3603, 3604, 3609, 3610, 3611,
3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634,
3635, 3636, 3637, 3645, 3665, 3667,
3697, 3698, 3699, 3746, 3776, 3848,
3859, 3869, 4083, 4090, 4226, 4227,
4253, 4263, 4274, 4289, 4297, 4312,
4324, 4328, 4358, 4373, 4602, 4655,
4660, 4669, 4671, 4698, 4719, 4737,
4746, 4755, 4761, 4768, 4773, 4784,
4788, 4796, 4855, 4867, 4916, 4922,
4923, 5097, 5104, 5110, 5205, 5273,
5277, 5278, 5296, 5349, 5362, 5404,
5410, 5411, 5422, 5435, 5436, 5457,
5495, 5521, 5623, 5629, 5637, 5648,
5665, 5667, 5811, 5863, 5864, 5869,
5872, 5873, 5913, 5966, 6045, 6046,
6081, 6082, 6084, 6092, 6279, 6312,
6348, 6349, 6380, 6381, 6401, 6402,
6420, 6503, 6507, 6517, 6527, 6543,
6547, 6550, 6555, 6557, 6600, 6604,

6605, 6696, 6701, 6712, 6718, 6730,
6733, 6735, 6739, 6853, 6867, 6868,
7747, 7755, 7779, 7793, 7801, 7812,
7822, 8023, 8026, 8063, 8124, 8141,
8151, 8205, 8210, 8489, 8490, 8499,
8522, 8539, 8540, 8542, 8559, 8560,
8603, 8657, 8665, 8692, 8700, 8706,
8729, 8767, 8775, 8860, 9075, 9108,
9156, 9161, 9277, 9302, 9328, 9337,
9393, 9425, 9443, 9465, 9485, 9501,
9511, 9527, 9537, 9627, 9629, 9631,
9633, 9635, 9637, 9772, 9780, 10131,
10146, 10169, 10183, 10703, 10706,
10707, 10708, 10709, 10714, 10715,
10720, 10721, 10722, 10761, 10771,
10818, 10826, 10828, 10872, 10873,
10876, 11012, 11013, 11014, 11015,
11016, 11017, 11018, 11078, 11083,
11088, 11093, 11100, 11107, 11112,
11117, 11122, 11127, 11132, 11137,
11142, 11147, 11169, 11180, 11181,
11230, 11231, 11282, 11291, 11300,
11308, 11342, 11380, 11394, 11403,
11413, 11458, 11459, 11460, 11470,
11477, 11479, 11761, 12891, 12972,
12990, 13243, 13284, 13293, 13314,
13324, 13328, 13335, 13343, 13614,
13627, 14006, 14015, 14026, 14370,
14393, 14402, 14419, 14423, 14437,
14440, 14602, 14603, 16043, 16044,
16076, 16084, 16150, 16294, 16310,
16314, 16326, 16336, 16431, 16484,
16487, 16488, 16493, 16507, 16545,
16546, 16547, 16548, 16549, 16550,
16551, 16552, 16553, 16554, 16555,
16556, 16569, 16571, 16582, 16585,
16599, 16604, 16608, 16749, 16840,
16841, 16850, 16851, 16862, 16863,
16864, 16875, 16876, 16877, 16884,
16895, 16896, 16897, 16907, 16908,
16912, 16913, 16921, 16924, 16925,
16933, 16944, 16964, 16987, 17022,
17039, 17058, 17059, 17068, 17074,
17094, 17095, 17123, 17132, 17149,
17156, 17164, 17165, 17268, 17269,
17270, 17273, 17276, 17315, 17331,
17357, 17358, 17365, 17373, 17402,
17403, 17406, 17408, 17409, 17414,
17424, 17427, 17429, 17434, 17465,
17478, 17483, 17489, 17492, 17493,
17527, 17528, 17555, 17556, 17569,
17572, 17583, 17606, 17625, 17635,
17651, 17665, 17671, 17675, 17680,
17686, 17701, 17712, 17731, 17741,
17743, 17749, 17770, 17798, 17821,
17854, 17856, 17979, 18029, 18033,
18043, 18044, 18060, 18073, 18077,
18087, 18088, 18108, 18129, 18132,
18162, 18194, 18210, 18230, 18271,
18283, 18296, 18298, 18318, 18319,
18326, 18344, 18383, 18393, 18546,
18562, 18573, 18602, 18603, 18604,
18611, 18613, 18614, 18620, 18621,
18624, 18651, 18659, 18660, 18668,
18669, 18671, 18672, 18843, 18856,
18866, 18867, 18872, 18873, 18874,
18875, 18876, 18877, 18884, 18894,
18901, 18912, 18913, 18924, 18941,
18986, 18987, 18994, 19007, 19022,
19032, 19046, 19076, 19085, 19119,
19141, 19159, 19176, 19193, 19194,
19196, 19197, 19202, 19217, 19250,
19279, 19280, 19281, 19282, 19283,
19296, 19340, 19413, 19480, 19482,
19483, 19493, 19522, 19525, 19526,
19537, 19557, 19620, 19621, 19622,
19634, 19673, 19674, 19675, 19676,
19682, 19685, 19687, 19697, 19715,
19730, 19742, 19749, 19996, 20000,
20002, 20006, 20013, 20014, 20024,
20025, 20028, 20120, 20190, 20201,
20213, 20245, 20252, 20263, 20279,
20286, 20347, 20404, 20414, 20416,
20426, 20444, 20445, 20477, 20480,
20489, 20491, 20493, 20507, 20521,
20545, 20629, 20637, 20668, 20676,
20682, 20693, 20696, 20699, 20708,
20718, 20720, 20726, 20733, 20736,
20745, 20753, 20774, 20807, 20808,
20835, 20837, 20855, 20856, 20875,
20886, 20895, 20898, 20909, 20912,
20915, 20933, 20943, 20954, 20956,
20965, 21012, 21027, 21042, 21057,
21072, 21087, 21090, 21092, 21109,
21154, 21461, 21497, 21498, 21508,
21549, 21550, 21574, 21601, 21602,
21605, 21607, 21608, 21613, 21625,
21644, 21649, 21657, 21660, 21692,
21702, 21703, 21713, 21735, 21750,
21768, 21776, 21779, 21807, 21815,
21831, 21903, 21921, 21957, 21975,
22008, 22031, 22037, 22110, 22111,
22242, 22243, 22252, 22259, 22264,
22274, 22284, 22309, 22312, 22325,
22357, 22365, 22366, 22394, 22416,
22417, 22418, 22421, 22426, 22446,
22447, 22499, 22500, 22541, 22549,
22602, 22608, 22621, 22665, 22677,

- 22678, 22733, 22764, 22806, 22817,
 22826, 22835, 22890, 22900, 22910,
 23024, 23026, 23080, 23084, 23088,
 23115, 23126, 23144, 23145, 23146,
 23153, 23169, 23175, 23178, 23186,
 23196, 23211, 23219, 23227, 23238,
 23254, 23274, 23287, 23309, 23327,
 23335, 23337, 23340, 23347, 23352,
 23429, 23430, 23572, 23579, 23580,
 23586, 23589, 23592, 23599, 23600,
 23603, 23607, 23608, 23618, 23619,
 23624, 23625, 23637, 23645, 23654,
 23655, 23683, 23844, 23855, 23907,
 23909, 23916, 23919, 23920, 23924,
 23928, 23929, 23930, 23931, 23940,
 23941, 23945, 23948, 23949, 23950,
 23986, 23989, 24010, 24013, 24021,
 24032, 24033, 24044, 24045, 24053,
 24065, 24066, 24076, 24077, 24090,
 24109, 24110, 24118, 24119, 24170,
 24180, 24206, 24220, 24224, 24287,
 24335, 24338, 24339, 24354, 24357,
 24380, 24447, 24448, 24453, 24480,
 24481, 24492, 24496, 24530, 24535,
 24543, 24578, 24585, 24590, 24600,
 24612, 24638, 24701, 24730, 24769,
 24776, 24787, 24860, 24877, 24881,
 24895, 24929, 25141, 25180, 25196,
 25220, 25241, 25250, 25307, 25314,
 25334, 25352, 25363, 25365, 25395,
 25398, 25423, 25535, 25564, 25587,
 25588, 25609, 25638, 25664, 25737,
 25795, 25807, 25870, 25884, 25885,
 25906, 25917, 25943, 25960, 26010,
 26012, 26027, 26029, 26050, 26152,
 26211, 26228, 26229, 26268, 26269,
 26273, 26274, 26296, 26301, 26338,
 26376, 26384, 26385, 26389, 26390,
 26791, 26793, 26799, 28938, 28939,
 28947, 28961, 28965, 28966, 28982,
 29053, 29057, 29068, 29089, 29093,
 29109, 29121, 29153, 29154, 29155,
 29156, 29157, 29158, 29159, 29311,
 29317, 30044, 30045, 30048, 30049,
 31253, 31373, 31696, 31703, 31708,
 31734, 31740, 31744, 31759, 31780,
 31788, 31824, 31825, 31826, 31832
- file commands:
- \file_add_path:nN 31997
 \file_compare_timestamp:nNn ... 166
 \file_compare_timestamp:nNnTF ...
 166, 13990
 \file_compare_timestamp_p:nNn ...
 166, 13990
- \g_file_curr_dir_str
 163, 13449, 14101, 14107, 14124
 \g_file_curr_ext_str
 163, 13449, 14103, 14109, 14126
 \g_file_curr_name_str
 163, 9911, 11894, 13449,
 13484, 14102, 14108, 14125, 32010
 \g_file_current_name_tl 32009
 \file_full_name:n
 164, 13645, 13742, 13811,
 13828, 13835, 13896, 13994, 13995
 \file_get:nnN
 . 164, 13596, 32344, 32346, 32348,
 32352, 32357, 32361, 32368, 32372
 \file_get:nnNTF ... 164, 13596, 13598
 \file_get_full_name:nN
 164, 315, 13733, 31998
 \file_get_full_name:nNTF ... 164,
 12809, 13603, 13733, 13735, 13747,
 13748, 14052, 14058, 14063, 14075
 \file_get_hex_dump:nN ... 165, 13910
 \file_get_hex_dump:nnnN .. 165, 13956
 \file_get_hex_dump:nnnNTF
 165, 13956, 13958
 \file_get_hex_dump:nNTF
 165, 13910, 13911
 \file_get_md5five_hash:nN
 165, 13912, 13920
 \file_get_md5five_hash:nN\file_-
 get_size:nN 13910
 \file_get_md5five_hash:nN\file_-
 get_size:nNTF 13910
 \file_get_md5five_hash:nNTF 165, 13913
 \file_get_size:nN 166
 \file_get_size:nNTF 166, 13915
 \file_get_timestamp:nN ... 166, 13910
 \file_get_timestamp:nNTF
 166, 13910, 13917
 \file_hex_dump:n 165, 165, 13832
 \file_hex_dump:nnn
 165, 165, 13832, 13965
 \file_if_exist:nTF
 . 164, 164, 164, 166, 5830, 14050,
 14282, 14284, 14288, 32000, 32002
 \file_if_exist_input:n ... 167, 14056
 \file_if_exist_input:nTF
 167, 14056, 31999, 32001
 \file_input:n 166, 167, 167,
 167, 5834, 14073, 32000, 32002, 32147
 \file_input_stop: 167, 14067
 \file_list: 32003
 \file_log_list: ... 167, 14168, 32004
 \file_md5five_hash:n . 165, 165, 13802

- \file_parse_full_name:nnN [165](#), [13776](#), [14105](#), [14128](#)
- \file_path_include:n [167](#), [32005](#)
- \file_path_remove:n [32007](#)
- \l_file_search_path_seq [164](#), [164](#), [165](#), [165](#), [166](#), [166](#), [13492](#), [13656](#), [13759](#), [32006](#), [32008](#)
- \file_show_list: [167](#), [14168](#)
- \file_size:n [166](#), [166](#), [13802](#)
- \file_timestamp:n ... [166](#), [166](#), [13802](#)
- file internal commands:
 - \l__file_base_name_tl [13487](#), [13756](#), [13794](#)
 - __file_compare_timestamp:nnN . [13990](#)
 - __file_const:nn [14296](#)
 - __file_details:nn [13802](#)
 - __file_details_aux:nn . [13802](#), [13849](#)
 - \l_file_dir_str [13489](#), [13777](#), [14106](#), [14107](#)
 - __file_ext_check:n [13667](#), [13678](#), [13685](#)
 - __file_ext_check:nn .. [13700](#), [13705](#)
 - __file_ext_check:nnw . [13691](#), [13696](#)
 - __file_ext_check:nw [13686](#), [13687](#), [13694](#)
 - \l_file_ext_str [13489](#), [13777](#), [13778](#), [14106](#), [14109](#)
 - __file_full_name:n [13645](#)
 - __file_full_name_aux:n [13645](#)
 - __file_full_name_aux:nn [13645](#)
 - \l_file_full_name_tl [13487](#), [13603](#), [13606](#), [13768](#), [13770](#), [13776](#), [13781](#), [13783](#), [13786](#), [13793](#), [13795](#), [14052](#), [14058](#), [14059](#), [14063](#), [14064](#), [14075](#), [14076](#)
 - __file_get_aux:nnN [13596](#)
 - __file_get_details:nnN [13910](#)
 - __file_get_do:Nw [13596](#)
 - __file_get_full_name_search:nn [13733](#)
 - __file_hex_dump:n [13832](#)
 - __file_hex_dump_auxi:nnn [13832](#)
 - __file_hex_dump_auxii:nnnn . [13832](#)
 - __file_hex_dump_auxiii:nnnn . [13832](#)
 - __file_hex_dump_auxiiv:nnn . [13832](#)
 - __file_hex_dump_auxiv:nnn [13866](#), [13868](#), [13873](#), [13882](#)
 - __file_id_info_auxi:w [14201](#)
 - __file_id_info_auxii:w .. [656](#), [14201](#)
 - __file_id_info_auxiii:w [14201](#)
 - __file_input:n . [14059](#), [14064](#), [14073](#)
 - __file_input_pop: [14073](#)
 - __file_input_pop:nnn [14073](#)
 - __file_input_push:n [14073](#)
 - \g__file_internal_ior [13772](#), [13780](#), [13782](#), [13785](#), [13795](#), [13796](#), [13798](#)
 - \l__file_internal_tl [13448](#), [14116](#), [14117](#)
 - __file_list:N [14168](#)
 - __file_list_aux:n [14168](#)
 - \c__file_marker_tl [642](#), [13595](#), [13618](#), [13631](#)
 - __file_md5hash:n [13802](#)
 - __file_name_cleanup:w [13645](#)
 - __file_name_end: [13645](#)
 - __file_name_ext_check:n [13645](#)
 - __file_name_ext_check:nn [13645](#)
 - __file_name_ext_check:nnw ... [13645](#)
 - __file_name_ext_check:nw [13645](#)
 - \l_file_name_str [13489](#), [13777](#), [14106](#), [14108](#)
 - __file_parse_full_name_auxi:w [14128](#)
 - __file_parse_full_name_split:nnNTF [14128](#)
 - \g__file_record_seq [653](#), [655](#), [655](#), [13479](#), [14082](#), [14087](#), [14180](#), [14195](#), [14196](#)
 - __file_size:n [13636](#), [13654](#), [13674](#), [13707](#), [13711](#)
 - \g__file_stack_seq [653](#), [13452](#), [14099](#), [14116](#)
 - __file_str_cmp:nn [13970](#), [14019](#)
 - __file_str_escape:n [13970](#)
 - __file_timestamp:n [13990](#)
 - __file_tmp:w [13455](#), [13459](#), [13463](#), [13469](#), [13475](#), [14149](#), [14164](#), [14166](#)
 - \l__file_tmp_seq [13493](#), [14172](#), [14176](#), [14180](#), [14181](#), [14183](#), [14192](#), [14197](#)
 - \filedump [877](#)
 - \filemoddate [878](#)
 - \filesize [879](#)
 - \finalhyphenemerits [368](#)
 - \firstmark [369](#)
 - \firstmarks [626](#), [1497](#)
 - \firstvalidlanguage [920](#), [1795](#)
 - flag commands:
 - \flag_clear:n [102](#), [102](#), [5926](#), [5954](#), [6015](#), [6057](#), [6143](#), [6191](#), [6192](#), [6244](#), [6245](#), [6479](#), [6480](#), [6481](#), [6482](#), [6483](#), [6584](#), [6679](#), [6680](#), [6681](#), [6682](#), [6837](#), [6838](#), [6839](#), [9293](#), [9306](#), [24799](#), [26234](#), [26235](#)
 - \flag_clear_new:n [102](#), [446](#), [6426](#), [6427](#), [6428](#), [6429](#), [6607](#), [6608](#), [6609](#), [6787](#), [6788](#), [9305](#)
 - \flag_height:n .. [103](#), [5754](#), [9314](#), [9330](#), [9344](#), [26244](#), [26245](#), [26251](#), [26252](#)

- \flag_if_exist:n 103
- \flag_if_exist:nTF .. 103, 9306, 9317
- \flag_if_exist_p:n 103, 9317
- \flag_if_raised:n 103
- \flag_if_raised:nTF 103, 5747, 5752,
5754, 6453, 6459, 6464, 6471, 6641,
6646, 6651, 6802, 6809, 9322, 24807
- \flag_if_raised_p:n 103, 9322
- \flag_log:n 102, 9307
- \flag_new:n 102, 102, 446, 518, 5618,
5619, 9288, 9306, 16645, 16646,
16647, 16648, 24789, 26138, 26139
- \flag_raise:n 103, 5912,
5962, 6075, 6089, 6163, 6176, 6214,
6219, 6300, 6500, 6501, 6524, 6525,
6538, 6539, 6558, 6559, 6565, 6566,
6596, 6746, 6747, 6856, 6857, 6861,
6862, 6876, 6877, 9341, 26267, 26272
- \flag_raise_if_clear:n
. 262, 16679, 16688, 16696, 16713,
16722, 16753, 24825, 24847, 31368
- \flag_show:n 102, 9307
- flag fp commands:
 - flag_fp_division_by_zero . 207, 16645
 - flag_fp_invalid_operation 207, 16645
 - flag_fp_overflow 207, 16645
 - flag_fp_underflow 207, 16645
- flag internal commands:
 - __flag_clear:wn 9293
 - __flag_height_end:wn 9330
 - __flag_height_loop:wn 9330
 - __flag_show:Nn 9307
- \floatingpenalty 370
- floor 212
- \fmtname 146
- \font 371
- \fontchardp 627, 1498
- \fontcharht 628, 1499
- \fontcharic 629, 1500
- \fontcharwd 630, 1501
- \fontdimen 372
- \fontencoding 30828
- \fontfamily 30829
- \fontid 921, 1796
- \fontname 373
- \fontseries 30830
- \fontshape 30831
- \fontsize 30834
- \footnotesize 30870
- \forcecjktoken 1271, 2086
- \formatname 922, 1797
- fp commands:
 - \c_e_fp 206, 208, 18523
 - \fp_abs:n 211, 216, 904, 22132, 27202,
27304, 27306, 27308, 28130, 28132
 - \fp_add:Nn 200, 904, 904, 18500
 - \fp_compare:nNnTF
.... 202, 203, 203, 203, 204, 204,
18564, 18705, 18711, 18716, 18724,
18785, 18791, 27059, 27061, 27066,
27335, 27350, 27359, 27870, 28104
 - \fp_compare:nTF
.... 202, 203, 204, 204, 204, 204,
210, 18548, 18677, 18683, 18688, 18696
 - \fp_compare_p:n 203, 18548
 - \fp_compare_p:nNn 202, 18564
 - \fp_const:Nn
199, 18477, 18523, 18524, 18525, 18526
 - \fp_do_until:nn 204, 18674
 - \fp_do_until:nNnn 203, 18702
 - \fp_do_while:nn 204, 18674
 - \fp_do_while:nNnn 203, 18702
 - \fp_eval:n
.... 200, 201, 203, 210, 210, 210,
210, 210, 211, 211, 211, 211, 211,
211, 211, 212, 212, 212, 212, 213,
213, 213, 213, 214, 214, 214, 215,
215, 216, 216, 788, 22127, 31587, 31606
 - \fp_format:nn 217
 - \fp_gadd:Nn 200, 18500
 - .fp_gset:N 186, 15398
 - \fp_gset:Nn .. 200, 18477, 18501, 18503
 - \fp_gset_eq:NN 200, 18486, 18491
 - \fp_gsub:Nn 200, 18500
 - \fp_gzero:N 199, 18490, 18497
 - \fp_gzero_new:N 200, 18494
 - \fp_if_exist:NnTF
.... 202, 18495, 18497, 18538
 - \fp_if_exist_p:N 202, 18538
 - \fp_if_nan:n 261
 - \fp_if_nan:nTF 217, 261, 18540
 - \fp_if_nan_p:n 261, 18540
 - \fp_log:N 207, 18510
 - \fp_log:n 207, 18519
 - \fp_max:nn 216, 22134
 - \fp_min:nn 216, 22134
 - \fp_new:N
.. 199, 200, 18474, 18495, 18497,
18527, 18528, 18529, 18530, 27025,
27026, 27027, 27153, 27154, 27403,
27404, 27897, 27898, 28064, 28065
 - .fp_set:N 186, 15398
 - \fp_set:Nn 200, 18477, 18500, 18502,
27047, 27048, 27049, 27172, 27174,
27215, 27235, 27255, 27272, 27274,
27292, 27293, 27333, 27334, 27915,
27916, 28084, 28086, 28124, 28125

- \fp_set_eq:NN .. [200](#), [18486](#), [18490](#),
[27220](#), [27240](#), [27257](#), [27336](#), [27337](#)
- \fp_show:N [207](#), [18510](#)
- \fp_show:n [207](#), [18519](#)
- \fp_sign:n [201](#), [22130](#)
- \fp_step_function:nnnN
..... [205](#), [18730](#), [18822](#)
- \fp_step_inline:nnnn [205](#), [18800](#)
- \fp_step_variable:nnnNn .. [205](#), [18800](#)
- \fp_sub:Nn [200](#), [18500](#)
- \fp_to_decimal:N
[201](#), [202](#), [16638](#), [21934](#), [21965](#), [22127](#)
- \fp_to_decimal:n
.. [200](#), [201](#), [201](#), [202](#), [202](#), [21934](#),
[22129](#), [22131](#), [22133](#), [22135](#), [22137](#)
- \fp_to_dim:N [201](#), [902](#), [22057](#)
- \fp_to_dim:n [201](#), [206](#), [22057](#), [27091](#),
[27102](#), [27202](#), [27825](#), [27847](#), [27875](#),
[27889](#), [28001](#), [28009](#), [28140](#), [28142](#)
- \fp_to_int:N [201](#), [22073](#)
- \fp_to_int:n [201](#), [22073](#)
- \fp_to_scientific:N
..... [201](#), [21880](#), [21911](#), [21918](#)
- \fp_to_scientific:n . [201](#), [202](#), [21880](#)
- \fp_to_tl:N
..... [202](#), [219](#), [16639](#), [18517](#), [22013](#)
- \fp_to_tl:n [202](#),
[16254](#), [16678](#), [16687](#), [16712](#), [16721](#),
[16750](#), [18356](#), [18371](#), [18520](#), [18522](#),
[18757](#), [18758](#), [18777](#), [18788](#), [22013](#)
- \fp_trap:nn [207](#), [207](#),
[730](#), [16649](#), [16764](#), [16765](#), [16766](#), [16767](#)
- \fp_until_do:nn [204](#), [18674](#)
- \fp_until_do:nNnn [204](#), [18702](#)
- \fp_use:N [202](#), [219](#), [22127](#)
- \fp_while_do:nn [204](#), [18674](#)
- \fp_while_do:nNnn [204](#), [18702](#)
- \fp_zero:N [199](#), [200](#), [18490](#), [18495](#)
- \fp_zero_new:N [200](#), [18494](#)
- \c_inf_fp [206](#),
[215](#), [16265](#), [17864](#), [19293](#), [19375](#),
[19713](#), [20473](#), [20496](#), [20698](#), [20701](#),
[20705](#), [20729](#), [20931](#), [21094](#), [22619](#)
- \c_nan_fp [215](#), [733](#), [757](#), [16265](#),
[16689](#), [16697](#), [16769](#), [16975](#), [16994](#),
[17000](#), [17023](#), [17190](#), [17198](#), [17207](#),
[17286](#), [17343](#), [17382](#), [17776](#), [17853](#),
[17865](#), [18358](#), [18373](#), [18781](#), [20672](#),
[22171](#), [22217](#), [22532](#), [22591](#), [22617](#)
- \c_one_fp [205](#), [785](#),
[888](#), [17868](#), [18301](#), [18322](#), [18523](#),
[18881](#), [19734](#), [20467](#), [20667](#), [20719](#),
[20904](#), [21018](#), [21048](#), [21597](#), [22233](#)
- \c_pi_fp .. [206](#), [215](#), [767](#), [17866](#), [18525](#)
- \g_tmpa_fp [206](#), [18527](#)
- \l_tmpa_fp [206](#), [18527](#)
- \g_tmpb_fp [206](#), [18527](#)
- \l_tmpb_fp [206](#), [18527](#)
- \c_zero_fp [205](#), [788](#), [803](#), [915](#), [16265](#),
[16319](#), [17869](#), [18313](#), [18325](#), [18475](#),
[18490](#), [18491](#), [18883](#), [18886](#), [19122](#),
[19289](#), [20476](#), [20497](#), [20695](#), [20732](#),
[21812](#), [21918](#), [22102](#), [22616](#), [27059](#),
[27061](#), [27066](#), [27350](#), [27359](#), [28104](#)
- fp internal commands:
- __fp_&o:ww [790](#), [799](#), [18887](#)
- __fp_&tuple_o:ww [18887](#)
- __fp*_o:ww [19254](#)
- __fp*_tuple_o:ww [19760](#)
- __fp+_o:ww [801](#), [802](#), [830](#), [18975](#)
- __fp-_o:ww [801](#), [802](#), [18970](#)
- __fp/_o:ww [810](#), [852](#), [19366](#)
- __fp^o:ww [20663](#)
- __fp_acos_o:w [893](#), [895](#), [21753](#)
- __fp_acot_o:Nw . [20993](#), [20995](#), [21585](#)
- __fp_acotii_o:Nww [21595](#), [21598](#)
- __fp_acotii_o:ww [888](#)
- __fp_acsc_normal_o:NnwNnw
..... [895](#), [21811](#), [21826](#), [21834](#)
- __fp_acsc_o:w [21805](#)
- __fp_add:NNNn [18500](#)
- __fp_add_big_i:wNww [804](#)
- __fp_add_big_i_o:wNww
..... [801](#), [804](#), [19042](#), [19049](#)
- __fp_add_big_ii:wNww [804](#)
- __fp_add_big_ii_o:wNww [19045](#), [19049](#)
- __fp_add_inf_o:Nww ... [18991](#), [19011](#)
- __fp_add_normal_o:Nww
..... [803](#), [18990](#), [19026](#)
- __fp_add_npos_o:NnwNnw
..... [804](#), [19029](#), [19035](#)
- __fp_add_return_ii_o:Nww
..... [18993](#), [18999](#), [19004](#)
- __fp_add_significand_carry_-
o:wwwNN [805](#), [19082](#), [19097](#)
- __fp_add_significand_no_carry_-
o:wwwNN [805](#), [19084](#), [19087](#)
- __fp_add_significand_o:NnnwnnnnN
..... [804](#), [805](#), [19052](#), [19060](#), [19065](#)
- __fp_add_significand_pack:NNNNNNN
..... [19065](#)
- __fp_add_significand_test_o:N [19065](#)
- __fp_add_zeros_o:Nw . [18989](#), [19001](#)
- __fp_and_return:wNw [18887](#)
- __fp_array_bounds:NNnTF
..... [22488](#), [22519](#), [22589](#)
- __fp_array_bounds_error:NNn . [22488](#)

- __fp_array_count:n [16368](#),
[16959](#), [18631](#), [18632](#), [19773](#), [21853](#)
- __fp_array_gset:NNNNw [22507](#)
- __fp_array_gset:w [22507](#)
- __fp_array_gset_normal:w [22507](#)
- __fp_array_gset_recover:Nw .. [22507](#)
- __fp_array_gset_special:nnNNN ..
..... [22507](#), [22564](#)
- __fp_array_gzero:N [914](#)
- __fp_array_if_all_fp:nTF
..... [16380](#), [18351](#)
- __fp_array_if_all_fp_loop:w . [16380](#)
- \g__fp_array_int
..... [22453](#), [22460](#), [22462](#), [22474](#)
- __fp_array_item:N [22571](#)
- __fp_array_item:NNNnN [22571](#)
- __fp_array_item:NwN [22571](#)
- __fp_array_item:w [22571](#)
- __fp_array_item_normal:w [22571](#)
- __fp_array_item_special:w ... [22571](#)
- \l__fp_array_loop_int
..... [22454](#), [22560](#), [22563](#), [22566](#)
- __fp_array_new:nNNN [22455](#)
- __fp_array_new:nNNNN . [22464](#), [22468](#)
- __fp_array_to_clist:n
..... [17027](#), [22138](#), [22257](#)
- __fp_array_to_clist_loop:Nw . [22138](#)
- __fp_asec_o:w [21818](#)
- __fp_asin_auxi_o:NnNww
.. [893](#), [894](#), [895](#), [21783](#), [21786](#), [21845](#)
- __fp_asin_isqrt:wn [21786](#)
- __fp_asin_normal_o:NnwNnnnw ...
..... [21744](#), [21760](#), [21771](#)
- __fp_asin_o:w [21738](#)
- __fp_atan_auxi:ww . [890](#), [21663](#), [21677](#)
- __fp_atan_auxii:w [21677](#)
- __fp_atan_combine_aux:ww [21704](#)
- __fp_atan_combine_o:NwwwwN ...
..... [889](#), [890](#), [21622](#), [21639](#), [21704](#)
- __fp_atan_default:w [785](#), [888](#), [21585](#)
- __fp_atan_div:wnwnw
..... [890](#), [21650](#), [21652](#)
- __fp_atan_inf_o:NNNw [888](#), [21610](#),
[21611](#), [21612](#), [21620](#), [21756](#), [21829](#)
- __fp_atan_near:wwn [21652](#)
- __fp_atan_near_aux:wwn [21652](#)
- __fp_atan_normal_o:NNnwNnw
..... [888](#), [21614](#), [21630](#)
- __fp_atan_o:Nw . [20997](#), [20999](#), [21585](#)
- __fp_atan_Taylor_break:w [21688](#)
- __fp_atan_Taylor_loop:www
..... [891](#), [21683](#), [21688](#)
- __fp_atan_test_o:NwNwN
..... [894](#), [21633](#), [21637](#), [21793](#)
- __fp_atanii_o:Nww [21589](#), [21598](#)
- __fp_basics_pack_high:NNNNw ...
.. [805](#), [822](#), [16478](#), [19090](#), [19242](#),
[19345](#), [19357](#), [19499](#), [19692](#), [20218](#)
- __fp_basics_pack_high_carry:w ..
..... [723](#), [16478](#)
- __fp_basics_pack_low:NNNNw ...
..... [812](#), [822](#),
[16478](#), [19092](#), [19244](#), [19347](#), [19359](#),
[19501](#), [19641](#), [19643](#), [19694](#), [20220](#)
- __fp_basics_pack_weird_high:NNNNNNNw
..... [218](#), [16489](#), [19101](#), [19510](#)
- __fp_basics_pack_weird_low:NNNNw
..... [218](#), [16489](#), [19103](#), [19512](#)
- \c__fp_big_leading_shift_int ...
.. [16464](#), [19571](#), [19906](#), [19916](#), [19926](#)
- \c__fp_big_middle_shift_int
.... [16464](#), [19574](#), [19577](#), [19580](#),
[19583](#), [19586](#), [19589](#), [19593](#), [19908](#),
[19918](#), [19928](#), [19938](#), [19941](#), [19944](#)
- \c__fp_big_trailing_shift_int ...
..... [16464](#), [19597](#), [19951](#)
- \c__fp_Bigg_leading_shift_int ...
..... [16469](#), [19420](#), [19438](#)
- \c__fp_Bigg_middle_shift_int ...
.. [16469](#), [19423](#), [19426](#), [19441](#), [19444](#)
- \c__fp_Bigg_trailing_shift_int ..
..... [16469](#), [19429](#), [19447](#)
- __fp_binary_rev_type_o:Nww
..... [17987](#), [19763](#), [19765](#)
- __fp_binary_type_o:Nww
..... [17987](#), [19761](#), [19774](#)
- \c__fp_block_int [16270](#), [20170](#)
- __fp_case_return:nw
.. [726](#), [16546](#), [16576](#), [16579](#), [16584](#),
[17088](#), [20432](#), [20928](#), [21610](#), [21611](#),
[21612](#), [21905](#), [21959](#), [22033](#), [22035](#),
[22036](#), [22102](#), [22537](#), [22539](#), [22540](#)
- __fp_case_return_i_o:ww . [16553](#),
[18992](#), [19006](#), [19015](#), [19287](#), [21601](#)
- __fp_case_return_ii_o:ww
.. [16553](#), [19288](#), [20717](#), [20735](#), [21602](#)
- __fp_case_return_o:Nw . [726](#), [727](#),
[16547](#), [19713](#), [20467](#), [20472](#), [20475](#),
[20667](#), [20672](#), [20695](#), [20698](#), [20701](#),
[20904](#), [21018](#), [21048](#), [21812](#), [21814](#)
- __fp_case_return_o:Nww
..... [16551](#), [19289](#), [19290](#),
[19293](#), [19294](#), [20719](#), [20728](#), [20731](#)
- __fp_case_return_same_o:w . [726](#),
[727](#), [16549](#), [19522](#), [19526](#), [19714](#),
[19726](#), [19729](#), [20251](#), [20479](#), [20692](#),
[20908](#), [20911](#), [21003](#), [21011](#), [21026](#),

- 21041, 21056, 21063, 21071, 21086,
21741, 21749, 21767, 21813, 21830
- __fp_case_use:nw [726](#),
[16545](#), [19017](#), [19285](#), [19286](#), [19291](#),
[19292](#), [19374](#), [19377](#), [19524](#), [19710](#),
[20244](#), [20247](#), [20703](#), [20914](#), [21004](#),
[21009](#), [21019](#), [21024](#), [21034](#), [21039](#),
[21049](#), [21054](#), [21064](#), [21069](#), [21079](#),
[21084](#), [21743](#), [21746](#), [21756](#), [21758](#),
[21764](#), [21808](#), [21810](#), [21821](#), [21824](#),
[21829](#), [21908](#), [21915](#), [21962](#), [21969](#)
- __fp_change_func_type:NNN
..... [16408](#), [17780](#), [19756](#), [21890](#),
[21944](#), [22021](#), [22067](#), [22082](#), [22521](#)
- __fp_change_func_type_aux:w . [16408](#)
- __fp_change_func_type_chk:NNN [16408](#)
- __fp_chk:w [713](#),
[715](#), [767](#), [802](#), [803](#), [804](#), [806](#), [812](#),
[814](#), [16255](#), [16265](#), [16266](#), [16267](#),
[16268](#), [16269](#), [16279](#), [16284](#), [16286](#),
[16287](#), [16315](#), [16318](#), [16320](#), [16330](#),
[16343](#), [16362](#), [16557](#), [16573](#), [16745](#),
[16750](#), [16977](#), [17031](#), [17040](#), [17042](#),
[17878](#), [18598](#), [18599](#), [18761](#), [18777](#),
[18781](#), [18845](#), [18846](#), [18849](#), [18860](#),
[18861](#), [18869](#), [18870](#), [18878](#), [18890](#),
[18893](#), [18897](#), [18900](#), [18976](#), [18996](#),
[18997](#), [18999](#), [19000](#), [19001](#), [19009](#),
[19012](#), [19023](#), [19024](#), [19026](#), [19035](#),
[19111](#), [19263](#), [19297](#), [19298](#), [19301](#),
[19382](#), [19520](#), [19528](#), [19530](#), [19707](#),
[19716](#), [19718](#), [19723](#), [19731](#), [19733](#),
[19735](#), [19739](#), [20241](#), [20253](#), [20255](#),
[20464](#), [20481](#), [20483](#), [20664](#), [20683](#),
[20685](#), [20686](#), [20689](#), [20706](#), [20709](#),
[20712](#), [20737](#), [20738](#), [20740](#), [20756](#),
[20845](#), [20858](#), [20860](#), [20864](#), [20868](#),
[20901](#), [20917](#), [21000](#), [21013](#), [21015](#),
[21028](#), [21030](#), [21043](#), [21045](#), [21058](#),
[21060](#), [21073](#), [21075](#), [21088](#), [21098](#),
[21599](#), [21615](#), [21616](#), [21620](#), [21631](#),
[21738](#), [21751](#), [21753](#), [21769](#), [21772](#),
[21782](#), [21805](#), [21816](#), [21818](#), [21832](#),
[21834](#), [21839](#), [21901](#), [21922](#), [21925](#),
[21955](#), [21976](#), [21979](#), [22029](#), [22045](#),
[22048](#), [22123](#), [22124](#), [22234](#), [22236](#),
[22268](#), [22534](#), [22542](#), [22545](#), [22624](#)
- __fp_compare:wNNNNw [18241](#)
- __fp_compare_aux:wn [18564](#)
- __fp_compare_back:ww
..... [909](#), [18580](#), [18859](#), [22252](#)
- __fp_compare_back_any:ww .. [791](#),
[791](#), [792](#), [18316](#), [18577](#), [18580](#), [18648](#)
- __fp_compare_back_tuple:ww .. [18625](#)
- __fp_compare_nan:w [791](#), [18580](#)
- __fp_compare_npos:nwnw [790](#),
[791](#), [793](#), [18608](#), [18654](#), [19113](#), [20020](#)
- __fp_compare_return:w [18548](#)
- __fp_compare_significand:nnnnnnnn
..... [18654](#)
- __fp_cos_o:w [21015](#)
- __fp_cot_o:w [873](#), [21075](#)
- __fp_cot_zero_o:Nnw
..... [872](#), [874](#), [21033](#), [21075](#)
- __fp_csc_o:w [21030](#)
- __fp_decimate:nNnnnn
..... [724](#), [727](#), [868](#), [16499](#),
[16564](#), [16591](#), [17044](#), [19051](#), [19059](#),
[19138](#), [20510](#), [20514](#), [20883](#), [21985](#)
- __fp_decimate_:Nnnnn [16511](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxi:Nnnnn [725](#), [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxii:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxiii:Nnnnn .. [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxiv:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxix:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxv:Nnnnn [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxvi:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxvii:Nnnnn .. [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxviii:Nnnnn . [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxx:Nnnnn [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxi:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxii:Nnnnn .. [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxiii:Nnnnn . [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxiv:Nnnnn .. [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxv:Nnnnn ... [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_auxxvi:Nnnnn .. [16515](#)
- __fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnnnw .
..... [725](#), [16522](#), [16541](#)
- __fp_decimate_pack:nnnnnnnw
..... [16542](#), [16543](#)
- __fp_decimate_tiny:Nnnnn [16511](#)
- __fp_div_npos_o:Nnw
..... [814](#), [814](#), [19371](#), [19381](#)
- __fp_div_significand_calc:wwnnnnnnnn
..... [817](#),
[818](#), [19398](#), [19407](#), [19455](#), [20324](#), [20331](#)
- __fp_div_significand_calc_-
i:wwnnnnnnnn [19407](#)
- __fp_div_significand_calc_-
ii:wwnnnnnnnn [19407](#)
- __fp_div_significand_i_o:wnnw ..
..... [814](#), [817](#), [19388](#), [19394](#)
- __fp_div_significand_ii:wnw ...
..... [819](#), [19402](#), [19403](#), [19404](#), [19451](#)
- __fp_div_significand_iii:wwnnnnnn
..... [820](#), [19405](#), [19458](#)
- __fp_div_significand_iv:wwnnnnnnnn
..... [820](#), [19461](#), [19466](#)

__fp_div_significand_large_
 o:wwwNNNNwN [822](#), [19492](#), [19506](#)
 __fp_div_significand_pack:NNN ..
 [821](#),
 [854](#), [19453](#), [19486](#), [20311](#), [20329](#), [20337](#)
 __fp_div_significand_small_
 o:wwwNNNNwN [822](#), [19490](#), [19496](#)
 __fp_div_significand_test_o:w ..
 [821](#), [821](#), [19396](#), [19487](#)
 __fp_div_significand_v:NN
 [19471](#), [19473](#), [19476](#)
 __fp_div_significand_v:NNw .. [19466](#)
 __fp_div_significand_vi:Nw
 [820](#), [19466](#)
 __fp_division_by_zero_o:Nnw ...
 [730](#), [16709](#),
 [16757](#), [19711](#), [20248](#), [21094](#), [21095](#)
 __fp_division_by_zero_o:NNww ...
 [730](#), [16717](#), [16757](#), [19375](#), [19378](#), [20705](#)
 \c__fp_empty_tuple_fp
 [16363](#), [17184](#), [17839](#), [17849](#)
 __fp_ep_compare:www .. [20015](#), [21646](#)
 __fp_ep_compare_aux:www [20015](#)
 __fp_ep_div:wwwN
 [886](#), [20045](#), [20156](#),
 [21575](#), [21662](#), [21666](#), [21675](#), [21842](#)
 __fp_ep_div_eps_pack:NNNNwN .. [20075](#)
 __fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNn [844](#)
 __fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNnn
 [20072](#), [20075](#)
 __fp_ep_div_epsilon:wnNNNNnn .. [20075](#)
 __fp_ep_div_esti:wwwN
 [843](#), [20051](#), [20054](#)
 __fp_ep_div_estii:wwnnwn .. [20054](#)
 __fp_ep_div_estiii:NNNNwN .. [20054](#)
 __fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wN [874](#)
 __fp_ep_inv_to_float_o:wwN
 [884](#), [20152](#), [20160](#), [21037](#), [21052](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt:wn [20098](#), [21803](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_aux:wn [20098](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_auxi:wn [20101](#), [20103](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_auxii:wwnnwn .. [20098](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wN
 [846](#), [20135](#), [20138](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_epsilon:wwN [20138](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_esti:wwnnwn
 [20113](#), [20116](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_estii:wwnnwn .. [20116](#)
 __fp_ep_isqrt_estiii:NNNNwN ..
 [20116](#)
 __fp_ep_mul:wwwN
 [870](#), [20030](#), [20944](#),
 [20957](#), [21532](#), [21562](#), [21790](#), [21801](#)
 __fp_ep_mul_raw:wwwN
 [20030](#), [21116](#), [21482](#)
 __fp_ep_to_ep:wwN . [19981](#), [20032](#),
 [20035](#), [20047](#), [20050](#), [20100](#), [21791](#)
 __fp_ep_to_ep_end:www [19981](#)
 __fp_ep_to_ep_loop:N
 [883](#), [19981](#), [21483](#)
 __fp_ep_to_ep_zero:ww [19981](#)
 __fp_ep_to_fixed:wn .. [19963](#),
 [21113](#), [21669](#), [21678](#), [21788](#), [22277](#)
 __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxi:www ... [19963](#)
 __fp_ep_to_fixed_auxii:nnnnnnwn
 [19963](#)
 __fp_ep_to_float_o:wN [874](#)
 __fp_ep_to_float_o:wwN
 [872](#), [884](#), [20152](#),
 [20164](#), [20968](#), [21007](#), [21022](#), [21581](#)
 __fp_error:nnnn [16678](#),
 [16686](#), [16695](#), [16712](#), [16720](#), [16748](#),
 [16771](#), [16970](#), [16972](#), [16993](#), [16998](#),
 [17775](#), [18354](#), [18369](#), [18757](#), [18776](#),
 [18787](#), [21896](#), [21950](#), [22024](#), [22531](#)
 __fp_exp_after_?_f:nw [721](#), [753](#), [17168](#)
 __fp_exp_after_any_f:Nnw [16433](#)
 __fp_exp_after_any_f:nw
 [721](#), [16433](#), [16459](#), [17170](#), [17944](#)
 __fp_exp_after_array_f:w
 [721](#), [16444](#),
 [17829](#), [18927](#), [18938](#), [18948](#), [18956](#)
 __fp_exp_after_f:nw
 [717](#), [753](#), [16320](#), [16438](#), [17877](#), [18015](#)
 __fp_exp_after_mark_f:nw [753](#), [17168](#)
 __fp_exp_after_normal:nNw
 [16323](#), [16333](#), [16350](#)
 __fp_exp_after_normal:Nwwww ..
 [16352](#), [16360](#)
 __fp_exp_after_o:w .. [717](#), [16320](#),
 [16550](#), [16554](#), [16556](#), [17038](#), [17082](#),
 [17100](#), [18336](#), [18877](#), [18895](#), [18904](#),
 [18913](#), [19000](#), [19737](#), [20857](#), [20862](#)
 __fp_exp_after_special:nNw ...
 [718](#), [16325](#), [16335](#), [16340](#)
 __fp_exp_after_stop_f:nw [16433](#)
 __fp_exp_after_tuple_f:nw
 [16444](#), [18143](#)
 __fp_exp_after_tuple_o:w
 .. [16444](#), [18902](#), [18905](#), [18908](#), [18910](#)
 \c__fp_exp_intarray
 .. [20557](#), [20643](#), [20650](#), [20653](#), [20655](#)
 __fp_exp_intarray:w [20614](#)
 __fp_exp_intarray_aux:w [20614](#)
 __fp_exp_large:NwN [861](#), [20614](#), [20841](#)
 __fp_exp_large_after:wn [861](#), [20614](#)
 __fp_exp_normal_o:w .. [20469](#), [20483](#)

- __fp_exp_o:w [20227](#), [20464](#)
- __fp_exp_overflow:NN [20483](#)
- __fp_exp_pos_large:NnnNwn
..... [20515](#), [20614](#)
- __fp_exp_pos_o:NNwnw
..... [20486](#), [20488](#), [20491](#)
- __fp_exp_pos_o:Nwnnw [20483](#)
- __fp_exp_Taylor:Nnnwn
..... [20511](#), [20530](#), [20660](#)
- __fp_exp_Taylor_break:Nww ... [20530](#)
- __fp_exp_Taylor_ii:ww . [20536](#), [20539](#)
- __fp_exp_Taylor_loop:www [20530](#)
- __fp_expand:n [904](#)
- __fp_exponent:w [16287](#)
- __fp_facorial_int_o:n [869](#)
- __fp_fact_int_o:n [20922](#), [20925](#)
- __fp_fact_int_o:w [20919](#)
- __fp_fact_loop_o:w ... [20937](#), [20939](#)
- \c__fp_fact_max_arg_int [20900](#), [20927](#)
- __fp_fact_o:w [20231](#), [20901](#)
- __fp_fact_pos_o:w [20916](#), [20919](#)
- __fp_fact_small_o:w .. [20942](#), [20954](#)
- \c__fp_five_int [16832](#),
[16856](#), [16869](#), [16882](#), [16889](#), [16942](#)
- __fp_fixed_<calculation>:wnw .. [832](#)
- __fp_fixed_add:nnNnnwnw [19856](#)
- __fp_fixed_add:Nnnnnwnw [19856](#)
- __fp_fixed_add:wnw [832](#),
[835](#), [19856](#), [20096](#), [20406](#), [20414](#),
[20425](#), [20443](#), [21674](#), [21734](#), [22292](#)
- __fp_fixed_add_after:NNNNwnw . [19856](#)
- __fp_fixed_add_one:wN [833](#), [19788](#),
[20089](#), [20547](#), [20556](#), [21800](#), [22283](#)
- __fp_fixed_add_pack:NNNNwnw . [19856](#)
- __fp_fixed_continue:wn
..... [19787](#), [20033](#),
[20038](#), [20048](#), [20625](#), [20816](#), [21151](#),
[21520](#), [21792](#), [21801](#), [22275](#), [22287](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int:wnN [19825](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int:wwN
.... [834](#), [19825](#), [20405](#), [20546](#), [21693](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int_after:Nw ...
..... [834](#), [19825](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int_auxi:wnn . [19825](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int_auxii:wnn ...
..... [834](#), [19825](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_int_pack:Nw
..... [834](#), [19825](#)
- __fp_fixed_div_myriad:wn
..... [19793](#), [20093](#)
- __fp_fixed_inv_to_float_o:wN ...
..... [20159](#), [20488](#), [20752](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul:nnnnnnnw [19876](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul:wnw
.. [832](#), [833](#), [836](#), [882](#), [884](#), [19876](#),
[20042](#), [20073](#), [20088](#), [20090](#), [20094](#),
[20147](#), [20150](#), [20163](#), [20407](#), [20417](#),
[20457](#), [20548](#), [20646](#), [20661](#), [20762](#),
[21489](#), [21543](#), [21681](#), [21714](#), [21716](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnnw ...
..... [839](#), [19945](#), [19947](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_add:nnnnwnnwN ...
..... [839](#), [19952](#), [19958](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_add:Nwnnnwnnnw ...
.... [838](#), [19909](#), [19919](#), [19930](#), [19934](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_add:www
..... [837](#), [19903](#), [22297](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_after:wnw
..... [836](#), [19795](#), [19801](#), [19804](#),
[19878](#), [19905](#), [19915](#), [19925](#), [20779](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_one_minus_-
mul:wnw [19903](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_short:wnw
..... [833](#), [19802](#),
[20071](#), [20092](#), [20134](#), [20136](#), [21727](#)
- __fp_fixed_mul_sub_back:www
..... [837](#), [19903](#),
[20148](#), [21510](#), [21512](#), [21513](#), [21514](#),
[21515](#), [21516](#), [21517](#), [21518](#), [21519](#),
[21523](#), [21525](#), [21526](#), [21527](#), [21528](#),
[21529](#), [21530](#), [21531](#), [21556](#), [21558](#),
[21559](#), [21560](#), [21561](#), [21564](#), [21566](#),
[21567](#), [21568](#), [21569](#), [21694](#), [21702](#)
- __fp_fixed_one_minus_mul:wnw ...
..... [837](#), [838](#), [19923](#)
- __fp_fixed_sub:wnw [19856](#), [20140](#),
[20423](#), [20439](#), [20451](#), [21155](#), [21675](#),
[21732](#), [21798](#), [22285](#), [22294](#), [22326](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_o:Nw
..... [20166](#), [20432](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_o:wN
..... [832](#), [848](#),
[892](#), [20153](#), [20166](#), [20452](#), [20462](#),
[20486](#), [20748](#), [21722](#), [22225](#), [22331](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_pack:ww ...
..... [20199](#), [20209](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_rad_o:wN ...
..... [20161](#), [21722](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_round_-
up:wnnnnw [20212](#), [20216](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_float_zero:w
..... [20195](#), [20204](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_loop:N
..... [20172](#), [20182](#), [20186](#)
- __fp_fixed_to_loop_end:w
..... [20188](#), [20192](#)
- __fp_from_dim:wNNnnnnnw [22092](#)

__fp_from_dim:wnnnnwNn 22119, 22120
 __fp_from_dim:wnnnnwNw 22092
 __fp_from_dim:wNw 22092
 __fp_from_dim_test:ww
 903, 17262, 17299, 17896, 22092
 __fp_func_to_name:N
 16625, 17775, 17784
 __fp_func_to_name_aux:w 16625
 \c__fp_half_prec_int
 16270, 17503, 17535
 __fp_if_type_fp:NTwFw . 719, 785,
 16300, 16379, 16387, 16394, 16410,
 16437, 18363, 18377, 18556, 18582,
 18583, 18750, 18751, 18752, 18918
 __fp_inf_fp:N 16283, 16733
 __fp_int:wTF 16557, 22236
 __fp_int_eval:w
 722, 736, 738, 738, 751, 767,
 804, 812, 812, 815, 819, 848, 16240,
 16297, 16372, 16503, 16506, 16906,
 16910, 16922, 16923, 16959, 17050,
 17054, 17093, 17309, 17314, 17356,
 17445, 17456, 17505, 17536, 17542,
 17543, 17589, 17599, 17601, 17617,
 17619, 17642, 17644, 17810, 18032,
 18076, 18276, 18569, 19039, 19047,
 19068, 19070, 19091, 19093, 19102,
 19104, 19133, 19139, 19149, 19151,
 19225, 19227, 19243, 19245, 19249,
 19265, 19305, 19313, 19315, 19317,
 19319, 19322, 19325, 19327, 19346,
 19348, 19358, 19360, 19386, 19389,
 19397, 19399, 19420, 19423, 19426,
 19429, 19438, 19441, 19444, 19447,
 19454, 19456, 19462, 19470, 19472,
 19474, 19480, 19500, 19502, 19511,
 19513, 19534, 19555, 19559, 19571,
 19574, 19577, 19580, 19583, 19586,
 19589, 19592, 19596, 19608, 19612,
 19616, 19619, 19640, 19642, 19644,
 19654, 19693, 19695, 19704, 19791,
 19796, 19798, 19805, 19808, 19811,
 19814, 19817, 19820, 19829, 19841,
 19849, 19851, 19861, 19863, 19870,
 19879, 19881, 19884, 19887, 19890,
 19893, 19906, 19908, 19916, 19918,
 19926, 19928, 19938, 19941, 19944,
 19951, 19966, 19984, 19987, 20043,
 20057, 20059, 20065, 20078, 20080,
 20082, 20106, 20122, 20129, 20130,
 20153, 20170, 20174, 20219, 20221,
 20265, 20276, 20295, 20297, 20299,
 20312, 20325, 20330, 20332, 20338,
 20355, 20356, 20357, 20358, 20359,
 20360, 20365, 20367, 20369, 20371,
 20373, 20378, 20380, 20382, 20384,
 20386, 20388, 20410, 20418, 20502,
 20551, 20628, 20636, 20644, 20650,
 20653, 20759, 20780, 20782, 20785,
 20788, 20791, 20794, 20810, 20836,
 20850, 20866, 20936, 20946, 20951,
 21103, 21135, 21144, 21376, 21390,
 21393, 21396, 21399, 21402, 21405,
 21408, 21411, 21414, 21430, 21440,
 21449, 21467, 21476, 21483, 21494,
 21504, 21537, 21547, 21572, 21581,
 21624, 21641, 21643, 21655, 21656,
 21697, 21708, 21719, 21777, 21929,
 22052, 22105, 22201, 22224, 22278,
 22330, 22352, 22354, 22356, 22361,
 22380, 22392, 22400, 22405, 22410
 __fp_int_eval_end:
 16240, 16297, 16375, 16494, 16959,
 17064, 17068, 18277, 18569, 19249,
 19284, 19476, 19851, 19987, 20810,
 20866, 21136, 21145, 21494, 21504,
 21547, 21572, 21656, 22359, 22361
 __fp_int_p:w 16557
 __fp_int_to_roman:w 16240,
 16506, 17517, 17549, 20292, 22462
 __fp_invalid_operation:nnw
 . 730, 16675, 16757, 16769, 21910,
 21917, 21964, 21971, 22071, 22086
 __fp_invalid_operation_o:nw ...
 . 730, 16768, 17784, 19524, 19750,
 20244, 20914, 20923, 21010, 21025,
 21040, 21055, 21070, 21085, 21747,
 21765, 21781, 21809, 21822, 21838
 __fp_invalid_operation_o:Nww ...
 730, 16683, 16757,
 17985, 19019, 19291, 19292, 20851
 __fp_invalid_operation_o:nww . 19775
 __fp_invalid_operation_tl_o:nn .
 730, 16692, 16757, 17025, 22256
 __fp_kind:w 16298, 17018, 18542
 \c__fp_leading_shift_int
 16460, 19796,
 19805, 19879, 20780, 21430, 21467
 __fp_ln_c:NwNw 855, 856, 20389, 20420
 __fp_ln_div_after:Nw
 854, 20291, 20340
 __fp_ln_div_i:w 20313, 20322
 __fp_ln_div_ii:wnn
 . 20316, 20317, 20318, 20319, 20327
 __fp_ln_div_vi:wnn ... 20320, 20335
 __fp_ln_exponent:wn 857, 20267, 20429
 __fp_ln_exponent_one:ww 20434, 20448

- _fp_ln_exponent_small:NNww ...
..... 20437, 20441, 20454
- \c_fp_ln_i_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_ii_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_iii_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_iv_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_ix_fixed_tl 20232
- _fp_ln_npos_o:w
..... 849, 850, 20253, 20255
- _fp_ln_o:w .. 849, 865, 20229, 20241
- _fp_ln_significand:NNNNnnnN ...
..... 851, 20266, 20269, 20760
- _fp_ln_square_t_after:w
..... 20364, 20396
- _fp_ln_square_t_pack:NNNNNw ...
.. 20366, 20368, 20370, 20372, 20394
- _fp_ln_t_large:NNw
..... 854, 20345, 20352, 20362
- _fp_ln_t_small:Nw ... 20343, 20350
- _fp_ln_t_small:w 854
- _fp_ln_Taylor:wwNw 855, 20397, 20398
- _fp_ln_Taylor_break:w 20403, 20414
- _fp_ln_Taylor_loop:www
..... 20399, 20400, 20409
- _fp_ln_twice_t_after:w 20377, 20393
- _fp_ln_twice_t_pack:Nw . 20379,
20381, 20383, 20385, 20387, 20392
- \c_fp_ln_vi_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_vii_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_viii_fixed_tl 20232
- \c_fp_ln_x_fixed_tl
..... 20232, 20451, 20458
- _fp_ln_x_ii:wnnnn ... 20271, 20289
- _fp_ln_x_iii:NNNNNNw . 20298, 20302
- _fp_ln_x_iii_var:NNNNNw
..... 20296, 20304
- _fp_ln_x_iv:wnnnnnnnn
..... 853, 20294, 20309
- _fp_logb_aux_o:w 19707
- _fp_logb_o:w 18965, 19707
- \c_fp_max_exp_exponent_int
..... 16276, 20494
- \c_fp_max_exponent_int .. 16274,
16280, 16308, 20004, 20206, 20815
- \c_fp_middle_shift_int
..... 16460, 19808,
19811, 19814, 19817, 19881, 19884,
19887, 19890, 20782, 20785, 20788,
20791, 21433, 21440, 21470, 21476
- _fp_minmax_aux_o:Nw 18831
- _fp_minmax_auxi:ww
..... 18853, 18865, 18872
- _fp_minmax_auxii:ww
..... 18855, 18863, 18872
- _fp_minmax_break_o:w . 18846, 18876
- _fp_minmax_loop:Nww
..... 797, 18840, 18842, 18848
- _fp_minmax_o:Nw
..... 790, 18535, 18537, 18831
- \c_fp_minus_min_exponent_int ...
..... 16274, 16309
- _fp_misused:n . 16253, 16257, 16365
- _fp_mul_cases_o:NnNnw
..... 814, 19256, 19262, 19368
- _fp_mul_cases_o:nNnnw 19262
- _fp_mul_npos_o:Nww
..... 810, 812, 814, 903, 19259, 19300, 22122
- _fp_mul_significand_drop:NNNNNw
..... 812, 19309
- _fp_mul_significand_keep:NNNNNw
..... 19309
- _fp_mul_significand_large_-
f:NwwNNNN 19339, 19343
- _fp_mul_significand_o:nnnnNnnnn
..... 812, 812, 19307, 19309
- _fp_mul_significand_small_-
f:NNwwN 19337, 19354
- _fp_mul_significand_test_f:NNN
..... 813, 19311, 19334
- \c_fp_myriad_int 16273,
19791, 19822, 19823, 19900, 19961
- _fp_neg_sign:N
..... 802, 16296, 18973, 19126
- _fp_not_o:w 790, 17803, 18878
- \c_fp_one_fixed_tl 19785,
20405, 20618, 20816, 20843, 21626,
21693, 21798, 22275, 22285, 22326
- _fp_overflow:w 717,
730, 732, 16311, 16757, 20496, 20930
- \c_fp_overflowing_fp
..... 16277, 21911, 21965
- _fp_pack:NNNNNw .. 16460, 19797,
19807, 19810, 19813, 19816, 19819,
19880, 19883, 19886, 19889, 19892,
20781, 20784, 20787, 20790, 20793
- _fp_pack_big:NNNNNNw ... 16464,
19573, 19576, 19579, 19582, 19585,
19588, 19591, 19595, 19907, 19917,
19927, 19937, 19940, 19943, 19950
- _fp_pack_Bigg:NNNNNNw
..... 16469, 19422,
19425, 19428, 19440, 19443, 19446
- _fp_pack_eight:wNNNNNNNN
..... 723, 808, 16476,
19235, 19544, 19972, 21122, 21123
- _fp_pack_twice_four:wNNNNNNNN .
..... 723, 16474, 17075, 17076,
19177, 19178, 19973, 19974, 19975,

- 20007, 20008, 20009, 20197, 20198,
 20533, 20534, 20535, 21124, 21125,
 21419, 21420, 21421, 21422, 22115
 __fp_parse:n [743](#), [754](#),
[766](#), [774](#), [787](#), [788](#), [795](#), [904](#), [904](#),
[914](#), [17106](#), [17259](#), [17920](#), [18478](#),
[18480](#), [18482](#), [18505](#), [18542](#), [18551](#),
[18568](#), [18578](#), [18735](#), [18795](#), [19720](#),
[21886](#), [21940](#), [22018](#), [22063](#), [22078](#),
[22131](#), [22133](#), [22135](#), [22137](#), [22514](#)
 __fp_parse_after:ww [17920](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_binary:NwNwN ..
 [747](#), [751](#), [751](#), [779](#), [17958](#), [18153](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_binary_chk:NN ..
 [17958](#), [17989](#), [18002](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_binary_-
 error:NNN [17958](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_comma:NwNwN ...
 [779](#), [18112](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_compare:NwNNNNwN
 [18300](#), [18309](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_compare_-
 aux:NNwN [18321](#), [18324](#), [18329](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_function:NNNwN
 [770](#), [17752](#), [17913](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary:NNNwN ...
 [17757](#), [17789](#), [17904](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNNw
 [17768](#), [17769](#), [17772](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:nNNNw
 [17757](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary_chk:NwNw
 [17757](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary_error:NNw
 [17757](#), [19757](#)
 __fp_parse_apply_unary_type:NNN
 [17757](#)
 __fp_parse_caseless_inf:N ... [17870](#)
 __fp_parse_caseless_infinity:N ..
 [17870](#)
 __fp_parse_caseless_nan:N ... [17870](#)
 __fp_parse_compare:NNNNNNN .. [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_compare_auxi:NNNNNNN
 [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_compare_auxii:NNNNN ..
 [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_compare_end:NNNwN .. [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_continue:NwN
 [747](#), [748](#), [775](#), [17947](#), [17960](#),
[18140](#), [18339](#), [18935](#), [18945](#), [18953](#)
 __fp_parse_continue_compare:NNwNN
 [18332](#), [18347](#)
 __fp_parse_digits:N [17124](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_i:N [17124](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_ii:N [17124](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_iii:N [17124](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_iv:N [17124](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_v:N [17124](#)
 [17124](#), [17461](#), [17509](#)
 __fp_parse_digits_vii:N
 [760](#), [17124](#), [17448](#), [17498](#)
 __fp_parse_excl_error: [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_expand:w
 . [750](#), [750](#), [751](#), [751](#), [17121](#), [17123](#),
[17133](#), [17173](#), [17235](#), [17279](#), [17288](#),
[17291](#), [17295](#), [17332](#), [17366](#), [17404](#),
[17406](#), [17425](#), [17427](#), [17449](#), [17466](#),
[17479](#), [17499](#), [17529](#), [17557](#), [17573](#),
[17584](#), [17607](#), [17636](#), [17646](#), [17653](#),
[17666](#), [17682](#), [17702](#), [17713](#), [17799](#),
[17822](#), [17834](#), [17909](#), [17918](#), [17926](#),
[17939](#), [18059](#), [18107](#), [18131](#), [18157](#),
[18205](#), [18225](#), [18294](#), [18307](#), [18931](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent:N
[764](#), [17234](#), [17440](#), [17589](#), [17656](#), [17658](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent:Nw
 [17464](#), [17477](#),
[17526](#), [17554](#), [17605](#), [17634](#), [17653](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_aux:N ... [17658](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_body:N
 [17684](#), [17688](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_digits:N ...
 [17692](#), [17704](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_keep:N .. [17715](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_keep:NTF ...
 [17695](#), [17715](#)
 __fp_parse_exponent_sign:N
 [17674](#), [17678](#)
 __fp_parse_function:NNN
 [16818](#), [16820](#), [16822](#),
[16825](#), [17902](#), [18535](#), [18537](#), [20993](#),
[20995](#), [20997](#), [20999](#), [22160](#), [22162](#)
 __fp_parse_function_all_fp_-
 o:nnw [16952](#), [18349](#), [18833](#)
 __fp_parse_function_one_two:nnw
 [888](#), [18361](#), [21587](#), [21593](#), [22229](#)
 __fp_parse_function_one_two_-
 aux:nnw [18361](#)
 __fp_parse_function_one_two_-
 auxii:nnw [18361](#)
 __fp_parse_function_one_two_-
 error_o:w [18361](#)
 __fp_parse_infix:NN
 [753](#), [756](#), [773](#), [777](#),
[778](#), [17172](#), [17344](#), [17383](#), [17862](#),
[17877](#), [17899](#), [18015](#), [18018](#), [18105](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_!:N [18241](#)

__fp_parse_infix_&:Nw [18198](#)
 __fp_parse_infix(:N [18181](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_):N [18095](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_*:N [18183](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_+:N
 [751](#), [17121](#), [18147](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_,:N [18112](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_-:N [18147](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_/:N [18147](#)
 __fp_parse_infix::N . [18215](#), [18916](#)
 __fp_parse_infix<:N [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_infix=:N [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_infix>:N [18241](#)
 __fp_parse_infix?:N [18215](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_(operation₂):N [751](#)
 __fp_parse_infix^:N [18147](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_after_operand:NwN
 [756](#), [17227](#), [17305](#), [17806](#), [18013](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_after_paren:NN
 [17831](#), [17857](#), [18062](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_and:N [18147](#), [18214](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_check:NNN
 [18038](#), [18048](#), [18082](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_comma:w [779](#), [18112](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_end:N
 [774](#), [778](#), [17927](#), [17932](#), [17940](#), [18093](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_juxt:N
 [777](#), [18028](#), [18036](#), [18147](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_mark:NNN
 [18025](#), [18069](#), [18092](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_mul:N
 [777](#), [781](#), [18053](#),
 [18072](#), [18080](#), [18147](#), [18182](#), [18191](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_or:N . [18147](#), [18213](#)
 __fp_parse_infix_|:Nw [18198](#)
 __fp_parse_large:N [759](#), [17411](#), [17494](#)
 __fp_parse_large_leading:wwNN ..
 [762](#), [17496](#), [17501](#)
 __fp_parse_large_round:NN
 [763](#), [17537](#), [17609](#)
 __fp_parse_large_round_aux:wNN .
 [17609](#)
 __fp_parse_large_round_test:NN .
 [17609](#)
 __fp_parse_large_trailing:wwNN .
 [763](#), [17507](#), [17531](#)
 __fp_parse_letters:N
 [756](#), [757](#), [17320](#), [17334](#)
 __fp_parse_lparen_after:NwN . [17812](#)
 __fp_parse_o:n
 [743](#), [17920](#), [18733](#), [18734](#)
 __fp_parse_one:Nw
 [746-749](#), [751](#), [758](#), [773](#),
 [775](#), [17121](#), [17144](#), [17388](#), [17751](#), [17953](#)
 __fp_parse_one_digit:NN
 [771](#), [17160](#), [17303](#)
 __fp_parse_one_fp:NN
 [752](#), [17152](#), [17168](#)
 __fp_parse_one_other:NN [17163](#), [17311](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register:NN
 [17155](#), [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_aux:Nw .
 [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_-
 auxii:wwNw [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_dim:ww .
 [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_int:www
 [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_-
 math:NNw [17266](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_mu:www .
 [17225](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_-
 special:N [17230](#), [17266](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_wd:Nw [17266](#)
 __fp_parse_one_register_wd:w . [17266](#)
 __fp_parse_operand:Nw
 [746-749](#), [750](#), [774](#), [779](#),
 [17121](#), [17795](#), [17797](#), [17818](#), [17820](#),
 [17909](#), [17918](#), [17925](#), [17938](#), [17947](#),
 [18130](#), [18156](#), [18224](#), [18307](#), [18930](#)
 __fp_parse_pack_carry:w . [761](#), [17481](#)
 __fp_parse_pack_leading:NNNNNw
 [17444](#), [17481](#), [17504](#)
 __fp_parse_pack_trailing:NNNNNNw
 .. [17454](#), [17481](#), [17523](#), [17534](#), [17541](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix:NNN . [17323](#), [17368](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix!:Nw [17785](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix(:Nw [17812](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix):Nw [17844](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix+:Nw [17751](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix -:Nw [17785](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix_:Nw [17804](#)
 __fp_parse_prefix_unknown:NNN [17368](#)
 __fp_parse_return_semicolon:w ..
 [17122](#), [17131](#), [17364](#),
 [17571](#), [17582](#), [17664](#), [17696](#), [17711](#)
 __fp_parse_round:Nw [16823](#)
 __fp_parse_round_after:wN
 [765](#), [17586](#), [17591](#), [17641](#)
 __fp_parse_round_loop:N [764](#), [765](#),
 [765](#), [765](#), [17559](#), [17602](#), [17620](#), [17645](#)
 __fp_parse_round_up:N [17559](#)
 __fp_parse_small:N [759](#), [17431](#), [17442](#)
 __fp_parse_small_leading:wwNN ..
 [760](#), [17446](#), [17451](#), [17513](#)

__fp_parse_small_round:NN [17473](#), [17591](#), [17630](#)
 __fp_parse_small_trailing:wwNN .
 [761](#), [17459](#), [17468](#), [17545](#)
 __fp_parse_strim_end:w [17417](#)
 __fp_parse_strim_zeros:N
 [759](#), [771](#), [17398](#), [17417](#), [17810](#)
 __fp_parse_trim_end:w [17391](#)
 __fp_parse_trim_zeros:N [17309](#), [17391](#)
 __fp_parse_unary_function:NNN ..
[17902](#), [18963](#), [18965](#), [18967](#), [18969](#),
[20227](#), [20229](#), [20231](#), [20981](#), [20987](#)
 __fp_parse_word:Nw [756](#), [17317](#), [17334](#)
 __fp_parse_word_abs:N [18962](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acos:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acosd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acot:N [20992](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acotd:N [20992](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acsc:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_acscd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_asec:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_asecd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_asin:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_asind:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_atan:N [20992](#)
 __fp_parse_word_atand:N [20992](#)
 __fp_parse_word_bp:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cc:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_ceil:N [16817](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cm:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cos:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cosd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cot:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cotd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_csc:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_cscd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_dd:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_deg:N [17859](#)
 __fp_parse_word_em:N [17892](#)
 __fp_parse_word_exp:N [17892](#)
 __fp_parse_word_fact:N [20226](#)
 __fp_parse_word_false:N [17859](#)
 __fp_parse_word_floor:N [16817](#)
 __fp_parse_word_in:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_inf:N
 [17859](#), [17870](#), [17871](#)
 __fp_parse_word_ln:N [20226](#)
 __fp_parse_word_logb:N [18962](#)
 __fp_parse_word_max:N [18534](#)
 __fp_parse_word_min:N [18534](#)
 __fp_parse_word_mm:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_nan:N . [17859](#), [17872](#)
 __fp_parse_word_nc:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_nd:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_pc:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_pi:N [17859](#)
 __fp_parse_word_pt:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_rand:N [22159](#)
 __fp_parse_word_randint:N ... [22159](#)
 __fp_parse_word_round:N [16823](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sec:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_secd:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sign:N [18962](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sin:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sind:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sp:N [17873](#)
 __fp_parse_word_sqrt:N [18962](#)
 __fp_parse_word_tan:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_tand:N [20973](#)
 __fp_parse_word_true:N [17859](#)
 __fp_parse_word_trunc:N [16817](#)
 __fp_parse_zero:
 [759](#), [17413](#), [17433](#), [17437](#)
 __fp_pow_B:wwN [20763](#), [20798](#)
 __fp_pow_C_neg:w [20801](#), [20818](#)
 __fp_pow_C_overflow:w
 [20806](#), [20813](#), [20834](#)
 __fp_pow_C_pack:w [20820](#), [20828](#), [20839](#)
 __fp_pow_C_pos:w [20804](#), [20823](#)
 __fp_pow_C_pos_loop:wN
 [20824](#), [20825](#), [20832](#)
 __fp_pow_exponent:Nwnnnnw
 [20769](#), [20772](#), [20777](#)
 __fp_pow_exponent:wnN . [20761](#), [20766](#)
 __fp_pow_neg:www .. [867](#), [20674](#), [20845](#)
 __fp_pow_neg_aux:wN .. [867](#), [20845](#)
 __fp_pow_neg_case:w .. [20847](#), [20868](#)
 __fp_pow_neg_case_aux:nnnnn . [20868](#)
 __fp_pow_neg_case_aux:Nnnw
 [868](#), [20868](#)
 __fp_pow_normal_o:ww
 [863](#), [20679](#), [20711](#)
 __fp_pow_npos_aux:NNnnw
 [20746](#), [20750](#), [20756](#)
 __fp_pow_npos_o:Nww [864](#), [20723](#), [20740](#)
 __fp_pow_zero_or_inf:ww
 [863](#), [20681](#), [20688](#)
 \c__fp_prec_and_int ... [17106](#), [18178](#)
 \c__fp_prec_colon_int
 [17106](#), [18236](#), [18930](#)
 \c__fp_prec_comma_int
 [771](#), [17106](#), [17180](#),
[17818](#), [17846](#), [18116](#), [18121](#), [18130](#)
 \c__fp_prec_comp_int
 [17106](#), [18264](#), [18307](#)
 \c__fp_prec_end_int [774](#),
[778](#), [17106](#), [17182](#), [17925](#), [17938](#), [18099](#)

\c__fp_prec_func_int
 [771](#), [17106](#), [17817](#), [17909](#), [17918](#)
 \c__fp_prec_hat_int ... [17106](#), [18166](#)
 \c__fp_prec_hatii_int . [17106](#), [18166](#)
 \c__fp_prec_int
 [16270](#), [16503](#), [16564](#), [16591](#), [17044](#),
 [20514](#), [20880](#), [20883](#), [21983](#), [21985](#),
 [21991](#), [22042](#), [22240](#), [22279](#), [22330](#)
 \c__fp_prec_juxt_int .. [17106](#), [18168](#)
 \c__fp_prec_not_int
 [771](#), [17106](#), [17802](#), [17803](#)
 \c__fp_prec_or_int [17106](#), [18180](#)
 \c__fp_prec_plus_int
 [745](#), [17106](#), [18174](#), [18176](#)
 \c__fp_prec_quest_int
 [17106](#), [18219](#), [18234](#)
 \c__fp_prec_times_int
 [17106](#), [18170](#), [18172](#)
 \c__fp_prec_tuple_int
 [771](#), [17106](#), [17181](#), [17820](#), [17848](#)
 __fp_rand_myriads:n
 [908](#), [909](#), [22195](#), [22212](#), [22298](#)
 __fp_rand_myriads_get:w [22195](#)
 __fp_rand_myriads_loop:w [22195](#)
 __fp_rand_o:Nw
 [22160](#), [22167](#), [22173](#), [22206](#)
 __fp_rand_o:w [22206](#)
 __fp_randinat_wide_aux:w [22368](#)
 __fp_randinat_wide_auxii:w .. [22368](#)
 __fp_randint:n [22430](#)
 __fp_randint:ww [22336](#), [22440](#)
 __fp_randint_auxi_o:ww [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_auxii:wn [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_auxiii_o:ww [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_auxiv_o:ww [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_auxv_o:w [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_badarg:w ... [909](#), [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_default:w [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_o:Nw [22162](#), [22173](#), [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_o:w [22227](#)
 __fp_randint_split_aux:w [22368](#)
 __fp_randint_split_o:Nw . [912](#), [22368](#)
 __fp_randint_wide_aux:w
 [912](#), [22371](#), [22402](#)
 __fp_randint_wide_auxii:w
 [22404](#), [22413](#)
 __fp_reverse_args:Nww
 [894](#), [895](#), [16249](#),
 [21573](#), [21648](#), [21761](#), [21827](#), [22324](#)
 __fp_round:NNN [736](#), [736](#), [738](#), [813](#),
 [829](#), [16833](#), [16903](#), [19094](#), [19105](#),
 [19349](#), [19361](#), [19503](#), [19514](#), [19698](#)
 __fp_round:Nwn . [16961](#), [17014](#), [22090](#)
 __fp_round:Nww . [16962](#), [16983](#), [17014](#)
 __fp_round:Nwww [16963](#), [16977](#)
 __fp_round_aux_o:Nw [16950](#)
 __fp_round_digit:Nw .. [725](#), [738](#),
 [812](#), [813](#), [829](#), [16521](#), [16917](#), [19108](#),
 [19251](#), [19352](#), [19364](#), [19517](#), [19703](#)
 __fp_round_name_from_cs:N
 .. [16953](#), [16973](#), [16999](#), [17003](#), [17026](#)
 __fp_round_neg:NNN [736](#),
 [738](#), [809](#), [16928](#), [19213](#), [19228](#), [19246](#)
 __fp_round_no_arg_o:Nw [16960](#), [16967](#)
 __fp_round_normal:NnnwNNnn .. [17014](#)
 __fp_round_normal:NNwNnn [17014](#)
 __fp_round_normal:NwNNnw [17014](#)
 __fp_round_normal_end:wwNnn . [17014](#)
 __fp_round_o:Nw
 .. [16818](#), [16820](#), [16822](#), [16826](#), [16950](#)
 __fp_round_pack:Nw [17014](#)
 __fp_round_return_one:
 [736](#), [16833](#), [16839](#),
 [16849](#), [16857](#), [16861](#), [16870](#), [16874](#),
 [16883](#), [16890](#), [16894](#), [16932](#), [16943](#)
 __fp_round_s:NNNw
 .. [736](#), [738](#), [765](#), [16901](#), [17595](#), [17613](#)
 __fp_round_special:NwwNnn ... [17014](#)
 __fp_round_special_aux:Nw ... [17014](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest:NNN
 [739](#), [740](#), [16826](#), [16829](#),
 [16833](#), [16937](#), [16969](#), [16979](#), [22090](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_neg:NNN [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_ninf:NNN .
 [740](#), [16833](#), [16948](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_ninf_-
 neg:NNN [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_pinf:NNN .
 [740](#), [16833](#), [16939](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_pinf_-
 neg:NNN [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_zero:NNN .
 [740](#), [16833](#)
 __fp_round_to_nearest_zero_-
 neg:NNN [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_ninf:NNN
 [16820](#), [16833](#), [16936](#), [17007](#)
 __fp_round_to_ninf_neg:NNN .. [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_pinf:NNN
 [16822](#), [16833](#), [16928](#), [17009](#)
 __fp_round_to_pinf_neg:NNN .. [16928](#)
 __fp_round_to_zero:NNN
 [16818](#), [16833](#), [17005](#)
 __fp_round_to_zero_neg:NNN .. [16928](#)
 __fp_rrrot:www [16250](#), [21694](#)
 __fp_sanitize:Nw
 [804](#), [806](#), [812](#), [814](#), [823](#),
 [869](#), [885](#), [892](#), [909](#), [16305](#), [17083](#),

- 17101, 19037, 19131, 19303, 19384,
 19532, 20257, 20500, 20742, 20934,
 21535, 21579, 21706, 22222, 22317
 __fp_sanitizewN
 756, 760, 16305, 17308, 17809
 __fp_sanitizew 16305
 __fp_secow 21045
 __fp_set_signow
 .. 17802, 18963, 19734, 19735, 19756
 __fp_show:NN 18510
 __fp_sign_auxow 19723
 __fp_signow 18967, 19723
 __fp_sinow 729, 770, 770, 893, 21000
 __fp_sin_series_auxow:NNwww . 21487
 __fp_sin_seriesow:NNwww .. 872,
 886, 21006, 21021, 21036, 21051, 21487
 __fp_small_int:wTF
 868, 16573, 17016, 20921
 __fp_small_int_normal:NwTF . 16573
 __fp_small_int_test:NnnwNwTF . 16573
 __fp_small_int_test:NnnwNw
 16592, 16595
 __fp_small_int_true:wTF 16573
 __fp_sqrt_auxiow:NNNNwnnN
 19554, 19562
 __fp_sqrt_auxiio:NnnnnnnnN ...
 824, 826, 19564, 19568, 19648, 19660
 __fp_sqrt_auxiio:wnnnnnnnnN ...
 19565, 19603, 19649
 __fp_sqrt_auxivow:NNNNNw 19603
 __fp_sqrt_auxixow:wNwNw 19637
 __fp_sqrt_auxvow:NNNNNw 19603
 __fp_sqrt_auxviow:NNNNNw 19603
 __fp_sqrt_auxviiow:NNNNNw ... 19603
 __fp_sqrt_auxviiio:nnnnnnnn ...
 .. 19625, 19627, 19629, 19635, 19637
 __fp_sqrt_auxxow:Nnnnnnnnn
 19633, 19651
 __fp_sqrt_auxxiow:wNnnN 19651
 __fp_sqrt_auxxiiow:nnnnnnnnnw ...
 19661, 19665
 __fp_sqrt_auxxiiio:w 19665
 __fp_sqrt_auxxivow:wnnnnnnnnN ...
 19677, 19680, 19688, 19690
 __fp_sqrt_Newtonow:wN
 824, 19539, 19550, 19551
 __fp_sqrt_npos_auxiow:wNnnN . 19530
 __fp_sqrt_npos_auxiio:wNNNNNNNN
 19530
 __fp_sqrt_nposow ... 19527, 19530
 __fp_sqrtow 18969, 19520
 __fp_step:NNnnnn 18800
 __fp_step:NnnnnN 18730
 __fp_step:wwwN 18730
 __fp_step_fp:wwwN 18730
 __fp_str_if_eq:nn 16610,
 17720, 17734, 18022, 18066, 20714
 __fp_sub_back_farow:NnnwnnnnN ..
 808, 19140, 19186
 __fp_sub_back_near_after:wNNNNw
 19146, 19224
 __fp_sub_back_nearow:nnnnnnnnN .
 807, 19136, 19146
 __fp_sub_back_near_pack:NNNNNNw
 19146, 19226
 __fp_sub_back_not_farow:wwwN
 19201, 19221
 __fp_sub_back_quite_far_ii:NN 19205
 __fp_sub_back_quite_farow:wwN
 19199, 19205
 __fp_sub_back_shift:wnnnn
 807, 19158, 19162
 __fp_sub_back_shift_ii:wN ... 19162
 __fp_sub_back_shift_iii:NNNNNNNNw
 19162
 __fp_sub_back_shift_iv:nnnnw . 19162
 __fp_sub_back_very_far_ii-
 ow:nnNwN 19233
 __fp_sub_back_very_farow:wwwN
 19200, 19233
 __fp_sub_eqow:NwNw 19111
 __fp_sub_npos_iow:NwNw
 806, 19116, 19125, 19129
 __fp_sub_npos_iiow:NwNw 19111
 __fp_sub_nposow:NwNw
 806, 19031, 19111
 __fp_tanow 21060
 __fp_tan_series_auxow:NwNw . 21541
 __fp_tan_seriesow:NNwww
 873, 874, 21067, 21082, 21541
 __fp_ternary:NwN . 790, 18234, 18914
 __fp_ternary_auxiow:NwN
 790, 800, 18914
 __fp_ternary_auxiio:NwN
 790, 800, 18236, 18914
 __fp_tmp:w 725, 780,
 16515, 16525, 16526, 16527, 16528,
 16529, 16530, 16531, 16532, 16533,
 16534, 16535, 16536, 16537, 16538,
 16539, 16540, 16630, 16632, 17124,
 17136, 17137, 17138, 17139, 17140,
 17141, 17142, 17201, 17223, 17785,
 17802, 17803, 17859, 17864, 17865,
 17866, 17867, 17868, 17869, 17873,
 17881, 17882, 17883, 17884, 17885,
 17886, 17887, 17888, 17889, 17890,
 17891, 18095, 18111, 18112, 18135,
 18147, 18165, 18167, 18169, 18171,

- 18173, 18175, 18177, 18179, 18183,
- 18197, 18198, 18213, 18214, 18215,
- 18233, 18235, 19766, 19780, 19781
- _fp_to_decimal:w 21945, 21955, 22072, 22089, 22576
- _fp_to_decimal_dispatch:w 898,
- 901, 902, 18793, 21935, 21939, 21942
- _fp_to_decimal_huge:wnnnn .. 21955
- _fp_to_decimal_large:Nnnw .. 21955
- _fp_to_decimal_normal:wnnnnn ..
- 21955, 22043
- _fp_to_decimal_recover:w ... 21942
- _fp_to_dim:w 22057
- _fp_to_dim_dispatch:w .. 902, 22057
- _fp_to_dim_recover:w 22057
- _fp_to_int:w 902, 22082, 22087
- _fp_to_int_dispatch:w 22073
- _fp_to_int_recover:w 22073
- _fp_to_scientific:w 899, 21891, 21901
- _fp_to_scientific_dispatch:w ..
- 897, 901, 21881, 21885, 21888
- _fp_to_scientific_normal:wnnnnn
- 21901
- _fp_to_scientific_normal:wNw 21901
- _fp_to_scientific_recover:w . 21888
- _fp_to_tl:w ... 22021, 22029, 22584
- _fp_to_tl_dispatch:w 896, 900, 22013, 22017, 22020, 22153
- _fp_to_tl_normal:nnnnn 22029
- _fp_to_tl_recover:w 22020
- _fp_to_tl_scientific:wnnnnn . 22029
- _fp_to_tl_scientific:wNw ... 22029
- _c_fp_trailing_shift_int
- 16460, 19798,
- 19820, 19893, 20794, 21433, 21470
- _fp_trap_division_by_zero_-
- set:N 16700
- _fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_-
- error: 16700
- _fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_-
- flag: 16700
- _fp_trap_division_by_zero_set_-
- none: 16700
- _fp_trap_invalid_operation_-
- set:N 16666
- _fp_trap_invalid_operation_-
- set_error: 16666
- _fp_trap_invalid_operation_-
- set_flag: 16666
- _fp_trap_invalid_operation_-
- set_none: 16666
- _fp_trap_overflow_set:N 16726
- _fp_trap_overflow_set:NnNn . 16726
- _fp_trap_overflow_set_error: 16726
- _fp_trap_overflow_set_flag: . 16726
- _fp_trap_overflow_set_none: . 16726
- _fp_trap_underflow_set:N ... 16726
- _fp_trap_underflow_set_error: .
- 16726
- _fp_trap_underflow_set_flag: 16726
- _fp_trap_underflow_set_none: 16726
- _fp_trig:NNNNwn . 21006, 21021,
- 21036, 21051, 21066, 21081, 21098
- _c_fp_trig_intarray 881,
- 21159, 21389, 21392, 21395, 21398,
- 21401, 21404, 21407, 21410, 21413
- _fp_trig_large:ww ... 21106, 21373
- _fp_trig_large_auxi:w 21373
- _fp_trig_large_auxii:w . 881, 21373
- _fp_trig_large_auxiii:w 881, 21373
- _fp_trig_large_auxix:Nw 21446
- _fp_trig_large_auxv:www 21423, 21426
- _fp_trig_large_auxvi:wnnnnnnnn
- 21426
- _fp_trig_large_auxvii:w 21429, 21446
- _fp_trig_large_auxviii:w ... 21446
- _fp_trig_large_auxviii:ww 21448, 21452
- _fp_trig_large_auxx:wNNNNN . 21446
- _fp_trig_large_auxxi:w 21446
- _fp_trig_large_pack:NNNNw ... 21426, 21475
- _fp_trig_small:ww 875, 883, 21108, 21112, 21118, 21485
- _fp_trigd_large:ww .. 21106, 21120
- _fp_trigd_large_auxi:nnnnwNNNN
- 21120
- _fp_trigd_large_auxii:wNw .. 21120
- _fp_trigd_large_auxiii:www . 21120
- _fp_trigd_small:ww 876, 21108, 21114, 21157
- _fp_trim_zeros:w 21872, 21996, 22005, 22056
- _fp_trim_zeros_dot:w 21872
- _fp_trim_zeros_end:w 21872
- _fp_trim_zeros_loop:w 21872
- _fp_tuple_ 18904, 18905, 18908, 18909
- _fp_tuple_&_o:ww 18887
- _fp_tuple_&_tuple_o:ww 18887
- _fp_tuple_*_o:ww 19760
- _fp_tuple_+_tuple_o:ww 19766
- _fp_tuple_-_tuple_o:ww 19766
- _fp_tuple_/_o:ww 19760
- _fp_tuple_chk:w 718, 719,
- 16363, 16369, 16370, 16447, 16450,

- 18144, 18356, 18371, 18396, 18399,
 - 18415, 18416, 18419, 18628, 18629,
 - 19769, 19770, 19776, 19777, 21851
 - _fp_tuple_compare_back:ww . . . [18625](#)
 - _fp_tuple_compare_back_loop:w .
 - [18625](#)
 - _fp_tuple_compare_back_-
 - tuple:ww [18625](#)
 - _fp_tuple_convert:Nw
 - [21851](#), [21900](#), [21954](#), [22028](#)
 - _fp_tuple_convert_end:w [21851](#)
 - _fp_tuple_convert_loop:nNw . [21851](#)
 - _fp_tuple_count:w [16368](#)
 - _fp_tuple_count_loop:Nw [16368](#)
 - _fp_tuple_map_loop_o:nw [18396](#)
 - _fp_tuple_map_o:nw
 - .. [18396](#), [19753](#), [19761](#), [19763](#), [19765](#)
 - _fp_tuple_mapthread_loop_o:nw .
 - [18414](#)
 - _fp_tuple_mapthread_o:nww
 - [18414](#), [19774](#)
 - _fp_tuple_not_o:w [18878](#)
 - _fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:Nnw [19745](#)
 - _fp_tuple_set_sign_aux_o:w . [19745](#)
 - _fp_tuple_set_sign_o:w [19745](#)
 - _fp_tuple_to_decimal:w [21942](#)
 - _fp_tuple_to_scientific:w . . [21888](#)
 - _fp_tuple_to_tl:w [22020](#)
 - _fp_tuple_l_o:ww [18887](#)
 - _fp_tuple_l_tuple_o:ww [18887](#)
 - _fp_type_from_scan:N
 - . [720](#), [16392](#), [17966](#), [17968](#), [17992](#),
 - [17994](#), [18005](#), [18007](#), [18589](#), [18591](#)
 - _fp_type_from_scan:w [16392](#)
 - _fp_type_from_scan_other:N . . .
 - [16392](#), [16416](#), [16434](#)
 - _fp_underflow:w
 - .. [717](#), [730](#), [732](#), [16312](#), [16757](#), [20497](#)
 - _fp_use_i:ww
 - [840](#), [894](#), [16251](#), [20010](#), [21780](#)
 - _fp_use_i:www [16251](#)
 - _fp_use_i_until_s:nw [883](#), [16246](#),
 - [16292](#), [16302](#), [16565](#), [21150](#), [21428](#),
 - [21434](#), [21465](#), [22240](#), [22311](#), [22522](#)
 - _fp_use_ii_until_s:nnw
 - [16246](#), [16290](#), [16301](#)
 - _fp_use_none_stop_f:n
 - [16243](#), [20175](#), [20176](#), [20177](#)
 - _fp_use_none_until_s:w
 - .. [16246](#), [19556](#), [20854](#), [21775](#), [21778](#)
 - _fp_use_s:n [16244](#)
 - _fp_use_s:nn [16244](#)
 - _fp_zero_fp:N . [16283](#), [16741](#), [17089](#)
 - _fp_l_o:ww [790](#), [18887](#)
 - _fp_l_tuple_o:ww [18887](#)
 - _fp_ [18890](#), [18897](#), [18906](#), [18907](#)
 - farray commands:
 - \farray_count:N [219](#),
 - [219](#), [219](#), [22482](#), [22494](#), [22505](#), [22561](#)
 - \farray_gset:Nnn [219](#), [915](#), [22507](#)
 - \farray_gzero:N [219](#), [22558](#)
 - \farray_item:Nn [219](#), [915](#), [22571](#)
 - \farray_item_to_tl:Nn . . . [219](#), [22571](#)
 - \farray_new:Nn [219](#), [22455](#)
 - \futurelet [374](#)
- ## G
- \gdef [375](#)
 - \GetIdInfo [7](#), [14201](#)
 - \gleaders [928](#), [1803](#)
 - \global [167](#),
 - [168](#), [182](#), [183](#), [184](#), [195](#), [196](#), [197](#),
 - [198](#), [199](#), [200](#), [201](#), [202](#), [203](#), [272](#), [376](#)
 - \globaldefs [377](#)
 - \glueexpr [631](#), [1502](#)
 - \glueshrink [632](#), [1503](#)
 - \glueshrinkorder [633](#), [1504](#)
 - \gluestretch [634](#), [1505](#)
 - \gluestretchorder [635](#), [1506](#)
 - \gluetomu [636](#), [1507](#)
 - group commands:
 - \group_align_safe_begin/end: [531](#), [936](#)
 - \group_align_safe_begin:
 - [113](#), [383](#), [387](#), [524](#), [4208](#),
 - [4582](#), [9431](#), [9634](#), [11331](#), [11346](#),
 - [23093](#), [29224](#), [29573](#), [30667](#), [31806](#)
 - \group_align_safe_end:
 - [113](#), [383](#), [387](#), [4231](#), [4608](#),
 - [9433](#), [9634](#), [11340](#), [11351](#), [11357](#),
 - [23096](#), [29236](#), [29585](#), [30670](#), [31814](#)
 - \group_begin:
 - .. [9](#), [379](#), [1092](#), [2128](#), [2855](#), [2858](#),
 - [2861](#), [3242](#), [3707](#), [3898](#), [3993](#), [4082](#),
 - [4303](#), [4959](#), [4986](#), [5262](#), [5285](#), [5669](#),
 - [5779](#), [5832](#), [6005](#), [6051](#), [6142](#), [6190](#),
 - [6236](#), [6243](#), [6570](#), [6752](#), [8080](#), [8117](#),
 - [9771](#), [9831](#), [10669](#), [10675](#), [10726](#),
 - [10806](#), [11053](#), [11071](#), [11095](#), [11183](#),
 - [11201](#), [11452](#), [11957](#), [11981](#), [11997](#),
 - [12070](#), [12365](#), [12718](#), [12937](#), [13145](#),
 - [13191](#), [13454](#), [13615](#), [14208](#), [14821](#),
 - [14931](#), [18887](#), [22749](#), [22786](#), [23092](#),
 - [23099](#), [23172](#), [23332](#), [23673](#), [23766](#),
 - [24081](#), [24580](#), [24943](#), [25036](#), [25427](#),
 - [25785](#), [25996](#), [26156](#), [26165](#), [26177](#),
 - [26186](#), [26194](#), [26312](#), [26342](#), [26835](#),
 - [28636](#), [28882](#), [28941](#), [29025](#), [29044](#),
 - [30315](#), [30322](#), [30349](#), [30581](#), [30602](#),

- 30633, 30886, 30973, 31791, 32133,
32265, 32286, 32351, 32360, 32371
- \c_group_begin_token
.... 50, 133, 270, 399, 570, 4713,
4750, 11053, 11077, 23137, 26878,
26884, 26898, 26904, 26980, 26986,
27001, 27007, 29100, 29309, 31829
- \group_end:
..... 9, 9, 486, 1092, 2128, 2855,
2858, 2864, 3251, 3710, 3901, 3999,
4104, 4154, 4307, 4977, 5009, 5267,
5290, 5679, 5792, 5835, 6018, 6060,
6155, 6202, 6261, 6323, 6751, 6883,
8089, 8127, 8132, 9788, 9859, 10677,
10684, 10809, 10829, 11070, 11074,
11102, 11200, 11248, 11476, 11976,
11989, 12008, 12222, 12410, 12734,
12943, 13149, 13220, 13477, 13633,
14211, 14878, 14969, 18911, 22753,
22794, 23003, 23097, 23118, 23179,
23356, 23686, 23780, 24114, 24122,
24593, 25001, 25043, 25050, 25058,
25431, 25432, 25822, 26060, 26161,
26172, 26256, 26318, 26379, 26841,
28637, 28950, 29022, 29039, 29060,
30340, 30348, 30595, 30601, 30628,
30659, 30890, 31243, 31795, 32141,
32272, 32297, 32354, 32364, 32375
- \c_group_end_token
133, 270, 570, 11053, 11082, 23140,
26892, 26995, 29101, 29315, 31830
- \group_insert_after:N 9, 2134, 23682
- groups commands:
.groups:n 186, 15406
- ## H
- \H 29179, 31016, 31163, 31164, 31191, 31192
- \halign 378
- \hangafter 379
- \hangindent 380
- \hbadness 381
- \hbox 382
- hbox commands:
\hbox:n
238, 26849, 27074, 27370, 28427, 28482
- \hbox_gset:Nn
..... 239, 26851, 27041, 27164,
27208, 27228, 27248, 27265, 27286,
27315, 27326, 27484, 27911, 31262
- \hbox_gset:Nw 239, 26875, 27550
- \hbox_gset_end: ... 239, 26875, 27553
- \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnn 239, 26863
- \hbox_gset_to_wd:Nnw 239, 26895
- \hbox_overlap_left:n 239, 26919
- \hbox_overlap_right:n ... 239, 26919
- \hbox_set:Nn 239, 239, 26851,
27038, 27070, 27071, 27158, 27205,
27225, 27232, 27245, 27262, 27283,
27312, 27320, 27343, 27471, 27908,
27931, 28190, 28277, 28572, 31259,
31272, 31280, 31288, 31297, 31306,
31323, 31331, 31339, 31345, 31358
- \hbox_set:Nw 239, 26875, 27537
- \hbox_set_end: 239, 239, 26875, 27540
- \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnn . 239, 239, 26863
- \hbox_set_to_wd:Nnw 239, 26895
- \hbox_to_wd:nn 239, 26909, 27361
- \hbox_to_zero:n
..... 239, 26909, 26920, 26922
- \hbox_unpack:N 239, 26923, 28194
- \hbox_unpack_clear:N 32160
- \hbox_unpack_drop:N
..... 242, 26923, 32160, 32162
- hcoffin commands:
\hcoffin_gset:Nn 246, 27467
- \hcoffin_gset:Nw 247, 27533
- \hcoffin_gset_end: 247, 27533
- \hcoffin_set:Nn
246, 27467, 28424, 28436, 28479, 28519
- \hcoffin_set:Nw 247, 27533
- \hcoffin_set_end: 247, 27533
- \hfi 1219
- \hfil 383
- \hfill 384
- \hfilneg 385
- \hfuzz 386
- \hjcode 923, 1798
- \hoffset 387
- \holdinginserts 388
- \hpack 924, 1799
- \hrule 389
- \hsize 390
- \hskip 391
- \hss 392
- \ht 393
- \Huge 30867
- \huge 30871
- hundred commands:
\c_one_hundred 32169
- \hyphenation 394
- \hyphenationbounds 925, 1800
- \hyphenationmin 926, 1801
- \hyphenchar 395
- \hyphenpenalty 396
- \hyphenpenaltymode 927, 1802
- ## I
- \I 196

- \i 199, 30626,
30946, 31072, 31074, 31076, 31078,
31129, 31132, 31135, 31138, 31209
- \if 397
- if commands:
 - \if:w
23, 128, 330, 331, 367, 965, 2100,
2454, 2749, 2750, 3598, 3601, 3602,
3603, 3604, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622,
3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3692,
3693, 3695, 9156, 11295, 17018,
17393, 17397, 17419, 17512, 17544,
17563, 17629, 17643, 17660, 17680,
18187, 18202, 18542, 20745, 22252,
23982, 28955, 28963, 28980, 29084
 - \if_bool:N 112, 112, 9348, 9389
 - \if_box_empty:N ... 245, 26787, 26799
 - \if_case:w 100, 415, 417, 453,
511, 726, 814, 867, 909, 2657, 3296,
5360, 5434, 5655, 6697, 8470, 9047,
9080, 10822, 13305, 16307, 16560,
16575, 16958, 16987, 18275, 18316,
18978, 19113, 19188, 19213, 19265,
19709, 19725, 19742, 20019, 20246,
20273, 20431, 20466, 20624, 20669,
20721, 20847, 20870, 20903, 20962,
21002, 21017, 21032, 21047, 21062,
21077, 21603, 21656, 21740, 21755,
21807, 21820, 21904, 21958, 22032,
22249, 22536, 22615, 23148, 23342,
23632, 23896, 24697, 24726, 24783,
25192, 25246, 25606, 25937, 31823
 - \if_catcode:w
.... 23, 388, 399, 400, 580, 2100,
3739, 4352, 4704, 4748, 4760, 4777,
10990, 10993, 10996, 10999, 11002,
11005, 11008, 11077, 11082, 11087,
11092, 11099, 11106, 11111, 11116,
11121, 11126, 11131, 11141, 11168,
11383, 11388, 11458, 11459, 17146,
17353, 17670, 17717, 18020, 18064,
23137, 23140, 23294, 23296, 23298,
23300, 23302, 23304, 23306, 29048,
29049, 29085, 29100, 29101, 29102,
29103, 29104, 29105, 29106, 29107,
29108, 29131, 29134, 29137, 29140,
29143, 29146, 29149, 31824, 31825
 - \if_charcode:w
.... 23, 128, 398, 399, 420, 580,
941, 2100, 4687, 4741, 5518, 5635,
6312, 11146, 11385, 14002, 14011,
16563, 18555, 18917, 23207, 23231,
23280, 23839, 23849, 24331, 25791
 - \if_cs_exist:N 23,
 - 2114, 2481, 2509, 3245, 11176, 11304
 - \if_cs_exist:w 23, 2114, 2142, 2490,
2518, 2644, 9296, 9324, 9333, 31370
 - \if_dim:w
182, 14302, 14389, 14401, 14424, 14595
 - \if_eof:w
163, 623, 12880, 12887, 12970, 12988
 - \if_false:
..... 23, 106, 357, 379, 384, 387,
397, 488, 502, 531, 564, 642, 934,
1023, 2100, 3256, 3266, 3279, 3292,
3320, 3336, 3434, 3448, 3454, 3461,
3469, 3479, 3492, 3496, 4083, 4090,
4226, 4227, 4324, 4328, 4367, 4655,
4660, 4671, 4761, 4773, 4788, 4796,
8023, 8026, 8205, 8210, 8677, 9635,
9772, 9780, 10769, 10818, 13284,
13324, 13328, 13335, 13343, 13614,
13627, 14411, 23084, 23126, 23175,
23178, 24090, 24109, 24110, 24119,
24170, 24206, 24220, 24224, 24447,
24480, 24492, 24496, 24530, 24535,
24543, 24578, 24585, 24590, 24638,
24860, 24877, 24881, 26012, 26029,
26268, 26273, 26384, 26389, 29311,
29317, 31696, 31708, 31734, 31744
 - \if_hbox:N 245, 26787, 26791
 - \if_int_compare:w
..... 22, 100, 502, 503, 2132,
3484, 4853, 4862, 4911, 4912, 4918,
5094, 5103, 5108, 5344, 5399, 5400,
5406, 5418, 5434, 5644, 5652, 5859,
5860, 5861, 5866, 5867, 5909, 5961,
6042, 6043, 6074, 6077, 6078, 6088,
6277, 6339, 6343, 6373, 6376, 6392,
6396, 6417, 6495, 6497, 6516, 6517,
6535, 6537, 6591, 6594, 6595, 6713,
6714, 6855, 6860, 8470, 8518, 8559,
8560, 8657, 8710, 8712, 8714, 8716,
8718, 8720, 8722, 8725, 8858, 9635,
9637, 10698, 10699, 10706, 10707,
10708, 10709, 10714, 10715, 10757,
10837, 10838, 10844, 11286, 13291,
14018, 14440, 16034, 16038, 16082,
16148, 16308, 16309, 16503, 16600,
16838, 16848, 16856, 16869, 16882,
16889, 16910, 16922, 16931, 16942,
17051, 17056, 17128, 17158, 17313,
17315, 17352, 17357, 17410, 17430,
17457, 17471, 17506, 17533, 17561,
17577, 17593, 17611, 17670, 17690,
17706, 17719, 17733, 17794, 17817,
17846, 17848, 18021, 18031, 18033,
18065, 18075, 18077, 18099, 18116,

- 18121, 18151, 18219, 18264, 18566,
 18613, 18616, 18647, 18656, 18659,
 18664, 18665, 18668, 18671, 18858,
 18982, 19003, 19040, 19135, 19189,
 19190, 19193, 19196, 19266, 19275,
 19480, 19553, 19606, 19610, 19614,
 19632, 19667, 19668, 19669, 19670,
 19671, 19697, 20021, 20024, 20118,
 20211, 20259, 20275, 20402, 20436,
 20494, 20503, 20543, 20714, 20716,
 20727, 20745, 20768, 20800, 20803,
 20850, 20880, 20927, 20941, 21105,
 21149, 21607, 21645, 21654, 21690,
 21774, 21777, 22006, 22239, 22307,
 22308, 22309, 22319, 22347, 22352,
 22353, 22416, 22417, 22418, 22422,
 22437, 22442, 22490, 22494, 22662,
 22731, 22760, 22801, 22812, 22815,
 22833, 22888, 22898, 22908, 23112,
 23184, 23217, 23225, 23248, 23272,
 23323, 23338, 23420, 23423, 23570,
 23576, 23577, 23584, 23587, 23590,
 23596, 23597, 23601, 23604, 23605,
 23613, 23614, 23615, 23621, 23651,
 23652, 23893, 23913, 23914, 23915,
 23918, 23922, 23923, 23926, 23927,
 23935, 23936, 23939, 23943, 23944,
 23947, 24006, 24028, 24040, 24049,
 24057, 24060, 24070, 24073, 24101,
 24174, 24279, 24345, 24350, 24378,
 24445, 24478, 24589, 24606, 24891,
 24924, 25139, 25210, 25236, 25298,
 25311, 25322, 25338, 25389, 25421,
 25584, 25585, 25632, 25659, 25734,
 25802, 25865, 25875, 25878, 25898,
 25955, 26008, 26025, 26048, 26197,
 26226, 26266, 26271, 26292, 26370,
 26382, 26387, 28956, 29117, 30033,
 30036, 30037, 30040, 31777, 31785
- `\if_int_odd:w` 101,
 886, 8470, 8592, 8763, 8771, 9271,
 10705, 10713, 10732, 11457, 16860,
 16907, 16919, 18312, 19249, 19535,
 20891, 21455, 21494, 21504, 21547,
 21571, 21731, 22415, 23348, 23641,
 24017, 24025, 24037, 24451, 24766
- `\if_meaning:w`
 23, 385, 386, 399, 798, 1103,
 2100, 2308, 2334, 2352, 2411, 2416,
 2425, 2478, 2496, 2506, 2524, 2675,
 2689, 2810, 2906, 2969, 2970, 3297,
 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3396, 3426,
 3439, 3445, 3546, 3569, 3578, 3771,
 3844, 3856, 3857, 4259, 4269, 4280,
- 4293, 4308, 4600, 4664, 4732, 5203,
 5271, 5294, 5455, 5493, 5805, 6545,
 6694, 6709, 6736, 6851, 7745, 7751,
 7777, 7789, 7797, 7829, 8059, 8122,
 8137, 8145, 8486, 8489, 8499, 8534,
 8539, 8540, 8692, 9443, 9465, 10127,
 10142, 10164, 10178, 11136, 11173,
 11211, 11214, 11278, 11337, 11376,
 11460, 11757, 13241, 14370, 14417,
 14598, 16289, 16310, 16322, 16332,
 16427, 16482, 16491, 16582, 16597,
 16599, 16749, 16837, 16847, 16859,
 16872, 16873, 16892, 16893, 16907,
 16908, 16919, 16920, 16986, 17033,
 17068, 17071, 17087, 17094, 17147,
 17150, 17268, 17269, 17270, 17271,
 17274, 17370, 17483, 17489, 17718,
 17766, 17977, 18050, 18313, 18331,
 18381, 18391, 18602, 18603, 18604,
 18605, 18606, 18607, 18839, 18851,
 18852, 18880, 18892, 18899, 18916,
 18979, 19014, 19028, 19074, 19081,
 19157, 19169, 19269, 19272, 19283,
 19336, 19409, 19479, 19482, 19489,
 19522, 19523, 19526, 19747, 19992,
 20003, 20184, 20194, 20243, 20342,
 20422, 20471, 20485, 20632, 20666,
 20678, 20691, 20694, 20697, 20700,
 20726, 20827, 20831, 20890, 20907,
 20913, 21497, 21550, 21601, 21602,
 21604, 21605, 21625, 21642, 21709,
 21807, 21903, 21957, 22031, 22101,
 22106, 22238, 22270, 22281, 22388,
 22549, 22602, 22608, 22673, 22674,
 23134, 23164, 23192, 23292, 23681,
 23981, 24005, 24327, 24330, 24773,
 25174, 25346, 25357, 25372, 25527,
 25560, 25910, 26148, 26225, 26278,
 26317, 28932, 28934, 28945, 29063,
 31249, 31701, 31738, 31757, 31826
- `\if_mode_horizontal:` . 23, 2110, 9629
`\if_mode_inner:` 23, 2110, 9631
`\if_mode_math:` 23, 2110, 9633
`\if_mode_vertical:` 23, 2110, 2916, 9627
`\if_predicate:w` 104, 106, 112, 9348,
 9421, 9481, 9496, 9507, 9522, 9533
`\if_true:` 23, 106, 386, 2100
`\if_vbox:N` 245, 26787, 26793
- `\ifabsdim` 1014, 1676
`\ifabsnum` 1015, 1677
`\ifcase` 398
`\ifcat` 399
`\ifcondition` 929
`\ifcsname` 637, 1508

- \ifdbx 1220, 2050
- \ifddir 1221, 2051
- \ifdefined 159, 638, 1509
- \ifdim 400
- \ifeof 401
- \iffalse 402
- \iffontchar 639, 1510
- \ifhbox 403
- \ifhmode 404
- \ifincsname 790, 1659
- \ifinner 405
- \ifjfont 1222
- \ifmbox 1223
- \ifmdir 1224, 2052
- \ifmmode 406
- \ifnum ... 45, 54, 83, 96, 101, 165, 180, 407
- \ifodd 408
- \ifpdfabsdim 746, 1618
- \ifpdfabsnum 747, 1619
- \ifpdfprimitive 748, 1620
- \ifprimitive 881, 1669
- \iftbox 1225, 2053
- \iftdir 1227, 2054
- \iftfont 1226
- \iftrue 409, 31249
- \ifvbox 410
- \ifvmode 411
- \ifvoid 412
- \ifx 14, 21, 39, 43,
49, 84, 86, 87, 88, 99, 124, 146, 147, 413
- \ifybox 1228, 2055
- \ifydir 1229, 2056
- \ignoreligaturesinfont 1016, 1678
- \ignorespaces 414
- \IJ 29187, 30617, 30936
- \ij 29187, 30617, 30948
- \immediate 415
- \immediateassigned 930
- \immediateassignment 931
- in 216
- \indent 416
- inf 215
- \infty 17271, 17272
- inherit commands:
 - .inherit:n 186, 15408
- \inhibitglue 1230, 2057
- \inhibitxspcode 1231, 2058
- \initcatcodetable 932, 1804
- initial commands:
 - .initial:n 187, 15410
- \input 50, 160, 161, 417
- \inputlineno 418
- \insert 419
- \inserttht 1017, 1680
- \insertpenalties 420
- int commands:
 - \c_eight 32169
 - \c_eleven 32169
 - \c_fifteen 32169
 - \c_five 32169
 - \l_foo_int 230
 - \c_four 32169
 - \c_fourteen 32169
 - \int_abs:n 89, 496, 8492, 16082
 - \int_add:Nn 90, 8622, 13400, 23622,
24768, 25328, 25329, 25569, 25656
 - \int_case:nn 93, 511,
8731, 8910, 8916, 30067, 30082, 30145
 - \int_case:nnn 32011
 - \int_case:nnTF
..... 93, 8384, 8731, 8736, 8741,
10440, 17178, 21853, 26668, 32012
 - \int_compare:nNnTF 91, 91,
92, 93, 93, 94, 94, 202, 4085, 4113,
4128, 4136, 4808, 4815, 4882, 5323,
5325, 5334, 8074, 8263, 8270, 8573,
8579, 8723, 8755, 8807, 8815, 8824,
8830, 8842, 8845, 8906, 8994, 9000,
9006, 9026, 9180, 9199, 9201, 9243,
9926, 10479, 10481, 10486, 10495,
10515, 10532, 10956, 11040, 13012,
13100, 13213, 13710, 13855, 13865,
14619, 16019, 16024, 16031, 16140,
16182, 16208, 18631, 19772, 21836,
21981, 21983, 22470, 22649, 23467,
23659, 23671, 23825, 24143, 24145,
24937, 25530, 25752, 25767, 25967,
26242, 26685, 29805, 29879, 29881,
29884, 29928, 29941, 29950, 29991,
30013, 30023, 30221, 30224, 30264,
30270, 30277, 30291, 31485, 31854,
31856, 31857, 31858, 31860, 31883
 - \int_compare:nTF
..... 91, 92, 94, 94, 94, 94, 203,
661, 8670, 8779, 8787, 8796, 8802,
12858, 12885, 13070, 22041, 25041,
26425, 26647, 26648, 26653, 26655
 - \int_compare_p:n 92, 8670, 25048
 - \int_compare_p:nNn 22,
91, 8723, 9842, 9905, 9907, 9909,
13000, 13844, 13845, 24836, 24837,
29999, 30000, 30001, 30002, 30003,
30004, 30005, 30006, 30007, 30008,
30009, 30125, 30126, 30127, 30175,
30183, 30184, 30205, 30206, 30248
 - \int_const:Nn 90, 1174, 5599,
5600, 8571, 9209, 9210, 9211, 9212,
9213, 9214, 9215, 9216, 9217, 9218,

- 9219, 9220, 9221, 9222, 9267, 9268,
 9269, 9792, 9852, 9854, 9856, 9857,
 9858, 9892, 12776, 12930, 12995,
 12996, 16270, 16271, 16272, 16273,
 16274, 16275, 16276, 16460, 16461,
 16462, 16464, 16465, 16466, 16469,
 16470, 16471, 16832, 17106, 17107,
 17108, 17109, 17110, 17111, 17112,
 17113, 17114, 17115, 17116, 17117,
 17118, 17119, 17120, 20900, 22189,
 22715, 23556, 23557, 23558, 23559,
 23954, 23955, 23956, 23957, 23958,
 23959, 23963, 23964, 23965, 23966,
 23967, 23968, 23969, 23970, 23971,
 23972, 23973, 23974, 23975, 32198
 \int_decr:N 90,
 8634, 22821, 22822, 22823, 22886,
 22887, 22896, 22897, 22906, 22907,
 23127, 25608, 25957, 26026, 26227
 \int_div_round:nn 89, 8524
 \int_div_truncate:nn 89,
 89, 5700, 5705, 6366, 6367, 6422,
 6602, 6768, 6779, 8524, 8921, 9019,
 9039, 9855, 10850, 10863, 10868, 10880
 \int_do_until:nn 94, 8777
 \int_do_until:nNnn 93, 8805
 \int_do_while:nn 94, 8777
 \int_do_while:nNnn 93, 8805
 \int_eval:n 14,
 28, 88, 89, 89, 89, 91, 91, 92, 93,
 100, 100, 263, 314, 338, 393, 498,
 515, 707, 709, 712, 744, 791, 815–
 817, 950, 1153, 2657, 2686, 2702,
 4139, 4485, 4490, 4498, 4801, 4809,
 4817, 4844, 4848, 4857, 4864, 4899,
 4909, 5317, 5330, 5355, 5379, 5380,
 5392, 5397, 5428, 5445, 5482, 5655,
 5675, 5693, 5986, 6506, 6521, 6549,
 6698, 6703, 6721, 6865, 8256, 8264,
 8272, 8358, 8475, 8734, 8739, 8744,
 8749, 8903, 8989, 8991, 9121, 9131,
 9166, 9177, 9183, 9194, 9225, 9262,
 9266, 9582, 9880, 10413, 10422,
 10473, 10483, 10497, 10504, 10519,
 10570, 10572, 10640, 10642, 10646,
 10648, 10652, 10654, 10658, 10660,
 10693, 10694, 10833, 10885, 10888,
 10893, 10899, 11663, 12582, 12841,
 13054, 13336, 13394, 13836, 13837,
 13859, 13869, 13876, 13877, 13889,
 13890, 16018, 16057, 16058, 16109,
 16126, 16178, 16202, 16211, 16215,
 16280, 22178, 22338, 22341, 22342,
 22432, 22433, 22465, 22513, 22575,
 22583, 22763, 23029, 23030, 23250,
 23326, 23330, 23353, 23641, 23897,
 24766, 24971, 24975, 24978, 24982,
 25159, 25161, 25175, 25176, 25178,
 25179, 25322, 25412, 25443, 25627,
 25675, 25750, 25877, 25882, 26429,
 26474, 26475, 26674, 26817, 26827,
 31488, 31779, 31787, 31884, 31885
 \int_eval:w 89, 314, 316,
 317, 5348, 5687, 8475, 9299, 9334,
 13287, 13296, 13321, 13333, 16153,
 19721, 23077, 23312, 23322, 31578
 \int_from_alpha:n 97, 9164
 \int_from_base:nn
 98, 9181, 9204, 9206, 9208
 \int_from_bin:n 98, 9203, 32014
 \int_from_binary:n 32013
 \int_from_hex:n 98, 9203, 32016
 \int_from_hexadecimal:n 32015
 \int_from_oct:n 98, 9203, 32018
 \int_from_octal:n 32017
 \int_from_roman:n 98, 9223
 \int_gadd:Nn 90, 8622
 \int_gdecr:N 90, 4431, 5222,
 8321, 8634, 8901, 10374, 11802,
 12965, 14583, 18823, 23392, 31560
 \int_gincr:N 90, 4424,
 5211, 8313, 8634, 8876, 8887, 10367,
 11797, 12956, 14562, 14569, 16009,
 18802, 18809, 22460, 23370, 31554
 .int_gset:N 187, 15418
 \int_gset:Nn 91, 499, 8646, 12015
 \int_gset_eq:NN 90, 8614
 \int_gsub:Nn 91, 8622, 22474
 \int_gzero:N 90, 8604, 8611
 \int_gzero_new:N 90, 8608
 \int_if_even:nTF 93, 8761, 13566
 \int_if_even_p:n 93, 8761
 \int_if_exist:nTF 90, 8609,
 8611, 8618, 9237, 9241, 24692, 24747
 \int_if_exist_p:N 90, 8618
 \int_if_odd:nTF 93, 8761, 20107
 \int_if_odd_p:n 93, 8761, 25085
 \int_incr:N 90, 6026, 6036,
 6069, 8096, 8634, 15166, 16098,
 16132, 16224, 22563, 22735, 22831,
 22832, 23168, 23210, 23223, 23241,
 23513, 23514, 24583, 25006, 25167,
 25257, 25570, 25605, 25607, 25682,
 25944, 26009, 26168, 26224, 26288
 \int_log:N 99, 9263
 \int_log:n 99, 9265
 \int_max:nn .. 89, 904, 8492, 19968,
 21129, 25281, 25491, 26374, 26375

- \int_min:nn [89](#), [907](#), [8492](#)
- \int_mod:nn .. [89](#), [6367](#), [6368](#), [6603](#),
[8524](#), [8911](#), [9010](#), [9030](#), [9853](#), [10882](#)
- \int_new:N
.. [89](#), [90](#), [5597](#), [8563](#), [8575](#), [8581](#),
[8609](#), [8611](#), [9279](#), [9280](#), [9281](#), [9282](#),
[9283](#), [9284](#), [9639](#), [13122](#), [13125](#),
[13127](#), [13140](#), [14978](#), [16001](#), [16003](#),
[22453](#), [22454](#), [22630](#), [22631](#), [22632](#),
[22633](#), [22634](#), [22635](#), [22636](#), [22637](#),
[22638](#), [22639](#), [22640](#), [23063](#), [23064](#),
[23065](#), [23066](#), [23539](#), [23540](#), [23541](#),
[23554](#), [23952](#), [23953](#), [23960](#), [23961](#),
[23978](#), [25102](#), [25104](#), [25105](#), [25106](#),
[25109](#), [25449](#), [25450](#), [25451](#), [25452](#),
[25453](#), [25454](#), [25455](#), [25456](#), [25457](#),
[25458](#), [25461](#), [25462](#), [25463](#), [25712](#),
[26137](#), [26140](#), [26141](#), [26142](#), [26689](#)
- \int_rand:n
. [98](#), [262](#), [16119](#), [22180](#), [22183](#), [22430](#)
- \int_rand:nn [98](#), [115](#), [262](#), [906](#), [907](#),
[914](#), [1155](#), [4824](#), [8278](#), [9267](#), [10533](#),
[10538](#), [22174](#), [22177](#), [22336](#), [31478](#)
- \int_range:nn [908](#)
- .int_set:N [187](#), [15418](#)
- \int_set:Nn [91](#), [314](#),
[2862](#), [4086](#), [4121](#), [5892](#), [6144](#), [6193](#),
[6246](#), [8097](#), [8646](#), [12916](#), [12918](#),
[13106](#), [13108](#), [13123](#), [13133](#), [13146](#),
[13193](#), [13199](#), [13211](#), [13216](#), [15171](#),
[22643](#), [22645](#), [22647](#), [22670](#), [22671](#),
[22686](#), [22694](#), [22695](#), [22707](#), [22708](#),
[22719](#), [22720](#), [22721](#), [22737](#), [22740](#),
[23122](#), [23185](#), [23501](#), [24774](#), [25103](#),
[25154](#), [25156](#), [25225](#), [25277](#), [25278](#),
[25288](#), [25299](#), [25323](#), [25341](#), [25390](#),
[25476](#), [25489](#), [25520](#), [25541](#), [25631](#),
[25666](#), [26173](#), [26321](#), [26347](#), [26826](#),
[26828](#), [26836](#), [26837](#), [26838](#), [26839](#)
- \int_set_eq:NN ... [90](#), [4084](#), [4087](#),
[8614](#), [9773](#), [13616](#), [22687](#), [22728](#),
[23612](#), [24071](#), [24075](#), [24084](#), [24086](#),
[24129](#), [24182](#), [24482](#), [24582](#), [24595](#),
[24694](#), [25119](#), [25130](#), [25131](#), [25165](#),
[25166](#), [25216](#), [25320](#), [25321](#), [25373](#),
[25428](#), [25478](#), [25481](#), [25496](#), [25503](#),
[25517](#), [25519](#), [25522](#), [25536](#), [25539](#),
[25571](#), [25572](#), [25576](#), [25706](#), [26279](#)
- \int_show:N [99](#), [9259](#)
- \int_show:n [99](#), [517](#), [1153](#), [9261](#)
- \int_sign:n [89](#), [666](#), [8478](#)
- \int_step... [232](#)
- \int_step_function:nN [95](#), [8087](#), [8833](#)
- \int_step_function:nnN
..... [95](#), [8833](#), [10805](#), [10810](#),
[10813](#), [13009](#), [22790](#), [25577](#), [26238](#)
- \int_step_function:nnnN . [95](#), [266](#),
[266](#), [507](#), [795](#), [8833](#), [8900](#), [26350](#), [26358](#)
- \int_step_inline:nn
..... [95](#), [708](#), [8870](#), [16012](#)
- \int_step_inline:nnn
. [95](#), [8870](#), [12785](#), [13018](#), [25511](#), [26692](#)
- \int_step_inline:nnnn . [95](#), [796](#), [8870](#)
- \int_step_variable:nNn [95](#), [8870](#)
- \int_step_variable:nnNn [95](#), [8870](#)
- \int_step_variable:nnnNn ... [95](#), [8870](#)
- \int_sub:Nn [91](#), [8622](#), [11958](#), [13408](#),
[23616](#), [24286](#), [25376](#), [25384](#), [25393](#)
- \int_to_Alph:n [96](#), [97](#), [8924](#)
- \int_to_alph:n [96](#), [96](#), [97](#), [8924](#)
- \int_to_arabic:n [96](#), [8903](#)
- \int_to_Base:n [97](#)
- \int_to_base:n [97](#)
- \int_to_Base:nn ... [97](#), [98](#), [8988](#), [9115](#)
- \int_to_base:nn
..... [97](#), [98](#), [8988](#), [9111](#), [9113](#), [9117](#)
- \int_to_bin:n . [97](#), [97](#), [98](#), [9110](#), [32020](#)
- \int_to_binary:n [32019](#)
- \int_to_Hex:n [97](#), [98](#), [9110](#), [23828](#)
- \int_to_hex:n [97](#), [98](#), [9110](#), [32022](#)
- \int_to_hexadecimal:n [32021](#)
- \int_to_oct:n [97](#), [98](#), [9110](#), [32024](#)
- \int_to_octal:n [32023](#)
- \int_to_Roman:n [97](#), [98](#), [9118](#)
- \int_to_roman:n [97](#), [98](#), [9118](#)
- \int_to_symbols:nnn
..... [96](#), [96](#), [8904](#), [8926](#), [8958](#)
- \int_until_do:nn [94](#), [8777](#)
- \int_until_do:nNnn [94](#), [8805](#)
- \int_use:N [88](#), [91](#), [738](#), [743](#),
[4426](#), [4428](#), [5213](#), [5217](#), [6035](#), [6502](#),
[6526](#), [6540](#), [6560](#), [6567](#), [6749](#), [6858](#),
[6863](#), [6879](#), [8314](#), [8320](#), [8652](#), [8879](#),
[8890](#), [10369](#), [10371](#), [11796](#), [11804](#),
[11918](#), [12489](#), [12584](#), [12919](#), [12958](#),
[13102](#), [14565](#), [14572](#), [15172](#), [18805](#),
[18812](#), [23372](#), [24103](#), [24176](#), [24247](#),
[24258](#), [24267](#), [24271](#), [24282](#), [24283](#),
[24289](#), [24290](#), [24296](#), [24297](#), [24465](#),
[25085](#), [25147](#), [25149](#), [25255](#), [25268](#),
[25269](#), [25667](#), [25697](#), [25804](#), [25816](#),
[25912](#), [26173](#), [26686](#), [31556](#), [31558](#),
[31587](#), [31596](#), [31598](#), [31601](#), [31606](#),
[31615](#), [31617](#), [31621](#), [31624](#), [31629](#)
- \int_value:w
[100](#), [316](#), [317](#), [362](#), [496](#), [502](#), [525](#),
[661](#), [707](#), [709](#), [716](#), [722](#), [726](#), [738](#),
[744](#), [745](#), [751](#), [754](#), [760](#), [767](#), [792](#),

793, 802, 810, 818, 881, 886, 899,
 934, 1155, 2459, 3446, 3448, 4857,
 4864, 5317, 5318, 5330, 5348, 5355,
 5378, 5379, 5380, 5392, 5428, 5939,
 6025, 6047, 6422, 6498, 6506, 6521,
 6549, 8470, 8476, 8477, 8480, 8481,
 8494, 8495, 8502, 8503, 8504, 8510,
 8511, 8512, 8526, 8528, 8529, 8546,
 8549, 8550, 8551, 8558, 8673, 8677,
 8707, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8864, 9074,
 9107, 9299, 9334, 9344, 9456, 9459,
 9582, 9868, 10693, 10694, 13287,
 13296, 14398, 14589, 14626, 16028,
 16031, 16057, 16058, 16104, 16109,
 16153, 16354, 16355, 16356, 16357,
 16358, 16372, 16520, 16581, 16599,
 16906, 17036, 17050, 17052, 17054,
 17057, 17093, 17233, 17263, 17264,
 17301, 17309, 17440, 17445, 17447,
 17456, 17460, 17497, 17505, 17508,
 17514, 17525, 17536, 17542, 17543,
 17546, 17589, 17599, 17601, 17617,
 17619, 17642, 17656, 17734, 17736,
 17810, 17898, 18601, 18634, 18989,
 18990, 18991, 18993, 19039, 19042,
 19045, 19068, 19070, 19091, 19093,
 19102, 19104, 19108, 19126, 19133,
 19139, 19149, 19151, 19165, 19173,
 19181, 19225, 19227, 19243, 19245,
 19248, 19251, 19305, 19313, 19315,
 19317, 19319, 19322, 19325, 19327,
 19346, 19348, 19352, 19358, 19360,
 19364, 19386, 19389, 19397, 19399,
 19402, 19403, 19404, 19405, 19420,
 19423, 19426, 19429, 19438, 19441,
 19444, 19447, 19454, 19456, 19462,
 19470, 19472, 19474, 19500, 19502,
 19511, 19513, 19517, 19534, 19555,
 19559, 19571, 19574, 19577, 19580,
 19583, 19586, 19589, 19592, 19596,
 19608, 19612, 19616, 19619, 19640,
 19642, 19644, 19654, 19678, 19681,
 19693, 19695, 19701, 19704, 19721,
 19741, 19791, 19796, 19798, 19805,
 19808, 19811, 19814, 19817, 19820,
 19829, 19841, 19849, 19851, 19861,
 19863, 19870, 19879, 19881, 19884,
 19887, 19890, 19893, 19906, 19908,
 19916, 19918, 19926, 19928, 19938,
 19941, 19944, 19951, 19966, 19984,
 19987, 20043, 20057, 20059, 20065,
 20078, 20080, 20082, 20106, 20122,
 20129, 20130, 20174, 20176, 20177,
 20178, 20219, 20221, 20258, 20265,
 20272, 20293, 20295, 20297, 20299,
 20312, 20316, 20317, 20318, 20319,
 20320, 20325, 20330, 20332, 20338,
 20355, 20356, 20357, 20358, 20359,
 20360, 20365, 20367, 20369, 20371,
 20373, 20378, 20380, 20382, 20384,
 20386, 20388, 20410, 20418, 20434,
 20439, 20443, 20502, 20551, 20619,
 20628, 20636, 20647, 20649, 20652,
 20655, 20744, 20780, 20782, 20785,
 20788, 20791, 20794, 20801, 20804,
 20806, 20810, 20832, 20834, 20866,
 20936, 20946, 20951, 20961, 21103,
 21135, 21144, 21376, 21377, 21388,
 21391, 21394, 21397, 21400, 21403,
 21406, 21409, 21412, 21430, 21440,
 21449, 21467, 21476, 21483, 21493,
 21537, 21546, 21581, 21624, 21641,
 21697, 21708, 21719, 21929, 22005,
 22052, 22097, 22105, 22107, 22109,
 22201, 22224, 22278, 22318, 22330,
 22341, 22342, 22372, 22375, 22378,
 22380, 22382, 22389, 22392, 22400,
 22405, 22410, 22513, 22575, 22583,
 22596, 22597, 22598, 22608, 22763,
 23077, 23089, 23268, 23310, 23312,
 23322, 23330, 23349, 23351, 23359,
 23821, 24315, 24321, 24353, 24355,
 24364, 24365, 24489, 24913, 24928,
 25728, 25729, 25740, 26262, 26293,
 26295, 28975, 29099, 31478, 31488,
 31566, 31578, 31779, 31787, 32215
 \int_while_do:nn 94, 8777
 \int_while_do:nNnn 94, 8805
 \int_zero:N 90,
 90, 6006, 6052, 8081, 8604, 8609,
 13253, 15163, 16095, 16124, 16221,
 22560, 23123, 23124, 23125, 23224,
 24083, 24284, 24731, 25038, 25118,
 25475, 25488, 25518, 25787, 26167
 \int_zero_new:N 90, 8608
 \c_max_int 99, 196,
 711, 907, 954, 1006, 9268, 22383,
 23587, 23601, 25572, 26814, 26820
 \c_nine 32169
 \c_one 32169
 \c_one_int 99,
 8635, 8637, 8639, 8641, 9267, 16153
 \c_seven 32169
 \c_six 32169
 \c_sixteen 32169
 \c_ten 32169
 \c_thirteen 32169
 \c_three 32169

\g_tmpa_int	99, 9279	__int_from_base:N	514, 9181
\l_tmpa_int	2, 99, 225, 9279	__int_from_base:nnN	514, 9181
\g_tmpb_int	99, 9279	__int_from_roman:NN	9223
\l_tmpb_int	2, 99, 9279	\c_int_from_roman_C_int	9209
\c_twelve	32169	\c_int_from_roman_c_int	9209
\c_two	32169	\c__int_from_roman_D_int	9209
\c_zero	1174, 32169	\c__int_from_roman_d_int	9209
\c_zero_int	99, 321, 331, 332, 393, 2151, 2457, 2459, 4084, 8559, 8560, 8573, 8604, 8605, 8657, 8665, 8842, 8845, 9267, 9635, 9637, 9773, 9871, 13616, 14440, 16013, 16140, 22224, 22353, 22417	__int_from_roman_error:w	9223
int internal commands:		\c_int_from_roman_I_int	9209
__int_abs:N	8492	\c_int_from_roman_i_int	9209
__int_case:nnTF	8731	\c_int_from_roman_L_int	9209
__int_case:nw	8731	\c__int_from_roman_l_int	9209
__int_case_end:nw	8731	\c__int_from_roman_M_int	9209
__int_compare:nnN	503, 8670	\c__int_from_roman_m_int	9209
__int_compare:NNw ...	503, 503, 8670	\c__int_from_roman_V_int	9209
__int_compare:Nw ...	502, 503, 8670	\c_int_from_roman_v_int	9209
__int_compare:w	502, 8670	\c_int_from_roman_X_int	9209
__int_compare_!=:NNw	8670	\c__int_from_roman_x_int	9209
__int_compare_<:NNw	8670	\l__int_internal_a_int	9283
__int_compare_<=:NNw	8670	\l__int_internal_b_int	9283
__int_compare_=:NNw	8670	\c_int_max_constdef_int	8571
__int_compare_==:NNw	8670	__int_maxmin:wwN	8492
__int_compare_>:NNw	8670	__int_mod:ww	8524
__int_compare_>=:NNw	8670	__int_pass_signs:wn	514, 9154, 9168, 9185
__int_compare_end=:NNw ..	503, 8670	__int_pass_signs_end:wn	9154
__int_compare_error:	501, 502, 8655, 8673, 8675	__int_show:nN	9259
__int_compare_error:Nw	501, 503, 503, 8655, 8695	__int_sign:Nw	8478
__int_constdef:Nw ..	1174, 8571, 32211	__int_step:NNnnn	8870
__int_deprecated_constants:Nn ..	32195, 32200	__int_step:NwnnN	8833
__int_deprecated_constants:nn	32169	__int_step:wwwN	8833
__int_div_truncate:NwNw	8524	__int_to_Base:nn	8988
__int_eval:w	314, 496, 497, 502, 8470, 8476, 8477, 8481, 8495, 8503, 8504, 8511, 8512, 8526, 8528, 8529, 8546, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8558, 8589, 8623, 8625, 8627, 8629, 8647, 8649, 8673, 8707, 8725, 8763, 8771, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8864, 9047, 9074, 9080, 9107	__int_to_base:nn	8988
__int_eval_end:	8470, 8476, 8481, 8495, 8530, 8546, 8552, 8561, 8589, 8623, 8625, 8627, 8629, 8647, 8649, 8725, 8763, 8771, 9047, 9074, 9080, 9107	__int_to_Base:nnN	8988
__int_from_alph:N	514, 9164	__int_to_base:nnnN	8988
__int_from_alph:nN	514, 9164	__int_to_base:nnnN	8988
		__int_to_Letter:n	8988
		__int_to_letter:n	8988
		__int_to_roman:N	9118
		__int_to_roman:w	503, 513, 2132, 8470, 8683, 9121, 9131
		__int_to_Roman_aux:N	9130, 9133, 9136
		__int_to_Roman_c:w	9118
		__int_to_roman_c:w	9118
		__int_to_Roman_d:w	9118
		__int_to_roman_d:w	9118
		__int_to_Roman_i:w	9118
		__int_to_roman_i:w	9118
		__int_to_Roman_l:w	9118
		__int_to_roman_l:w	9118
		__int_to_Roman_m:w	9118
		__int_to_roman_m:w	9118
		__int_to_Roman_Q:w	9118

- __int_to_roman_Q:w [9118](#)
- __int_to_Roman_v:w [9118](#)
- __int_to_roman_v:w [9118](#)
- __int_to_Roman_x:w [9118](#)
- __int_to_roman_x:w [9118](#)
- __int_to_symbols:nnnn [8904](#)
- __int_value:w [32215](#)
- intarray commands:
 - \intarray_const_from_clist:Nn ...
..... [196](#), [16121](#), [20557](#), [21159](#)
 - \intarray_count:N
[196](#), [196](#), [197](#), [16019](#), [16022](#), [16024](#),
[16025](#), [16028](#), [16038](#), [16049](#), [16096](#),
[16119](#), [16140](#), [16165](#), [16222](#), [22485](#)
 - \intarray_gset:Nnn [196](#), [707](#), [709](#), [16051](#)
 - \intarray_gset_rand:Nn ... [262](#), [16170](#)
 - \intarray_gset_rand:Nnn .. [262](#), [16170](#)
 - \intarray_gzero:N [196](#), [16093](#)
 - \intarray_item:Nn
..... [197](#), [707](#), [709](#), [16103](#), [16119](#)
 - \intarray_log:N [197](#), [16155](#)
 - \intarray_new:Nn
..... [196](#), [706](#), [709](#), [16006](#), [22477](#),
[22478](#), [22479](#), [23551](#), [23552](#), [23553](#),
[25464](#), [25465](#), [26143](#), [26144](#), [26145](#)
 - \intarray_rand_item:N ... [197](#), [16118](#)
 - \intarray_show:N [197](#), [710](#), [16155](#)
 - \intarray_to_clist:N [262](#), [16136](#)
- intarray internal commands:
 - __intarray_bounds:NnnTF
..... [16032](#), [16063](#), [16114](#)
 - __intarray_bounds_error:Nnn . [16032](#)
 - __intarray_const_from_clist:nN .
..... [16121](#)
 - __intarray_count:w
.. [15999](#), [16018](#), [16028](#), [16127](#), [16148](#)
 - __intarray_entry:w
..... [15999](#), [16052](#), [16099](#), [16104](#)
 - \g__intarray_font_int
..... [16003](#), [16009](#), [16011](#)
 - __intarray_gset:Nnn [16051](#)
 - __intarray_gset:Nww .. [16055](#), [16061](#)
 - __intarray_gset_all_same:Nn . [16170](#)
 - __intarray_gset_overflow:Nnn . [16051](#)
 - __intarray_gset_overflow:Nnnn ..
..... [16075](#), [16083](#), [16087](#)
 - __intarray_gset_overflow_-
test:nw [709](#), [711](#), [16065](#),
[16072](#), [16080](#), [16133](#), [16189](#), [16196](#)
 - __intarray_gset_rand:Nnn [16170](#)
 - __intarray_gset_rand_auxi:Nnnn .
..... [16170](#)
 - __intarray_gset_rand_auxii:Nnnn
..... [16170](#)
- __intarray_gset_rand_auxiii:Nnnn
..... [16170](#)
- __intarray_item:Nn [16103](#)
- __intarray_item:Nw ... [16107](#), [16112](#)
- \l__intarray_loop_int ... [16001](#),
[16095](#), [16098](#), [16099](#), [16124](#), [16127](#),
[16132](#), [16134](#), [16221](#), [16224](#), [16225](#)
- __intarray_new:N [16006](#), [16123](#)
- __intarray_show:NN
..... [16155](#), [16157](#), [16159](#)
- __intarray_signed_max_dim:n ...
..... [16030](#), [16090](#), [16091](#)
- \c__intarray_sp_dim
..... [16002](#), [16011](#), [16052](#)
- __intarray_to_clist:Nn [16136](#), [16166](#)
- __intarray_to_clist:w [16136](#)
- \interactionmode [640](#), [1511](#)
- \interlinepenalties [641](#), [1512](#)
- \interlinepenalty [421](#)
- ior commands:
 - \ior_close:N [156](#),
[157](#), [157](#), [262](#), [12832](#), [12856](#), [13772](#),
[13785](#), [28951](#), [28984](#), [29021](#), [29038](#)
 - \ior_get:NN [157](#),
[158](#), [158](#), [159](#), [159](#), [262](#), [12897](#), [12977](#)
 - \ior_get:NNTF [158](#), [12897](#), [12898](#)
 - \ior_get_str:NN [32025](#)
 - \ior_get_term:nN [262](#), [12931](#)
 - \ior_if_eof:N [623](#)
 - \ior_if_eof:NNTF [160](#), [12881](#), [12903](#),
[12923](#), [12963](#), [12982](#), [13782](#), [13796](#)
 - \ior_if_eof_p:N [160](#), [12881](#)
 - \ior_list_streams: [32027](#)
 - \ior_log_list: [157](#), [12868](#), [32030](#)
 - \ior_log_streams: [32029](#)
 - \ior_map_break: [159](#), [12946](#), [12964](#),
[12971](#), [12983](#), [12989](#), [28946](#), [29017](#)
 - \ior_map_break:n [160](#), [12946](#)
 - \ior_map_inline:Nn .. [159](#), [159](#), [12950](#)
 - \ior_map_variable:Nnn
..... [159](#), [12976](#), [28943](#)
 - \ior_new:N
[156](#), [12799](#), [12801](#), [12802](#), [13801](#), [28879](#)
 - \ior_open:Nn [156](#),
[652](#), [12803](#), [28907](#), [28952](#), [28985](#), [29037](#)
 - \ior_open:NnTF [157](#), [12804](#), [12807](#)
 - \ior_shell_open:Nn [262](#), [31635](#)
 - \ior_shell_open:nN [262](#)
 - \ior_show_list: ... [157](#), [12868](#), [32028](#)
 - \ior_str_get:NN
.. [157](#), [158](#), [262](#), [12910](#), [12979](#), [32026](#)
 - \ior_str_get:NNTF .. [158](#), [12910](#), [12911](#)
 - \ior_str_get_term:nN [262](#), [12931](#)

- \ior_str_map_inline:Nn
..... [159](#), [159](#), [12950](#), [28978](#), [29008](#)
- \ior_str_map_variable:NNn [159](#), [12976](#)
- \c_term_ior [32422](#)
- \g_tmpa_ior [163](#), [12801](#)
- \g_tmpb_ior [163](#), [12801](#)
- ior internal commands:
 - \l_ior_file_name_tl
..... [12806](#), [12809](#), [12811](#)
 - __ior_get:NN ... [12897](#), [12932](#), [12951](#)
 - __ior_get_term:NnN [12931](#)
 - \l_ior_internal_tl
..... [12775](#), [12969](#), [12973](#)
 - __ior_list:N [12868](#)
 - __ior_map_inline:NNn [12950](#)
 - __ior_map_inline:NNNn [12950](#)
 - __ior_map_inline_loop:NNN ... [12950](#)
 - __ior_map_variable:NNNn [12976](#)
 - __ior_map_variable_loop:NNNn . [12976](#)
 - __ior_new:N [619](#), [12817](#), [12840](#)
 - __ior_new_aux:N [12822](#), [12826](#)
 - __ior_open_stream:Nn [12830](#)
 - __ior_shell_open:nN [31635](#)
 - __ior_str_get:NN [12910](#), [12934](#), [12953](#)
 - \l_ior_stream_tl
..... [12782](#), [12833](#), [12841](#), [12849](#)
 - \g__ior_streams_prop
..... [12783](#), [12850](#), [12861](#), [12875](#)
 - \g__ior_streams_seq
..... [12777](#), [12833](#), [12862](#), [12863](#)
 - \c_ior_term_ior [12776](#),
[12799](#), [12858](#), [12864](#), [12885](#), [12941](#)
 - \c__ior_term_noprompt_ior
..... [12930](#), [12940](#)
- ior commands:
 - \iow_allow_break:
..... [162](#), [261](#), [13160](#), [13202](#), [13207](#)
 - \iow_allow_break:n [630](#)
 - \iow_char:N
.. [161](#), [6122](#), [12497](#), [12499](#), [12500](#),
[12532](#), [12614](#), [12660](#), [13121](#), [20663](#),
[23016](#), [23019](#), [23020](#), [23045](#), [23046](#),
[23053](#), [23054](#), [23807](#), [23809](#), [23811](#),
[23813](#), [23815](#), [23817](#), [24421](#), [24422](#),
[24962](#), [25075](#), [25076](#), [25077](#), [25098](#),
[26397](#), [26400](#), [26401](#), [26406](#), [26440](#),
[26449](#), [26453](#), [26458](#), [26478](#), [26480](#),
[26481](#), [26483](#), [26486](#), [26488](#), [26495](#),
[26499](#), [26502](#), [26503](#), [26506](#), [26508](#),
[26512](#), [26514](#), [26520](#), [26522](#), [26526](#),
[26528](#), [26532](#), [26537](#), [26539](#), [26581](#),
[26583](#), [26588](#), [26590](#), [26596](#), [26601](#),
[26606](#), [26610](#), [26620](#), [26623](#), [26627](#),
[26628](#), [26632](#), [26640](#), [26697](#), [32105](#)
- \iow_close:N .. [157](#), [157](#), [13045](#), [13068](#)
- \iow_indent:n . [162](#), [162](#), [630](#), [631](#),
[6120](#), [6445](#), [6631](#), [12443](#), [12546](#),
[13171](#), [13203](#), [13208](#), [16781](#), [16793](#)
- \l_iow_line_count_int
.. [162](#), [162](#), [631](#), [947](#), [11958](#), [13122](#),
[13212](#), [13217](#), [13255](#), [23469](#), [23473](#)
- \iow_list_streams: [32031](#)
- \iow_log:n [160](#), [2567](#), [4951](#),
[12163](#), [12178](#), [12179](#), [12185](#), [13116](#),
[32144](#), [32224](#), [32227](#), [32228](#), [32229](#)
- \iow_log_list: [157](#), [13080](#), [32034](#)
- \iow_log_streams: [32033](#)
- \iow_new:N ... [156](#), [13032](#), [13034](#), [13035](#)
- \iow_newline:
..... [161](#), [161](#), [161](#), [162](#), [315](#),
[405](#), [598](#), [628](#), [11980](#), [13120](#), [13200](#),
[13209](#), [13215](#), [14186](#), [23419](#), [25009](#),
[28600](#), [28601](#), [28602](#), [31413](#), [31415](#),
[31418](#), [31425](#), [32261](#), [32277](#), [32279](#)
- \iow_now:Nn
... [160](#), [160](#), [160](#), [161](#), [161](#), [9803](#),
[13110](#), [13116](#), [13117](#), [13118](#), [13119](#)
- \iow_open:Nn [157](#), [13041](#)
- \iow_shipout:Nn
..... [161](#), [161](#), [161](#), [628](#), [9816](#), [13095](#)
- \iow_shipout_x:Nn
..... [161](#), [161](#), [161](#), [628](#), [13092](#)
- \iow_show_list: ... [157](#), [13080](#), [32032](#)
- \iow_term:n
... [160](#), [262](#), [2567](#), [11992](#), [12141](#),
[12156](#), [12157](#), [12211](#), [13116](#), [26687](#),
[32231](#), [32234](#), [32235](#), [32236](#), [32275](#)
- \iow_wrap:nnnN
..... [161](#), [161](#), [162](#), [162](#), [162](#), [261](#),
[405](#), [631](#), [1153](#), [4936](#), [4951](#), [11956](#),
[11959](#), [11971](#), [12142](#), [12164](#), [12183](#),
[12190](#), [13163](#), [13169](#), [13174](#), [13186](#),
[13189](#), [32228](#), [32235](#), [32253](#), [32254](#)
- \c_log_iow
[163](#), [624](#), [12995](#), [13070](#), [13116](#), [13117](#)
- \c_term_iow
.. [163](#), [624](#), [12995](#), [13009](#), [13012](#),
[13032](#), [13070](#), [13076](#), [13118](#), [13119](#)
- \g_tmpa_iow [163](#), [13034](#)
- \g_tmpb_iow [163](#), [13034](#)
- ior internal commands:
 - __iow_allow_break: [630](#), [13160](#), [13202](#)
 - __iow_allow_break_error:
..... [630](#), [13160](#), [13207](#)
 - \l__iow_file_name_tl
..... [13040](#), [13043](#), [13047](#), [13055](#)
 - __iow_indent:n ... [630](#), [13171](#), [13203](#)

- _iow_indent_error:n [630](#), [13171](#), [13208](#)
 - \l_iow_indent_int [13139](#),
[13253](#), [13271](#), [13383](#), [13400](#), [13408](#)
 - \l_iow_indent_tl .. [13139](#), [13254](#),
[13270](#), [13382](#), [13401](#), [13409](#), [13410](#)
 - \l_iow_line_break_bool
[13143](#), [13249](#), [13377](#), [13391](#), [13399](#),
[13407](#), [13415](#), [13417](#), [13422](#), [13424](#)
 - \l_iow_line_part_tl
.... [633](#), [635](#), [636](#), [13141](#), [13251](#),
[13263](#), [13284](#), [13342](#), [13345](#), [13376](#),
[13390](#), [13392](#), [13398](#), [13406](#), [13429](#)
 - \l_iow_line_target_int
..... [637](#), [13125](#), [13211](#),
[13213](#), [13216](#), [13378](#), [13383](#), [13418](#)
 - \l_iow_line_tl [13141](#), [13250](#), [13267](#),
[13357](#), [13373](#), [13389](#), [13390](#), [13398](#),
[13406](#), [13428](#), [13429](#), [13434](#), [13436](#)
 - _iow_list:N [13080](#)
 - _iow_new:N [13036](#), [13053](#)
 - \l_iow_newline_tl [13124](#),
[13209](#), [13210](#), [13212](#), [13215](#), [13433](#)
 - \l_iow_one_indent_int
..... [13126](#), [13400](#), [13408](#)
 - \l_iow_one_indent_tl
..... [629](#), [13126](#), [13401](#)
 - _iow_open_stream:Nn [13041](#)
 - _iow_set_indent:n [629](#), [13126](#)
 - \l_iow_stream_tl
..... [13015](#), [13046](#), [13054](#), [13062](#)
 - \g_iow_streams_prop
..... [13016](#), [13063](#), [13073](#), [13087](#)
 - \g_iow_streams_seq
..... [13004](#), [13046](#), [13074](#), [13075](#)
 - _iow_tmp:w [635](#), [13257](#),
[13281](#), [13338](#), [13370](#), [13438](#), [13446](#)
 - _iow_unindent:w .. [629](#), [13126](#), [13410](#)
 - _iow_with:nNnn [13098](#)
 - _iow_wrap_allow_break:n [13387](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_allow_break_marker_
tl [13145](#), [13165](#)
 - _iow_wrap_break:w ... [13324](#), [13338](#)
 - _iow_wrap_break_end:w .. [635](#), [13338](#)
 - _iow_wrap_break_first:w [13338](#)
 - _iow_wrap_break_loop:w [13338](#)
 - _iow_wrap_break_none:w [13338](#)
 - _iow_wrap_chunk:nw [13255](#), [13257](#),
[13393](#), [13394](#), [13402](#), [13411](#), [13418](#)
 - _iow_wrap_do: [13219](#), [13224](#)
 - _iow_wrap_end:n [13413](#)
 - _iow_wrap_end_chunk:w
..... [633](#), [13275](#), [13282](#), [13374](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_end_marker_tl
..... [13145](#), [13229](#)
 - _iow_wrap_fix_newline:w [13224](#)
 - _iow_wrap_indent:n [13396](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_indent_marker_tl ...
..... [13145](#), [13179](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line:nw
[633](#), [636](#), [13269](#), [13273](#), [13282](#), [13381](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line_aux:Nw [13282](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line_end:NnnnnnnN [13282](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line_end:nw
.... [635](#), [13282](#), [13358](#), [13359](#), [13368](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line_loop:w [13282](#)
 - _iow_wrap_line_seven:nnnnnnn [13282](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_marker_tl
..... [630](#), [633](#), [13145](#), [13281](#)
 - _iow_wrap_newline:n [13413](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_newline_marker_tl ..
..... [632](#), [13145](#), [13244](#)
 - _iow_wrap_next:nw
..... [13257](#), [13336](#), [13378](#)
 - _iow_wrap_next_line:w [13330](#), [13371](#)
 - _iow_wrap_start:w [13224](#)
 - _iow_wrap_store_do:n
..... [13329](#), [13416](#), [13423](#), [13426](#)
 - \l_iow_wrap_tl
..... [632](#), [632](#), [637](#), [637](#), [13144](#),
[13206](#), [13221](#), [13226](#), [13228](#), [13231](#),
[13233](#), [13236](#), [13252](#), [13430](#), [13432](#)
 - _iow_wrap_trim:N
[637](#), [13359](#), [13390](#), [13416](#), [13423](#), [13438](#)
 - _iow_wrap_trim:w [13438](#)
 - _iow_wrap_trim_aux:w [13438](#)
 - _iow_wrap_unindent:n [13396](#)
 - \c_iow_wrap_unindent_marker_tl .
..... [13145](#), [13181](#)
 - \itshape [30862](#)
- ## J
- \J [198](#)
 - \j [30627](#), [30947](#), [31142](#), [31221](#)
 - \jcharwidowpenalty [1232](#), [2059](#)
 - \jfam [1233](#), [2060](#)
 - \jfont [1234](#), [2061](#)
 - \jis [1235](#), [2062](#)
 - job commands:
 - \c_job_name_tl [31991](#)
 - \jobname [422](#)
- ## K
- \k [29179](#), [31020](#), [31095](#),
[31096](#), [31113](#), [31114](#), [31136](#), [31137](#),
[31138](#), [31193](#), [31194](#), [31219](#), [31220](#)
 - \kanjiskip [1236](#), [2063](#)

- \kansuji 1237, 2064
- \kansujichar 1238, 2065
- \kcatcode 1239, 2066
- \kchar 1272, 2087
- \kchardef 1273, 2088
- \kern 423
- kernel internal commands:
 - __kernel_backend_align_begin: . 318
 - __kernel_backend_align_end: .. 318
 - \g__kernel_backend_header_bool . 318
 - __kernel_backend_literal:n ... 317
 - __kernel_backend_literal_pdf:n 318
 - __kernel_backend_literal_-
 postscript:n 317
 - __kernel_backend_literal_svg:n 318
 - __kernel_backend_matrix:n 318
 - __kernel_backend_postscript:n . 318
 - __kernel_backend_scope_begin: . 318
 - __kernel_backend_scope_end: .. 318
 - __kernel_chk_cs_exist:N 313
 - __kernel_chk_defined:NTF
 313, 557, 594,
 2826, 2845, 4932, 8455, 9311, 9408,
 10547, 11832, 16161, 18516, 26097
 - __kernel_chk_expr:nNnN 314
 - __kernel_chk_if_free_cs:N
 . 569, 595, 2571, 2586, 2634, 3952,
 3958, 3963, 7734, 7863, 8566, 8585,
 9355, 11054, 11056, 11066, 11503,
 14308, 14653, 14747, 16008, 26709
 - \l__kernel_color_stack_int 318
 - __kernel_cs_parm_from_arg_-
 count:nnTF .. 314, 2296, 2652, 2699
 - __kernel_deprecation_code:nn ...
 314, 1167, 2248, 31891,
 31926, 31933, 31934, 32092, 32201
 - __kernel_deprecation_error:Nnn .
 1167, 1174, 31894, 31953, 32103, 32204
 - \g__kernel_deprecation_undo_-
 recent_bool ... 31862, 31876, 31903
 - __kernel_exp_not:w 314, 355, 3218,
 3220, 3224, 3228, 3231, 3234, 3239,
 4628, 4654, 4678, 8688, 29216, 29563
 - \l__kernel_expl_bool
 235, 238, 253, 267, 2099
 - __kernel_file_input_pop: 314, 14073
 - __kernel_file_input_push:n
 314, 14073
 - __kernel_file_missing:n
 314, 12804, 14068, 14077
 - __kernel_file_name_expand_-
 group:nw 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_expand_-
 loop:w 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_expand_N_-
 type:Nw 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_expand_-
 space:w 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_quote:n 1159,
 12854, 13065, 13587, 13626, 14093
 - __kernel_file_name_quote:nw . 13587
 - __kernel_file_name_sanitize:n ..
 .. 13044, 13496, 13648, 13757, 14071
 - __kernel_file_name_sanitize:nN .
 314, 314
 - __kernel_file_name_strip_-
 quotes:n 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_strip_-
 quotes:nnn 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_strip_-
 quotes:nnnw 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_trim_-
 spaces:n 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_trim_-
 spaces:nw 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_-
 aux:n 13496
 - __kernel_file_name_trim_spaces_-
 aux:w 13496
 - __kernel_if_debug:TF
 2235, 31902, 31914
 - __kernel_int_add:nnn 314, 8556, 22383
 - __kernel_intarray_gset:Nnn 707,
 16013, 16025, 16051, 16134, 16225,
 22547, 22548, 22550, 22554, 22555,
 22556, 25514, 25598, 25600, 25602,
 25622, 25625, 25680, 26200, 26202,
 26208, 26216, 26218, 26221, 26282,
 26284, 26286, 26299, 26305, 26309
 - __kernel_intarray_item:Nn
 709, 881, 16103, 16151,
 20643, 20649, 20652, 20655, 21389,
 21392, 21395, 21398, 21401, 21404,
 21407, 21410, 21413, 22596, 22597,
 22598, 25593, 25614, 25617, 25633,
 25660, 25721, 25722, 25745, 25746,
 25754, 25760, 25762, 25769, 25775,
 25777, 25831, 25835, 26205, 26332
 - __kernel_ior_open:Nn . 315, 1159,
 12811, 12830, 13780, 13795, 31648
 - __kernel_iow_with:Nnn
 315, 405, 598, 628,
 4940, 4942, 11993, 11995, 12213,
 12215, 13098, 13112, 32282, 32284
 - __kernel_msg_error:nn
 315, 2548, 9684, 12403,
 24063, 24096, 24144, 24147, 24608,
 24864, 25965, 26049, 27806, 31639

```

\__kernel_msg_error:nnn .....
    ..... 315, 2238, 2243,
    2309, 2364, 2412, 2417, 2548, 2736,
    2743, 2831, 3570, 3845, 4182, 5026,
    5748, 5807, 7838, 8076, 8107, 9766,
    9885, 11586, 12226, 12403, 13941,
    14070, 15043, 15103, 15119, 15289,
    15307, 16021, 16232, 16254, 16661,
    22472, 23010, 24102, 24304, 24707,
    24720, 24759, 24882, 25803, 25810,
    26063, 26844, 27432, 28695, 31645
\__kernel_msg_error:nnnn .....
    ..... 315, 2300,
    2340, 2431, 2548, 2575, 2701, 3656,
    3865, 3888, 5839, 9705, 9715, 9728,
    11857, 12252, 12403, 13162, 15027,
    15083, 15138, 15152, 15298, 15791,
    15843, 16657, 22872, 22879, 24281,
    24346, 24570, 25969, 25985, 27648
\__kernel_msg_error:nnnnn .....
    ..... 315, 12403, 13173, 16063,
    22519, 23027, 26249, 26372, 31960
\__kernel_msg_error:nnnnnn .....
    . 315, 3671, 3685, 12403, 16089, 31943
\__kernel_msg_expandable_-
    error:nn . 316, 3248, 7854, 9613,
    10700, 10702, 10710, 10716, 10758,
    11498, 12735, 14927, 17189, 23802
\__kernel_msg_expandable_-
    error:nnn ..... 316,
    2984, 3324, 3384, 3408, 4478, 8398,
    8666, 8847, 9869, 10455, 12735,
    13568, 13722, 14044, 14544, 17196,
    17212, 17217, 17284, 17341, 17380,
    17386, 17723, 17728, 17739, 17746,
    17837, 17851, 18051, 18104, 18772,
    22169, 22176, 22182, 23888, 28686
\__kernel_msg_expandable_-
    error:nnnn .....
    . 316, 12735, 13168, 16184, 18238,
    18259, 18933, 22348, 22438, 23827
\__kernel_msg_expandable_-
    error:nnnnn . 316, 12735, 13185,
    16114, 16772, 22215, 22589, 31957
\__kernel_msg_expandable_-
    error:nnnnnn ... 316, 12735, 31944
\__kernel_msg_fatal:nn .....
    ..... 315, 12403, 12836, 13049
\__kernel_msg_fatal:nnn .. 315, 12403
\__kernel_msg_fatal:nnnn . 315, 12403
\__kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnn 315, 12403
\__kernel_msg_fatal:nnnnnn 315, 12403
\__kernel_msg_info:nn ... 316, 12408
\__kernel_msg_info:nnn ... 316, 12408
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnn .. 316, 12408
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnn . 316, 12408
\__kernel_msg_info:nnnnnn 316, 12408
\__kernel_msg_new:nnn .....
    ..... 315, 6094, 6096,
    6105, 12357, 12453, 12455, 12457,
    12459, 12461, 12531, 12618, 12651,
    12653, 12655, 12657, 12659, 12661,
    12663, 12665, 12669, 12672, 12679,
    12681, 12688, 12695, 14244, 14929,
    15989, 16004, 16800, 16802, 16804,
    16806, 16808, 16810, 16812, 18436,
    18438, 18440, 18442, 18444, 18446,
    18448, 18450, 18452, 18454, 18456,
    18458, 18460, 18462, 18467, 18825,
    18827, 18829, 22165, 23483, 26396,
    26398, 26403, 26657, 28628, 31965
\__kernel_msg_new:nnnn .....
    ..... 315, 5968, 6098, 6113,
    6127, 6133, 6180, 6225, 6315, 6430,
    6610, 6617, 6789, 12357, 12411,
    12419, 12427, 12434, 12445, 12463,
    12472, 12479, 12486, 12493, 12502,
    12511, 12518, 12524, 12533, 12540,
    12549, 12555, 12562, 12569, 12572,
    12579, 12587, 12594, 12602, 12610,
    12630, 12641, 12706, 12712, 13727,
    14238, 14250, 14257, 14264, 14269,
    15953, 15956, 15959, 15965, 15971,
    15977, 15983, 16634, 16774, 16789,
    23015, 23033, 23040, 23049, 26409,
    26416, 26422, 26432, 26438, 26462,
    26469, 26477, 26485, 26492, 26498,
    26505, 26511, 26519, 26525, 26531,
    26541, 26548, 26557, 26560, 26568,
    26574, 26580, 26587, 26594, 26604,
    26615, 26625, 26635, 26644, 26650,
    28612, 28619, 28622, 28700, 31650
\__kernel_msg_set:nnn ... 315, 12357
\__kernel_msg_set:nnnn ... 315, 12357
\__kernel_msg_warning:nn .....
    ..... 316, 12408, 24598
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnn .....
    ..... 316, 12408, 24514,
    24518, 24560, 24622, 24660, 24679
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnn .....
    ..... 316, 12408, 24211, 24360
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnn .....
    ..... 316, 12408, 31916
\__kernel_msg_warning:nnnnnn .....
    ..... 316, 12340, 12408
\__kernel_patch_deprecation:nnNNpn
    ..... 1167, 31887,
    31979, 31984, 32152, 32155, 32160,

```

32164, 32217, 32219, 32221, 32224,
 32231, 32238, 32304, 32306, 32308,
 32311, 32313, 32315, 32317, 32319,
 32321, 32323, 32325, 32327, 32329,
 32331, 32333, 32335, 32337, 32339,
 32341, 32344, 32348, 32357, 32368,
 32378, 32381, 32384, 32387, 32390,
 32393, 32396, 32398, 32400, 32402,
 32404, 32406, 32408, 32410, 32412,
 32414, 32416, 32418, 32420, 32422
 __kernel_prefix_arg_replacement:wN
 2867
 \g__kernel_prg_map_int
 316, 390, 507, 665,
945, 2099, 4424, 4426, 4428, 4431,
5211, 5213, 5217, 5222, 8313, 8314,
8320, 8321, 8876, 8879, 8887, 8890,
8901, 9639, 10367, 10369, 10371,
10374, 11796, 11797, 11802, 11804,
12956, 12958, 12965, 14562, 14565,
14569, 14572, 14583, 18802, 18805,
18809, 18812, 18823, 23370, 23372,
23392, 31554, 31556, 31558, 31560
 __kernel_primitive:NN
 275, 278, 284, 285,
286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292,
293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299,
300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306,
307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313,
314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320,
321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327,
328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334,
335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341,
342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348,
349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355,
356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362,
363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369,
370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376,
377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383,
384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390,
391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397,
398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404,
405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411,
412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418,
419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425,
426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432,
433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439,
440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446,
447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453,
454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460,
461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467,
468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474,
475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481,
482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,
489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495,
496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502,
503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509,
510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516,
517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523,
524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530,
531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537,
538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544,
545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551,
552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558,
559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565,
566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572,
573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579,
580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586,
587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593,
594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600,
601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607,
608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614,
615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621,
622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628,
629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635,
636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642,
643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649,
650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656,
657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663,
664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670,
671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677,
678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684,
685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691,
692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698,
699, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706,
707, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714,
715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721,
722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728,
729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735,
736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742,
743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749,
750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756,
757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763,
764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770,
771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777,
778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784,
785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791,
792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798,
803, 815, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821,
822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 829,
831, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839,
840, 841, 842, 844, 846, 847, 849,
851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857,
858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864,
865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871,
872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878,
879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885,
886, 887, 888, 889, 891, 892, 894,

895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901,
902, 903, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909,
910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916,
917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923,
924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930,
931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937,
938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944,
945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951,
952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958,
959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965,
966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972,
973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979,
980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986,
987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993,
994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000,
1001, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007,
1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013,
1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1020,
1022, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028,
1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034,
1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040,
1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046,
1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052,
1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058,
1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064,
1065, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1072,
1073, 1074, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079,
1081, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1088,
1089, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1096,
1097, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103,
1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109,
1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115,
1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121,
1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127,
1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133,
1134, 1135, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1141,
1143, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1150,
1151, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1159,
1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165,
1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1172,
1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178,
1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184,
1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1191,
1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198,
1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204,
1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210,
1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216,
1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222,
1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228,
1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234,
1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240,
1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246,
1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252,
1254, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260,
1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267,
1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273,
1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279,
1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1468,
1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484,
1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490,
1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497,
1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503,
1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509,
1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515,
1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521,
1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527,
1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533,
1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539,
1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545,
1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551,
1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557,
1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563,
1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569,
1571, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577,
1578, 1579, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584,
1585, 1586, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1591,
1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597,
1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603,
1604, 1605, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610,
1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616,
1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622,
1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628,
1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634,
1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640,
1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646,
1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652,
1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658,
1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664,
1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670,
1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676,
1677, 1678, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1685,
1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692,
1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698,
1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704,
1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711,
1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1718,
1720, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1727,
1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733, 1735,
1736, 1738, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743,
1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749,
1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755,
1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761,
1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767,
1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1775, 1776,
1777, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1784,
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790,
1792, 1793, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798,
1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804,

- 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810,
 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817,
 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823,
 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829,
 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835,
 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841,
 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848,
 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1856,
 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863,
 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870,
 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876,
 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882,
 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888,
 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894,
 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1908,
 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915,
 1917, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924,
 1925, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932,
 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939,
 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945,
 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951,
 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957,
 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963,
 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969,
 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977,
 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985,
 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1994,
 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,
 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008,
 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014,
 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020,
 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2026, 2028,
 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034,
 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040,
 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046,
 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052,
 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058,
 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064,
 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070,
 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076,
 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082,
 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088,
 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 32094, 32119
 _kernel_primitives:
 . 301, 1172, 1475, 2095, 32116, 32131
 _kernel_randint:n
 316, 316, 317, 711, 908,
 911, 16215, 22190, 22202, 22360, 22445
 _kernel_randint:nn
 317, 711, 16211, 22364, 22368, 22443
 \c_kernel_randint_max_int
 911, 2099, 16208, 22189, 22358, 22442
 _kernel_register_log:N
 317, 2835, 9263, 14639,
 14640, 14734, 14735, 14804, 14805
 _kernel_register_show:N
 317, 317,
 404, 2835, 9259, 14635, 14730, 14800
 _kernel_register_show_aux:NN 2835
 _kernel_register_show_aux:nnn 2835
 _kernel_show:NN 2853
 _kernel_str_to_other:n ... 317,
 317, 411, 414, 418, 5257, 5309, 5370
 _kernel_str_to_other_fast:n ...
 317, 5218, 5238,
 5280, 5781, 13132, 13228, 23773, 24901
 _kernel_str_to_other_fast_-
 loop:w 5280
 _kernel_sys_configuration_-
 load:n 9691, 9740, 9746, 32146, 32148
 _kernel_tl_to_str:w
 317, 388, 2125, 4281, 4353,
 4472, 4665, 5089, 5193, 7830, 13987
 keys commands:
 \l_keys_choice_int
 185, 187, 189, 189,
 191, 14978, 15163, 15166, 15171, 15172
 \l_keys_choice_tl
 185, 187, 189, 191, 14978, 15170
 \keys_define:nn ... 184, 12544, 15000
 \keys_if_choice_exist:nnnTF
 194, 15922
 \keys_if_choice_exist_p:nnn
 194, 15922
 \keys_if_exist:nnTF
 193, 704, 15915, 15939
 \keys_if_exist_p:nn 193, 15915
 \l_keys_key_str 191, 14981, 15104,
 15120, 15649, 15651, 15737, 15741,
 15767, 15770, 15771, 15811, 15868
 \l_keys_key_tl 14981, 15651
 \keys_log:nn 194, 15930
 \l_keys_path_str 191,
 14986, 15028, 15048, 15057, 15060,
 15067, 15071, 15085, 15097, 15099,
 15101, 15113, 15115, 15117, 15132,
 15135, 15139, 15147, 15149, 15150,
 15153, 15168, 15182, 15192, 15197,
 15207, 15211, 15218, 15223, 15227,
 15232, 15239, 15246, 15247, 15262,
 15273, 15279, 15283, 15299, 15308,
 15316, 15357, 15639, 15650, 15674,
 15677, 15716, 15720, 15725, 15734,
 15748, 15750, 15751, 15756, 15764,
 15792, 15821, 15844, 15856, 15865
 \l_keys_path_tl . 14986, 15060, 15139

- \keys_set:nn [183](#),
[187](#), [191](#), [191](#), [192](#), [15234](#), [15239](#), [15486](#)
- \keys_set_filter:nnn [193](#), [15556](#)
- \keys_set_filter:nnnN ... [193](#), [15556](#)
- \keys_set_filter:nnnnN ... [193](#), [15556](#)
- \keys_set_groups:nnn [193](#), [15556](#)
- \keys_set_known:nn [192](#), [15515](#)
- \keys_set_known:nnN . [192](#), [696](#), [15515](#)
- \keys_set_known:nnnN [192](#), [15515](#)
- \keys_show:nn [194](#), [194](#), [15930](#)
- \l_keys_value_tl
..... [191](#), [14996](#), [15299](#), [15719](#),
[15723](#), [15729](#), [15740](#), [15752](#), [15773](#),
[15788](#), [15801](#), [15813](#), [15823](#), [15851](#)
- keys internal commands:
- _keys_bool_set:Nn
 .. [15093](#), [15331](#), [15333](#), [15335](#), [15337](#)
- _keys_bool_set_inverse:Nn
 .. [15109](#), [15339](#), [15341](#), [15343](#), [15345](#)
- _keys_check_groups: . [15678](#), [15686](#)
- _keys_choice_find:n . [15126](#), [15862](#)
- _keys_choice_find:nn [15862](#)
- _keys_choice_make:
 .. [15096](#), [15112](#), [15125](#), [15157](#), [15347](#)
- _keys_choice_make:N [15125](#)
- _keys_choice_make_aux:N [15125](#)
- _keys_choices_make:nn
 .. [15156](#), [15349](#), [15351](#), [15353](#), [15355](#)
- _keys_choices_make:Nnn [15156](#)
- _keys_cmd_set:nn
 [15097](#), [15099](#), [15101](#), [15113](#), [15115](#),
[15117](#), [15149](#), [15150](#), [15167](#), [15177](#),
[15232](#), [15239](#), [15247](#), [15316](#), [15357](#)
- \c_keys_code_root_str
 [14971](#), [15178](#), [15182](#),
[15227](#), [15748](#), [15751](#), [15767](#), [15771](#),
[15785](#), [15787](#), [15798](#), [15800](#), [15873](#),
[15874](#), [15875](#), [15918](#), [15926](#), [15945](#)
- _keys_cs_set:NNpn
 [15180](#), [15367](#), [15369](#), [15371](#),
[15373](#), [15375](#), [15377](#), [15379](#), [15381](#)
- _keys_default_inherit: [15712](#)
- \c_keys_default_root_str
 [14971](#), [15192](#),
[15197](#), [15716](#), [15720](#), [15737](#), [15741](#)
- _keys_default_set:n [15106](#), [15122](#),
[15187](#), [15383](#), [15385](#), [15387](#), [15389](#)
- _keys_define:n [15005](#), [15009](#)
- _keys_define:nn [15005](#), [15009](#)
- _keys_define:nnn [15000](#)
- _keys_define_aux:nn [15009](#)
- _keys_define_code:n . [15023](#), [15075](#)
- _keys_define_code:w [15075](#)
- _keys_execute:
 .. [15655](#), [15682](#), [15704](#), [15708](#), [15746](#)
- _keys_execute:nn [15746](#)
- _keys_execute_inherit: [15224](#), [15746](#)
- _keys_execute_unknown: . [700](#), [15746](#)
- \l_keys_filtered_bool ... [14992](#),
[15491](#), [15498](#), [15499](#), [15542](#), [15548](#),
[15549](#), [15584](#), [15590](#), [15591](#), [15603](#),
[15610](#), [15611](#), [15681](#), [15702](#), [15707](#)
- _keys_find_key_module:NNw
 [15243](#), [15627](#)
- \l_keys_groups_clist ... [14980](#),
[15204](#), [15205](#), [15212](#), [15676](#), [15691](#)
- \c_keys_groups_root_str
 .. [14971](#), [15207](#), [15211](#), [15674](#), [15677](#)
- _keys_groups_set:n .. [15202](#), [15407](#)
- _keys_inherit:n [15215](#), [15409](#)
- \c_keys_inherit_root_str
 [14971](#), [15218](#),
[15223](#), [15725](#), [15734](#), [15756](#), [15764](#)
- \l_keys_inherit_str [14988](#),
[15226](#), [15646](#), [15769](#), [15864](#), [15868](#)
- _keys_initialise:n
 .. [15220](#), [15411](#), [15413](#), [15415](#), [15417](#)
- _keys_meta_make:n ... [15230](#), [15427](#)
- _keys_meta_make:nn .. [15230](#), [15429](#)
- \l_keys_module_str
 [14983](#), [15001](#), [15004](#), [15006](#),
[15050](#), [15051](#), [15057](#), [15235](#), [15508](#),
[15511](#), [15513](#), [15630](#), [15635](#), [15645](#),
[15648](#), [15656](#), [15785](#), [15787](#), [15792](#)
- _keys_multichoice_find:n
 [15128](#), [15862](#)
- _keys_multichoice_make:
 [15125](#), [15159](#), [15431](#)
- _keys_multichoice_make:nn ...
 .. [15156](#), [15433](#), [15435](#), [15437](#), [15439](#)
- \l_keys_no_value_bool
 [14984](#), [15011](#),
[15016](#), [15077](#), [15296](#), [15305](#), [15629](#),
[15634](#), [15714](#), [15812](#), [15822](#), [15850](#)
- \l_keys_only_known_bool
 [14985](#), [15490](#), [15496](#), [15497](#),
[15541](#), [15546](#), [15547](#), [15583](#), [15588](#),
[15589](#), [15602](#), [15608](#), [15609](#), [15781](#)
- _keys_parent:n
 [15132](#), [15135](#), [15139](#), [15223](#),
[15725](#), [15734](#), [15756](#), [15764](#), [15879](#)
- _keys_parent:w [15879](#)
- _keys_prop_put:Nn
 .. [15240](#), [15449](#), [15451](#), [15453](#), [15455](#)
- _keys_property_find:n [15021](#), [15032](#)
- _keys_property_find:w [15032](#)

```

\__keys_property_search:w .....
..... 15058, 15063, 15072
\l__keys_property_str .....
..... 14991, 15022, 15025,
15028, 15034, 15035, 15042, 15054,
15068, 15080, 15081, 15084, 15088
\c__keys_props_root_str .....
..... 14977, 15022,
15081, 15088, 15330, 15332, 15334,
15336, 15338, 15340, 15342, 15344,
15346, 15348, 15350, 15352, 15354,
15356, 15358, 15360, 15362, 15364,
15366, 15368, 15370, 15372, 15374,
15376, 15378, 15380, 15382, 15384,
15386, 15388, 15390, 15392, 15394,
15396, 15398, 15400, 15402, 15404,
15406, 15408, 15410, 15412, 15414,
15416, 15418, 15420, 15422, 15424,
15426, 15428, 15430, 15432, 15434,
15436, 15438, 15440, 15442, 15444,
15446, 15448, 15450, 15452, 15454,
15456, 15458, 15460, 15462, 15464,
15466, 15468, 15470, 15472, 15474,
15476, 15478, 15480, 15482, 15484
\l__keys_relative_tl .... 14989,
15493, 15502, 15503, 15544, 15552,
15553, 15586, 15594, 15595, 15605,
15614, 15615, 15807, 15817, 15831,
15832, 15836, 15837, 15845, 15857
\l__keys_selective_bool .....
.... 14992, 15492, 15500, 15501,
15543, 15550, 15551, 15585, 15592,
15593, 15604, 15612, 15613, 15653
\l__keys_selective_seq .....
.. 14994, 15620, 15623, 15625, 15689
\__keys_set:nn .. 15486, 15545, 15624
\__keys_set:nnn ..... 15486
\__keys_set_filter:nnnn ..... 15556
\__keys_set_filter:nnnnn ..... 15556
\__keys_set_keyval:n .. 15512, 15627
\__keys_set_keyval:nn .. 15512, 15627
\__keys_set_keyval:nnn ..... 15627
\__keys_set_known:nnn ..... 15515
\__keys_set_known:nnnn ..... 15515
\__keys_set_selective: ..... 15627
\__keys_set_selective:nnn .... 15556
\__keys_set_selective:nnnn .... 15556
\__keys_show:Nnn ..... 15930
\__keys_store_unused: .....
..... 15683, 15703, 15709, 15746
\__keys_store_unused:w .....
..... 15835, 15856, 15861
\__keys_store_unused_aux: .... 15746

\l__keys_tmp_bool .....
..... 14997, 15688, 15695, 15700
\l__keys_tmpa_tl ..... 14997, 15244
\l__keys_tmpb_tl . 14997, 15245, 15251
\__keys_trim_spaces:n .....
..... 15004, 15034, 15168,
15511, 15643, 15832, 15873, 15874,
15893, 15918, 15926, 15937, 15946
\__keys_trim_spaces_auxi:w ... 15893
\__keys_trim_spaces_auxii:w .. 15893
\__keys_trim_spaces_auxiii:w . 15893
\c__keys_type_root_str .....
..... 14971, 15132, 15135, 15147
\__keys_undefine: 15217, 15256, 15481
\l__keys_unused_clist .....
. 695, 14995, 15518, 15524, 15529,
15531, 15532, 15559, 15566, 15571,
15573, 15574, 15809, 15819, 15847
\__keys_validate_cleanup:w ... 15266
\__keys_validate_forbidden: .. 15266
\__keys_validate_required: ... 15266
\c__keys_validate_root_str 14971,
15273, 15279, 15283, 15750, 15770
\__keys_value_or_default:n .....
..... 15652, 15712
\__keys_value_requirement:nn ...
.. 15199, 15266, 15327, 15483, 15485
\__keys_variable_set:NnnN .....
..... 15313, 15359, 15361,
15363, 15365, 15465, 15467, 15469,
15471, 15473, 15475, 15477, 15479
\__keys_variable_set_required:NnnN
..... 15313,
15391, 15393, 15395, 15397, 15399,
15401, 15403, 15405, 15419, 15421,
15423, 15425, 15441, 15443, 15445,
15447, 15457, 15459, 15461, 15463
keyval commands:
\keyval_parse:NNn .....
..... 195, 679, 14824, 15005, 15512
keyval internal commands:
\__keyval_blank_true:w . 14853, 14915
\__keyval_empty_key:w . 14909, 14915
\__keyval_end_loop_active:w ....
..... 14831, 14879
\__keyval_end_loop_other:w .....
..... 14838, 14879
\__keyval_has_false:w 14840, 14843,
14849, 14866, 14887, 14898, 14915
\__keyval_if_blank:w .. 14852, 14912
\__keyval_if_empty:w .... 14865,
14872, 14897, 14908, 14912, 14923
\__keyval_if_has_equal_active:w .
..... 14842, 14848, 14870

```

- `__keyval_if_has_equal_other:w` .. 14839, 14886, 14921
 - `__keyval_if_recursion_tail:w` ... 14830, 14837, 14912
 - `__keyval_key:nN` 14854, 14902
 - `__keyval_key_val:nnN` 14868, 14900, 14906
 - `__keyval_loop_active:NNw` 14826, 14828, 14882
 - `__keyval_loop_other:NNw` 14832, 14835, 14881, 14889
 - `__keyval_misplaced_equal_error:` .. 14844, 14867, 14899, 14919, 14925
 - `__keyval_split_active:nw` 14859
 - `__keyval_split_active:w` 14850, 14859
 - `__keyval_split_other:nw` 14891
 - `__keyval_split_other:w` 14845, 14891
 - `__keyval_tmp:n` 14932, 14968
 - `__keyval_tmp:NN` 14822, 14877
 - `__keyval_trim:nN` 14854, 14861, 14868, 14893, 14900, 14931
 - `__keyval_trim_auxi:w` 14931
 - `__keyval_trim_auxii:w` 14931
 - `__keyval_trim_auxiii:w` 14931
 - `__keyval_trim_auxiv:w` 14931
 - `\kuten` 1240, 1274, 2067, 2089
- L**
- `\L` 29188, 30618, 30937
 - `\l` 29188, 30618, 30949
 - `l3kernel` 253, 28708
 - `l3kernel.charcat` 253, 28742
 - `l3kernel.elapsedtime` 253, 28747
 - `l3kernel.filedump` 253, 28760
 - `l3kernel.filemdfivesum` 253, 28777
 - `l3kernel.filemoddate` 253, 28789
 - `l3kernel.filesize` 253, 28834
 - `l3kernel.resettimer` 253, 28747
 - `l3kernel.shellescape` 253, 28854
 - `l3kernel.strcmp` 253, 28844
 - `\label` 29197, 29205, 30885
 - `\language` 424
 - `\LARGE` 30868
 - `\Large` 30869
 - `\large` 30872
 - `\lastallocatedtoks` 22701
 - `\lastbox` 425
 - `\lastkern` 426
 - `\lastlinefit` 642, 1513
 - `\lastnamedcs` 933, 1805
 - `\lastnodechar` 1241
 - `\lastnodesubtype` 1242
 - `\lastnodetype` 643, 1514
 - `\lastpenalty` 427
 - `\lastsavedboxresourceindex` .. 1018, 1681
 - `\lastsavedimageresourceindex` 1020, 1683
 - `\lastsavedimageresourcepages` 1022, 1685
 - `\lastskip` 428
 - `\lastxpos` 1024, 1687
 - `\lastypos` 1025, 1688
 - `\lualua` 934, 1806
 - `\lualuafunction` 935
 - LaTeX3 error commands:
 - `\LaTeX3_error:` 616
 - `\lccode` 167, 182, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 429
 - `\leaders` 430
 - `\left` 431
 - left commands:
 - `\c_left_brace_str` 66, 965, 5570, 13542, 23849, 24234, 24238, 24258, 24271, 24295, 24778, 24858, 25890, 25925, 25949, 29293
 - `\leftghost` 936, 1865
 - `\lefthyphenmin` 432
 - `\leftmargin kern` 791, 1660
 - `\leftskip` 433
 - legacy commands:
 - `\legacy_if:nTF` 259, 31247
 - `\legacy_if_p:n` 259, 31247
 - `\leqno` 434
 - `\let` 2, 40, 272, 273, 435
 - `\lcharcode` 937, 1807
 - `\letterspacefont` 792, 1661
 - `\limits` 436
 - `\LineBreak` 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 106, 113, 114, 115, 123, 125
 - `\linedir` 938, 1866
 - `\linedirection` 939
 - `\linepenalty` 437
 - `\lineskip` 438
 - `\lineskiplimit` 439
 - `\linewidth` 27513, 27582
 - `\ln` 20769, 20772
 - `ln` 211
 - `\localbrokenpenalty` 940, 1867
 - `\localinterlinepenalty` 941, 1868
 - `\lcalleftbox` 946, 1870
 - `\lcalrightbox` 947, 1871
 - `\loccount` 12792, 13025
 - `\loctoks` 22673, 22674, 22700
 - `logb` 212
 - `\long` 275, 440, 11238, 11242
 - `\LongText` 70, 111, 135
 - `\looseness` 441
 - `\lower` 442
 - `\lowercase` 443
 - `\lpcode` 793, 1662

- lua commands:
 - \lua_escape:n [252](#), [5073](#), [5088](#), [9798](#),
[9811](#), [13642](#), [13823](#), [13888](#), [13907](#),
[13986](#), [14035](#), [28667](#), [28669](#), [32219](#)
 - \lua_escape_x:n [32217](#)
 - \lua_now:n .. [252](#), [5074](#), [5077](#), [9797](#),
[10741](#), [13641](#), [13822](#), [13884](#), [13906](#),
[13975](#), [14034](#), [28668](#), [28669](#), [32217](#)
 - \lua_now_x:n [32217](#)
 - \lua_shipout:n [252](#), [28669](#)
 - \lua_shipout_e:n
..... [252](#), [9810](#), [28669](#), [32221](#)
 - \lua_shipout_x:n [32217](#)
- lua internal commands:
 - __lua_escape:n . [28664](#), [28674](#), [32220](#)
 - __lua_now:n [28664](#), [28669](#), [32218](#)
 - __lua_shipout:n . [28664](#), [28671](#), [32222](#)
- \luabytecode [942](#)
- \luabytecodecall [943](#)
- \luacopyinputnodes [944](#)
- \luaedef [945](#)
- \luaescapestring [948](#), [1808](#)
- \luafunction [949](#), [1809](#)
- \luafunctioncall [950](#)
- luatex commands:
 - \luatex_alignmark:D [1764](#)
 - \luatex_aligntab:D [1765](#)
 - \luatex_attribute:D [1766](#)
 - \luatex_attributedef:D [1767](#)
 - \luatex_automaticdiscretionary:D
..... [1769](#)
 - \luatex_automatichyphenmode:D . [1771](#)
 - \luatex_automatichyphenpenalty:D
..... [1773](#)
 - \luatex_begincsname:D [1774](#)
 - \luatex_bodydir:D [1863](#)
 - \luatex_boxdir:D [1864](#)
 - \luatex_breakafterdirmode:D .. [1775](#)
 - \luatex_catcodetable:D [1776](#)
 - \luatex_clearmarks:D [1777](#)
 - \luatex_crampeddisplaystyle:D . [1779](#)
 - \luatex_crampedscriptscriptstyle:D
..... [1781](#)
 - \luatex_crampedscriptstyle:D . [1782](#)
 - \luatex_crampedtextstyle:D ... [1783](#)
 - \luatex_directlua:D [1784](#)
 - \luatex_dviextension:D [1785](#)
 - \luatex_dvifedback:D [1786](#)
 - \luatex_dvivvariable:D [1787](#)
 - \luatex_etoksapp:D [1788](#)
 - \luatex_etokspre:D [1789](#)
 - \luatex_expanded:D [1792](#)
 - \luatex_explicitdiscretionary:D [1794](#)
 - \luatex_explicithyphenpenalty:D [1791](#)
 - \luatex_firstvalidlanguage:D . [1795](#)
 - \luatex_fontid:D [1796](#)
 - \luatex_formatname:D [1797](#)
 - \luatex_gleaders:D [1803](#)
 - \luatex_hjcode:D [1798](#)
 - \luatex_hpack:D [1799](#)
 - \luatex_hyphenationbounds:D .. [1800](#)
 - \luatex_hyphenationmin:D [1801](#)
 - \luatex_hyphenpenaltymode:D .. [1802](#)
 - \luatex_if_engine:TF
..... [32037](#), [32039](#), [32041](#)
 - \luatex_if_engine_p: [32035](#)
 - \luatex_initcatcodetable:D ... [1804](#)
 - \luatex_lastnamedcs:D [1805](#)
 - \luatex_latelua:D [1806](#)
 - \luatex_leftghost:D [1865](#)
 - \luatex_letcharcode:D [1807](#)
 - \luatex_linedir:D [1866](#)
 - \luatex_localbrokenpenalty:D . [1867](#)
 - \luatex_localinterlinepenalty:D [1869](#)
 - \luatex_localleftbox:D [1870](#)
 - \luatex_localrightbox:D [1871](#)
 - \luatex_luaescapestring:D [1808](#)
 - \luatex_luafunction:D [1809](#)
 - \luatex luatexbanner:D [1810](#)
 - \luatex luatexrevision:D [1811](#)
 - \luatex luatexversion:D [1812](#)
 - \luatex_mathdelimitersmode:D . [1813](#)
 - \luatex_mathdir:D [1872](#)
 - \luatex_mathdisplayskipmode:D . [1815](#)
 - \luatex_matheqnogapstep:D [1816](#)
 - \luatex_mathnolimitsmode:D ... [1817](#)
 - \luatex_mathoption:D [1818](#)
 - \luatex_mathpenaltiesmode:D .. [1819](#)
 - \luatex_mathrulesfam:D [1820](#)
 - \luatex_mathscriptboxmode:D .. [1822](#)
 - \luatex_mathscriptsmode:D [1821](#)
 - \luatex_mathstyle:D [1823](#)
 - \luatex_mathsurroundmode:D ... [1824](#)
 - \luatex_mathsurroundskip:D ... [1825](#)
 - \luatex_nohrule:D [1826](#)
 - \luatex_nokerns:D [1827](#)
 - \luatex_noligs:D [1828](#)
 - \luatex_nospaces:D [1829](#)
 - \luatex_novrule:D [1830](#)
 - \luatex_outputbox:D [1831](#)
 - \luatex_pagebottomoffset:D ... [1832](#)
 - \luatex_pagedir:D [1873](#)
 - \luatex_pageleftoffset:D [1833](#)
 - \luatex_pagerightoffset:D [1834](#)
 - \luatex_pagetopoffset:D [1835](#)
 - \luatex_pardir:D [1874](#)
 - \luatex_pdfextension:D [1836](#)
 - \luatex_pdffeedback:D [1837](#)

<code>\luatex_pdfvariable:D</code>	1838	<code>\luatexpagebottomoffset</code>	1386
<code>\luatex_postexhyphenchar:D</code> ...	1839	<code>\luatexpagedir</code>	1387
<code>\luatex_posthyphenchar:D</code>	1840	<code>\luatexpageheight</code>	1388
<code>\luatex_prebinoppenalty:D</code>	1841	<code>\luatexpageleftoffset</code>	1360
<code>\luatex_predisplaygapfactor:D</code> .	1843	<code>\luatexpagerightoffset</code>	1389
<code>\luatex_preexhyphenchar:D</code>	1844	<code>\luatexpagetopoffset</code>	1361
<code>\luatex_prehyphenchar:D</code>	1845	<code>\luatexpagewidth</code>	1390
<code>\luatex_prerelpenalty:D</code>	1846	<code>\luatexpardir</code>	1391
<code>\luatex_rightghost:D</code>	1875	<code>\luatexpostexhyphenchar</code>	1362
<code>\luatex_savecatcodetable:D</code> ...	1847	<code>\luatexposthyphenchar</code>	1363
<code>\luatex_scantextokens:D</code>	1848	<code>\luatexpreexhyphenchar</code>	1364
<code>\luatex_setfontid:D</code>	1849	<code>\luatexprehyphenchar</code>	1365
<code>\luatex_shapemode:D</code>	1850	<code>\luatexrevision</code>	952, 1811
<code>\luatex_suppressifcsnameerror:D</code>	1852	<code>\luatexrightghost</code>	1392
<code>\luatex_suppresslongerror:D</code> ..	1853	<code>\luatexsavecatcodetable</code>	1366
<code>\luatex_suppressmathparerror:D</code>	1855	<code>\luatexscantextokens</code>	1367
<code>\luatex_suppressoutererror:D</code> .	1856	<code>\luatexsuppressfontnotfounderror</code> ..	
<code>\luatex_suppressprimitiveerror:D</code>		.....	1337, 1376
.....	1858	<code>\luatexsuppressifcsnameerror</code>	1369
<code>\luatex_textdir:D</code>	1876	<code>\luatexsuppresslongerror</code>	1370
<code>\luatex_toksapp:D</code>	1859	<code>\luatexsuppressmathparerror</code>	1372
<code>\luatex_tokspre:D</code>	1860	<code>\luatexsuppressoutererror</code>	1373
<code>\luatex_tpack:D</code>	1861	<code>\luatextextdir</code>	1393
<code>\luatex_vpack:D</code>	1862	<code>\luatexUchar</code>	1374
<code>\luatexalignmark</code>	1338	<code>\luatexversion</code>	45, 101, 953, 1812
<code>\luatexaligntab</code>	1339		
<code>\luatexattribute</code>	1340		
<code>\luatexattributedef</code>	1341		
<code>\luatexbanner</code>	951, 1810		
<code>\luatexbodydir</code>	1377		
<code>\luatexboxdir</code>	1378		
<code>\luatexcatcodetable</code>	1342		
<code>\luatexclearmarks</code>	1343		
<code>\luatexcrampeddisplaystyle</code>	1344		
<code>\luatexcrampedscriptscriptstyle</code> ..	1346		
<code>\luatexcrampedscriptstyle</code>	1347		
<code>\luatexcrampedtextstyle</code>	1348		
<code>\luatexfontid</code>	1349		
<code>\luatexformatname</code>	1350		
<code>\luatexgladers</code>	1351		
<code>\luatexinitcatcodetable</code>	1352		
<code>\luatexlualua</code>	1353		
<code>\luatexleftghost</code>	1379		
<code>\luatexlocalbrokenpenalty</code>	1380		
<code>\luatexlocalinterlinepenalty</code>	1382		
<code>\luatexlocalleftbox</code>	1383		
<code>\luatexlocalrightbox</code>	1384		
<code>\luatexluaescapestring</code>	1354		
<code>\luatexluafunction</code>	1355		
<code>\luatexmathdir</code>	1385		
<code>\luatexmathstyle</code>	1356		
<code>\luatexnokerns</code>	1357		
<code>\luatexnoligs</code>	1358		
<code>\luatexoutputbox</code>	1359		

M

<code>\mag</code>	444
<code>\mark</code>	445
<code>\marks</code>	644, 1515
math commands:	
<code>\c_math_subscript_token</code>	
.....	133, 571, 10999,
.....	11053, 11111, 23304, 29105, 29140
<code>\c_math_superscript_token</code> ..	133,
.....	571, 10996, 11053, 11106, 23302, 29137
<code>\c_math_toggle_token</code>	
.....	133, 570, 10990,
.....	11053, 11087, 23298, 29102, 29131
<code>\mathaccent</code>	446
<code>\mathbin</code>	447
<code>\mathchar</code>	448, 11237
<code>\mathchardef</code>	449
<code>\mathchoice</code>	450
<code>\mathclose</code>	451
<code>\mathcode</code>	452
<code>\mathdelimitersmode</code>	954, 1813
<code>\mathdir</code>	955, 1872
<code>\mathdirection</code>	956
<code>\mathdisplayskipmode</code>	957, 1814
<code>\matheqnogapstep</code>	958, 1816
<code>\mathinner</code>	453
<code>\mathnolimitsmode</code>	959, 1817
<code>\mathop</code>	454

- `\mathopen` 455
- `\mathoption` 960, 1818
- `\mathord` 456
- `\mathpenaltiesmode` 961, 1819
- `\mathpunct` 457
- `\mathrel` 458
- `\mathrulesfam` 962, 1820
- `\mathscriptboxmode` 964, 1822
- `\mathscriptcharmode` 965
- `\mathscriptsmode` 963, 1821
- `\mathstyle` 966, 1823
- `\mathsurround` 459
- `\mathsurroundmode` 967, 1824
- `\mathsurroundskip` 968, 1825
- `max` 212
- max commands:
 - `\c_max_char_int` 99, 9269, 10715, 23825
 - `\c_max_register_int`
 - 99, 232, 920, 2152, 6074,
 - 8074, 8470, 12489, 12582, 12584,
 - 22645, 22671, 22708, 22716, 22720
- `\maxdeadcycles` 460
- `\maxdepth` 461
- `\mdfivesum` 880, 1668
- `\mdseries` 30861
- `\meaning` 462
- `\medmuskip` 463
- `\message` 464
- `\MessageBreak` 123
- meta commands:
 - `.meta:n` 187, 15426
 - `.meta:nn` 187, 15428
- `\middle` 645, 1516
- `min` 212
- minus commands:
 - `\c_minus_inf_fp`
 - 206, 215, 16265, 19294,
 - 19378, 19711, 20248, 21095, 22620
 - `\c_minus_zero_fp`
 - 205, 16265, 19290, 21814, 22618
- `\mkern` 465
- `mm` 216
- mode commands:
 - `\mode_if_horizontal:TF` 111, 9628
 - `\mode_if_horizontal_p:` 111, 9628
 - `\mode_if_inner:TF` 111, 9630
 - `\mode_if_inner_p:` 111, 9630
 - `\mode_if_math:TF` 111, 9632
 - `\mode_if_math_p:` 111, 9632
 - `\mode_if_vertical:TF` 112, 9626
 - `\mode_if_vertical_p:` 112, 9626
 - `\mode_leave_vertical:` 24, 2914, 28362
- `\month` 466, 1417, 9857
- `\moveleft` 467
- `\moveright` 468
- msg commands:
 - `\msg_critical:nn` 153, 167, 12122
 - `\msg_critical:nnn` 153, 12122
 - `\msg_critical:nnnn` 153, 12122
 - `\msg_critical:nnnnn` 153, 12122
 - `\msg_critical:nnnnnn` 153, 12122
 - `\msg_critical_text:n` 151, 12017, 12125
 - `\msg_error:nn` 153, 12130
 - `\msg_error:nnn` 153, 12130
 - `\msg_error:nnnn` 153, 12130
 - `\msg_error:nnnnn` 153, 12130
 - `\msg_error:nnnnnn` ... 153, 263, 12130
 - `\msg_error_text:n` .. 151, 12017, 12133
 - `\msg_expandable_error:nn` . 263, 31376
 - `\msg_expandable_error:nnn` 263, 31376
 - `\msg_expandable_error:nnnn` 263, 31376
 - `\msg_expandable_error:nnnnn`
 - 263, 31376
 - `\msg_expandable_error:nnnnnn` ...
 - 263, 31376
 - `\msg_fatal:nn` 153, 12109
 - `\msg_fatal:nnn` 153, 12109
 - `\msg_fatal:nnnn` 153, 12109
 - `\msg_fatal:nnnnn` 153, 12109
 - `\msg_fatal:nnnnnn` 153, 12109
 - `\msg_fatal_text:n` .. 151, 12017, 12112
 - `\msg_gset:nnn` 150, 11861
 - `\msg_gset:nnnn` 150, 11861
 - `\msg_if_exist:nnTF`
 - 151, 11848, 11855, 12236
 - `\msg_if_exist_p:nn` 151, 11848
 - `\msg_info:nn` 154, 12159
 - `\msg_info:nnn` 154, 12159
 - `\msg_info:nnnn` 154, 12159
 - `\msg_info:nnnnn` 154, 12159
 - `\msg_info:nnnnnn` 154, 154, 12159, 12409
 - `\msg_info_text:n` ... 152, 12017, 12161
 - `\msg_interrupt:nnn` 32238
 - `\msg_line_context:`
 - 151, 597, 2565, 11918, 14930
 - `\msg_line_number:` 151, 11918
 - `\msg_log:n` 32224
 - `\msg_log:nn` 154, 12181
 - `\msg_log:nnn` 154, 12181
 - `\msg_log:nnnn` 154, 12181
 - `\msg_log:nnnnn` 154, 12181
 - `\msg_log:nnnnnn` 154, 8451,
 - 10543, 10556, 11828, 12181, 12869,
 - 13081, 14169, 15933, 16157, 28591
 - `\msg_log_eval:Nn` . 263, 9266, 9399,
 - 14642, 14737, 14807, 18522, 31407
 - `\g_msg_module_documentation_prop` 152

- \msg_module_name:n
 152, 11928, 12036, 12059, 12140, 12162
- \g_msg_module_name_prop
 152, 152, 12044, 12061, 12062
- \msg_module_type:n
 151, 152, 152, 12035, 12048
- \g_msg_module_type_prop
 152, 152, 12044, 12050, 12051
- \msg_new:nnn 150, 11861, 12360
- \msg_new:nnnn . 150, 595, 11861, 12358
- \msg_none:nn 154, 12187
- \msg_none:nnn 154, 12187
- \msg_none:nnnn 154, 12187
- \msg_none:nnnnn 154, 12187
- \msg_none:nnnnnn 154, 12187
- \msg_redirect_class:nn ... 155, 12309
- \msg_redirect_module:nnn . 155, 12309
- \msg_redirect_name:nnn ... 155, 12300
- \msg_see_documentation_text:n ...
 152, 12059
- \msg_set:nnn 150, 11861, 12364
- \msg_set:nnnn 150, 11861, 12362
- \msg_show:nn 263, 12188
- \msg_show:nnn 263, 12188
- \msg_show:nnnn 263, 12188
- \msg_show:nnnnn 263, 12188
- \msg_show:nnnnnn
 263, 264, 495, 557, 594,
 8449, 10541, 10555, 11826, 12188,
 12868, 13080, 14168, 15931, 16155,
 23399, 23407, 26091, 26100, 28588
- \msg_show_eval:Nn 263, 9262, 9397,
 14638, 14733, 14803, 18520, 31407
- \msg_show_item:n
 . 263, 264, 8459, 10551, 10560, 31412
- \msg_show_item:nn
 264, 594, 11836, 31412
- \msg_show_item_unbraced:n 264, 31412
- \msg_show_item_unbraced:nn . 264,
 621, 12876, 13088, 15941, 28607, 31412
- \msg_term:n 32224
- \msg_warning:nn 153, 12137
- \msg_warning:nnn 153, 12137
- \msg_warning:nnnn 153, 12137
- \msg_warning:nnnnn 153, 12137
- \msg_warning:nnnnnn 153, 12137, 12408
- \msg_warning_text:n 151, 12017, 12139
- msg internal commands:
- _msg_chk_free:nn 11853, 11863
- _msg_chk_if_free:nn 11853
- _msg_class_chk_exist:nTF
 .. 12223, 12238, 12305, 12315, 12320
- _l__msg_class_loop_seq
 607, 12232, 12324,
 12332, 12342, 12343, 12346, 12348
- ___msg_class_new:nn 604,
 609, 12070, 12109, 12122, 12130,
 12137, 12159, 12181, 12187, 12188
- _l__msg_class_tl . 605, 607, 12228,
 12245, 12258, 12279, 12283, 12286,
 12294, 12333, 12335, 12337, 12351
- _c__msg_coding_error_text_tl ...
 11886, 12414, 12422, 12448, 12466,
 12475, 12482, 12496, 12505, 12527,
 12536, 12543, 12552, 12558, 12565,
 12575, 12590, 12597, 12605, 12613
- _c__msg_continue_text_tl
 11886, 11935, 32244
- _c__msg_critical_text_tl 11886, 12127
- _l__msg_current_class_tl
 607, 12228, 12240, 12278,
 12283, 12286, 12294, 12323, 12337
- ___msg_error_code:nnnnnn 12407
- ___msg_expandable_error:n
 616, 12718, 12738
- ___msg_expandable_error:w 616, 12718
- ___msg_expandable_error_module:nn
 31376
- ___msg_fatal_code:nnnnnn 12403
- ___msg_fatal_exit: 12109
- _c__msg_fatal_text_tl . 11886, 12114
- _c__msg_help_text_tl
 11886, 11945, 32248
- _l__msg_hierarchy_seq
 606, 606, 12231, 12261, 12271, 12276
- _l__msg_internal_tl 11843,
 11971, 11977, 12120, 12212, 12218
- ___msg_interrupt:n 11972, 11981
- ___msg_interrupt:Nnnn 11925
- ___msg_interrupt:NnnnN
 11925, 12111, 12124, 12132
- ___msg_interrupt_more_text:n ...
 598, 11954
- ___msg_interrupt_text:n 11954
- ___msg_interrupt_wrap:nnn
 11933, 11943, 11954
- ___msg_kernel_class_new:nN
 610, 12365, 12403, 12407, 12408, 12409
- ___msg_kernel_class_new_aux:nN 12365
- _c__msg_more_text_prefix_tl ...
 .. 11846, 11872, 11881, 11930, 11947
- _l__msg_name_str
 11844, 11928, 11961, 11965, 12140,
 12148, 12152, 12162, 12170, 12174
- _c__msg_no_info_text_tl
 11886, 11937, 32243

- _msg_no_more_text:nnnn [11925](#)
- _msg_old_interrupt_more_text:n [32253](#), [32256](#)
- _msg_old_interrupt_text:n [32254](#), [32273](#)
- _msg_old_interrupt_wrap:nn [32243](#), [32247](#), [32251](#)
- \c_msg_on_line_text_tl [11886](#), [11921](#)
- _msg_redirect:nnn [12309](#)
- _msg_redirect_loop_chk:nnn [12309](#), [12351](#)
- _msg_redirect_loop_list:n .. [12309](#)
- \l_msg_redirect_prop [12230](#), [12258](#), [12303](#), [12306](#)
- \c_msg_return_text_tl [11886](#), [12417](#), [12425](#), [12432](#)
- _msg_show:n [604](#), [12188](#)
- _msg_show:nn [12188](#)
- _msg_show:w [12188](#)
- _msg_show_dot:w [12188](#)
- _msg_show_eval:nnN [31407](#)
- _msg_text:n [12017](#)
- _msg_text:nn [12017](#)
- \c_msg_text_prefix_tl [616](#), [11846](#), [11850](#), [11870](#), [11879](#), [11934](#), [11944](#), [12145](#), [12167](#), [12184](#), [12191](#), [12741](#), [31381](#)
- \l_msg_text_str [11844](#), [11927](#), [11959](#), [11964](#), [12139](#), [12144](#), [12151](#), [12161](#), [12166](#), [12173](#)
- _msg_tmp:w [12719](#), [12732](#)
- \c_msg_trouble_text_tl [11886](#)
- _msg_use:nnnnnnn [12080](#), [12233](#)
- _msg_use_code: [605](#), [12233](#)
- _msg_use_hierarchy:nwwN [12233](#)
- _msg_use_redirect_module:n [606](#), [12233](#)
- _msg_use_redirect_name:n ... [12233](#)
- \mskip [469](#)
- \muexpr [646](#), [1517](#)
- multichoice commands:
 - .multichoice: [187](#), [15430](#)
- multichoices commands:
 - .multichoices:nn [187](#), [15430](#)
- \multiply [470](#)
- \muskip [471](#), [11245](#)
- muskip commands:
 - \c_max_muskip [182](#), [14808](#)
 - \muskip_add:Nn [180](#), [14784](#)
 - \muskip_const:Nn [180](#), [14752](#), [14808](#), [14809](#)
 - \muskip_eval:n [181](#), [181](#), [14755](#), [14796](#), [14803](#), [14807](#)
 - \muskip_gadd:Nn [180](#), [14784](#)
 - .muskip_gset:N [187](#), [15440](#)
 - \muskip_gset:Nn [181](#), [14774](#)
 - \muskip_gset_eq:NN [181](#), [14780](#)
 - \muskip_gsub:Nn [181](#), [14784](#)
 - \muskip_gzero:N ... [180](#), [14758](#), [14767](#)
 - \muskip_gzero_new:N [180](#), [14764](#)
 - \muskip_if_exist:NTF [180](#), [14765](#), [14767](#), [14770](#)
 - \muskip_if_exist_p:N [180](#), [14770](#)
 - \muskip_log:N [182](#), [14804](#)
 - \muskip_log:n [182](#), [14804](#)
 - \muskip_new:N [180](#), [180](#), [14744](#), [14754](#), [14765](#), [14767](#), [14810](#), [14811](#), [14812](#), [14813](#)
 - .muskip_set:N [187](#), [15440](#)
 - \muskip_set:Nn [181](#), [14774](#)
 - \muskip_set_eq:NN [181](#), [14780](#)
 - \muskip_show:N [181](#), [14800](#)
 - \muskip_show:n [182](#), [674](#), [14802](#)
 - \muskip_sub:Nn [181](#), [14784](#)
 - \muskip_use:N . [181](#), [181](#), [14797](#), [14798](#)
 - \muskip_zero:N [180](#), [180](#), [14758](#), [14765](#)
 - \muskip_zero_new:N [180](#), [14764](#)
 - \g_tmpa_muskip [182](#), [14810](#)
 - \l_tmpa_muskip [182](#), [14810](#)
 - \g_tmpb_muskip [182](#), [14810](#)
 - \l_tmpb_muskip [182](#), [14810](#)
 - \c_zero_muskip [182](#), [14759](#), [14761](#), [14808](#)
 - \muskipdef [472](#)
 - \mutoglu [647](#), [1518](#)

N

 - \n [28857](#), [28859](#), [28861](#)
 - nan [215](#)
 - nc [216](#)
 - nd [216](#)
 - \newbox [499](#)
 - \newcount [499](#)
 - \newdimen [499](#)
 - \newlinechar [104](#), [473](#)
 - \next [68](#), [107](#), [132](#), [141](#), [145](#), [148](#), [156](#)
 - \NG [29189](#), [30619](#), [30938](#)
 - \ng [29189](#), [30619](#), [30950](#)
 - \noalign [474](#)
 - \noautospace [1243](#), [2068](#)
 - \noautoxspacing [1244](#), [2069](#)
 - \noboundary [475](#)
 - \nobreakspace [30893](#)
 - \noexpand [119](#), [123](#), [134](#), [137](#), [476](#)
 - \nohrule [969](#), [1826](#)
 - \noindent [477](#)
 - \nokerns [970](#), [1827](#)
 - \noligs [971](#), [1828](#)
 - \nolimits [478](#)

- `\nonscript` 479
`\nonstopmode` 480
`\normaldeviate` 1026, 1689
`\normalend` 1437, 1438, 12788, 12820, 13021
`\normaleveryjob` 1439
`\normalexpanded` 1448
`\normalfont` 30856
`\normalhoffset` 1451
`\normalinput` 1440
`\normalitaliccorrection` 1450, 1452
`\normallanguage` 1441
`\normalleft` 1458, 1459
`\normalmathop` 1442
`\normalmiddle` 1460
`\normalmonth` 1443
`\normalouter` 1444
`\normalover` 1445
`\normalright` 1461
`\normalshowtokens` 1454
`\normalsize` 30873
`\normalunexpanded` 1447
`\normalvcenter` 1446
`\normalvoffset` 1453
`\nospaces` 972, 1829
notexpanded commands:
 `\notexpanded: <token>` 140
`\novrule` 973, 1830
`\nulldelimiterspace` 481
`\nullfont` 482
`\num` 199
`\number` 483
`\numexpr` 168, 182, 648, 1519
- O**
- `\O` 29190, 30620, 30939, 31229
`\o` 29190, 30620, 30951, 31230
`\odelcode` 1278
`\odelimiter` 1279
`\OE` 29191, 30621, 30940
`\oe` 29191, 30621, 30952
`\omathaccent` 1280
`\omathchar` 1281
`\omathchardef` 1282
`\omathcode` 1283
`\omit` 484
one commands:
 `\c_minus_one` 31993
 `\c_one_degree_fp` 206, 215, 17867, 18525
`\openin` 485
`\openout` 486
`\or` 487
or commands:
 `\or:` 100, 415, 417, 726, 2100,
 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664,
 2665, 2666, 2667, 3306, 3307, 3308,
 3309, 3310, 5360, 5436, 5657, 5658,
 5659, 5660, 5661, 6699, 6700, 8470,
 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054,
 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9060,
 9061, 9062, 9063, 9064, 9065, 9066,
 9067, 9068, 9069, 9070, 9071, 9072,
 9073, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086,
 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092,
 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098,
 9099, 9100, 9101, 9102, 9103, 9104,
 9105, 9106, 10767, 10771, 10774,
 10776, 10777, 10779, 10781, 10783,
 10784, 10786, 10788, 10790, 10792,
 10825, 13307, 13308, 13309, 13310,
 13311, 13312, 13313, 16311, 16312,
 16313, 16562, 16577, 16578, 16961,
 16962, 16987, 18279, 18280, 18281,
 18317, 18990, 18991, 18992, 19115,
 19200, 19286, 19287, 19288, 19289,
 19290, 19291, 19292, 19293, 19294,
 19373, 19376, 19712, 19713, 19727,
 19728, 19742, 20026, 20249, 20274,
 20280, 20281, 20282, 20283, 20284,
 20433, 20468, 20470, 20478, 20671,
 20722, 20725, 20734, 20849, 20872,
 20873, 20905, 20906, 20910, 20963,
 20964, 21004, 21009, 21019, 21024,
 21034, 21039, 21049, 21054, 21064,
 21069, 21079, 21084, 21611, 21612,
 21657, 21742, 21745, 21757, 21763,
 21810, 21812, 21813, 21823, 21829,
 21906, 21907, 21914, 21960, 21961,
 21968, 22034, 22035, 22255, 22538,
 22539, 22540, 22617, 22618, 22619,
 23150, 23151, 23344, 23345, 23633,
 23634, 23635, 23636, 23899, 23900,
 23901, 23902, 23903, 25194, 25248,
 25607, 25608, 31829, 31830, 31831
`\oradical` 1284
`\outer` 6, 488, 499
`\output` 489
`\outputbox` 974, 1831
`\outputmode` 1027, 1690
`\outputpenalty` 490
`\over` 491
`\overfullrule` 492
`\overline` 493
`\overwithdelims` 494
- P**
- `\PackageError` 126, 134
`\pagebottomoffset` 975, 1832
`\pagedepth` 495

\pagedir	976, 1873	\pdffilesize	757, 1627
\pagedirection	977	\pdffirstlineheight	758, 1628
\pagediscards	649, 1520	\pdffontattr	686, 1557
\pagefillllstretch	496	\pdffontexpand	759, 1629
\pagefillstretch	497	\pdffontname	687, 1558
\pagefilstretch	498	\pdffontobjnum	688, 1559
\pagefistretch	1245	\pdffontsize	760, 1630
\pagegoal	499	\pdfgamma	689, 1560
\pageheight	1028, 1691	\pdfgentounicode	692, 1563
\pageleftoffset	978, 1833	\pdfglyphptounicode	693, 1564
\pagerightoffset	979, 1834	\pdfhorigin	694, 1565
\pageshrink	500	\pdfignoreddimen	761, 1631
\pagestretch	501	\pdfimageapplygamma	690, 1561
\pagetopoffset	980, 1835	\pdfimagegamma	691, 1562
\pagetotal	502	\pdfimagehicolor	695, 1566
\pagewidth	1029, 1692	\pdfimageresolution	696, 1567
\par	10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 158, 337, 503, 1048, 26928, 26930, 26934, 26939, 26944, 26949, 26956, 26961, 26968, 26973, 26993	\pdfincludechars	697, 1568
\pardir	981, 1874	\pdfinclusioncopyfonts	698, 1569
\pardirection	982	\pdfinclusionerrorlevel	699, 1571
\parfillskip	504	\pdfinfo	701, 1573
\parindent	505	\pdfinsertht	762, 1632
\parshape	506	\pdflastannot	702, 1574
\parshapedimen	650, 1521	\pdflastlinedepth	763, 1633
\parshapeindent	651, 1522	\pdflastlink	703, 1575
\parshapelength	652, 1523	\pdflastobj	704, 1576
\parskip	507	\pdflastxform	705, 1577
\patterns	508	\pdflastximage	706, 1578
\pausing	509	\pdflastximagecolordepth	707, 1579
pc	216	\pdflastximagepages	709, 1581
\pdfadjustspacing	749, 1621	\pdflastxpos	764, 1634
\pdfannot	675, 1546	\pdflastypos	765, 1635
\pdfcatalog	676, 1547	\pdflinkmargin	710, 1582
\pdfcolorstack	678, 1549	\pdfliteral	711, 1583
\pdfcolorstackinit	679, 1550	\pdfmajorversion	712
\pdfcompresslevel	677, 1548	\pdfmapfile	766, 1636
\pdfcopyfont	750, 1622	\pdfmapline	767, 1637
\pdfcreationdate	680, 1551	\pdfmdfivesum	768, 1638
\pdfdecimaldigits	681, 1552	\pdfminorversion	713, 1584
\pdfdest	682, 1553	\pdfnames	714, 1585
\pdfdestmargin	683, 1554	\pdfnoligatures	769, 1639
\pdfdraftmode	751, 1623	\pdfnormaldeviate	770, 1640
\pdfeachlinedepth	752, 1624	\pdfobj	715, 1586
\pdfeachlineheight	753, 1625	\pdfobjcompresslevel	716, 1587
\pdfelapsedtime	754	\pdfoutline	717, 1589
\pdfendlink	684, 1555	\pdfoutput	718, 1590
\pdfendthread	685, 1556	\pdfpageattr	719, 1591
\pdfextension	983, 1836	\pdfpagebox	721, 1592
\pdffeedback	984, 1837	\pdfpageheight	771, 1641
\pdffiledump	755	\pdfpageref	722, 1593
\pdffilemoddate	756, 1626	\pdfpageresources	723, 1594
		\pdfpagesattr	720, 724, 1595
		\pdfpagewidth	772, 1642
		\pdfpkmode	773, 1643
		\pdfpkresolution	774, 1644

<code>\pdfprimitive</code>	775, 1645	<code>\pdftex_pagewith:D</code>	1692
<code>\pdfprotrudechars</code>	776, 1646	<code>\pdftex_pdfannot:D</code>	1546
<code>\pdfpxdimen</code>	777, 1647	<code>\pdftex_pdfcatalog:D</code>	1547
<code>\pdfrandomseed</code>	778, 1648	<code>\pdftex_pdfcolorstack:D</code>	1549
<code>\pdfrefobj</code>	725, 1596	<code>\pdftex_pdfcolorstackinit:D</code> ..	1550
<code>\pdfrefxform</code>	726, 1597	<code>\pdftex_pdfcompresslevel:D</code> ...	1548
<code>\pdfrefximage</code>	727, 1598	<code>\pdftex_pdfcreationdate:D</code>	1551
<code>\pdfresettimer</code>	779	<code>\pdftex_pdfdecimaldigits:D</code> ...	1552
<code>\pdfrestore</code>	728, 1599	<code>\pdftex_pdfdest:D</code>	1553
<code>\pdfretval</code>	729, 1600	<code>\pdftex_pdfdestmargin:D</code>	1554
<code>\pdfsave</code>	730, 1601	<code>\pdftex_pdfendlink:D</code>	1555
<code>\pdfsavepos</code>	780, 1649	<code>\pdftex_pdfendthread:D</code>	1556
<code>\pdfsetmatrix</code>	731, 1602	<code>\pdftex_pdffontattr:D</code>	1557
<code>\pdfsetrandomseed</code>	782, 1651	<code>\pdftex_pdffontname:D</code>	1558
<code>\pdfshellescape</code>	783, 1652	<code>\pdftex_pdffontobjnum:D</code>	1559
<code>\pdfstartlink</code>	732, 1603	<code>\pdftex_pdfgamma:D</code>	1560
<code>\pdfstartthread</code>	733, 1604	<code>\pdftex_pdfgentounicode:D</code>	1563
<code>\pdfstrcmp</code>	40, 409, 781, 1650	<code>\pdftex_pdfglyphptounicode:D</code> ..	1564
<code>\pdfsuppressptexinfo</code>	734, 1605	<code>\pdftex_pdfhorigin:D</code>	1565
pdftex commands:		<code>\pdftex_pdfimageapplygamma:D</code> .	1561
<code>\pdftex_adjustspacing:D</code> ..	1621, 1672	<code>\pdftex_pdfimagegamma:D</code>	1562
<code>\pdftex_copyfont:D</code>	1622, 1673	<code>\pdftex_pdfimagehicolor:D</code>	1566
<code>\pdftex_draftmode:D</code>	1623, 1674	<code>\pdftex_pdfimageresolution:D</code> .	1567
<code>\pdftex_eachlinedepth:D</code>	1624	<code>\pdftex_pdfincludechars:D</code>	1568
<code>\pdftex_eachlineheight:D</code>	1625	<code>\pdftex_pdfinclusioncopyfonts:D</code>	1570
<code>\pdftex_efcode:D</code>	1658	<code>\pdftex_pdfinclusionerrorlevel:D</code>	1572
<code>\pdftex_filemoddate:D</code>	1626	.....	1573
<code>\pdftex_filesize:D</code>	1627	<code>\pdftex_pdfinfo:D</code>	1573
<code>\pdftex_firstlineheight:D</code>	1628	<code>\pdftex_pdflastannot:D</code>	1574
<code>\pdftex_fontexpand:D</code>	1629, 1675	<code>\pdftex_pdflastlink:D</code>	1575
<code>\pdftex_fontsize:D</code>	1630	<code>\pdftex_pdflastobj:D</code>	1576
<code>\pdftex_if_engine:TF</code>		<code>\pdftex_pdflastxform:D</code> ...	1577, 1682
.....	32045, 32047, 32049	<code>\pdftex_pdflastximage:D</code> ..	1578, 1684
<code>\pdftex_if_engine_p:</code>	32043	<code>\pdftex_pdflastximagecolordepth:D</code>	1580
<code>\pdftex_ifabsdim:D</code>	1618, 1676	.....	1581, 1686
<code>\pdftex_ifabsnum:D</code>	1619, 1677	<code>\pdftex_pdflinkmargin:D</code>	1582
<code>\pdftex_ifincsname:D</code>	1659	<code>\pdftex_pdfliteral:D</code>	1583
<code>\pdftex_ifprimitive:D</code> ...	1620, 1669	<code>\pdftex_pdfminorversion:D</code>	1584
<code>\pdftex_ignoreddimen:D</code>	1631	<code>\pdftex_pdfnames:D</code>	1585
<code>\pdftex_ignoreligaturesinfont:D</code>	1679	<code>\pdftex_pdfobj:D</code>	1586
<code>\pdftex_insertht:D</code>	1632, 1680	<code>\pdftex_pdfobjcompresslevel:D</code> .	1588
<code>\pdftex_lastlinedepth:D</code>	1633	<code>\pdftex_pdfoutline:D</code>	1589
<code>\pdftex_lastxpos:D</code>	1634, 1687	<code>\pdftex_pdfoutput:D</code>	1590, 1690
<code>\pdftex_lastypos:D</code>	1635, 1688	<code>\pdftex_pdfpageattr:D</code>	1591
<code>\pdftex_leftmarginkern:D</code>	1660	<code>\pdftex_pdfpagebox:D</code>	1592
<code>\pdftex_letterspacefont:D</code>	1661	<code>\pdftex_pdfpageref:D</code>	1593
<code>\pdftex_lpcode:D</code>	1662	<code>\pdftex_pdfpageresources:D</code> ...	1594
<code>\pdftex_mapfile:D</code>	1636	<code>\pdftex_pdfpagesattr:D</code>	1595
<code>\pdftex_mapline:D</code>	1637	<code>\pdftex_pdfrefobj:D</code>	1596
<code>\pdftex_mdffivesum:D</code>	1638, 1668	<code>\pdftex_pdfrefxform:D</code> ...	1597, 1696
<code>\pdftex_noligatures:D</code>	1639	<code>\pdftex_pdfrefximage:D</code> ...	1598, 1697
<code>\pdftex_normaldeviate:D</code> ..	1640, 1689	<code>\pdftex_pdfrestore:D</code>	1599
<code>\pdftex_pageheight:D</code>	1641, 1691		
<code>\pdftex_pagewidth:D</code>	1642		

- \pdfutex_pdfretval:D 1600
- \pdfutex_pdfsave:D 1601
- \pdfutex_pdfsetmatrix:D 1602
- \pdfutex_pdfstartlink:D 1603
- \pdfutex_pdfstartthread:D 1604
- \pdfutex_pdfsuppressptexinfo:D . 1606
- \pdfutex_pdftexbanner:D 1655
- \pdfutex_pdftexrevision:D 1656
- \pdfutex_pdftexversion:D 1657
- \pdfutex_pdfthread:D 1607
- \pdfutex_pdfthreadmargin:D 1608
- \pdfutex_pdftrailer:D 1609
- \pdfutex_pdfuniqueresname:D ... 1610
- \pdfutex_pdfvorigin:D 1611
- \pdfutex_pdfxform:D 1612, 1699
- \pdfutex_pdfxformattr:D 1613
- \pdfutex_pdfxformname:D 1614
- \pdfutex_pdfxformresources:D .. 1615
- \pdfutex_pdfximage:D 1616, 1700
- \pdfutex_pdfximagebbox:D 1617
- \pdfutex_pkmode:D 1643
- \pdfutex_pkresolution:D 1644
- \pdfutex_primitive:D 1645, 1670
- \pdfutex_protrudechars:D .. 1646, 1693
- \pdfutex_pxdimen:D 1647, 1694
- \pdfutex_quitvmode:D 1663
- \pdfutex_randomseed:D 1648, 1695
- \pdfutex_rightmarginkern:D 1664
- \pdfutex_rpcode:D 1665
- \pdfutex_savepos:D 1649, 1698
- \pdfutex_setrandomseed:D .. 1651, 1701
- \pdfutex_shellescape:D ... 1652, 1671
- \pdfutex_strcmp:D 1650
- \pdfutex_synctex:D 1666
- \pdfutex_tagcode:D 1667
- \pdfutex_tracingfonts:D ... 1653, 1702
- \pdfutex_uniformdeviate:D . 1654, 1703
- \pdfutexbanner 786, 1655
- \pdfutexrevision 787, 1656
- \pdfutexversion 96, 788, 1657
- \pdfthread 735, 1607
- \pdfthreadmargin 736, 1608
- \pdftracingfonts .. 784, 1328, 1329, 1653
- \pdftrailer 737, 1609
- \pdfuniformdeviate 785, 1654
- \pdfuniqueresname 738, 1610
- \pdfvariable 985, 1838
- \pdfvorigin 739, 1611
- \pdfxform 740, 1612
- \pdfxformattr 741, 1613
- \pdfxformname 742, 1614
- \pdfxformresources 743, 1615
- \pdfximage 744, 1616
- \pdfximagebbox 745, 1617
- peek commands:
 - \peek_after:Nw 113, 137, 137, 137, 11319, 11332, 11360, 31818
 - \peek_catcode:NtF 137, 11415
 - \peek_catcode_collect_inline:Nn 270, 31798
 - \peek_catcode_ignore_spaces:NtF 138, 11429
 - \peek_catcode_remove:NtF . 138, 11415
 - \peek_catcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NtF 138, 11429
 - \peek_charcode:NtF 138, 11415
 - \peek_charcode_collect_inline:Nn 270, 31798
 - \peek_charcode_ignore_spaces:NtF 138, 11429
 - \peek_charcode_remove:NtF 138, 11415
 - \peek_charcode_remove_ignore_spaces:NtF 139, 11429
 - \peek_gafter:Nw 137, 137, 11319
 - \peek_meaning:NtF 139, 11415
 - \peek_meaning_collect_inline:Nn 270, 31798
 - \peek_meaning_ignore_spaces:NtF 139, 11429
 - \peek_meaning_remove:NtF . 139, 11415
 - \peek_meaning_remove_ignore_spaces:NtF 139, 11429
 - \peek_N_type:Tf 140, 11452, 11489, 11491
 - \peek_remove_spaces:n 270, 581, 11328, 11438, 11443, 11448
- peek internal commands:
 - __peek_collect:N 1164, 31798
 - __peek_collect:NNn 31798
 - __peek_collect_remove:nw 31798
 - \l__peek_collect_tl 1164, 31797, 31809, 31811, 31836, 31841
 - __peek_collect_true:w .. 1164, 31798
 - __peek_execute_branches_...: . 1164
 - __peek_execute_branches_catcode: 581, 11382, 31799
 - __peek_execute_branches_catcode_aux: 11382
 - __peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxii:N 11382
 - __peek_execute_branches_catcode_auxiii: 11382
 - __peek_execute_branches_charcode: 581, 11382, 31801
 - __peek_execute_branches_meaning: 581, 11374, 31803
 - __peek_execute_branches_N_type: 11452

- __peek_false:w 582, 1164,
11315, 11330, 11341, 11355, 11379,
11402, 11412, 11469, 11482, 31810
- __peek_false_aux:n 1165, 31811, 31812
- __peek_N_type:w 11452
- __peek_N_type_aux:nnw 11452
- __peek_remove_spaces: 11328
- \l_peek_search_tl 578, 580, 1164,
11314, 11348, 11399, 11409, 31808
- \l_peek_search_token
578, 1164, 11313, 11347, 11376, 31807
- __peek_tmp:w
..... 11315, 11326, 11453, 11475
- __peek_token_generic:NNTF
..... 581, 582, 11362,
11364, 11366, 11486, 11490, 11492
- __peek_token_generic_aux:NNTF .
..... 11344, 11363, 11369
- __peek_token_remove_generic:NNTF
..... 581, 11362, 11370, 11372
- __peek_true:w 582,
1164, 11315, 11354, 11377, 11400,
11410, 11467, 11481, 11482, 31817
- __peek_true_aux:w 578,
579, 11315, 11325, 11332, 11333,
11349, 11363, 31818, 31819, 31837
- __peek_true_remove:w
578, 579, 11323, 11338, 11369, 31842
- \penalty 510
- \pi 17274, 17275
- pi 215
- \pm 18740, 18741
- \postbreakpenalty 1246, 2070
- \postdisplaypenalty 511
- \postexhyphenchar 986, 1839
- \posthyphenchar 987, 1840
- \prebinoppenalty 988, 1841
- \prebreakpenalty 1247, 2071
- \predisplaydirection 653, 1524
- \predisplaygapfactor 989, 1842
- \predisplaypenalty 512
- \predisplaysize 513
- \preexhyphenchar 990, 1844
- \prehyphenchar 991, 1845
- \prerelpenalty 992, 1846
- \pretolerance 514
- \prevdepth 515
- \prevgraf 516
- prg commands:
 - \prg_break:
..... 113, 448, 490, 491, 592, 593,
1014, 2911, 4814, 5719, 5735, 5853,
5903, 6009, 6013, 6055, 6150, 6197,
6250, 6256, 6487, 6568, 6740, 6881,
8258, 8291, 8334, 8849, 9640, 11762,
11783, 11812, 13796, 16373, 16382,
18403, 18423, 18424, 18636, 18637,
18650, 18750, 18751, 18752, 22144,
22196, 22420, 22928, 23003, 23339,
23413, 23443, 23444, 23445, 23446,
23447, 23448, 23799, 23803, 25709,
25736, 31496, 31502, 31570, 32311
 - \prg_break:n
..... 113, 113, 2911, 4816, 5623,
5629, 5641, 8132, 8271, 8859, 9640,
11657, 16149, 16389, 25271, 32313
 - \prg_break_point: .. 113, 113, 645,
922, 923, 929, 1156, 2911, 4804,
5624, 5630, 5720, 5736, 5854, 5904,
6010, 6014, 6056, 6151, 6198, 6251,
6257, 6488, 6688, 6845, 8129, 8259,
8291, 8334, 8371, 8378, 8854, 9640,
11652, 11747, 11783, 11812, 13769,
16143, 16374, 16383, 18404, 18425,
18638, 18754, 22145, 22196, 22428,
22756, 22797, 22921, 22928, 23262,
23414, 23450, 23777, 25272, 25582,
25730, 31497, 31570, 32306, 32307
 - \prg_break_point:Nn
.. 72, 112, 112, 345, 490, 507, 665,
1177, 2902, 4412, 4430, 4440, 4455,
5195, 5221, 5241, 8292, 8327, 8335,
8352, 8901, 9640, 10339, 10353,
10373, 10391, 11784, 11800, 11813,
12964, 12983, 14583, 18823, 23391,
31550, 31559, 32304, 32305, 32310
 - \prg_do_nothing: 9, 113,
379, 429, 480, 541, 556, 585, 732,
903, 970, 1017, 2900, 2911, 3228,
3613, 3640, 3740, 3741, 3742, 4098,
5011, 5013, 5785, 6738, 7933, 7940,
8224, 8226, 9778, 9985, 9991, 9999,
10153, 10352, 10360, 10509, 10513,
10520, 11558, 11566, 11575, 13010,
13306, 13622, 16667, 16701, 16727,
16735, 18288, 22125, 22843, 23001,
23002, 23233, 23282, 24098, 24141,
24142, 24149, 24150, 25801, 25964
 - \prg_generate_conditional_-
variant:Nnn 106, 3834,
4255, 4265, 4276, 4299, 4319, 4330,
4404, 4700, 4721, 5099, 5112, 5120,
5151, 7803, 7825, 8065, 8133, 8227,
8229, 8243, 8245, 8247, 8249, 9395,
10171, 10185, 10186, 10329, 10331,
11691, 11692, 11740, 11764, 11775,
12816, 26794, 26796, 26800, 27425
 - \prg_map_break:Nn

- 112, 112, 345, 392, 553, 594, 1177,
 2902, 4468, 4470, 5254, 5256, 8282,
 8284, 9640, 10408, 10410, 11823,
 11825, 12947, 12949, 32308, 32310
 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn
 104, 2277, 9350
 \prg_new_conditional:Npnn
 ... 104, 104, 106, 571, 581, 2260,
 2808, 3499, 4247, 4257, 4267, 4283,
 4291, 4334, 4350, 4361, 4685, 4702,
 4723, 4758, 4775, 4786, 5092, 5101,
 5106, 5620, 5627, 5642, 5650, 6337,
 6371, 6390, 7787, 7795, 7805, 7815,
 8057, 8670, 8723, 8761, 8769, 9317,
 9322, 9350, 9387, 9419, 9479, 9494,
 9505, 9520, 9530, 9626, 9628, 9630,
 9632, 10001, 10282, 11075, 11080,
 11085, 11090, 11097, 11103, 11109,
 11114, 11119, 11124, 11129, 11134,
 11139, 11144, 11151, 11166, 11171,
 11206, 11252, 11735, 11742, 11848,
 12881, 13990, 14399, 14404, 14700,
 14708, 15915, 15922, 16557, 17715,
 18540, 18548, 18564, 23891, 23911,
 23933, 23979, 24003, 26790, 26792,
 26798, 27415, 29161, 30031, 31247
 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn
 105, 2393, 3990, 3991,
 5062, 5064, 5066, 5068, 7962, 7964,
 8443, 8444, 8445, 8446, 8447, 8448,
 8618, 8620, 9350, 9415, 9417, 10089,
 10091, 10278, 10280, 11731, 11733,
 14330, 14332, 14674, 14676, 14770,
 14772, 18538, 18539, 26738, 26740
 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Nnn
 104, 2277, 9350
 \prg_new_protected_conditional:Npnn
 104, 2260, 4301, 4321,
 5114, 5122, 5759, 5768, 8114, 8223,
 8225, 8231, 8234, 8237, 8240, 9350,
 9756, 10162, 10172, 10174, 10296,
 10300, 11671, 11681, 11766, 12807,
 12901, 12921, 13601, 13739, 13918,
 13920, 13922, 13924, 13961, 14050,
 24325, 26105, 26110, 26123, 26125
 \prg_replicate:nn
 44, 81, 111, 529, 708,
 9578, 11962, 12149, 12171, 13138,
 16096, 16222, 19968, 20821, 21129,
 21385, 21431, 21468, 21991, 21999,
 22458, 22561, 23510, 24104, 24840,
 25201, 25227, 25374, 25382, 25806,
 26268, 26273, 26280, 26383, 26388
 \prg_return_false: 105, 106,
 327, 398, 486, 502, 550, 551, 1028,
 2256, 2320, 2328, 2479, 2484, 2497,
 2502, 2510, 2527, 2811, 3509, 4252,
 4262, 4273, 4288, 4296, 4311, 4327,
 4341, 4357, 4372, 4697, 4718, 4736,
 4744, 4754, 4767, 4781, 4795, 5097,
 5104, 5110, 5118, 5126, 5625, 5631,
 5647, 5663, 5766, 5775, 6341, 6344,
 6347, 6374, 6377, 6394, 6397, 6400,
 7792, 7800, 7811, 7821, 8062, 8128,
 8147, 8668, 8700, 8705, 8728, 8766,
 8774, 9320, 9327, 9350, 9392, 9424,
 9484, 9500, 9510, 9526, 9536, 9627,
 9629, 9631, 9633, 9760, 9768, 10016,
 10019, 10165, 10179, 10285, 10320,
 10326, 11078, 11083, 11088, 11093,
 11100, 11107, 11112, 11117, 11122,
 11127, 11132, 11137, 11142, 11147,
 11164, 11169, 11174, 11179, 11212,
 11215, 11227, 11256, 11281, 11298,
 11307, 11679, 11689, 11738, 11758,
 11773, 11851, 12814, 12890, 12904,
 12924, 13610, 13744, 13773, 13931,
 13953, 13967, 14005, 14014, 14025,
 14047, 14054, 14402, 14421, 14436,
 14437, 14704, 14711, 15920, 15928,
 16568, 16570, 17730, 17742, 18545,
 18559, 18572, 23905, 23916, 23919,
 23924, 23928, 23929, 23937, 23940,
 23945, 23948, 23985, 23988, 24009,
 24012, 24332, 24337, 26151, 26791,
 26793, 26799, 27421, 27423, 29171,
 29174, 30034, 30038, 30041, 31252
 \prg_return_true: 105, 106,
 327, 386, 399, 399, 486, 589, 642,
 1026, 1028, 2256, 2320, 2328, 2482,
 2499, 2507, 2512, 2525, 2530, 2811,
 3501, 3509, 4250, 4260, 4271, 4286,
 4294, 4309, 4327, 4340, 4355, 4370,
 4695, 4716, 4734, 4752, 4765, 4783,
 4794, 5097, 5104, 5110, 5118, 5126,
 5641, 5645, 5653, 5666, 5766, 5775,
 6341, 6347, 6379, 6394, 6400, 7790,
 7798, 7809, 7819, 8060, 8132, 8150,
 8700, 8726, 8764, 8772, 9320, 9325,
 9350, 9390, 9422, 9482, 9498, 9508,
 9524, 9534, 9627, 9629, 9631, 9633,
 9781, 10012, 10015, 10021, 10168,
 10182, 10286, 10316, 10326, 11078,
 11083, 11088, 11093, 11100, 11107,
 11112, 11117, 11122, 11127, 11132,
 11137, 11142, 11147, 11163, 11169,
 11177, 11226, 11279, 11305, 11677,
 11687, 11738, 11760, 11771, 11851,

- 12812, 12888, 12893, 12895, 12907,
 12927, 13608, 13745, 13787, 13932,
 13968, 14003, 14012, 14023, 14053,
 14402, 14437, 14703, 14712, 15919,
 15927, 16561, 16566, 17725, 17748,
 18543, 18561, 18570, 23894, 23908,
 23916, 23919, 23924, 23928, 23940,
 23945, 23948, 23983, 24007, 24328,
 24334, 26149, 26791, 26793, 26799,
 27420, 29172, 30043, 30047, 31250
 \prg_set_conditional:Nnn
 104, 2277, 9350
 \prg_set_conditional:Npnn
 104, 105, 106, 2260,
 2476, 2488, 2504, 2516, 9350, 14041
 \prg_set_eq_conditional:NNn
 105, 2393, 9350
 \prg_set_protected_conditional:Nnn
 104, 2277, 9350
 \prg_set_protected_conditional:Npnn
 104, 2260, 9350, 13754
 prg internal commands:
 __prg_break: 32304
 __prg_break:n 32304
 __prg_break_point: 32304
 __prg_break_point:Nn 345, 1177, 32304
 __prg_generate_conditional:nnNNNnnn
 2272, 2297, 2306
 __prg_generate_conditional:NNnnnnNw
 2306
 __prg_generate_conditional_
 count:NNNnn 2277
 __prg_generate_conditional_
 count:nnNNNnn 2277
 __prg_generate_conditional_
 fast:nw 327, 328, 2306
 __prg_generate_conditional_
 parm:NNNpnn 2260
 __prg_generate_conditional_
 test:w 2306
 __prg_generate_F_form:wNNnnnnN 2349
 __prg_generate_p_form:wNNnnnnN .
 327, 2349
 __prg_generate_T_form:wNNnnnnN 2349
 __prg_generate_TF_form:wNNnnnnN
 2349
 __prg_map_break:Nn 1177, 32304
 __prg_p_true:w 328, 2349
 __prg_replicate:N 9578
 __prg_replicate 9578
 __prg_replicate_0:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_1:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_2:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_3:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_4:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_5:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_6:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_7:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_8:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_9:n 9578
 __prg_replicate_first:N 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_0:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_1:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_2:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_3:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_4:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_5:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_6:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_7:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_8:n ... 9578
 __prg_replicate_first_9:n ... 9578
 __prg_set_eq_conditional:NNNn 2393
 __prg_set_eq_conditional:nnNNnNw
 2401, 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_F_
 form:nnn 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_F_
 form:wNnnnn 2446
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_
 loop:nnnnNw 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_p_
 form:nnn 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_p_
 form:wNnnnn 2440
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_T_
 form:nnn 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_T_
 form:wNnnnn 2444
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_TF_
 form:nnn 2409
 __prg_set_eq_conditional_TF_
 form:wNnnnn 2442
 \primitive 882, 1670
 prop commands:
 \c_empty_prop 149,
 584, 11500, 11504, 11508, 11511, 11737
 \prop_clear:N 143, 143,
 11507, 11514, 11534, 11537, 11542,
 11545, 11550, 11553, 25538, 28201
 \prop_clear_new:N 143, 11513
 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn
 144, 11532, 27384, 27391
 \prop_count:N 145, 11661, 31478
 \prop_gclear:N 143, 11507, 11517
 \prop_gclear_new:N
 143, 1062, 11513, 27458, 27459
 \prop_get:Nn 113, 32051, 32053

- \prop_get:NnN 70, 71, 144,
145, 11618, 28447, 28451, 28530, 28534
- \prop_get:NnNTF 144, 146, 146, 5826,
11766, 12258, 12278, 12333, 27645
- \prop_gpop:NnN 145, 11626
- \prop_gpop:NnNTF 145, 146, 11671
- .prop_gput:N 187, 15448
- \prop_gput:Nnn
.... 144, 5602, 5603, 5604, 5605,
5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611,
5612, 5613, 5614, 5615, 5616, 11693,
12045, 12047, 12796, 12850, 13029,
13063, 27671, 27689, 27724, 27755
- \prop_gput_if_new:Nnn ... 144, 11714
- \prop_gremove:Nn
..... 145, 11602, 12861, 13073
- \prop_gset_eq:NN 143, 11511, 11519,
11544, 27460, 27462, 27623, 27625,
27662, 27664, 27911, 28079, 28120
- \prop_gset_from_keyval:Nn 143, 11532
- \prop_if_empty:NNTF . 145, 11735, 31475
- \prop_if_empty_p:N 145, 11735
- \prop_if_exist:NNTF
.... 145, 11514, 11517, 11731, 15242
- \prop_if_exist_p:N 145, 11731
- \prop_if_in:NnNTF
..... 146, 11742, 12050, 12061
- \prop_if_in_p:Nn 146, 11742
- \prop_item:Nn 145,
147, 11648, 12051, 12062, 32052, 32054
- \prop_log:N 148, 11826
- \prop_map_break:
147, 593, 11784, 11800, 11813, 11822
- \prop_map_break:n 148, 11822
- \prop_map_function:NN
.. 147, 147, 264, 592, 593, 11666,
11777, 11836, 12875, 13087, 28605
- \prop_map_inline:Nn
..... 147, 11793, 26290,
27921, 27923, 27926, 27946, 27948,
28022, 28039, 28100, 28102, 28106,
28108, 28288, 28307, 28499, 28508
- \prop_map_tokens:Nn
..... 147, 147, 492, 11808
- \prop_new:N
... 143, 143, 5601, 11501, 11514,
11517, 11527, 11528, 11529, 11530,
11531, 12044, 12046, 12073, 12230,
12783, 13016, 15242, 25459, 25460,
27899, 27900, 27901, 28371, 28412
- \prop_pop:NnN 144, 11626
- \prop_pop:NnNTF 144, 146, 11671
- .prop_put:N 187, 15448
- \prop_put:Nnn 144,
365, 583, 584, 11584, 11693, 12306,
12322, 12339, 25696, 27668, 27686,
27705, 27722, 27753, 27957, 27959,
27965, 27967, 27976, 27982, 27990,
28049, 28057, 28147, 28153, 28161,
28168, 28312, 28372, 28374, 28376,
28378, 28380, 28382, 28384, 28386,
28388, 28390, 28392, 28394, 28396,
28398, 28400, 28402, 28404, 28406
- \prop_put_if_new:Nnn 144, 11714
- \prop_rand_key_value:N ... 265, 31473
- \prop_remove:Nn 145, 11602,
12303, 12318, 28494, 28497, 28501
- \prop_set_eq:NN 143, 11508, 11519,
11536, 25707, 27611, 27613, 27655,
27657, 27908, 27917, 27919, 28072,
28096, 28098, 28117, 28245, 28489
- \prop_set_from_keyval:Nn
..... 143, 585, 11532
- \prop_show:N 148, 11826
- \g_tmpa_prop 148, 11527
- \l_tmpa_prop 148, 11527
- \g_tmpb_prop 148, 11527
- \l_tmpb_prop 148, 11527
- prop internal commands:
- __prop_count:nn 11661
- __prop_from_keyval:n 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_key:n 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_key:w 585, 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_loop:w ... 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_split:Nw . 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_value:n .. 11532
- __prop_from_keyval_value:w
..... 585, 11532
- __prop_if_in:N 591, 11742
- __prop_if_in:nwn 591, 11742
- \l__prop_internal_prop ... 11531,
11534, 11536, 11537, 11542, 11544,
11545, 11550, 11552, 11553, 11584
- \l__prop_internal_tl
..... 590, 11496, 11499,
11697, 11703, 11704, 11720, 11727
- __prop_item_Nn:nwn 588
- __prop_item_Nn:nwn 11648
- __prop_map_function:Nwn 11777
- __prop_map_tokens:nwn 11808
- __prop_pair:wn
..... 583, 583, 583, 587, 591,
592, 593, 593, 11496, 11497, 11596,
11599, 11651, 11654, 11699, 11722,
11745, 11749, 11783, 11786, 11796,
11798, 11803, 11812, 11815, 31483
- __prop_put:NNnn 11693

- `__prop_put_if_new:NNnn` [11714](#)
 - `__prop_rand_item:w` [31473](#)
 - `__prop_show:NN` . [11826](#), [11828](#), [11830](#)
 - `__prop_split:NnTF`
 - [584](#), [590](#), [590](#), [591](#), [11591](#),
 - [11604](#), [11610](#), [11620](#), [11628](#), [11637](#),
 - [11673](#), [11683](#), [11702](#), [11725](#), [11768](#)
 - `__prop_split_aux:NnTF` [11591](#)
 - `__prop_split_aux:w` [587](#), [11591](#)
 - `\protect` [1112](#), [13205](#),
 - [17208](#), [29458](#), [29479](#), [29481](#), [30807](#)
 - `\protected` [207](#),
 - [209](#), [211](#), [236](#), [654](#), [1525](#), [11240](#), [11242](#)
 - `\protrudechars` [1030](#), [1693](#)
 - `\ProvidesExplClass` [7](#)
 - `\ProvidesExplFile` [7](#), [32134](#), [32151](#)
 - `\ProvidesExplFileAux` [32137](#), [32139](#)
 - `\ProvidesExplPackage` [7](#)
 - `\ProvidesFile` [32142](#), [32143](#)
 - `pt` [216](#)
 - ptex commands:
 - `\ptex_autospacing:D` [2044](#)
 - `\ptex_autoxspacing:D` [2045](#)
 - `\ptex_dtou:D` [2046](#)
 - `\ptex_epTeXversion:D` [2048](#)
 - `\ptex_euc:D` [2049](#)
 - `\ptex_ifdbbox:D` [2050](#)
 - `\ptex_ifddir:D` [2051](#)
 - `\ptex_ifmdir:D` [2052](#)
 - `\ptex_iftbbox:D` [2053](#)
 - `\ptex_iftmdir:D` [2054](#)
 - `\ptex_ifybox:D` [2055](#)
 - `\ptex_ifydir:D` [2056](#)
 - `\ptex_inhibitglue:D` [2057](#)
 - `\ptex_inhibitxspcode:D` [2058](#)
 - `\ptex_inputencoding:D` [2047](#)
 - `\ptex_jcharwidowpenalty:D` [2059](#)
 - `\ptex_jfam:D` [2060](#)
 - `\ptex_jfont:D` [2061](#)
 - `\ptex_jis:D` [2062](#)
 - `\ptex_kanjiskip:D` [2063](#)
 - `\ptex_kansuji:D` [2064](#)
 - `\ptex_kansujichar:D` [2065](#)
 - `\ptex_kcatcode:D` [2066](#)
 - `\ptex_kuten:D` [2067](#)
 - `\ptex_noautospacing:D` [2068](#)
 - `\ptex_noautoxspacing:D` [2069](#)
 - `\ptex_postbreakpenalty:D` [2070](#)
 - `\ptex_prebreakpenalty:D` [2071](#)
 - `\ptex_ptexminorversion:D` [2072](#)
 - `\ptex_ptexrevision:D` [2073](#)
 - `\ptex_ptexversion:D` [2074](#)
 - `\ptex_showmode:D` [2075](#)
 - `\ptex_sjis:D` [2076](#)
 - `\ptex_tate:D` [2077](#)
 - `\ptex_tbaselineshift:D` [2078](#)
 - `\ptex_tfont:D` [2079](#)
 - `\ptex_xkanjiskip:D` [2080](#)
 - `\ptex_xspcode:D` [2081](#)
 - `\ptex_ybaselineshift:D` [2082](#)
 - `\ptex_yoko:D` [2083](#)
 - `\ptexminorversion` [1248](#), [2072](#)
 - `\ptexrevision` [1249](#), [2073](#)
 - `\ptexversion` [1250](#), [2074](#)
 - `\pxdimen` [1031](#), [1694](#)
- Q**
- quark commands:
- `\q_mark`
 - . [71](#), [118](#), [332](#), [364](#), [366](#), [383](#), [390](#),
 - [393](#), [394](#), [407](#), [413](#), [420](#), [542](#), [546](#),
 - [548](#), [549](#), [555](#), [587](#), [925](#), [928](#), [929](#),
 - [931](#), [934](#), [2318](#), [2320](#), [2328](#), [2466](#),
 - [2467](#), [2470](#), [2471](#), [2472](#), [3552](#), [3553](#),
 - [3555](#), [3561](#), [3565](#), [3587](#), [3596](#), [3615](#),
 - [3643](#), [3646](#), [3655](#), [3670](#), [3702](#), [3716](#),
 - [3720](#), [3729](#), [3748](#), [3757](#), [3762](#), [3851](#),
 - [3854](#), [3870](#), [4167](#), [4169](#), [4171](#), [4173](#),
 - [4396](#), [4406](#), [4515](#), [4516](#), [4519](#), [4522](#),
 - [4523](#), [4529](#), [4532](#), [4547](#), [4548](#), [4554](#),
 - [4558](#), [4560](#), [4563](#), [5149](#), [5180](#), [5187](#),
 - [5260](#), [5277](#), [5525](#), [5527](#), [7737](#), [8392](#),
 - [8393](#), [8407](#), [8410](#), [8683](#), [8686](#), [8752](#),
 - [8759](#), [10006](#), [10023](#), [10145](#), [10155](#),
 - [10159](#), [10181](#), [10237](#), [10243](#), [10257](#),
 - [10269](#), [10270](#), [10271](#), [10274](#), [10275](#),
 - [10276](#), [10285](#), [10286](#), [10295](#), [10449](#),
 - [10450](#), [10462](#), [10463](#), [11464](#), [11465](#),
 - [11472](#), [11596](#), [11598](#), [11599](#), [12198](#),
 - [12263](#), [12264](#), [12269](#), [12272](#), [13348](#),
 - [13355](#), [13367](#), [13441](#), [13442](#), [13443](#),
 - [13444](#), [14465](#), [14472](#), [16402](#), [16403](#),
 - [16407](#), [22846](#), [22850](#), [22856](#), [22860](#),
 - [22866](#), [22869](#), [22934](#), [22974](#), [22976](#),
 - [22979](#), [22983](#), [22986](#), [22989](#), [22991](#),
 - [22994](#), [31456](#), [31470](#), [31850](#), [31852](#)
 - `\q_nil` [21](#), [21](#),
 - [53](#), [71](#), [71](#), [71](#), [323](#), [383](#), [385](#), [386](#),
 - [394](#), [453](#), [474](#), [476](#), [585](#), [2218](#), [2221](#),
 - [3857](#), [4193](#), [4269](#), [4270](#), [4280](#), [4281](#),
 - [4546](#), [4550](#), [4568](#), [4571](#), [4574](#), [4664](#),
 - [4665](#), [6687](#), [6694](#), [6709](#), [6736](#), [7737](#),
 - [7789](#), [7808](#), [7814](#), [7829](#), [7830](#), [11571](#),
 - [11572](#), [11578](#), [11579](#), [13234](#), [13241](#),
 - [13574](#), [13588](#), [13686](#), [13692](#), [15896](#),
 - [15904](#), [24803](#), [24821](#), [29472](#), [29473](#)
- `\q_no_value` [70](#), [71](#), [71](#), [71](#), [77](#),
- [77](#), [77](#), [77](#), [77](#), [77](#), [83](#), [83](#), [83](#), [116](#),

- 125, 144, 144, 145, 158, 158, 164,
 164, 165, 165, 166, 166, 474, 476,
 487, 488, 546, 588, 588, 701, 7737,
 7797, 7818, 7824, 8138, 8146, 8158,
 8184, 9754, 10128, 10143, 10961,
 11622, 11633, 11642, 12898, 12911,
 13599, 13736, 13768, 13911, 13913,
 13915, 13917, 13959, 14990, 15494,
 15518, 15535, 15560, 15577, 15606
 \quark_if_nil:n 476
 \quark_if_nil:NTF
 71, 7787, 24825, 24845
 \quark_if_nil:NTF
 71, 475, 4191, 7805, 13577,
 13591, 13689, 13698, 15900, 29475
 \quark_if_nil_p:N 71, 7787
 \quark_if_nil_p:n 71, 7805
 \quark_if_no_value:NTF
 ... 71, 7787, 10965, 10967, 13770,
 15807, 28449, 28453, 28532, 28536
 \quark_if_no_value:NTF 71, 7805
 \quark_if_no_value_p:N 71, 7787
 \quark_if_no_value_p:n 71, 7805
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:N
 32055
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_break:n
 32057
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_-
 break:NN 72, 5229, 5247, 7775
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_-
 break:nN 72, 4418,
 4447, 4461, 4814, 7775, 10344, 10357
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:N .
 72, 1109, 7743, 9236,
 13520, 29028, 30605, 30636, 30693,
 30817, 30902, 30914, 30976, 31027
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n .
 72, 401, 475, 7757, 9996,
 10401, 10432, 11563, 15911, 30356
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_-
 do:Nn 72, 5564, 7743,
 9175, 9192, 9239, 29270, 29332,
 29357, 29415, 29443, 29653, 29670,
 29695, 29739, 30705, 30743, 30771
 \quark_if_recursion_tail_stop_-
 do:nn .. 72, 7757, 9489, 9515, 13560
 \quark_new:N 70, 7732,
 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742
 \q_recursion_stop 21, 21, 72,
 72, 72, 72, 72, 73, 323, 329, 474,
 553, 2220, 2224, 2324, 2406, 3539,
 3850, 5541, 5549, 5554, 7741, 9170,
 9187, 9230, 9257, 9478, 9504, 9992,
 10390, 10426, 11559, 13503, 13507,
 13516, 13556, 15907, 24803, 24821,
 29036, 29226, 29240, 29249, 29328,
 29344, 29353, 29394, 29410, 29439,
 29575, 29589, 29598, 29600, 29666,
 29682, 29691, 29735, 29809, 29818,
 29979, 29984, 30111, 30116, 30164,
 30169, 30192, 30197, 30233, 30242,
 30578, 30625, 30658, 30673, 30674,
 30683, 30701, 30714, 30716, 30730,
 30739, 30767, 30956, 31024, 31242
 \q_recursion_tail .. 71, 72, 72, 72,
 72, 72, 73, 329, 412, 474, 475, 551,
 591, 2324, 2334, 2406, 2425, 4411,
 4429, 4439, 4454, 4803, 5194, 5203,
 5220, 5240, 5541, 7741, 7745, 7751,
 7760, 7767, 7772, 7777, 7784, 9170,
 9187, 9230, 9478, 9504, 9992, 10338,
 10352, 10372, 10390, 10426, 11559,
 11746, 11757, 13503, 13556, 15907,
 29036, 29169, 29226, 29327, 29394,
 29410, 29439, 29575, 29600, 29665,
 29735, 30577, 30624, 30657, 30673,
 30700, 30767, 30955, 31023, 31241
 \q_stop 21, 21, 33,
 49, 70, 70, 71, 71, 118, 323, 332,
 366, 380, 383, 393, 413, 417, 474,
 502, 514, 549, 554, 574, 576, 585,
 587, 616, 719, 928, 929, 929, 931,
 2219, 2222, 2345, 2350, 2369, 2377,
 2385, 2436, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446,
 2467, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2870, 2878,
 2887, 2896, 3556, 3565, 3591, 3643,
 3647, 3651, 3659, 3665, 3674, 3680,
 3682, 3702, 3724, 3729, 3759, 3762,
 3851, 4150, 4152, 4192, 4354, 4360,
 4396, 4406, 4517, 4519, 4524, 4526,
 4552, 4574, 4655, 4657, 4674, 4692,
 4709, 4733, 4939, 4949, 5046, 5149,
 5180, 5187, 5260, 5269, 5275, 5277,
 5283, 5300, 5319, 5381, 5438, 5450,
 5488, 5504, 5511, 5519, 5521, 5525,
 5527, 5735, 5741, 5783, 5788, 5796,
 6009, 6013, 6022, 6031, 6055, 6064,
 6413, 6415, 6423, 6509, 6545, 7737,
 8158, 8161, 8169, 8171, 8252, 8253,
 8394, 8407, 8410, 8412, 8662, 8678,
 8680, 8684, 8697, 8752, 8759, 9163,
 9169, 9186, 10130, 10133, 10145,
 10148, 10156, 10159, 10167, 10181,
 10243, 10271, 10274, 10275, 10287,
 10295, 10451, 10462, 10463, 10464,
 10490, 10524, 10915, 10920, 10961,
 10963, 11156, 11159, 11189, 11223,
 11260, 11264, 11270, 11293, 11453,

- 11466, 11475, 11565, 11572, 11575,
 11579, 11596, 11599, 12200, 12204,
 12206, 12265, 13234, 13275, 13333,
 13371, 13384, 13441, 13444, 13459,
 13464, 13574, 13575, 13588, 13589,
 13686, 13687, 13692, 13694, 13696,
 14131, 14135, 14149, 14164, 14166,
 14224, 14227, 14234, 14236, 14412,
 14436, 14465, 14472, 14712, 14714,
 15036, 15038, 15058, 15063, 15072,
 15080, 15091, 15246, 15650, 15659,
 15669, 15838, 15858, 15880, 15882,
 15890, 15896, 15898, 16303, 16379,
 16390, 16397, 16403, 16407, 16421,
 16440, 17248, 17252, 17759, 17764,
 18364, 18386, 18557, 18558, 18583,
 18584, 18750, 18751, 18752, 18919,
 18920, 22922, 22931, 22935, 22937,
 22974, 22975, 22976, 22981, 22983,
 22987, 22989, 22997, 28646, 28648,
 28649, 28650, 28652, 28654, 28656,
 28914, 28918, 28929, 28948, 28953,
 28964, 28968, 28980, 28981, 28987,
 28989, 28990, 28992, 28995, 29011,
 29019, 29111, 29113, 29472, 29473,
 31405, 31456, 31470, 31479, 31492,
 31493, 31495, 31499, 31503, 31505,
 31510, 31850, 31852, 31872, 31881
 \s_stop 74, 74, 452, 456,
 929, 6659, 6661, 6665, 6677, 6817,
 6819, 6823, 6835, 6844, 6851, 6872,
 7846, 7847, 13580, 13586, 20540,
 20555, 21875, 21879, 22935, 22937
 quark internal commands:
 \s__fp 713, 715, 719, 720, 743, 749,
 750, 753, 767, 769, 770, 799, 802,
 803, 804, 806, 812, 814, 903, 16255,
 16265, 16266, 16267, 16268, 16269,
 16279, 16284, 16286, 16287, 16302,
 16315, 16318, 16320, 16330, 16342,
 16362, 16379, 16382, 16389, 16396,
 16412, 16439, 16545, 16547, 16549,
 16550, 16551, 16553, 16554, 16555,
 16557, 16573, 16745, 16750, 16977,
 17031, 17040, 17042, 17720, 17878,
 18364, 18379, 18403, 18423, 18424,
 18558, 18583, 18584, 18598, 18599,
 18636, 18637, 18750, 18751, 18752,
 18761, 18777, 18781, 18845, 18846,
 18849, 18860, 18861, 18869, 18870,
 18872, 18873, 18874, 18876, 18877,
 18878, 18890, 18893, 18897, 18900,
 18920, 18970, 18973, 18976, 18996,
 18997, 18999, 19000, 19001, 19009,
 19012, 19023, 19024, 19026, 19035,
 19111, 19263, 19297, 19298, 19301,
 19382, 19520, 19528, 19530, 19707,
 19716, 19718, 19723, 19731, 19733,
 19735, 19738, 20241, 20253, 20255,
 20464, 20481, 20483, 20664, 20683,
 20685, 20686, 20689, 20706, 20709,
 20712, 20737, 20738, 20740, 20756,
 20845, 20858, 20860, 20863, 20868,
 20901, 20917, 21000, 21013, 21015,
 21028, 21030, 21043, 21045, 21058,
 21060, 21073, 21075, 21088, 21098,
 21599, 21615, 21616, 21620, 21631,
 21738, 21751, 21753, 21769, 21772,
 21782, 21805, 21816, 21818, 21832,
 21834, 21839, 21901, 21922, 21925,
 21955, 21976, 21979, 22029, 22045,
 22048, 22123, 22124, 22234, 22236,
 22268, 22534, 22542, 22545, 22624
 \s__fp_{type} 743
 \s__fp_division 16260
 \s__fp_exact 16260, 16265,
 16266, 16267, 16268, 16269, 18845
 \s__fp_invalid 16260
 \s__fp_mark 749, 753, 774,
 778, 16258, 17927, 17940, 18022, 18066
 \s__fp_overflow 16260, 16286
 \s__fp_stop 721,
 16258, 16453, 17829, 17928, 17932,
 17941, 18927, 18938, 18948, 18956
 \s__fp_tuple 718,
 16363, 16369, 16370, 16447, 16449,
 18144, 18356, 18371, 18396, 18398,
 18415, 18416, 18418, 18628, 18629,
 19769, 19770, 19776, 19777, 21851
 \s__fp_underflow 16260, 16284
 \s__keyval_mark
 675, 675, 678, 14817, 14826, 14831,
 14833, 14838, 14840, 14843, 14849,
 14853, 14857, 14861, 14865, 14866,
 14872, 14880, 14882, 14885, 14887,
 14889, 14893, 14897, 14898, 14908,
 14909, 14912, 14913, 14914, 14915,
 14916, 14917, 14923, 14939, 14940,
 14946, 14950, 14952, 14954, 14965
 \s__keyval_nil 14817, 14852,
 14938, 14942, 14959, 14962, 14965
 \s__keyval_stop ... 14817, 14839,
 14840, 14842, 14843, 14845, 14848,
 14849, 14850, 14852, 14853, 14863,
 14865, 14866, 14886, 14887, 14895,
 14897, 14898, 14908, 14909, 14912,
 14915, 14916, 14917, 14944, 14965
 \s__keyval_tail

. 675, 14817, 14826, 14831, 14832,
14838, 14880, 14881, 14885, 14914
 \s__prop .. 583, 583, 587, 593, 593,
1155, 11496, 11496, 11497, 11500,
11596, 11599, 11651, 11654, 11700,
11723, 11745, 11749, 11783, 11786,
11798, 11812, 11815, 31483, 31488
 __quark_if_empty_if:n 7805
 __quark_if_nil:w 476, 7805
 __quark_if_no_value:w 7805
 __quark_if_recursion_tail:w ...
 475, 7757, 7784
 \s__seq 478, 481, 482, 488, 492, 493,
1156, 7851, 7860, 7890, 7895, 7900,
7905, 7916, 7944, 7970, 7978, 7982,
8205, 8253, 8404, 31493, 31499, 31540
 \s__tl 428, 453, 456, 933,
934, 934, 935, 936, 943, 943, 944,
5735, 5739, 5939, 5986, 6041, 6047,
6496, 6508, 6513, 6523, 6528, 6533,
6536, 6551, 6564, 6567, 6702, 6703,
6720, 6726, 6742, 6748, 6749, 6854,
6869, 6878, 6879, 23059, 23060,
23279, 23310, 23316, 23341, 23359,
23364, 23378, 23390, 23413, 23416
 \q__tl_act_mark
 395, 395, 395, 4578, 4583, 4600
 \q__tl_act_stop
 395, 4578, 4583, 4587, 4596,
4598, 4604, 4609, 4612, 4616, 4619
 \quitvmode 794, 1663

R

\r 29179, 31015, 31039, 31065, 31189, 31190
 \radical 517
 \raise 518
 rand 215
 randint 215
 \randomseed 1032, 1695
 \read 519
 \readline 655, 1526
 \readpapersizespecial 1251
 \ref 29197, 29205
 regex commands:
 \c_foo_regex 222
 \regex_(g)set:Nn 229
 \regex_const:Nn 222, 229, 26072
 \regex_count:NnN 230, 26115
 \regex_count:nnN 230, 1027, 26115
 \regex_extract_all:NnN ... 230, 26119
 \regex_extract_all:nnN
 223, 230, 950, 26119
 \regex_extract_all:NnNTF . 230, 26119
 \regex_extract_all:nnNTF . 230, 26119

\regex_extract_once:NnN .. 230, 26119
 \regex_extract_once:nnN
 230, 230, 26119
 \regex_extract_once:NnNTF 230, 26119
 \regex_extract_once:nnNTF
 227, 230, 26119
 \regex_gset:Nn 229, 26072
 \regex_match:NnTF 229, 26105
 \regex_match:nnTF 229, 26105
 \regex_new:N 229,
952, 26066, 26068, 26069, 26070, 26071
 \regex_replace_all:NnN ... 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_all:nnN 223, 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_all:NnNTF . 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_all:nnNTF . 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_once:NnN .. 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_once:nnN
 230, 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_once:NnNTF 231, 26119
 \regex_replace_once:nnNTF 231, 26119
 \regex_set:Nn 229, 26072
 \regex_show:N 229, 26087
 \regex_show:n 222, 229, 26087
 \regex_split:NnN 231, 26119
 \regex_split:nnN 231, 26119
 \regex_split:NnNTF 231, 26119
 \regex_split:nnNTF 231, 26119
 \g_tmpa_regex 231, 26068
 \l_tmpa_regex 231, 26068
 \g_tmpb_regex 231, 26068
 \l_tmpb_regex 231, 26068

regex internal commands:

__regex_action_cost:n
 994, 997, 1006,
25189, 25190, 25198, 25646, 25672
 __regex_action_free:n
 994, 1005, 25212, 25218,
25219, 25230, 25289, 25293, 25318,
25343, 25347, 25350, 25378, 25386,
25396, 25410, 25441, 25644, 25648
 __regex_action_free_aux:nn .. 25648
 __regex_action_free_group:n ...
 994, 1005, 25239, 25358, 25361, 25648
 __regex_action_start_wildcard: .
 994, 25123, 25641
 __regex_action_submatch:n
 994, 25312, 25313, 25439, 25692, 25694
 __regex_action_success:
 994, 25126, 25140, 25699
 __regex_action_wildcard: 1010
 \c_regex_all_catcodes_int
 23963, 24085, 24175, 24775
 __regex_anchor:N
 963, 1004, 24404, 24969, 25401

```

\c__regex_ascii_lower_int .....
..... 23559, 23617, 23623
\c__regex_ascii_max_control_int .
..... 23556, 23733
\c__regex_ascii_max_int .....
..... 23556, 23726, 23734, 23915
\c__regex_ascii_min_int .....
..... 23556, 23725, 23732
\__regex_assertion:Nn . 963, 1003,
24404, 24429, 24438, 24963, 25401
\__regex_b_test: .....
..... 963, 1003, 24429, 24438, 24968, 25401
\l__regex_balance_int ..... 952,
1017, 23554, 25475, 25488, 25603,
25607, 25608, 25787, 25816, 26009,
26026, 26321, 26347, 26370, 26374,
26375, 26382, 26383, 26387, 26388
\g__regex_balance_intarray .....
..... 950, 952, 23551, 25602, 25760, 25775
\l__regex_balance_tl .....
..... 1017, 1019, 25715, 25788, 25817, 25879
\__regex_branch:n .....
..... 963, 981, 1000, 23548, 24090,
24585, 24638, 24817, 24945, 25284
\__regex_break_point:TF .....
..... 953, 976, 997, 23560,
23566, 25189, 25190, 25407, 25430
\__regex_break_true:w .....
.. 953, 953, 23560, 23566, 23571,
23578, 23585, 23591, 23598, 23606,
23653, 23665, 23682, 24379, 25422
\__regex_build:N ..... 1027,
25110, 26112, 26118, 26122, 26126
\__regex_build:n ..... 1027,
25110, 26107, 26116, 26121, 26124
\__regex_build_for_cs:n 23677, 25128
\__regex_build_new_state: .....
..... 25120, 25121,
25132, 25133, 25162, 25171, 25203,
25237, 25242, 25286, 25301, 25306,
25345, 25364, 25399, 25403, 25436
\l__regex_build_tl ..... 981,
23545, 24082, 24089, 24107, 24112,
24115, 24116, 24119, 24120, 24123,
24169, 24172, 24205, 24219, 24223,
24348, 24362, 24403, 24428, 24437,
24447, 24479, 24492, 24496, 24578,
24581, 24584, 24590, 24591, 24594,
24637, 24904, 24920, 24938, 24944,
24999, 25002, 25007, 25037, 25052,
25056, 25059, 25065, 25786, 25805,
25820, 25823, 25844, 25876, 25938,
25941, 25956, 26000, 26016, 26052

\__regex_build_transition_-
left:NNN 25158, 25347, 25361, 25378
\__regex_build_transition_-
right:nNn ..... 25158,
25204, 25239, 25289, 25293, 25318,
25343, 25350, 25358, 25386, 25396
\__regex_build_transitions_-
lazyness:NNNNN .....
..... 25169, 25211, 25217, 25229
\l__regex_capturing_group_int ...
..... 950,
994, 1033, 25109, 25118, 25255,
25257, 25268, 25269, 25277, 25278,
25281, 25875, 26280, 26352, 26360
\l__regex_case_changed_char_int .
..... 954,
23587, 23590, 23601, 23604, 23605,
23612, 23616, 23622, 25454, 25572
\c__regex_catcode_A_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_B_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_C_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_D_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_E_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_in_class_mode_-
int ..... 23953,
24074, 24446, 24607, 24700, 24729
\g__regex_catcode_intarray .....
..... 949, 952, 23551, 25600, 25617
\c__regex_catcode_L_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_M_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_mode_int 23953,
24070, 24143, 24478, 24698, 24727
\c__regex_catcode_O_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_P_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_S_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_T_int ..... 23963
\c__regex_catcode_U_int ..... 23963
\l__regex_catcodes_bool .....
..... 23960, 24734, 24738, 24773
\l__regex_catcodes_int ..... 964,
23960, 24086, 24174, 24176, 24182,
24465, 24482, 24582, 24595, 24694,
24731, 24766, 24768, 24774, 24775
\__regex_char_if_alphanumeric:N .
..... 23933
\__regex_char_if_alphanumeric:NTF
..... 23911, 24136, 25983
\__regex_char_if_special:N ... 23911
\__regex_char_if_special:NTF ...
..... 23911, 24132
\g__regex_charcode_intarray .....
..... 949, 952, 23551, 25598, 25614
\__regex_chk_c_allowed:TF .....
..... 24055, 24687

```

- _regex_class:NnnnN [963](#), [971](#), [972](#), [978](#),
[23549](#), [24170](#), [24473](#), [24474](#), [24480](#),
[24833](#), [24912](#), [24922](#), [24960](#), [25183](#)
- _c_regex_class_mode_int [23953](#), [24060](#), [24075](#)
- _regex_class_repeat:n [998](#), [25193](#), [25199](#), [25215](#), [25224](#)
- _regex_class_repeat:nN [25194](#), [25208](#)
- _regex_class_repeat:nnN [25195](#), [25222](#)
- _regex_command_K: [963](#), [24938](#), [24961](#), [25434](#)
- _regex_compile:n [24125](#),
[25112](#), [26074](#), [26079](#), [26084](#), [26089](#)
- _regex_compile:w [970](#), [24079](#), [24127](#), [24780](#)
- _regex_compile\$: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile(: [24602](#)
- _regex_compile): [24641](#)
- _regex_compile.: [24370](#)
- _regex_compile_/A: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile_/B: [24423](#)
- _regex_compile_/b: [24423](#)
- _regex_compile_/c: [24686](#)
- _regex_compile_/D: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/d: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/G: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile_/H: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/h: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/K: [24935](#)
- _regex_compile_/N: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/S: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/s: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/u: [24853](#)
- _regex_compile_/V: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/v: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/W: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/w: [24382](#)
- _regex_compile_/Z: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile_/z: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile[: [24457](#)
- _regex_compile]: [24441](#)
- _regex_compile^: [24399](#)
- _regex_compile_abort_tokens:n .
..... [24185](#), [24212](#), [24562](#), [24572](#)
- _regex_compile_anchor:NTF .. [24399](#)
- _regex_compile_c[:w [24723](#)
- _regex_compile_c_C:NN [24702](#), [24711](#)
- _regex_compile_c_lbrack_add:N .
..... [24723](#)
- _regex_compile_c_lbrack_end: [24723](#)
- _regex_compile_c_lbrack_-
loop:NN [24723](#)
- _regex_compile_c_test:NN ... [24686](#)
- _regex_compile_class:NN [24487](#)
- _regex_compile_class:TFNN
..... [978](#), [24472](#), [24483](#), [24487](#)
- _regex_compile_class_catcode:w
..... [24464](#), [24476](#)
- _regex_compile_class_normal:w .
..... [24467](#), [24470](#)
- _regex_compile_class_posix:NNNNw
..... [24506](#)
- _regex_compile_class_posix_-
end:w [24506](#)
- _regex_compile_class_posix_-
loop:w [24506](#)
- _regex_compile_class_posix_-
test:w [24460](#), [24506](#)
- _regex_compile_cs_aux:Nn ... [24789](#)
- _regex_compile_cs_aux:NNnnnN [24789](#)
- _regex_compile_end:
..... [970](#), [24079](#), [24152](#), [24798](#)
- _regex_compile_end_cs: [24148](#), [24789](#)
- _regex_compile_escaped:N
..... [24137](#), [24154](#)
- _regex_compile_group_begin:N ..
.. [24576](#), [24624](#), [24629](#), [24647](#), [24649](#)
- _regex_compile_group_end:
..... [24576](#), [24644](#)
- _regex_compile_lparen:w
..... [24611](#), [24615](#)
- _regex_compile_one:n
..... [24164](#), [24314](#), [24320](#), [24374](#),
[24385](#), [24388](#), [24398](#), [24553](#), [24805](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier:w ...
..... [24183](#), [24194](#), [24452](#), [24596](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier*:w .
..... [24228](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_+:w .
..... [24228](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier?:w .
..... [24228](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
abort:nNN
.. [24203](#), [24238](#), [24257](#), [24270](#), [24293](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
braced_auxi:w [24234](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
braced_auxii:w [24234](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
braced_auxiii:w [24234](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
lazyness:nnNN [973](#), [24215](#), [24229](#),
[24231](#), [24233](#), [24246](#), [24266](#), [24288](#)
- _regex_compile_quantifier_-
none: [24199](#), [24201](#), [24203](#)

```

\__regex_compile_range:Nw .....
..... 24312, 24325
\__regex_compile_raw:N .....
..... 24005, 24133, 24137, 24139,
24157, 24162, 24190, 24305, 24307,
24327, 24373, 24419, 24455, 24503,
24523, 24541, 24599, 24604, 24609,
24625, 24635, 24643, 24661, 24662,
24663, 24669, 24680, 24681, 24682,
24690, 24745, 24794, 24865, 24871
\__regex_compile_raw_error:N ...
..... 24302,
24410, 24426, 24435, 24856, 24939
\__regex_compile_special:N .....
..... 965, 24133, 24154,
24196, 24217, 24244, 24249, 24264,
24277, 24311, 24330, 24490, 24508,
24527, 24547, 24548, 24617, 24652,
24670, 24713, 24732, 24858, 24874
\__regex_compile_special_group-
-:w ..... 24650
\__regex_compile_special_group-
:w ..... 24646
\__regex_compile_special_group-
i:w ..... 24650
\__regex_compile_special_group-
l:w ..... 24646
\__regex_compile_u_end: .....
..... 24877, 24883, 24888
\__regex_compile_u_in_cs: .....
..... 24894, 24897
\__regex_compile_u_in_cs_aux:n ..
..... 24907, 24910
\__regex_compile_u_loop:NN ... 24853
\__regex_compile_u_not_cs: .....
..... 24892, 24916
\__regex_compile_|: ..... 24633
\__regex_compute_case_changed-
char: ..... 23588, 23602, 23610
\__regex_count:nnN 26116, 26118, 26163
\c_regex_cs_in_class_mode_int ..
..... 23953, 24786
\c_regex_cs_mode_int . 23953, 24784
\l_regex_cs_name_tl .....
..... 23555, 23674, 23680
\l_regex_curr_catcode_int 23632,
23651, 23659, 23671, 25454, 25616
\l_regex_curr_char_int .....
..... 23570, 23576,
23577, 23584, 23596, 23597, 23612,
23613, 23614, 23615, 23621, 23652,
24378, 25428, 25454, 25571, 25613
\__regex_curr_cs_to_str: .....
..... 23531, 23662, 23674
\l_regex_curr_pos_int .....
. 951, 23534, 25139, 25421, 25449,
25476, 25478, 25481, 25489, 25496,
25503, 25531, 25541, 25570, 25585,
25599, 25601, 25603, 25604, 25605,
25615, 25618, 25697, 25706, 26215
\l_regex_curr_state_int .....
..... 1006, 1012, 25458,
25623, 25624, 25626, 25631, 25634,
25656, 25661, 25666, 25667, 25675
\l_regex_curr_submatches_prop ..
..... 25459, 25538, 25636,
25668, 25669, 25687, 25696, 25708
\l_regex_default_catcodes_int ..
..... 964, 23960, 24084,
24086, 24182, 24482, 24582, 24595
\__regex_disable_submatches: ...
.. 23676, 24781, 25689, 26157, 26166
\l_regex_empty_success_bool ...
.. 25467, 25523, 25527, 25704, 26225
\__regex_escape_␣:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/a:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/break:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/e:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/f:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/n:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/r:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/t:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_/x:w ..... 23818
\__regex_escape_\:w ..... 23783
\__regex_escape_break:w ..... 23799
\__regex_escape_escaped:N .....
..... 23769, 23793, 23796
\__regex_escape_loop:N .....
..... 959, 23776, 23783, 23818,
23854, 23862, 23863, 23880, 23889
\__regex_escape_raw:N .....
. 960, 23770, 23796, 23807, 23809,
23811, 23813, 23815, 23817, 23831
\__regex_escape_unescaped:N ....
..... 23768, 23786, 23796
\__regex_escape_use:nnnn .....
..... 958, 970, 23764, 24130, 25789
\__regex_escape_x:N 960, 23853, 23857
\__regex_escape_x_end:w .. 960, 23818
\__regex_escape_x_large:n .... 23818
\__regex_escape_x_loop:N .....
..... 960, 23850, 23866
\__regex_escape_x_loop_error: . 23866
\__regex_escape_x_loop_error:n ..
..... 23869, 23881, 23886
\__regex_escape_x_test:N .....
..... 960, 23821, 23835
\__regex_escape_x_testii:N ... 23835

```

\l_regex_every_match_tl
 [25466](#), [25545](#), [25549](#), [25558](#)
 _regex_extract: ... [1029](#), [26181](#),
 [26187](#), [26199](#), [26276](#), [26320](#), [26343](#)
 _regex_extract_all:nnN [26130](#), [26175](#)
 _regex_extract_b:wn [26276](#)
 _regex_extract_e:wn [26276](#)
 _regex_extract_once:nnN
 [26128](#), [26175](#)
 _regex_extract_seq_aux:n
 [26241](#), [26259](#)
 _regex_extract_seq_aux:ww .. [26259](#)
 \l_regex_fresh_thread_bool
 [1007](#), [1012](#), [25440](#), [25446](#),
 [25467](#), [25583](#), [25643](#), [25645](#), [25705](#)
 _regex_get_digits:NtFw
 [23991](#), [24236](#), [24251](#)
 _regex_get_digits_loop:nw
 [23994](#), [23997](#), [24000](#)
 _regex_get_digits_loop:w ... [23991](#)
 _regex_group:nnnN [963](#),
 [981](#), [24624](#), [24629](#), [24954](#), [25124](#), [25252](#)
 _regex_group_aux:nnnnN
 ... [1000](#), [25234](#), [25254](#), [25262](#), [25265](#)
 _regex_group_aux:nnnnnN [999](#)
 _regex_group_end_extract_seq:N
 [26182](#), [26190](#), [26230](#), [26232](#)
 _regex_group_end_replace:N ...
 [26337](#), [26366](#), [26368](#)
 \l_regex_group_level_int
 [23952](#), [24083](#),
 [24101](#), [24103](#), [24105](#), [24583](#), [24589](#)
 _regex_group_no_capture:nnnN ..
 [963](#), [24647](#), [24956](#), [25252](#)
 _regex_group_repeat:nn [25247](#), [25296](#)
 _regex_group_repeat:nnN
 [25248](#), [25336](#)
 _regex_group_repeat:nnnN
 [25249](#), [25367](#)
 _regex_group_repeat_aux:n
 [1001](#), [1002](#), [25303](#), [25316](#), [25354](#), [25371](#)
 _regex_group_resetting:nnnN ...
 [963](#), [24649](#), [24958](#), [25263](#)
 _regex_group_resetting-
 loop:nnNn [25263](#)
 _regex_group_submatches:nnN ...
 .. [25304](#), [25309](#), [25339](#), [25355](#), [25369](#)
 _regex_hexadecimal_use:N ... [23891](#)
 _regex_hexadecimal_use:NtF ...
 [23852](#), [23861](#), [23871](#), [23891](#)
 _regex_if_end_range:NN [24325](#)
 _regex_if_end_range:NNTF ... [24325](#)
 _regex_if_in_class:TF
 [24015](#), [24094](#), [24167](#),
 [24183](#), [24309](#), [24372](#), [24443](#), [24459](#),
 [24604](#), [24635](#), [24643](#), [26443](#), [26456](#)
 _regex_if_in_class_or_catcode:TF
 .. [24035](#), [24401](#), [24425](#), [24434](#), [24855](#)
 _regex_if_in_cs:TF
 [24023](#), [24792](#), [26441](#), [26450](#)
 _regex_if_match:nn
 [26107](#), [26112](#), [26154](#)
 _regex_if_raw_digit:NN [24003](#)
 _regex_if_raw_digit:NNTF
 [23993](#), [23999](#), [24003](#)
 _regex_if_two_empty_matches:TF
 ... [1007](#), [25467](#), [25528](#), [25534](#), [25701](#)
 _regex_if_within_catcode:TF ...
 [24047](#), [24462](#)
 _regex_int_eval:w
 .. [23493](#), [25728](#), [25729](#), [25740](#), [26297](#)
 \l_regex_internal_a_int
 [973](#), [1019](#), [23537](#),
 [24236](#), [24247](#), [24258](#), [24267](#), [24271](#),
 [24279](#), [24282](#), [24286](#), [24289](#), [24296](#),
 [25216](#), [25219](#), [25225](#), [25230](#), [25305](#),
 [25320](#), [25326](#), [25332](#), [25341](#), [25344](#),
 [25348](#), [25351](#), [25356](#), [25359](#), [25362](#),
 [25377](#), [25385](#), [25394](#), [25891](#), [25912](#)
 \l_regex_internal_a_tl
 [958](#), [988](#), [989](#), [990](#), [1030](#),
 [1034](#), [23537](#), [23661](#), [23664](#), [23767](#),
 [23774](#), [23781](#), [24530](#), [24535](#), [24551](#),
 [24556](#), [24561](#), [24565](#), [24571](#), [24572](#),
 [24800](#), [24811](#), [24860](#), [24890](#), [24902](#),
 [24918](#), [24948](#), [24951](#), [25002](#), [25017](#),
 [25059](#), [25066](#), [25153](#), [25154](#), [25155](#),
 [25156](#), [25287](#), [25288](#), [25292](#), [25294](#),
 [26093](#), [26102](#), [26326](#), [26356](#), [26386](#)
 \l_regex_internal_b_int
 ... [23537](#), [24251](#), [24280](#), [24283](#),
 [24284](#), [24286](#), [24290](#), [24297](#), [25321](#),
 [25326](#), [25331](#), [25377](#), [25385](#), [25394](#)
 \l_regex_internal_b_tl [23537](#)
 \l_regex_internal_bool
 .. [23537](#), [24529](#), [24534](#), [24555](#), [24564](#)
 \l_regex_internal_c_int
 .. [23537](#), [25323](#), [25328](#), [25329](#), [25333](#)
 \l_regex_internal_regex
 . [969](#), [23976](#), [24123](#), [24802](#), [24808](#),
 [25113](#), [26075](#), [26080](#), [26085](#), [26090](#)
 \l_regex_internal_seq ... [23537](#),
 [25083](#), [25084](#), [25089](#), [25096](#), [25097](#),
 [25098](#), [25100](#), [26236](#), [26254](#), [26257](#)
 \g_regex_internal_tl
 .. [23537](#), [23772](#), [23776](#), [24899](#), [24906](#)
 _regex_item_caseful_equal:n ...
 [963](#), [23568](#), [23693](#),

- 23694, 23698, 23699, 23700, 23701,
23702, 23711, 23716, 23734, 23752,
24087, 24674, 24835, 24913, 24970
- _regex_item_caseful_range:nn ..
..... 964, 23568, 23690,
23705, 23708, 23709, 23710, 23724,
23731, 23738, 23740, 23742, 23745,
23746, 23747, 23748, 23753, 23756,
23761, 23762, 24088, 24676, 24972
- _regex_item_caseless_equal:n ..
..... 963, 23582, 24655, 24977
- _regex_item_caseless_range:nn ..
..... 964, 23582, 24657, 24979
- _regex_item_catcode: 23629
- _regex_item_catcode:nTF
964, 979, 23629, 24176, 24484, 24984
- _regex_item_catcode_reverse:nTF
..... 964, 23629, 24485, 24986
- _regex_item_cs:n
..... 952, 964, 23669, 24808, 24993
- _regex_item_equal:n
..... 23627, 24087, 24315, 24321,
24351, 24364, 24365, 24654, 24673
- _regex_item_exact:nn
..... 964, 989, 23649, 24928, 24990
- _regex_item_exact_cs:n
964, 986, 23649, 24810, 24925, 24992
- _regex_item_range:nn
.. 23627, 24088, 24353, 24656, 24675
- _regex_item_reverse:n
..... 964, 980, 23563, 23648,
23715, 24389, 24555, 24988, 25431
- \l_regex_last_char_int
..... 25428, 25454, 25571
- \l_regex_left_state_int
..... 25105, 25122, 25147, 25154,
25165, 25172, 25175, 25176, 25178,
25179, 25205, 25213, 25216, 25240,
25288, 25290, 25300, 25320, 25340,
25342, 25370, 25373, 25376, 25379,
25391, 25404, 25413, 25437, 25444
- \l_regex_left_state_seq
..... 25105, 25146, 25153, 25287
- _regex_match:n
..... 25473, 26160, 26170,
26180, 26189, 26214, 26316, 26346
- \l_regex_match_count_int
1027, 1029, 26137, 26167, 26168, 26173
- _regex_match_cs:n ... 23680, 25473
- _regex_match_init: 25473
- _regex_match_loop:
..... 1009, 1012, 25544, 25567
- _regex_match_once:
1009, 1010, 25484, 25506, 25525, 25563
- _regex_match_one_active:n .. 25567
- \l_regex_match_success_bool ...
..... 1007,
25470, 25537, 25553, 25560, 25703
- \l_regex_max_active_int ... 995,
996, 25130, 25462, 25539, 25576,
25579, 25584, 25681, 25682, 25686
- \l_regex_max_pos_int 1015,
24414, 24415, 24422, 25077, 25139,
25449, 25481, 25492, 25503, 25585,
26215, 26220, 26226, 26335, 26364
- \l_regex_max_state_int
... 994, 995, 1041, 25102, 25119,
25131, 25164, 25166, 25167, 25226,
25238, 25299, 25319, 25321, 25329,
25373, 25379, 25387, 25397, 25476,
25491, 25512, 25517, 25521, 26694
- \l_regex_min_active_int
..... 995, 25462,
25517, 25539, 25576, 25578, 25584
- \l_regex_min_pos_int
..... 1015, 24412, 24421,
25075, 25449, 25478, 25496, 25519
- \l_regex_min_state_int
.. 995, 996, 25102, 25119, 25130,
25131, 25491, 25512, 25540, 26693
- \l_regex_min_submatch_int
..... 1028, 1030, 1033, 25520,
25522, 26140, 26238, 26351, 26359
- \l_regex_mode_int 23953,
24017, 24025, 24028, 24037, 24040,
24049, 24057, 24060, 24070, 24071,
24073, 24075, 24129, 24143, 24145,
24445, 24449, 24450, 24451, 24478,
24489, 24606, 24696, 24697, 24725,
24726, 24782, 24783, 24891, 24937
- _regex_mode_quit_c:
..... 24068, 24166, 24579
- _regex_msg_repeated:nnN
..... 25032, 25053, 25063, 26663
- _regex_multi_match:n 1007,
25547, 26168, 26187, 26195, 26343
- \c_regex_no_match_regex
..... 23546, 23976, 26067
- \c_regex_outer_mode_int
23953, 24028, 24040, 24049, 24057,
24071, 24129, 24145, 24891, 24937
- _regex_pop_lr_states:
..... 25136, 25144, 25245
- _regex_posix_alnum: 23718
- _regex_posix_alpha: 23718
- _regex_posix_ascii: 23718
- _regex_posix_blank: 23718
- _regex_posix_cntrl: 23718

_regex_posix_digit: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_graph: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_lower: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_print: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_punct: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_space: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_upper: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_word: [23718](#)
 _regex_posix_xdigit: [23718](#)
 _regex_prop_: [976](#), [24370](#)
 _regex_prop_d: ... [976](#), [23689](#), [23736](#)
 _regex_prop_h: [23689](#), [23728](#)
 _regex_prop_N: [23689](#), [24398](#)
 _regex_prop_s: [23689](#)
 _regex_prop_v: [23689](#)
 _regex_prop_w:
 .. [23689](#), [23757](#), [25429](#), [25431](#), [25432](#)
 _regex_push_lr_states:
 [25134](#), [25144](#), [25243](#)
 _regex_query_get:
 [25543](#), [25573](#), [25611](#)
 _regex_query_range:nn
 [1015](#), [25720](#),
[25725](#), [25744](#), [25829](#), [26330](#), [26363](#)
 _regex_query_range_loop:ww . [25725](#)
 _regex_query_set:nnn
 [1008](#), [25477](#), [25480](#),
[25482](#), [25495](#), [25499](#), [25504](#), [25596](#)
 _regex_query_submatch:n
 [25742](#), [25877](#), [26270](#)
 _regex_replace_all:nnN [26134](#), [26340](#)
 _regex_replace_once:nnN
 [26132](#), [26310](#)
 _regex_replacement:n
 [25783](#), [26315](#), [26345](#)
 _regex_replacement_aux:n ... [25783](#)
 _regex_replacement_balance_
 one_match:n [1014](#),
[1015](#), [25716](#), [25814](#), [26323](#), [26354](#)
 _regex_replacement_c:w [25921](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_A:w
 [1018](#), [26002](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_B:w ... [26005](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_C:w ... [26014](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_D:w ... [26019](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_E:w ... [26022](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_L:w ... [26031](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_M:w ... [26034](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_O:w ... [26037](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_P:w ... [26040](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_S:w ... [26046](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_T:w ... [26054](#)
 _regex_replacement_c_U:w ... [26057](#)
 _regex_replacement_cat:NNN ...
 [25929](#), [25962](#)
 \l_regex_replacement_category_
 seq [25713](#),
[25808](#), [25811](#), [25812](#), [25848](#), [25976](#)
 \l_regex_replacement_category_
 tl [1018](#), [25713](#),
[25843](#), [25849](#), [25855](#), [25977](#), [25978](#)
 _regex_replacement_char:nNN ...
 [1025](#), [25997](#),
[26004](#), [26011](#), [26021](#), [26028](#), [26033](#),
[26036](#), [26039](#), [26043](#), [26056](#), [26059](#)
 \l_regex_replacement_csname_
 int [1014](#), [25712](#), [25802](#),
[25804](#), [25806](#), [25878](#), [25937](#), [25944](#),
[25955](#), [25957](#), [25967](#), [26008](#), [26025](#)
 _regex_replacement_cu_aux:Nw ...
 [25926](#), [25935](#), [25950](#)
 _regex_replacement_do_one_
 match:n . [25718](#), [25827](#), [26328](#), [26362](#)
 _regex_replacement_error:NNN ..
 [25892](#), [25904](#),
[25915](#), [25930](#), [25933](#), [25951](#), [26061](#)
 _regex_replacement_escaped:N ..
 [25798](#), [25861](#), [25981](#)
 _regex_replacement_exp_not:N ..
 [1021](#), [25724](#), [25926](#)
 _regex_replacement_g:w [25887](#)
 _regex_replacement_g_digits:NN
 [25887](#)
 _regex_replacement_normal:n ...
[25794](#), [25799](#), [25841](#), [25868](#), [25890](#),
[25896](#), [25923](#), [25949](#), [25959](#), [25974](#)
 _regex_replacement_put_
 submatch:n ... [25866](#), [25873](#), [25911](#)
 _regex_replacement_rbrace:N ...
 [25792](#), [25910](#), [25953](#)
 _regex_replacement_u:w [25946](#)
 _regex_return: [1027](#),
[26108](#), [26113](#), [26124](#), [26126](#), [26146](#)
 \l_regex_right_state_int
 [25105](#), [25125](#), [25137](#),
[25149](#), [25156](#), [25165](#), [25166](#), [25205](#),
[25212](#), [25218](#), [25231](#), [25238](#), [25240](#),
[25290](#), [25294](#), [25305](#), [25319](#), [25328](#),
[25340](#), [25344](#), [25348](#), [25351](#), [25356](#),
[25359](#), [25362](#), [25370](#), [25384](#), [25387](#),
[25390](#), [25393](#), [25397](#), [25413](#), [25444](#)
 \l_regex_right_state_seq
 [25105](#), [25148](#), [25155](#), [25292](#)
 \l_regex_saved_success_bool ...
 [1007](#), [23678](#), [23685](#), [25470](#)
 _regex_show:N . [24941](#), [26090](#), [26099](#)

__regex_show_anchor_to_str:N . . . 24969, [25070](#)
 __regex_show_class:NnnnN 24960, [25034](#)
 __regex_show_group_aux:nnnnN 24955, 24957, 24959, [25025](#)
 __regex_show_item_catcode:NnTF 24985, 24987, [25081](#)
 __regex_show_item_exact_cs:n 24992, [25094](#)
 \l_regex_show_lines_int 23978, 25006, 25038, 25041, 25048
 __regex_show_one:n 24949, 24962, 24965, 24971, 24974, 24978, 24981, 24991, 24995, [25004](#), 25020, 25027, 25031, 25044, 25060, 25099
 __regex_show_pop: [25014](#), 25030
 \l_regex_show_prefix_seq 23977, 24947, 24950, 24996, 25010, 25015, 25017
 __regex_show_push:n 24997, [25014](#), 25028, 25039
 __regex_show_scope:nn 24989, 24994, [25014](#), 25086
 __regex_single_match: 1007, 23675, [25547](#), 26158, 26178, 26313
 __regex_split:nnN 26136, [26192](#)
 __regex_standard_escapechar: 23497, 23500, 23771, 24128, 25117
 \l_regex_start_pos_int 24413, 25076, [25449](#), 25531, 25536, 25542, 26198, 26210, 26223, 26226, 26300, 26364
 \g__regex_state_active_intarray 949, 995, 1006, 1007, 1008, [25464](#), 25515, 25622, 25625, 25633, 25660
 \l_regex_step_int 949, [25461](#), 25518, 25569, 25623, 25627, 25635, 25649, 25651
 __regex_store_state:n 25540, [25674](#), [25677](#)
 __regex_store_submatches: 25677, 25691
 __regex_submatch_balance:n 25717, [25748](#), 25818, 25881, 26262
 \g__regex_submatch_begin_intarray 950, 1015, 25722, 25745, 25770, 25778, 25836, 26143, 26205, 26208, 26221, 26282, 26306
 \g__regex_submatch_end_intarray 950, 25746, 25755, 25763, [26143](#), 26202, 26218, 26284, 26309, 26332
 \l_regex_submatch_int 950, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1033, 25522, [26140](#), 26217, 26219, 26222, 26224, 26227, 26239, 26279, 26283, 26285, 26287, 26288, 26353, 26361
 \g__regex_submatch_prev_intarray 950, 1028, 1031, 25721, 25832, 26143, 26200, 26216, 26286, 26299
 \g__regex_success_bool 1007, 23679, 23681, 23684, [25470](#), 25510, 25552, 25561, 26148, 26278, 26317
 \l_regex_success_pos_int 25449, 25519, 25536, 25706, 26198
 \l_regex_success_submatches_prop 1006, 1031, [25459](#), 25707, 26290
 __regex_tests_action_cost:n 25183, 25204, 25213, 25231
 \g__regex_thread_state_intarray 949, 995, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1013, [25464](#), 25593, 25680
 __regex_tmp:w 23519, 23521, 23525, 23527, [23536](#), 24382, 24392, 24393, 24394, 24395, 24396, 24407, 24412, 24413, 24414, 24415, 24416, 24421, 24422, 26119, 26128, 26130, 26132, 26134, 26136
 __regex_toks_clear:N 23503, 25164
 __regex_toks_memcpy:NNn 23508, 25330
 __regex_toks_put_left:Nn 23517, 25159, 25312, 25313
 __regex_toks_put_right:Nn 951, [23517](#), 25122, 25125, 25137, 25161, 25172, 25404, 25437
 __regex_toks_set:Nn 23503, 25604, 25686
 __regex_toks_use:w 23502, 25594, 25624, 25738, 26697
 __regex_trace:nnn 26679, 26696
 __regex_trace_pop:nnN 26679
 __regex_trace_push:nnN 26679
 \g__regex_trace_regex_int 26689
 __regex_trace_states:n 26690
 __regex_two_if_eq:NNNN 23979
 __regex_two_if_eq:NNNNTF 23979, 24217, 24264, 24277, 24311, 24490, 24527, 24547, 24548, 24617, 24652, 24669, 24670, 24732, 24858, 25889, 25948, 25974
 __regex_use_state: 25620, 25637, 25663
 __regex_use_state_and_submatches:nn 1010, 25592, [25629](#)
 \l_regex_zeroth_submatch_int 1028, 1031, [26140](#), 26201, 26203, 26206, 26209, 26279, 26297, 26300, 26324, 26329, 26333

- \relax 14, 21, 39, 43, 49, 84, 86,
87, 88, 99, 124, 147, 168, 182, 212,
213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219,
220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228,
229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 520
 - \relpenalty 521
 - \RequirePackage 150
 - \resettimer 883
 - reverse commands:
 - \reverse_if:N
.... 23, 420, 502, 503, 752, 2100,
5518, 8559, 8710, 8712, 8714, 8716,
8771, 9532, 14424, 14429, 14433,
14435, 17148, 20726, 21548, 21571,
23576, 23577, 23596, 23597, 23604,
23605, 28932, 28934, 28956, 28980
 - \right 522
 - right commands:
 - \c_right_brace_str 66, 5570,
13545, 23879, 24244, 24264, 24277,
24790, 24794, 24876, 25791, 29301
 - \rightghost 993, 1875
 - \righthyphenmin 523
 - \rightmarginkern 795, 1664
 - \rightskip 524
 - \rmfamily 30857
 - \romannumeral 525
 - round 212
 - \rpcode 796, 1665
 - \rule 28431, 28486
- S**
- s@ internal commands:
 - \s@_ 936
 - \saveboxresource 1036, 1699
 - \savecatcodetable 994, 1847
 - \saveimageresource 1037, 1700
 - \savepos 1035, 1698
 - \savingshyphcodes 656, 1527
 - \savingsvdiscards 657, 1528
 - scan commands:
 - \scan_align_safe_stop: 32059
 - \scan_new:N .. 73, 7834, 7846, 7851,
11496, 14817, 14818, 14819, 14820,
16255, 16258, 16259, 16260, 16261,
16262, 16263, 16264, 16363, 23060
 - \scan_stop: 9,
17, 18, 18, 18, 73, 73, 89, 252, 266,
314, 316, 317, 333, 333, 335, 344,
349, 349, 360, 376, 378, 387, 392,
420, 477, 503, 507, 521, 573, 573,
580, 582, 583, 593, 616, 659, 660,
660, 665, 749, 752, 753, 754, 758,
964, 986, 2128, 2478, 2496, 2506,
2524, 2550, 2880, 2889, 2898, 2970,
3405, 3538, 3578, 3604, 3628, 3645,
3850, 3856, 4088, 4323, 5519, 5696,
6023, 6024, 6032, 6033, 6065, 6066,
6698, 7843, 8203, 8901, 9775, 9779,
9954, 11096, 11168, 11388, 11487,
11490, 11492, 12849, 12854, 12938,
13062, 13065, 13619, 13626, 14093,
14316, 14335, 14337, 14341, 14344,
14347, 14351, 14356, 14360, 14583,
14661, 14679, 14681, 14689, 14691,
14695, 14697, 14718, 14724, 14727,
14755, 14775, 14777, 14785, 14787,
14791, 14793, 14797, 16011, 16018,
16241, 16427, 17146, 17150, 17353,
17370, 17670, 17717, 17718, 17977,
18020, 18050, 18064, 18823, 20636,
20644, 21390, 21393, 21396, 21399,
21402, 21405, 21408, 21411, 21414,
22674, 23182, 23222, 23226, 23232,
23234, 23281, 23283, 23662, 23663,
24001, 24819, 25096, 25615, 25618,
25639, 25999, 26051, 26705, 26850,
28427, 28482, 29049, 29050, 31893,
31896, 32102, 32362, 32373, 32423
 - scan internal commands:
 - \g_scan_marks_tl ... 7833, 7836, 7842
 - \scantextokens 995, 1848
 - \scantokens 658, 1529
 - \scriptbaselineshiftfactor 1252
 - \scriptfont 526
 - \scriptscriptbaselineshiftfactor . 1254
 - \scriptscriptfont 527
 - \scriptscriptstyle 528
 - \scriptsize 30874
 - \scriptspace 529
 - \scriptstyle 530
 - \scrollmode 531
 - \scshape 30863
 - sec 213
 - secd 213
 - \selectfont 30835
 - seq commands:
 - \c_empty_seq 85, 479, 7860,
7864, 7868, 7871, 8059, 8137, 8145
 - \l_foo_seq 227
 - \seq_clear:N
.... 75, 75, 85, 7867, 7874, 8003,
12261, 12324, 14172, 24996, 25812
 - \seq_clear_new:N 75, 7873
 - \seq_concat:NNN .. 76, 85, 7956, 14180
 - \seq_const_from_clist:Nn ... 76, 7913
 - \seq_count:N 77, 82, 84, 196,
8074, 8264, 8278, 8356, 8384, 25811

- \seq_elt:w [478](#)
- \seq_elt_end: [478](#)
- \seq_gclear:N
 - [75](#), [923](#), [7867](#), [7877](#), [8091](#), [22796](#)
- \seq_gclear_new:N [75](#), [7873](#)
- \seq_gconcat:NNN [76](#), [7956](#), [14194](#)
- \seq_get:NN ... [83](#), [8437](#), [25287](#), [25292](#)
- \seq_get:NNTF [83](#), [8443](#)
- \seq_get_left:NN
 - [77](#), [8153](#), [8437](#), [8438](#), [8443](#), [8444](#)
- \seq_get_left:NNTF [78](#), [8223](#)
- \seq_get_right:NN [77](#), [8178](#)
- \seq_get_right:NNTF [78](#), [8223](#)
- \seq_gpop:NN [83](#), [8437](#), [14116](#)
- \seq_gpop:NNTF [84](#), [8443](#), [12833](#), [13046](#)
- \seq_gpop_left:NN
 - [77](#), [8164](#), [8441](#), [8442](#), [8447](#), [8448](#)
- \seq_gpop_left:NNTF [78](#), [8231](#)
- \seq_gpop_right:NN [77](#), [8196](#)
- \seq_gpop_right:NNTF [79](#), [8231](#)
- \seq_gpush:Nn
 - ... [25](#), [84](#), [8417](#), [12863](#), [13075](#), [14099](#)
- \seq_gput_left:Nn
 - . [76](#), [7966](#), [8427](#), [8428](#), [8429](#), [8430](#),
[8431](#), [8432](#), [8433](#), [8434](#), [8435](#), [8436](#)
- \seq_gput_right:Nn [76](#), [7987](#),
[13461](#), [13468](#), [13484](#), [14082](#), [14087](#)
- \seq_gremove_all:Nn . [79](#), [8013](#), [13013](#)
- \seq_gremove_duplicates:N .. [79](#), [7997](#)
- \seq_greverse:N [79](#), [8039](#)
- \seq_gset_eq:NN
 - ... [75](#), [7871](#), [7879](#), [8000](#), [8071](#), [22770](#)
- \seq_gset_filter:NNn [265](#), [31513](#)
- \seq_gset_from_clist:NN [75](#), [7887](#)
- \seq_gset_from_clist:Nn [75](#), [7887](#)
- \seq_gset_from_function:NnN
 - [266](#), [31543](#)
- \seq_gset_from_inline_x:Nnn
 - [266](#), [8086](#), [22788](#), [31533](#), [31546](#)
- \seq_gset_map:NNn [265](#), [31523](#)
- \seq_gset_split:Nnn
 - [76](#), [7919](#), [12779](#), [13007](#)
- \seq_gshuffle:N [80](#), [8067](#)
- \seq_gsort:Nn [79](#), [8057](#), [22766](#)
- \seq_if_empty:NTF
 - [80](#), [8057](#), [8277](#), [10053](#), [25808](#)
- \seq_if_empty_p:N [80](#), [8057](#)
- \seq_if_exist:NTF
 - [76](#), [7874](#), [7877](#), [7962](#), [8382](#)
- \seq_if_exist_p:N [76](#), [7962](#)
- \seq_if_in:Nn [551](#)
- \seq_if_in:NnTF
 - . [80](#), [84](#), [85](#), [8006](#), [8114](#), [12862](#), [13074](#)
- \seq_indexed_map_function:NN ...
 - [266](#), [31547](#)
- \seq_indexed_map_inline:Nn [266](#), [31547](#)
- \seq_item:Nn [77](#), [230](#),
[490](#), [8251](#), [8278](#), [12342](#), [12343](#), [12348](#)
- \seq_log:N [86](#), [8449](#)
- \seq_map_break:
 - [81](#), [265](#), [265](#), [8281](#), [8292](#),
[8327](#), [8335](#), [8352](#), [15696](#), [31550](#), [31559](#)
- \seq_map_break:n
 - [82](#), [490](#), [8281](#), [12281](#),
[12295](#), [13676](#), [13760](#), [22767](#), [22770](#)
- \seq_map_function:NN
 - . [4](#), [80](#), [81](#), [264](#), [1158](#), [8285](#), [8459](#),
[10059](#), [12346](#), [14183](#), [25010](#), [25089](#)
- \seq_map_inline:Nn
 - . [80](#), [80](#), [81](#), [85](#), [1156](#), [8004](#), [8323](#),
[12276](#), [13759](#), [15689](#), [22767](#), [22770](#)
- \seq_map_tokens:Nn [80](#), [81](#), [8330](#), [13656](#)
- \seq_map_variable:NNn [81](#), [8344](#)
- \seq_mapthread_function:NNN
 - [265](#), [31491](#)
- \seq_new:N [4](#), [75](#), [75](#), [7861](#),
[7874](#), [7877](#), [7996](#), [8069](#), [8463](#), [8464](#),
[8465](#), [8466](#), [10204](#), [10663](#), [10666](#),
[12231](#), [12232](#), [12777](#), [13004](#), [13452](#),
[13479](#), [13492](#), [13494](#), [14994](#), [22628](#),
[23543](#), [23977](#), [25107](#), [25108](#), [25714](#)
- \seq_pop:NN
 - [83](#), [8437](#), [25153](#), [25155](#), [25848](#)
- \seq_pop:NNTF [84](#), [8443](#)
- \seq_pop_left:NN
 - [77](#), [8164](#), [8439](#), [8440](#), [8445](#), [8446](#)
- \seq_pop_left:NNTF [78](#), [8231](#)
- \seq_pop_right:NN
 - [77](#), [8196](#), [24947](#), [25017](#)
- \seq_pop_right:NNTF [79](#), [8231](#)
- \seq_push:Nn
 - . [84](#), [8417](#), [8424](#), [25146](#), [25148](#), [25976](#)
- \seq_put_left:Nn [76](#),
[7966](#), [8417](#), [8418](#), [8419](#), [8420](#), [8421](#),
[8422](#), [8423](#), [8424](#), [8425](#), [8426](#), [12271](#)
- \seq_put_right:Nn [76](#), [84](#), [85](#),
[7987](#), [8007](#), [12332](#), [24950](#), [25015](#), [32006](#)
- \seq_rand_item:N [78](#), [8275](#)
- \seq_remove_all:Nn
 - ... [76](#), [79](#), [84](#), [85](#), [8013](#), [10230](#), [32008](#)
- \seq_remove_duplicates:N
 - [79](#), [84](#), [85](#), [7997](#), [14181](#)
- \seq_reverse:N [79](#), [484](#), [8039](#)
- \seq_set_eq:NN
 - [75](#), [85](#), [7868](#), [7879](#), [7998](#), [8070](#), [22767](#)
- \seq_set_filter:NNn
 - [265](#), [1157](#), [25084](#), [31513](#)

- \seq_set_from_clist:NN [75](#), [7887](#), [10229](#)
- \seq_set_from_clist:Nn [75](#),
[118](#), [480](#), [7887](#), [14176](#), [14192](#), [15623](#)
- \seq_set_from_function:NnN
..... [266](#), [26236](#), [31543](#)
- \seq_set_from_inline_x:Nnn
..... [266](#), [1157](#), [31533](#), [31544](#)
- \seq_set_map:NNn
..... [265](#), [25097](#), [26254](#), [31523](#)
- \seq_set_split:Nnn
..... [76](#), [7919](#), [10664](#), [10667](#), [25083](#), [25096](#)
- \seq_show:N [86](#), [604](#), [8449](#)
- \seq_shuffle:N [80](#), [8067](#)
- \seq_sort:Nn [79](#), [220](#), [8057](#), [22766](#)
- \seq_use:Nn [83](#), [8380](#), [25100](#)
- \seq_use:Nnn [82](#), [8380](#)
- \g_tmpa_seq [86](#), [8463](#)
- \l_tmpa_seq [86](#), [8463](#)
- \g_tmpb_seq [86](#), [8463](#)
- \l_tmpb_seq [86](#), [8463](#)
- seq internal commands:
- __seq_count:w [493](#), [8356](#)
- __seq_count_end:w [492](#), [8356](#)
- __seq_get_left:wnw [8153](#)
- __seq_get_right_end:NnN [8178](#)
- __seq_get_right_loop:nw .. [488](#), [8178](#)
- __seq_if_in: [8114](#)
- __seq_indexed_map:NN
..... [31549](#), [31557](#), [31562](#)
- __seq_indexed_map:nNN [31547](#)
- __seq_indexed_map:Nw .. [1158](#), [31547](#)
- \l__seq_internal_a_int
..... [8081](#), [8087](#), [8096](#), [8098](#), [8099](#)
- \l__seq_internal_a_tl
..... [480](#), [7857](#), [7927](#), [7931](#), [7937](#),
[7942](#), [7944](#), [8028](#), [8033](#), [8118](#), [8122](#)
- \l__seq_internal_b_int
..... [8097](#), [8100](#), [8101](#)
- \l__seq_internal_b_tl
..... [7857](#), [8024](#), [8028](#), [8121](#), [8122](#)
- \g__seq_internal_seq [8067](#)
- __seq_item:n
..... [478](#), [478](#), [478](#), [478](#), [482](#), [486](#),
[487](#), [488](#), [490](#), [491](#), [491](#), [492](#), [493](#),
[493](#), [1156](#), [1156](#), [1157](#), [7852](#), [7970](#),
[7978](#), [7988](#), [7990](#), [7995](#), [8045](#), [8046](#),
[8048](#), [8053](#), [8083](#), [8119](#), [8158](#), [8161](#),
[8171](#), [8186](#), [8189](#), [8202](#), [8203](#), [8214](#),
[8258](#), [8267](#), [8291](#), [8294](#), [8304](#), [8309](#),
[8315](#), [8319](#), [8334](#), [8338](#), [8363](#), [8364](#),
[8365](#), [8366](#), [8367](#), [8368](#), [8369](#), [8370](#),
[8375](#), [8376](#), [8391](#), [8406](#), [8409](#), [8412](#),
[31529](#), [31539](#), [31540](#), [31570](#), [31572](#)
- __seq_item:nN [8251](#)
- __seq_item:nwn [8251](#)
- __seq_item:wNn [8251](#)
- __seq_map_function:NNn [8285](#)
- __seq_map_function:Nw
..... [8288](#), [8294](#), [8298](#)
- __seq_map_tokens:nw [8330](#)
- __seq_mapthread_function:Nnnwnn
..... [31491](#)
- __seq_mapthread_function:wNN . [31491](#)
- __seq_mapthread_function:wNw . [31491](#)
- __seq_pop:NNNN
..... [8135](#), [8165](#), [8167](#), [8197](#), [8199](#)
- __seq_pop_item_def:
..... [478](#), [478](#), [8035](#), [8085](#),
[8301](#), [8327](#), [8352](#), [31521](#), [31531](#), [31541](#)
- __seq_pop_left:NNN . [8164](#), [8233](#), [8236](#)
- __seq_pop_left:wnwNNN [8164](#)
- __seq_pop_right:NNN
..... [483](#), [8196](#), [8239](#), [8242](#)
- __seq_pop_right_loop:nn [8196](#)
- __seq_pop_TF:NNNN [489](#), [8135](#),
[8224](#), [8226](#), [8233](#), [8236](#), [8239](#), [8242](#)
- __seq_push_item_def: ... [8082](#), [8301](#)
- __seq_push_item_def:n
..... [478](#), [478](#), [8019](#),
[8301](#), [8325](#), [8346](#), [31519](#), [31529](#), [31539](#)
- __seq_put_left_aux:w [482](#), [7966](#)
- __seq_remove_all_aux:NnN [8013](#)
- __seq_remove_duplicates:NN .. [7997](#)
- \l__seq_remove_seq
..... [7996](#), [8003](#), [8006](#), [8007](#), [8009](#)
- __seq_reverse:NN [8039](#)
- __seq_reverse_item:nw [484](#)
- __seq_reverse_item:nwn [8039](#)
- __seq_set_filter:NNNn [31513](#)
- __seq_set_from_inline_x:NnnN . [31533](#)
- __seq_set_map:NNNn [31523](#)
- __seq_set_split:NNnn [7919](#)
- __seq_set_split_auxi:w ... [480](#), [7919](#)
- __seq_set_split_auxii:w .. [480](#), [7919](#)
- __seq_set_split_end: [480](#), [7919](#)
- __seq_show:NN [8449](#)
- __seq_shuffle:NN [8067](#)
- __seq_shuffle_item:n [8067](#)
- __seq_tmp:w
..... [7859](#), [8045](#), [8048](#), [8202](#), [8214](#)
- __seq_use:NNNnn [8380](#)
- __seq_use:nwn [8380](#)
- __seq_use:nwwwwn [8380](#)
- __seq_use_setup:w [8380](#)
- __seq_wrap_item:n
..... [480](#), [1156](#), [7890](#), [7895](#), [7900](#), [7905](#),
[7916](#), [7928](#), [7953](#), [7995](#), [8031](#), [31519](#)
- \setbox [532](#)

- \setfontid 996, 1849
- \setlanguage 533
- \setrandomseed 1038, 1701
- \sfcode 184, 534
- \sffamily 28418, 30858
- \shapemode 997, 1850
- \shellescape 884, 1671
- \Shipout 1314
- \shipout 535, 1301, 1302
- \ShortText 69, 117, 134
- \show 536
- \showbox 537
- \showboxbreadth 538
- \showboxdepth 539
- \showgroups 659, 1530
- \showifs 660, 1531
- \showlists 540
- \showmode 1256, 2075
- \showthe 541
- \ShowTokens 221
- \showtokens 661, 1532
- sign 212
- sin 213
- sind 213
- \sjis 1257, 2076
- \skewchar 542
- \skip 543, 11246
- skip commands:
 - \c_max_skip 179, 14738
 - \skip_add:Nn 177, 14688
 - \skip_const:Nn 177, 672, 14658, 14738, 14739
 - \skip_eval:n 178, 178, 178, 178, 14661, 14702, 14717, 14733, 14737
 - \skip_gadd:Nn 177, 14688
 - .skip_gset:N 188, 15456
 - \skip_gset:Nn 177, 669, 14678
 - \skip_gset_eq:NN 177, 14684
 - \skip_gsub:Nn 177, 14688
 - \skip_gzero:N 177, 14664, 14671
 - \skip_gzero_new:N 177, 14668
 - \skip_horizontal:N 179, 14722
 - \skip_horizontal:n 179, 14722
 - \skip_if_eq:nnTF 178, 14700
 - \skip_if_eq_p:nn 178, 14700
 - \skip_if_exist:NTF 177, 14669, 14671, 14674
 - \skip_if_exist_p:N 177, 14674
 - \skip_if_finite:nTF 178, 14706
 - \skip_if_finite_p:n 178, 14706
 - \skip_log:N 179, 14734
 - \skip_log:n 179, 14734
 - \skip_new:N 176, 177, 14650, 14660, 14669, 14671, 14740, 14741, 14742, 14743
 - .skip_set:N 188, 15456
 - \skip_set:Nn 177, 14678
 - \skip_set_eq:NN 177, 14684
 - \skip_show:N 178, 14730
 - \skip_show:n 178, 671, 14732
 - \skip_sub:Nn 177, 14688
 - \skip_use:N 178, 178, 14711, 14718, 14719
 - \skip_vertical:N 180, 14722
 - \skip_vertical:n 180, 14722
 - \skip_zero:N 177, 177, 180, 14664, 14669
 - \skip_zero_new:N 177, 14668
 - \g_tmpa_skip 179, 14740
 - \l_tmpa_skip 179, 14740
 - \g_tmpb_skip 179, 14740
 - \l_tmpb_skip 179, 14740
 - \c_zero_skip 179, 659, 14319, 14321, 14664, 14665, 14738
- skip internal commands:
 - _skip_if_finite:wwNw 14706
 - _skip_tmp:w 14706, 14716
- \skipdef 544
- \slshape 30864
- \small 30875
- sort commands:
 - \sort_ordered: 32061
 - \sort_return_same: 220, 220, 925, 22849, 32062
 - \sort_return_swapped: 220, 220, 925, 22849, 32064
 - \sort_reversed: 32063
- sort internal commands:
 - _sort:nnNnn 927, 928
 - \l__sort_A_int 925, 22638, 22643, 22650, 22653, 22662, 22813, 22818, 22821, 22841, 22873, 22880, 22895, 22897, 22898
 - \l__sort_B_int 924, 925, 22638, 22818, 22822, 22830, 22832, 22833, 22885, 22886, 22895, 22896, 22905, 22906, 22908
 - \l__sort_begin_int 919, 925, 22636, 22810, 22898, 22908
 - \l__sort_block_int 919, 919, 923, 22635, 22645, 22650, 22654, 22657, 22662, 22663, 22740, 22801, 22804, 22811, 22814
 - \l__sort_C_int 924, 925, 22638, 22819, 22823, 22830, 22831, 22842, 22874, 22881, 22885, 22887, 22888, 22905, 22907

- __sort_compare:nn [922](#), [926](#), [22739](#), [22840](#)
- __sort_compute_range: [919](#), [919](#), [920](#), [22667](#), [22727](#)
- __sort_copy_block: [924](#), [22820](#), [22828](#)
- __sort_disable_toksdef: [22726](#), [23005](#)
- __sort_disabled_toksdef:n ... [23005](#)
- \l__sort_end_int [919](#), [924](#), [924](#), [925](#),
[22636](#), [22802](#), [22810](#), [22811](#), [22812](#),
[22813](#), [22814](#), [22815](#), [22816](#), [22833](#)
- __sort_error: .. [22999](#), [23012](#), [23031](#)
- __sort_i:nnnnNn [929](#)
- \g__sort_internal_seq
[922](#), [923](#), [22628](#), [22788](#), [22795](#), [22796](#)
- \g__sort_internal_tl
..... [22628](#), [22751](#), [22754](#), [22755](#)
- \l__sort_length_int
..... [919](#), [919](#), [22630](#), [22737](#), [22801](#)
- __sort_level:
..... [922](#), [932](#), [22741](#), [22799](#), [23003](#)
- __sort_loop:wNn [928](#)
- __sort_main:NNNn
..... [922](#), [923](#), [22724](#), [22750](#), [22787](#)
- \l__sort_max_int
[919](#), [919](#), [22630](#), [22647](#), [22721](#), [22731](#)
- \c__sort_max_length_int [22667](#)
- __sort_merge_blocks:
..... [22803](#), [22808](#), [23002](#)
- __sort_merge_blocks_aux:
[924](#), [22824](#), [22838](#), [22891](#), [22901](#), [23001](#)
- __sort_merge_blocks_end:
..... [926](#), [22899](#), [22903](#)
- \l__sort_min_int [919](#), [919](#), [921](#), [922](#),
[22630](#), [22644](#), [22652](#), [22670](#), [22686](#),
[22694](#), [22707](#), [22719](#), [22728](#), [22738](#),
[22752](#), [22791](#), [22802](#), [23029](#), [23030](#)
- __sort_quick_cleanup:w [22913](#)
- __sort_quick_end:nnTFNn
..... [930](#), [931](#), [22933](#), [22973](#)
- __sort_quick_only_i:NnnnnNn . [22938](#)
- __sort_quick_only_i_end:nnwnw .
..... [22949](#), [22973](#)
- __sort_quick_only_ii:NnnnnNn . [22938](#)
- __sort_quick_only_ii_end:nnwnw
..... [22956](#), [22973](#)
- __sort_quick_prepare:Nnnn ... [22913](#)
- __sort_quick_prepare_end:NNNnw .
..... [22913](#)
- __sort_quick_single_end:nnwnw .
..... [22942](#), [22973](#)
- __sort_quick_split:NnNn
..... [928](#), [929](#), [929](#), [22933](#),
[22938](#), [22978](#), [22985](#), [22991](#), [22993](#)
- __sort_quick_split_end:nnwnw ..
..... [22963](#), [22970](#), [22973](#)
- __sort_quick_split_i:NnnnnNn ...
..... [928](#), [22938](#)
- __sort_quick_split_ii:NnnnnNn [22938](#)
- __sort_redefine_compute_range: .
..... [22667](#)
- __sort_return_mark:w
..... [925](#), [22844](#), [22845](#), [22849](#)
- __sort_return_none_error:
..... [925](#), [22847](#), [22849](#), [22883](#), [22893](#)
- __sort_return_same:w
..... [925](#), [22857](#), [22875](#), [22883](#)
- __sort_return_swapped:w [22867](#), [22893](#)
- __sort_return_two_error: [925](#), [22849](#)
- __sort_seq:NNNn [922](#), [22766](#)
- __sort_shrink_range: [919](#),
[920](#), [22641](#), [22672](#), [22688](#), [22696](#), [22709](#)
- __sort_shrink_range_loop: ... [22641](#)
- __sort_tl:NnNn [922](#), [22743](#)
- __sort_tl_toks:w [922](#), [22743](#)
- __sort_too_long_error:NNw
..... [22732](#), [23024](#)
- \l__sort_top_int [919](#), [921](#), [922](#), [924](#),
[925](#), [22630](#), [22728](#), [22731](#), [22734](#),
[22735](#), [22738](#), [22760](#), [22791](#), [22812](#),
[22815](#), [22816](#), [22819](#), [22888](#), [23030](#)
- \l__sort_true_max_int [919](#),
[919](#), [22630](#), [22644](#), [22657](#), [22671](#),
[22687](#), [22695](#), [22708](#), [22720](#), [23029](#)
- sp [216](#)
- spac commands:
- \spac_directions_normal_body_dir
..... [1455](#)
- \spac_directions_normal_page_dir
..... [1456](#)
- \spacefactor [545](#)
- \spaceskip [546](#)
- \span [547](#)
- \special [548](#)
- \splitbotmark [549](#)
- \splitbotmarks [662](#), [1533](#)
- \splitdiscards [663](#), [1534](#)
- \splitfirstmark [550](#)
- \splitfirstmarks [664](#), [1535](#)
- \splitmaxdepth [551](#)
- \splittopskip [552](#)
- sqrt [214](#)
- \SS [29192](#), [30622](#), [30957](#)
- \ss [29192](#), [30622](#), [30953](#)
- str commands:
- \c_ampersand_str [66](#), [5570](#)
- \c_atsign_str [66](#), [5570](#)

- \c_backslash_str
 . [66](#), [5570](#), [6264](#), [6266](#), [6289](#), [6318](#),
 [6320](#), [6352](#), [6361](#), [6365](#), [23789](#), [24361](#)
- \c_circumflex_str [66](#), [5570](#)
- \c_colon_str
 . [66](#), [5570](#), [11159](#), [11264](#), [11270](#), [15091](#)
- \c_dollar_str [66](#), [5570](#)
- \l_foo_str [67](#)
- \c_hash_str [66](#), [5570](#),
 [6232](#), [6335](#), [28980](#), [29011](#), [29012](#), [29016](#)
- \c_percent_str .. [66](#), [5570](#), [6234](#), [6388](#)
- str_byte [5618](#)
- \str_case:nn
 . [59](#), [5128](#), [12698](#), [13945](#), [24510](#), [31583](#)
- \str_case:nnn [32065](#), [32067](#)
- \str_case:nnTF [59](#), [662](#),
 [5128](#), [5133](#), [5138](#), [9699](#), [9721](#), [9958](#),
 [12622](#), [15268](#), [25073](#), [32066](#), [32068](#)
- \str_case_e:nn [59](#), [5128](#), [32327](#), [32328](#)
- \str_case_e:nnTF
 [59](#), [3340](#), [5128](#), [5164](#),
 [5169](#), [6287](#), [24242](#), [32070](#), [32329](#),
 [32330](#), [32331](#), [32332](#), [32333](#), [32334](#)
- \str_case_x:nn [32327](#)
- \str_case_x:nnn [32069](#)
- \str_case_x:nnTF . [32327](#), [32330](#), [32332](#)
- \str_clear:N .. [56](#), [56](#), [4959](#), [14144](#),
 [14156](#), [15042](#), [15226](#), [15645](#), [15646](#)
- \str_clear_new:N [56](#), [4959](#)
- \str_concat:NNN [56](#), [4959](#)
- \str_const:Nn
 [55](#), [4986](#), [5570](#), [5571](#), [5572](#),
 [5573](#), [5574](#), [5575](#), [5576](#), [5577](#), [5578](#),
 [5579](#), [5580](#), [5581](#), [6328](#), [6329](#), [6351](#),
 [9659](#), [9690](#), [9924](#), [14278](#), [14285](#),
 [14289](#), [14293](#), [14971](#), [14972](#), [14973](#),
 [14974](#), [14975](#), [14976](#), [14977](#), [31581](#)
- \str_count:N [61](#),
 [5460](#), [11964](#), [11965](#), [12151](#), [12152](#),
 [12173](#), [12174](#), [13134](#), [13212](#), [23474](#)
- \str_count:n [61](#), [5460](#), [23468](#)
- \str_count_ignore_spaces:n
 [61](#), [418](#), [5460](#), [23089](#)
- \str_count_spaces:N [61](#), [5440](#)
- \str_count_spaces:n [61](#), [418](#), [5440](#), [5466](#)
- \str_declare_eight_bit_encoding:nnn
 . [69](#), [435](#), [5993](#), [6886](#), [6893](#), [6957](#),
 [6999](#), [7056](#), [7157](#), [7244](#), [7330](#), [7404](#),
 [7417](#), [7470](#), [7568](#), [7631](#), [7669](#), [7684](#)
- str_end [6787](#)
- str_error [5618](#)
- \str_fold_case:n [32315](#)
- \str_foldcase:n
 [64](#), [65](#), [129](#), [257](#), [5528](#),
 [17339](#), [32323](#), [32324](#), [32325](#), [32326](#)
- \str_gclear:N [56](#), [4959](#)
- \str_gclear_new:N [4959](#)
- \str_gconcat:NNN [56](#), [4959](#)
- \str_gput_left:Nn [56](#), [4986](#)
- \str_gput_right:Nn [57](#), [4986](#)
- \str_gremove_all:Nn [57](#), [5056](#)
- \str_gremove_once:Nn [57](#), [5050](#)
- \str_greplace_all:Nnn [57](#), [5010](#), [5059](#)
- \str_greplace_once:Nnn [57](#), [5010](#), [5053](#)
- \str_gset:Nn
 [56](#), [4986](#), [14124](#), [14125](#), [14126](#)
- \str_gset_convert:Nnnn [67](#), [5755](#)
- \str_gset_convert:NnnnTF ... [69](#), [5755](#)
- \str_gset_eq:NN
 [56](#), [4959](#), [14107](#), [14108](#), [14109](#)
- \str_head:N [62](#), [419](#), [5498](#)
- \str_head:n
 [62](#), [398](#), [419](#), [4694](#), [4741](#), [5498](#)
- \str_head_ignore_spaces:n .. [62](#), [5498](#)
- \str_if_empty:NTF [58](#), [5062](#), [13778](#),
 [14138](#), [15025](#), [15050](#), [15666](#), [15864](#)
- \str_if_empty_p:N [58](#), [5062](#)
- \str_if_eq:NN [410](#)
- \str_if_eq:nn [143](#), [584](#), [591](#)
- \str_if_eq:NNTF [58](#), [5106](#)
- \str_if_eq:nnTF [58](#),
 [59](#), [59](#), [146](#), [147](#), [483](#), [574](#), [2733](#),
 [3361](#), [4337](#), [5092](#), [5155](#), [5183](#), [6669](#),
 [6672](#), [6827](#), [6830](#), [8021](#), [9683](#), [9713](#),
 [9834](#), [11162](#), [11218](#), [11583](#), [11656](#),
 [11751](#), [12292](#), [12335](#), [14217](#), [14232](#),
 [14702](#), [15046](#), [15065](#), [15134](#), [15693](#),
 [17208](#), [17282](#), [23837](#), [23859](#), [23868](#),
 [26535](#), [26665](#), [28991](#), [29010](#), [29014](#),
 [29458](#), [29774](#), [30807](#), [31969](#), [32337](#),
 [32338](#), [32339](#), [32340](#), [32341](#), [32342](#)
- \str_if_eq_p:NN [58](#), [5106](#)
- \str_if_eq_p:nn [58](#), [5092](#),
 [9674](#), [9932](#), [9934](#), [14297](#), [32335](#), [32336](#)
- \str_if_eq_x:nnTF [32327](#), [32338](#), [32340](#)
- \str_if_eq_x_p:nn [32327](#)
- \str_if_exist:NTF [58](#), [5062](#), [9681](#)
- \str_if_exist_p:N [58](#), [5062](#)
- \str_if_in:NnTF [58](#), [5114](#)
- \str_if_in:nnTF [58](#), [3886](#), [5114](#)
- \str_item:Nn [62](#), [5302](#)
- \str_item:nn [62](#), [414](#), [418](#), [5302](#)
- \str_item_ignore_spaces:nn
 [62](#), [414](#), [5302](#)
- \str_log:N [65](#), [5586](#)
- \str_log:n [65](#), [5586](#)

- `\str_lower_case:n` [32315](#)
- `\str_lowercase:n` [64](#),
[257](#), [5528](#), [32315](#), [32316](#), [32317](#), [32318](#)
- `\str_map_break:` [60](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_break:n` ... [60](#), [61](#), [3890](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_function:NN`
..... [59](#), [59](#), [60](#), [60](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_function:nN` [59](#), [59](#), [412](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_inline:Nn` .. [60](#), [60](#), [60](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_inline:nn`
..... [60](#), [3884](#), [5189](#), [25497](#)
- `\str_map_variable:NNn` [60](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_map_variable:nNn` [60](#), [5189](#)
- `\str_new:N` [55](#), [56](#), [4959](#), [5582](#), [5583](#),
[5584](#), [5585](#), [11844](#), [11845](#), [13449](#),
[13450](#), [13451](#), [13489](#), [13490](#), [13491](#),
[14981](#), [14983](#), [14986](#), [14988](#), [14991](#)
- `str_overflow` [6787](#)
- `\str_put_left:Nn` [56](#), [4986](#), [14141](#)
- `\str_put_right:Nn` ... [57](#), [4986](#), [15664](#)
- `\str_range:Nnn` [63](#), [5363](#)
- `\str_range:nnn` [63](#), [165](#), [418](#), [5363](#), [23471](#)
- `\str_range_ignore_spaces:nnn` [63](#), [5363](#)
- `\str_remove_all:Nn` [57](#), [57](#), [5056](#)
- `\str_remove_once:Nn` [57](#), [5050](#)
- `\str_replace_all:Nnn` . [57](#), [5010](#), [5057](#)
- `\str_replace_once:Nnn` [57](#), [5010](#), [5051](#)
- `\str_set:Nn` [56](#), [57](#),
[4986](#), [5248](#), [11927](#), [11928](#), [12139](#),
[12140](#), [12161](#), [12162](#), [14138](#), [14153](#),
[14160](#), [15004](#), [15006](#), [15034](#), [15048](#),
[15054](#), [15057](#), [15067](#), [15068](#), [15071](#),
[15511](#), [15513](#), [15656](#), [15662](#), [15769](#)
- `\str_set_convert:Nnnn`
..... [67](#), [69](#), [69](#), [427](#), [437](#), [5755](#)
- `\str_set_convert:NnnnTF` [69](#), [427](#), [5755](#)
- `\str_set_eq:NN` [56](#), [4959](#), [14143](#)
- `\str_show:N` [65](#), [5586](#)
- `\str_show:n` [65](#), [5586](#)
- `\str_tail:N` [62](#), [5513](#)
- `\str_tail:n` [62](#), [938](#), [5513](#), [14160](#), [29085](#)
- `\str_tail_ignore_spaces:n` .. [62](#), [5513](#)
- `\str_upper_case:n` [32315](#)
- `\str_uppercase:n` [64](#),
[257](#), [5528](#), [32319](#), [32320](#), [32321](#), [32322](#)
- `\str_use:N` [61](#), [4959](#)
- `\c_tilde_str` [66](#), [5570](#)
- `\g_tmpa_str` [66](#), [5582](#)
- `\l_tmpa_str` [57](#), [66](#), [5582](#)
- `\g_tmpb_str` [66](#), [5582](#)
- `\l_tmpb_str` [66](#), [5582](#)
- `\c_underscore_str` [66](#), [5570](#)
- str internal commands:
 - `\g__str_alias_prop` .. [430](#), [5601](#), [5826](#)
- `\c__str_byte_1_tl` [5669](#)
- `\c__str_byte_0_tl` [5669](#)
- `\c__str_byte_1_tl` [5669](#)
- `\c__str_byte_255_tl` [5669](#)
- `\c__str_byte_⟨number⟩_tl` [425](#)
- `__str_case:nnTF` [5128](#)
- `__str_case:nw` [5128](#)
- `__str_case_e:nnTF` [5128](#)
- `__str_case_e:nw` [5128](#)
- `__str_case_end:nw` [5128](#)
- `__str_change_case:nn` [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_aux:nn` [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_char:nN` ... [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_end:nw` [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_end:wn` [5547](#), [5565](#)
- `__str_change_case_loop:nw` ... [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_output:nw` .. [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_result:n` .. [5528](#)
- `__str_change_case_space:n` ... [5528](#)
- `__str_collect_delimit_by_q_`
`stop:w` [5391](#), [5414](#)
- `__str_collect_end:nnnnnnnw` ...
..... [417](#), [5414](#)
- `__str_collect_end:wn` [5414](#)
- `__str_collect_loop:wn` [5414](#)
- `__str_collect_loop:wnNNNNNN` . [5414](#)
- `__str_convert:nnn`
..... [429](#), [430](#), [5798](#), [5799](#), [5813](#)
- `__str_convert:nnnn` [430](#), [5813](#)
- `__str_convert:NNnNN` [5795](#)
- `__str_convert:nNNnnn` [5755](#)
- `__str_convert:wwwnn`
..... [429](#), [5782](#), [5787](#), [5795](#)
- `__str_convert_decode:` .. [5786](#), [5936](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_clist:` . [5976](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_eight_`
`bit:n` [5997](#), [6003](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf16:` . [6658](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf16be:` [6658](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf16le:` [6658](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf32:` . [6816](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf32be:` [6816](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf32le:` [6816](#)
- `__str_convert_decode_utf8:` .. [6477](#)
- `__str_convert_encode:` .. [5791](#), [5940](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_clist:` . [5987](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_eight_`
`bit:n` [5999](#), [6049](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf16:` . [6573](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf16be:` [6573](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf16le:` [6573](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf32:` . [6756](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf32be:` [6756](#)
- `__str_convert_encode_utf32le:` [6756](#)

- _str_convert_encode_utf8: .. [6404](#)
- _str_convert_escape: [5934](#)
- _str_convert_escape_bytes: . [5934](#)
- _str_convert_escape_hex: ... [6324](#)
- _str_convert_escape_name: [444](#), [6328](#)
- _str_convert_escape_string: . [6351](#)
- _str_convert_escape_url: ... [6383](#)
- _str_convert_gmap:N [5713](#),
[5937](#), [6016](#), [6325](#), [6331](#), [6354](#), [6384](#)
- _str_convert_gmap_internal:N ..
..... [5729](#), [5947](#), [5955](#), [5989](#),
[6058](#), [6405](#), [6586](#), [6758](#), [6762](#), [6764](#)
- _str_convert_gmap_internal_-
loop:Nw [5729](#)
- _str_convert_gmap_internal_-
loop:Nww [5733](#), [5739](#), [5743](#)
- _str_convert_gmap_loop:NN .. [5713](#)
- _str_convert_lowercase_-
alphanum:n [5818](#), [5850](#)
- _str_convert_lowercase_-
alphanum_loop:N [5850](#)
- _str_convert_unescape: [5918](#)
- _str_convert_unescape_bytes: [5918](#)
- _str_convert_unescape_hex: . [6140](#)
- _str_convert_unescape_name: ...
..... [439](#), [6186](#)
- _str_convert_unescape_string: [6236](#)
- _str_convert_unescape_url: . [6186](#)
- _str_count:n . [418](#), [5318](#), [5378](#), [5460](#)
- _str_count_aux:n [5460](#)
- _str_count_loop:NNNNNNNN .. [5460](#)
- _str_count_spaces_loop:w ... [5440](#)
- _str_decode_clist_char:n ... [5976](#)
- _str_decode_eight_bit_char:N [6003](#)
- _str_decode_eight_bit_load:nn [6003](#)
- _str_decode_eight_bit_load_-
missing:n [6003](#)
- _str_decode_native_char:N .. [5936](#)
- _str_decode_utf_viii_aux:wNnnwN
..... [6477](#)
- _str_decode_utf_viii_continuation:wwN
..... [6477](#)
- _str_decode_utf_viii_end: .. [6477](#)
- _str_decode_utf_viii_overflow:w
..... [6477](#)
- _str_decode_utf_viii_start:N [6477](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi:Nw .. [452](#), [6658](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_bom:NN . [6658](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_error:NNN [6692](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_extra:NNw [6692](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_pair:NN ...
..... [452](#), [453](#), [6686](#), [6692](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_pair_-
end:Nw [6692](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xvi_quad:NNwNN
..... [6692](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xxxii:Nw [456](#), [6816](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xxxii_bom:NNNN
..... [6816](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xxxii_end:w . [6816](#)
- _str_decode_utf_xxxii_loop:NNNN
..... [6816](#)
- _str_encode_clist_char:n ... [5987](#)
- _str_encode_eight_bit_char:n [6049](#)
- _str_encode_eight_bit_char_-
aux:n [6049](#)
- _str_encode_eight_bit_load:nn [6049](#)
- _str_encode_native_char:n .. [5940](#)
- _str_encode_utf_vii_loop:wwnnw [445](#)
- _str_encode_utf_viii_char:n . [6404](#)
- _str_encode_utf_viii_loop:wwnnw
..... [6404](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xvi_aux:N .. [6573](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xvi_be:nn ... [450](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xvi_char:n . [6573](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xxxii_be:n . [6756](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xxxii_be_-
aux:nn [6756](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xxxii_le:n . [6756](#)
- _str_encode_utf_xxxii_le_-
aux:nn [6756](#)
- \l_str_end_flag [6607](#)
- \g_str_error_bool
.. [5617](#), [5752](#), [5762](#), [5766](#), [5771](#), [5775](#)
- _str_escape:n [5070](#)
- _str_escape_hex_char:N [6324](#)
- _str_escape_name_char:N [6328](#)
- \c_str_escape_name_not_str [443](#), [6328](#)
- \c_str_escape_name_str ... [443](#), [6328](#)
- _str_escape_string_char:N .. [6351](#)
- \c_str_escape_string_str [6351](#)
- _str_escape_url_char:N [6383](#)
- \l_str_extra_flag [6426](#), [6607](#)
- _str_filter_bytes:n
..... [5894](#), [5928](#), [6206](#), [6268](#)
- _str_filter_bytes_aux:N [5894](#)
- _str_head:w [419](#), [5498](#)
- _str_hexadecimal_use:N [5650](#)
- _str_hexadecimal_use:NTF
... [439](#), [5650](#), [6160](#), [6170](#), [6209](#), [6211](#)
- _str_if_contains_char:NN ... [5620](#)
- _str_if_contains_char:nN ... [5627](#)
- _str_if_contains_char:NNTF ...
..... [5620](#), [6340](#), [6346](#), [6359](#)
- _str_if_contains_char:nNTF ...
..... [423](#), [5620](#), [6393](#), [6399](#)
- _str_if_contains_char_aux:NN [5620](#)
- _str_if_contains_char_true: . [5620](#)

__str_if_eq:nn [5070](#), [5095](#), [5103](#), [5109](#)
 __str_if_escape_name:N [6337](#)
 __str_if_escape_name:NTF [6328](#)
 __str_if_escape_string:N [6371](#)
 __str_if_escape_string:NTF .. [6351](#)
 __str_if_escape_url:N [6390](#)
 __str_if_escape_url:NTF [6383](#)
 __str_if_flag_error:nnn
 . [427](#), [428](#), [5745](#), [5764](#), [5773](#), [5929](#),
 [5956](#), [6017](#), [6059](#), [6154](#), [6200](#), [6201](#),
 [6259](#), [6260](#), [6490](#), [6587](#), [6690](#), [6847](#)
 __str_if_flag_no_error:nnn
 [427](#), [5745](#), [5764](#), [5773](#)
 __str_if_flag_times:nTF
 [5753](#), [6435](#), [6436](#), [6437](#),
 [6438](#), [6622](#), [6623](#), [6624](#), [6794](#), [6795](#)
 \l_str_internal_int
 ... [5595](#), [6006](#), [6023](#), [6024](#), [6025](#),
 [6026](#), [6032](#), [6033](#), [6034](#), [6036](#), [6042](#),
 [6052](#), [6065](#), [6066](#), [6067](#), [6069](#), [6077](#)
 \l_str_internal_tl [430](#),
 [5595](#), [5670](#), [5671](#), [5673](#), [5826](#), [5827](#),
 [5828](#), [5830](#), [5834](#), [5838](#), [5845](#), [5995](#)
 __str_item:nn [414](#), [5302](#)
 __str_item:w [414](#), [5302](#)
 __str_load_catcodes: ... [5833](#), [5876](#)
 __str_map_function:Nn [412](#), [5189](#)
 __str_map_function:w [411](#), [412](#), [5189](#)
 __str_map_inline:NN [5189](#)
 __str_map_variable:NnN [5189](#)
 \c_str_max_byte_int [5600](#), [5961](#), [6088](#)
 \l_str_missing_flag [6426](#), [6607](#)
 __str_octal_use:N [5642](#)
 __str_octal_use:NTF
 [424](#), [424](#), [5642](#), [6271](#), [6273](#), [6275](#)
 __str_output_byte:n
 [455](#), [5681](#), [5710](#), [5711](#), [5871](#),
 [6068](#), [6091](#), [6418](#), [6424](#), [6774](#), [6783](#)
 __str_output_byte:w
 ... [439](#), [5681](#), [6147](#), [6173](#), [6208](#), [6270](#)
 __str_output_byte_pair:nnN .. [5697](#)
 __str_output_byte_pair_be:n ...
 [5697](#), [6575](#), [6579](#), [6773](#)
 __str_output_byte_pair_le:n ...
 [5697](#), [6581](#), [6784](#)
 __str_output_end:
 [439](#), [5681](#), [6152](#), [6172](#), [6222](#), [6304](#), [6308](#)
 __str_output_hexadecimal:n
 [5681](#), [6327](#), [6335](#), [6388](#)
 \l_str_overflow_flag [6426](#)
 \l_str_overlong_flag [6426](#)
 __str_range:nnn [5363](#)
 __str_range:nnw [5363](#)
 __str_range:w [5363](#)
 __str_range_normalize:nn
 [5386](#), [5387](#), [5395](#)
 __str_replace:NNNnn [5010](#)
 __str_replace_aux:NNNNnn [5010](#)
 __str_replace_next:w [5010](#)
 \c_str_replacement_char_int ...
 [5599](#), [6035](#), [6502](#), [6526](#), [6540](#), [6560](#),
 [6567](#), [6597](#), [6749](#), [6858](#), [6863](#), [6879](#)
 \g_str_result_tl
 [422](#), [426](#), [426](#), [428](#), [432](#), [434](#), [439](#),
 [452](#), [455](#), [456](#), [5598](#), [5715](#), [5719](#),
 [5731](#), [5735](#), [5781](#), [5793](#), [5927](#), [5928](#),
 [5978](#), [5979](#), [5982](#), [5990](#), [6145](#), [6149](#),
 [6194](#), [6196](#), [6247](#), [6250](#), [6253](#), [6256](#),
 [6484](#), [6486](#), [6576](#), [6659](#), [6661](#), [6665](#),
 [6684](#), [6759](#), [6817](#), [6819](#), [6822](#), [6841](#)
 __str_skip_end:NNNNNNNN .. [415](#), [5342](#)
 __str_skip_end:w [5342](#)
 __str_skip_exp_end:w
 [415](#), [417](#), [5329](#), [5338](#), [5342](#), [5393](#)
 __str_skip_loop:wNNNNNNNN .. [5342](#)
 __str_tail_auxi:w [5513](#)
 __str_tail_auxii:w [420](#), [5513](#)
 __str_tmp:n
 .. [4960](#), [4966](#), [4969](#), [4987](#), [4997](#), [5000](#)
 __str_tmp:w [439](#), [450](#), [452](#),
 [456](#), [5595](#), [6186](#), [6232](#), [6234](#), [6239](#),
 [6264](#), [6585](#), [6592](#), [6597](#), [6599](#), [6602](#),
 [6603](#), [6683](#), [6698](#), [6703](#), [6714](#), [6717](#),
 [6723](#), [6724](#), [6840](#), [6855](#), [6860](#), [6866](#)
 __str_to_other_end:w [413](#), [5257](#)
 __str_to_other_fast_end:w ... [5280](#)
 __str_to_other_fast_loop:w
 [5282](#), [5291](#), [5298](#)
 __str_to_other_loop:w [413](#), [5257](#)
 __str_unescape_hex_auxi:N ... [6140](#)
 __str_unescape_hex_auxii:N .. [6140](#)
 __str_unescape_name_loop:wNN . [6186](#)
 __str_unescape_string_loop:wNNN
 [6236](#)
 __str_unescape_string_newlines:wN
 [6236](#)
 __str_unescape_string_repeat:NNNNNN
 [6236](#)
 __str_unescape_url_loop:wNN . [6186](#)
 \strcmp [40](#)
 \string [553](#)
 \suppressfontnotfounderror ... [815](#), [1704](#)
 \suppressifcsnameerror [998](#), [1851](#)
 \suppresslongerror [999](#), [1853](#)
 \suppressmathparerror [1000](#), [1854](#)
 \suppressoutererror [1001](#), [1856](#)
 \suppressprimitiveerror [1002](#), [1857](#)
 \synctex [797](#), [1666](#)

sys commands:

\c_sys_backend_str [117](#), [9678](#)
 \c_sys_day_int [114](#), [9829](#)
 \c_sys_engine_str ... [114](#), [9659](#), [31583](#)
 \c_sys_engine_version_str [267](#), [31581](#)
 \sys_everyjob: [9819](#), [9915](#)
 \sys_finalise: [117](#), [9680](#), [9913](#)
 \sys_get_shell:nnN [116](#), [9751](#)
 \sys_get_shell:nnN(TF) [262](#)
 \sys_get_shell:nnNTF [116](#), [9751](#), [9753](#)
 \sys_gset_rand_seed:n [115](#), [215](#), [9875](#)
 \c_sys_hour_int [114](#), [9829](#)
 \sys_if_engine luatex:TF
 . [114](#), [252](#), [3347](#), [9659](#), [9791](#), [9793](#),
 [9806](#), [9894](#), [10733](#), [10735](#), [12852](#),
 [13624](#), [13637](#), [13818](#), [13880](#), [13902](#),
 [13971](#), [14030](#), [14091](#), [14276](#), [16610](#),
 [28676](#), [28889](#), [32038](#), [32040](#), [32042](#)
 \sys_if_engine luatex_p:
 [114](#), [5896](#), [5920](#),
 [5942](#), [6109](#), [9659](#), [12999](#), [13718](#),
 [13752](#), [13800](#), [13936](#), [28880](#), [29786](#),
 [29800](#), [29836](#), [29866](#), [29923](#), [29959](#),
 [30053](#), [30060](#), [30138](#), [30216](#), [30294](#),
 [30317](#), [30351](#), [30897](#), [30982](#), [32036](#)
 \sys_if_engine pdftex:TF
 [114](#), [9659](#), [32046](#), [32048](#), [32050](#)
 \sys_if_engine pdftex_p:
 [114](#), [9659](#), [32044](#)
 \sys_if_engine ptex:TF [114](#), [9659](#)
 \sys_if_engine ptex_p:
 [114](#), [9659](#), [23107](#)
 \sys_if_engine uptex:TF ... [114](#), [9659](#)
 \sys_if_engine uptex_p:
 [114](#), [9659](#), [23108](#)
 \sys_engine xetex:TF
 [5](#), [114](#), [3346](#), [9659](#),
 [9697](#), [9941](#), [10734](#), [32084](#), [32086](#), [32088](#)
 \sys_if_engine xetex_p:
 [114](#), [5897](#), [5921](#), [5943](#),
 [6110](#), [9659](#), [9840](#), [28880](#), [29787](#),
 [29801](#), [29837](#), [29867](#), [29924](#), [29960](#),
 [30054](#), [30061](#), [30139](#), [30217](#), [30295](#),
 [30318](#), [30352](#), [30898](#), [30983](#), [32082](#)
 \sys_if_output dvi:TF [115](#), [9922](#)
 \sys_if_output dvi_p: [115](#), [9922](#)
 \sys_if_output pdf:TF
 [115](#), [9711](#), [9922](#), [9944](#)
 \sys_if_output pdf_p: [115](#), [9922](#)
 \sys_if_platform_unix:TF
 [115](#), [9678](#), [14294](#)
 \sys_if_platform_unix_p:
 [115](#), [9678](#), [14294](#)

\sys_if_platform_windows:TF
 [115](#), [9678](#), [14294](#)
 \sys_if_platform_windows_p:
 [115](#), [9678](#), [14294](#)
 \sys_if_rand_exist:TF . [267](#), [532](#),
 [9676](#), [9863](#), [9877](#), [16173](#), [22163](#), [22187](#)
 \sys_if_rand_exist_p: [267](#), [9676](#)
 \sys_if_shell: [116](#)
 \sys_if_shell:TF [116](#), [9758](#), [9902](#), [31637](#)
 \sys_if_shell_p: [116](#), [9902](#)
 \sys_if_shell_restricted:TF [116](#), [9902](#)
 \sys_if_shell_restricted_p: [116](#), [9902](#)
 \sys_if_shell_unrestricted:TF ...
 [116](#), [9902](#)
 \sys_if_shell_unrestricted_p: ...
 [116](#), [9902](#)
 \c_sys_jobname_str
 [114](#), [163](#), [539](#), [9827](#), [31992](#)
 \sys_load_backend:n .. [117](#), [117](#), [9678](#)
 \sys_load_debug: [117](#), [9737](#)
 \sys_load_deprecation: [117](#), [9737](#)
 \c_sys_minute_int [114](#), [9829](#)
 \c_sys_month_int [114](#), [9829](#)
 \c_sys_output_str [115](#), [9922](#)
 \c_sys_platform_str
 [115](#), [9678](#), [14276](#), [14297](#)
 \sys_rand_seed: ... [80](#), [115](#), [215](#), [9861](#)
 \c_sys_shell_escape_int
 [116](#), [9890](#), [9905](#), [9907](#), [9909](#)
 \sys_shell_now:n [116](#), [9793](#)
 \sys_shell_shipout:n [116](#), [9806](#)
 \c_sys_year_int [114](#), [9829](#)

sys internal commands:

\g_sys_backend_tl
 [9688](#), [9689](#), [9690](#), [9936](#)
 __sys_const:nn [9643](#), [9673](#),
 [9676](#), [9904](#), [9906](#), [9908](#), [9931](#), [9933](#)
 \g_sys_debug_bool .. [9735](#), [9739](#), [9741](#)
 \g_sys_deprecation_bool
 [1173](#), [9735](#), [9745](#), [9747](#)
 __sys_everyjob:n [9819](#), [9827](#),
 [9829](#), [9861](#), [9875](#), [9890](#), [9902](#), [9911](#)
 \g_sys_everyjob_tl [9819](#)
 __sys_finalise:n
 [9913](#), [9922](#), [9937](#), [9950](#)
 \g_sys_finalise_tl [9913](#)
 __sys_get:nnN [9751](#)
 __sys_get_do:Nw [9751](#)
 \l_sys_internal_tl [9749](#)
 __sys_load_backend_check:N .. [9678](#)
 \c_sys_marker_tl ... [9750](#), [9774](#), [9786](#)
 \c_sys_shell_stream_int
 [9791](#), [9803](#), [9816](#)

- _sys_tmp:w
 - .. 9832, 9853, 9855, 9856, 9857, 9858
- syst commands:
 - \c_syst_last_allocated_toks .. 22701
- T**
- \t 29179, 31022
- \tabskip 554
- \tagcode 798, 1667
- \tan 213
- \tand 213
- \tate 1258, 2077
- \tbaselineshift 1259, 2078
- \temp . 164, 170, 175, 178, 179, 186, 191, 194
- TeX and L^AT_EX 2_ε commands:
 - \@ 5571
 - \@@end 297, 1289, 1290
 - \@hyph 1293
 - \@input 1294
 - \@italiccorr 1295
 - \@shipout 1297, 1298
 - \@tracingfonts 298, 1333
 - \@underline 1296
 - \@addtofilelist 14086
 - \@changed@cmd 29489
 - \@classoptionslist .. 9952, 9954, 9956
 - \@current@cmd 29486
 - \@currnamestack
 - 638, 13472, 13474, 13475
 - \@filelist 167, 639, 653, 655,
 - 655, 14085, 14174, 14177, 14188, 14193
 - \@firstofone 19
 - \@firstoftwo 19, 323
 - \@gobbletwo 20
 - \@gobble 20
 - \@secondoftwo 19, 323
 - \@tempa 144, 146, 1305, 1319, 1322
 - \@tfor 298, 1305
 - \@uclclist 1137, 30656
 - \@unexpandable@protect 753
 - \@unusedoptionlist 9971
 - \AtBeginDocument 298
 - \botmark 576
 - \box 242
 - \char 141
 - \chardef 136, 136, 499, 521, 1103
 - \color 1087
 - \conditionally@traceoff
 - 631, 12235, 13192
 - \conditionally@traceon 12253
 - \copy 235
 - \count 141, 435, 920
 - \cr 531
 - \CROP@shipout 1306
 - \csname 17
 - \csstring 332
 - \currentgrouplevel 343, 1154
 - \currentgrouptype 343, 1154
 - \def 141
 - \detokenize 46
 - \dimen 574
 - \dimendef 574
 - \directlua 252
 - \dp 236, 754, 755
 - \dup@shipout 1307
 - \e@alloc@top 920, 22687
 - \edef 1, 4, 375
 - \end 602
 - \endcsname 17
 - \endinput 153
 - \endlinechar 41, 41, 158, 379, 380, 576
 - \endtemplate 113, 531
 - \errhelp 597, 598
 - \errmessage 597, 598, 598, 599
 - \errorcontextlines 315, 405, 598, 1045
 - \escapechar 46, 331, 343, 630
 - \everyeof 380
 - \everyjob 536, 537
 - \everypar 24, 345, 363
 - \expandafter 33, 35
 - \expanded 4, 20, 28,
 - 30, 347, 350, 356, 358, 363, 370, 379
 - \fi 140
 - \firstmark 364, 576
 - \font 140
 - \fontdimen
 - ... 197, 233, 706, 707, 708, 709, 709
 - \frozen@everydisplay 1291
 - \frozen@everymath 1292
 - \futurelet
 - ... 531, 578, 580, 934, 936, 938, 938
 - \global 278
 - \GPTorg@shipout 1308
 - \halign 113, 346, 531, 564
 - \hskip 179
 - \ht 236, 754, 755
 - \hyphen 576
 - \hyphenchar 706
 - \ifcase 100
 - \ifdim 182
 - \ifeof 163
 - \iffalse 106
 - \ifhbox 245
 - \ifnum 100
 - \ifodd 101, 582
 - \iftrue 106
 - \ifvbox 245
 - \ifvoid 245

- \ifx 23, 274
- \indent 345
- \infty 208
- \input@path
164, 643, 13659, 13661, 13762, 13764
- \italiccorr 576
- \jobname 114, 537
- \lastnamedcs 334
- \lccode 274, 517, 937, 941, 1099
- \leavevmode 24
- \let 278
- \letcharcode 560
- \LL@shipout 1309
- \loctoks 920
- \long 3, 141, 142, 358
- \lower 1151
- \lowercase 1022, 1023, 1024
- \luaescapestring 252
- \makeatletter 7
- \MakeUppercase 1134
- \mathchar 141
- \mathchardef 136, 499, 1103
- \meaning
. 15, 133, 141, 574, 574, 580, 582, 936
- \mem@oldshipout 1310
- \message 28
- \newif 106, 259
- \newlinechar 41,
41, 315, 335, 379, 380, 405, 598, 628
- \newread 619
- \newtoks 220, 932, 949
- \newwrite 625
- \noexpand 34, 140, 357, 358, 358, 359, 360
- \nullfont 576
- \number 100, 807
- \numexpr 361
- \opem@shipout 1311
- \or 100
- \outer 141, 142,
274, 582, 619, 625, 1167, 1167, 1169
- \parindent 24
- \pdfescapehex 438
- \pdfescapename 68, 438
- \pdfescapestring 68, 438
- \pdffilesize 643
- \pdfmapfile 300
- \pdfmapline 300
- \pdfstrcmp xiii, 271, 272, 274, 288, 1098
- \pdfuniformdeviate 215
- \pgfpages@originalshipout 1312
- \pi 208
- \pr@shipout 1313
- \primitive 298, 357, 358, 358, 537
- \protect 631, 752, 753, 1140
- \protected 141, 142, 358
- \ProvidesClass 7
- \ProvidesFile 7
- \ProvidesPackage 7
- \quitvmode 345
- \read 158, 623
- \readline 158, 623
- \relax 22, 140, 274, 327,
333, 343, 518, 518, 713, 715, 738, 769
- \RequirePackage 7, 274, 638
- \reserveinserts 274
- \romannumeral 36, 712
- \scantokens 69, 379, 642
- \sfcode 275
- \shipout 298
- \show 16, 53, 343
- \showbox 1044
- \showthe 343, 517, 668, 671, 674
- \showtokens 53, 405, 604
- \sin 208
- \skip 941, 942
- \space 576
- \splitbotmark 576
- \splitfirstmark 576
- \SS 1143
- \strcmp 271, 288
- \string 133, 936, 938, 939
- \tenrm 140
- \tex_lowercase:D 564
- \tex_unexpanded:D 355
- \the 91, 140,
174, 178, 181, 349, 357, 358, 358, 361
- \toks xxi, 80, 100,
220, 361, 362, 363, 485, 919, 919,
919, 920, 921, 922, 922, 923, 924,
924, 926, 926, 927, 932, 936, 937,
939, 941, 942, 944, 949, 950, 950,
950, 951, 951, 952, 956, 994, 995,
1001, 1001, 1005, 1006, 1006, 1006,
1008, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1023, 1041
- \toks@ 363
- \toksdef 932
- \topmark 141, 576
- \tracingfonts 298
- \tracingnesting 379, 642
- \tracingonline 1045
- \typeout 631
- \uccode 1099
- \Ucharcat 563
- \unexpanded 34, 47, 47,
47, 51, 51, 52, 77, 78, 82, 83, 121,
124, 125, 126, 126, 145, 265, 268,
357, 358, 358, 360, 375, 397, 398, 503
- \unhbox 242

- `\unhcopy` 239
- `\uniformdeviate` 215
- `\unless` 23
- `\unvbox` 242
- `\unvcopy` 241
- `\uppercase` 1022
- `\usepackage` 638
- `\valign` 531
- `\verso@orig@shipout` 1315
- `\vskip` 180
- `\vtop` 1063
- `\wd` 236, 754, 755
- `\write` 161, 624, 628
- tex commands:
 - `\tex_above:D` 287
 - `\tex_abovedisplayshortskip:D` .. 288
 - `\tex_abovedisplayskip:D` 289
 - `\tex_abovewithdelims:D` 290
 - `\tex_accent:D` 291
 - `\tex_adjdemerits:D` 292
 - `\tex_adjustspacing:D` 749, 1010
 - `\tex_advance:D` .. 293, 8623, 8625, 8627, 8629, 8635, 8637, 8639, 8641, 14347, 14350, 14356, 14359, 14689, 14691, 14695, 14697, 14785, 14787, 14791, 14793, 22804, 22811, 22814, 23216, 23218, 23251, 23253, 24449
 - `\tex_afterassignment:D` 294, 11325, 23157, 23200
 - `\tex_aftergroup:D` 295, 2134
 - `\tex_alignmark:D` 885, 1338
 - `\tex_aligntab:D` 886, 1339
 - `\tex_atop:D` 296
 - `\tex_atopwithdelims:D` 297
 - `\tex_attribute:D` 887, 1340
 - `\tex_attributedef:D` 888, 1341
 - `\tex_automaticdiscretionary:D` .. 890
 - `\tex_automatichyphenmode:D` 891
 - `\tex_automatichyphenpenalty:D` .. 893
 - `\tex_autospacing:D` 1209
 - `\tex_autoxspacing:D` 1210
 - `\tex_badness:D` 298
 - `\tex_baselineskip:D` 299
 - `\tex_batchmode:D` 300, 12119
 - `\tex_begincsname:D` 894
 - `\tex_begingroup:D` 301, 1300, 1403, 1465, 2129
 - `\tex_beginL:D` 609
 - `\tex_beginR:D` 610
 - `\tex_belowdisplayshortskip:D` .. 302
 - `\tex_belowdisplayskip:D` 303
 - `\tex_binoppenalty:D` 304
 - `\tex_bodydir:D` 895, 1377, 1455
 - `\tex_bodydirection:D` 896
 - `\tex_botmark:D` 305
 - `\tex_botmarks:D` 611
 - `\tex_box:D` 306, 26733, 26735, 26775, 32154, 32157
 - `\tex_boxdir:D` 897, 1378
 - `\tex_boxdirection:D` 898
 - `\tex_boxmaxdepth:D` 307
 - `\tex_breakafterdirmode:D` 899
 - `\tex_brokenpenalty:D` 308
 - `\tex_catcode:D` 309, 3243, 10570, 10572, 28896, 28903
 - `\tex_catcodetable:D` 900, 1342
 - `\tex_char:D` 310
 - `\tex_chardef:D` 311, 321, 2122, 2151, 2153, 2448, 2449, 8598, 9356, 9378, 9383, 11249, 12849, 13062, 29208, 29210, 29212
 - `\tex_cleaders:D` 312
 - `\tex_clearmarks:D` 901, 1343
 - `\tex_closein:D` 313, 12860
 - `\tex_closeout:D` 314, 13072
 - `\tex_clubpenalties:D` 612
 - `\tex_clubpenalty:D` 315
 - `\tex_copy:D` 316, 26727, 26729, 26750, 26759, 26768, 26776
 - `\tex_copyfont:D` 750, 1011
 - `\tex_count:D` 317, 12789, 12791, 13022, 13024, 22670, 22686, 22694, 22695
 - `\tex_countdef:D` 318
 - `\tex_cr:D` 319
 - `\tex_crampeddisplaystyle:D` 902, 1344
 - `\tex_crampedscriptscriptstyle:D` . 904, 1345
 - `\tex_crampedscriptstyle:D` . 905, 1347
 - `\tex_crampedtextstyle:D` ... 906, 1348
 - `\tex_crcr:D` 320
 - `\tex_creationdate:D` 875
 - `\tex_csname:D` 321, 2116
 - `\tex_csstring:D` 907
 - `\tex_currentcjktoken:D` ... 1211, 1268
 - `\tex_currentgrouplevel:D` 613
 - `\tex_currentgrouptype:D` 614
 - `\tex_currentifbranch:D` 615
 - `\tex_currentiflevel:D` 616
 - `\tex_currentiftype:D` 617
 - `\tex_currentspacingmode:D` 1212
 - `\tex_currentxspacingmode:D` ... 1213
 - `\tex_day:D` 322, 1410, 1414
 - `\tex_deadcycles:D` 323
 - `\tex_def:D` 324, 801, 802, 803, 1466, 1467, 1468, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2161, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2171, 2172, 2173

- \tex_defaultthyphenchar:D 325
- \tex_defaultskewchar:D 326
- \tex_delcode:D 327
- \tex_delimiter:D 328
- \tex_delimiterfactor:D 329
- \tex_delimitershortfall:D 330
- \tex_detokenize:D
..... 618, 2125, 2127, 28884
- \tex_dimen:D 331, 6023, 6032, 6042,
6043, 6044, 6065, 6077, 6078, 6079
- \tex_dimendef:D 332
- \tex_dimexpr:D 619, 14303, 26703
- \tex_directlua:D . 908, 1331, 1332,
5074, 9896, 14279, 16614, 28665, 28891
- \tex_disablecjktoken:D 1269
- \tex_discretionary:D 333
- \tex_disinhibitglue:D 1214
- \tex_displayindent:D 334
- \tex_displaylimits:D 335
- \tex_displaystyle:D 336
- \tex_displaywidowpenalties:D .. 620
- \tex_displaywidowpenalty:D 337
- \tex_displaywidth:D 338
- \tex_divide:D 339, 22663, 24450
- \tex_doublehyphenemerits:D ... 340
- \tex_dp:D 341, 26743
- \tex_draftmode:D 751, 1012
- \tex_dtou:D 1215
- \tex_dump:D 342
- \tex_dviextension:D 909
- \tex_dvifeedback:D 910
- \tex_dvivariable:D 911
- \tex_eachlinedepth:D 752
- \tex_eachlineheight:D 753
- \tex_edef:D 343,
1301, 1302, 1318, 1404, 1405, 1410,
1411, 1416, 1417, 1422, 1423, 2162,
2166, 2170, 2174, 13284, 13342, 31955
- \tex_efcode:D 789
- \tex_elapsedtime:D 754, 876
- \tex_else:D
.... 344, 1304, 1330, 1407, 1413,
1419, 1425, 2103, 2154, 2157, 2199
- \tex_emergencystretch:D 345
- \tex_enablecjktoken:D ... 1270, 9665
- \tex_end:D 346, 1290, 1438, 2559
- \tex_endcsname:D 347, 2117
- \tex_endgroup:D
... 348, 1287, 1326, 1428, 2096, 2130
- \tex_endinput:D ... 349, 12128, 14067
- \tex_endL:D 621
- \tex_endlinechar:D
.. 251, 252, 266, 350, 4085, 4086,
4087, 4121, 5892, 12916, 12918, 12919
- \tex_endR:D 622
- \tex_epTeXinputencoding:D 1216
- \tex_epTeXversion:D 1217, 31601, 31624
- \tex_eqno:D 351
- \tex_errhelp:D 352, 11980, 32258
- \tex_errmessage:D
..... 353, 2551, 12000, 32289
- \tex_errorcontextlines:D 354, 4942,
11995, 12015, 12215, 26839, 32284
- \tex_errorstopmode:D 355
- \tex_escapechar:D 356, 2862, 6144,
6193, 6246, 12938, 13146, 13193,
13199, 23122, 23184, 23185, 23501
- \tex_eTeXglueshrinkorder:D 912
- \tex_eTeXgluestretchorder:D ... 913
- \tex_eTeXrevision:D 623
- \tex_eTeXversion:D 624
- \tex_etoksapp:D 914
- \tex_etokspre:D 915
- \tex_euc:D 1218
- \tex_everycr:D 357
- \tex_everydisplay:D 358, 1291
- \tex_everyeof:D
..... 625, 4094, 4146, 9774, 13617
- \tex_everyhbox:D 359
- \tex_everyjob:D 360, 1439, 13481, 13483
- \tex_everymath:D 361, 1292
- \tex_everypar:D 362
- \tex_everyvbox:D 363
- \tex_exceptionpenalty:D 916
- \tex_exhyphenpenalty:D 364
- \tex_expandafter:D 365, 806, 1305,
1319, 1321, 1322, 1471, 2118, 28884
- \tex_expanded:D
. 369, 370, 918, 1448, 2198, 2199,
2933, 2936, 3003, 3006, 3039, 3045,
3129, 3132, 3153, 3156, 3221, 3224,
3252, 3723, 3763, 3771, 10751, 12667
- \tex_explicitdiscretionary:D .. 919
- \tex_explicitthyphenpenalty:D .. 917
- \tex_fam:D 366
- \tex_fi:D 367,
807, 1299, 1323, 1325, 1334, 1335,
1336, 1394, 1396, 1397, 1401, 1409,
1415, 1421, 1427, 1434, 1449, 1457,
1462, 1472, 2104, 2159, 2160, 2201
- \tex_filedump:D 755, 877, 13875, 13900
- \tex_filemoddate:D
..... 756, 878, 14038, 14039
- \tex_filesize:D
..... 645, 645, 757, 879, 13636,
13717, 13751, 13799, 13900, 13935
- \tex_finalhyphenemerits:D 368
- \tex_firstlineheight:D 758

- `\tex_firstmark:D` 369
- `\tex_firstmarks:D` 626
- `\tex_firstvalidlanguage:D` 920
- `\tex_floatingpenalty:D` 370
- `\tex_font:D` 371, 16010
- `\tex_fontchardp:D` 627
- `\tex_fontcharht:D` 628
- `\tex_fontcharic:D` 629
- `\tex_fontcharwd:D` 630
- `\tex_fontdimen:D` 372, 15999
- `\tex_fontexpand:D` 759, 1013
- `\tex_fontid:D` 921, 1349
- `\tex_fontname:D` 373
- `\tex_fontsize:D` 760
- `\tex_forcecjktoken:D` 1271
- `\tex_formatname:D` 922, 1350
- `\tex_futurelet:D`
 - 374, 11320, 11322, 23130, 23188
- `\tex_gdef:D` 375, 2175, 2178, 2182, 2186
- `\tex_gleaders:D` 928, 1351
- `\tex_global:D` 272,
 - 277, 279, 376, 660, 808, 810, 1321,
 - 1408, 1414, 1420, 1426, 1473, 2628,
 - 2635, 8576, 8582, 8586, 8605, 8616,
 - 8627, 8629, 8639, 8641, 8649, 9356,
 - 9383, 11055, 11057, 11067, 11322,
 - 12849, 13062, 14316, 14321, 14337,
 - 14344, 14350, 14359, 14661, 14665,
 - 14681, 14686, 14691, 14697, 14755,
 - 14761, 14777, 14782, 14787, 14793,
 - 16010, 26729, 26735, 26805, 26858,
 - 26870, 26883, 26903, 26948, 26960,
 - 26972, 26985, 27006, 27021, 32157
- `\tex_globaldefs:D` 377
- `\tex_glueexpr:D` 631, 14679,
 - 14681, 14689, 14691, 14695, 14697,
 - 14711, 14718, 14724, 14727, 22097
- `\tex_glueshrink:D` 632
- `\tex_glueshrinkorder:D` 633
- `\tex_gluestretch:D` . 634, 23342, 23348
- `\tex_gluestretchorder:D` 635
- `\tex_gluetomu:D` 636
- `\tex_halign:D` 378
- `\tex_hangafter:D` 379
- `\tex_hangindent:D` 380
- `\tex_hbadness:D` 381
- `\tex_hbox:D` 382, 26850, 26853,
 - 26858, 26865, 26870, 26877, 26883,
 - 26897, 26903, 26911, 26916, 28359
- `\tex_hfi:D` 1219
- `\tex_hfil:D` 383
- `\tex_hfill:D` 384
- `\tex_hfilneg:D` 385
- `\tex_hfuzz:D` 386
- `\tex_hjcode:D` 923
- `\tex_hoffset:D` 387, 1451
- `\tex_holdinginserts:D` 388
- `\tex_hpack:D` 924
- `\tex_hrule:D` 389
- `\tex_hsize:D` 390, 27511,
 - 27513, 27514, 27580, 27582, 27583
- `\tex_hskip:D` 391, 14722
- `\tex_hss:D`
 - 392, 26920, 26922, 27365, 27374
- `\tex_ht:D` 393, 26742
- `\tex_hyphen:D` 286, 1293
- `\tex_hyphenation:D` 394
- `\tex_hyphenationbounds:D` 925
- `\tex_hyphenationmin:D` 926
- `\tex_hyphenchar:D` 395, 16000
- `\tex_hyphenpenalty:D` 396
- `\tex_hyphenpenaltymode:D` 927
- `\tex_if:D` 128, 397, 2106, 2107
- `\tex_ifabsdim:D` 746, 1014
- `\tex_ifabsnum:D` 747, 1015, 16070, 16074
- `\tex_ifcase:D` 398, 8474
- `\tex_ifcat:D` 399, 2108
- `\tex_ifcondition:D` 929
- `\tex_ifcsname:D` 637, 2115
- `\tex_ifdbox:D` 1220
- `\tex_ifddir:D` 1221
- `\tex_ifdefined:D`
 - . 638, 805, 1289, 1297, 1328, 1331,
 - 1337, 1396, 1397, 1430, 1437, 1450,
 - 1458, 1470, 2114, 2152, 2155, 2199
- `\tex_ifdim:D` 400, 14302
- `\tex_ifeof:D` 401, 12880
- `\tex_iffalse:D` 402, 2101
- `\tex_iffontchar:D` 639
- `\tex_ifhbox:D` 403, 26787
- `\tex_ifhmode:D` 404, 2111
- `\tex_ifincsn:D` 790
- `\tex_ifinner:D` 405, 2113
- `\tex_ifjfont:D` 1222
- `\tex_ifmbox:D` 1223
- `\tex_ifmdir:D` 1224
- `\tex_ifmmode:D` 406, 2110
- `\tex_ifnum:D` 407, 1395, 2132
- `\tex_ifodd:D` ... 408, 8473, 9348, 9349
- `\tex_ifprimitive:D` 748, 881
- `\tex_iftbody:D` 1225
- `\tex_iftdir:D` 1227
- `\tex_iftfoot:D` 1226
- `\tex_iftrue:D` 409, 2100
- `\tex_ifvbox:D` 410, 26788
- `\tex_ifvmode:D` 411, 2112
- `\tex_ifvoid:D` 412, 26789

- `\tex_ifx:D` 413, 1303,
1320, 1406, 1412, 1418, 1424, 2109
- `\tex_ifybox:D` 1228
- `\tex_ifydir:D` 1229
- `\tex_ignoreddimen:D` 761
- `\tex_ignoreligaturesinfont:D` . 1016
- `\tex_ignorespaces:D` 414
- `\tex_immediate:D`
. 415, 2568, 2570, 13064, 13072, 13113
- `\tex_immediateassigned:D` 930
- `\tex_immediateassignment:D` 931
- `\tex_indent:D` 416, 2917
- `\tex_inhibitglue:D` 1230
- `\tex_inhibitxspcode:D` 1231
- `\tex_initcatcodetable:D` ... 932, 1352
- `\tex_input:D`
. 417, 1294, 1440, 9779, 13623, 14090
- `\tex_inputlineno:D` .. 418, 2566, 11918
- `\tex_insert:D` 419
- `\tex_insertht:D` 762, 1017
- `\tex_insertpenalties:D` 420
- `\tex_interactionmode:D`
..... 640, 26823, 26826, 26828
- `\tex_interlinepenalties:D` 641
- `\tex_interlinepenalty:D` 421
- `\tex_italiccorrection:D`
..... 285, 1295, 1452
- `\tex_jcharwidowpenalty:D` 1232
- `\tex_jfam:D` 1233
- `\tex_jfont:D` 1234
- `\tex_jis:D` 1235
- `\tex_jobname:D`
..... 422, 9828, 9912, 13463, 13464
- `\tex_kanjiskip:D` 1236, 9663
- `\tex_kansuji:D` 1237
- `\tex_kansujichar:D` 1238
- `\tex_kcatcode:D` 1239
- `\tex_kchar:D` 1272
- `\tex_kchardef:D` 1273
- `\tex_kern:D`
. 423, 27073, 27363, 27372, 27933,
28193, 28198, 28280, 28281, 28575,
28576, 31274, 31276, 31325, 31327
- `\tex_kuten:D` 1240, 1274
- `\tex_language:D` 424, 1441
- `\tex_lastbox:D` 425, 26803, 26805
- `\tex_lastkern:D` 426
- `\tex_lastlinedepth:D` 763
- `\tex_lastlinefit:D` 642
- `\tex_lastnamedcs:D` 933
- `\tex_lastnodechar:D` 1241
- `\tex_lastnodesubtype:D` 1242
- `\tex_lastnodetype:D` 643
- `\tex_lastpenalty:D` 427
- `\tex_lastskip:D` 428
- `\tex_lastxpos:D` 764, 1024
- `\tex_lastypos:D` 765, 1025
- `\tex_latelua:D` 934, 1353, 28666
- `\tex_lateluafunction:D` 935
- `\tex_lccode:D` 429, 3994,
3995, 3996, 5263, 5264, 5286, 5287,
10646, 10648, 23103, 23113, 23182,
23184, 23187, 23217, 25999, 26051
- `\tex_leaders:D` 430
- `\tex_left:D` 431, 1459
- `\tex_leftghost:D` 936, 1379
- `\tex_leftthyphenmin:D` 432
- `\tex_leftmarginkern:D` 791
- `\tex_leftskip:D` 433
- `\tex_leqno:D` 434
- `\tex_let:D`
273, 277, 279, 435, 808, 810, 1167,
1172, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294,
1295, 1296, 1298, 1321, 1327, 1329,
1333, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342,
1343, 1344, 1345, 1347, 1348, 1349,
1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355,
1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361,
1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367,
1368, 1370, 1371, 1373, 1374, 1375,
1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1383,
1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389,
1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1399, 1400,
1408, 1414, 1420, 1426, 1431, 1432,
1433, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442,
1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448,
1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456,
1459, 1460, 1461, 1473, 2100, 2101,
2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107,
2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113,
2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119,
2120, 2121, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126,
2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2132, 2133,
2134, 2150, 2161, 2162, 2175, 2176,
2624, 11055, 11057, 11067, 23104,
23114, 31893, 31896, 32102, 32127
- `\tex_letcharcode:D` 937
- `\tex_letterspacefont:D` 792
- `\tex_limits:D` 436
- `\tex_linedir:D` 938
- `\tex_linedirection:D` 939
- `\tex_linepenalty:D` 437
- `\tex_lineskip:D` 438
- `\tex_lineskiplimit:D` 439
- `\tex_localbrokenpenalty:D` . 940, 1380
- `\tex_localinterlinepenalty:D` ...
..... 941, 1381
- `\tex_localleftbox:D` 946, 1383

- `\tex_localrightbox:D` 947, 1384
- `\tex_long:D`
 - ... 440, 801, 802, 803, 1466, 1467,
 - 1468, 2135, 2137, 2140, 2163, 2164,
 - 2165, 2166, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2172,
 - 2173, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2186, 2188
- `\tex_looseness:D` 441
- `\tex_lower:D` 442, 26786
- `\tex_lowercase:D`
 - 443, 1164, 3997, 5265, 5288, 10677,
 - 10797, 11987, 23104, 23114, 23183,
 - 26000, 26052, 31794, 32076, 32270
- `\tex_lpcode:D` 793
- `\tex_luabytecode:D` 942
- `\tex_luabytecodecall:D` 943
- `\tex_luacopyinputnodes:D` 944
- `\tex_luadef:D` 945
- `\tex_luaescapestring:D` 409,
 - 948, 1354, 5073, 16618, 16619, 28664
- `\tex_luafunction:D` 949, 1355
- `\tex_luafunctioncall:D` 950
- `\tex luatexbanner:D` 951
- `\tex luatexrevision:D` ... 952, 31608
- `\tex luatexversion:D`
 - ... 953, 1397, 1430, 2152, 5071,
 - 8593, 9272, 9661, 11045, 13000, 31606
- `\tex_mag:D` 444
- `\tex_mapfile:D` 766, 1399
- `\tex_mapline:D` 767, 1400
- `\tex_mark:D` 445
- `\tex_marks:D` 644
- `\tex_mathaccent:D` 446
- `\tex_mathbin:D` 447
- `\tex_mathchar:D` 448
- `\tex_mathchardef:D` 321, 449,
 - 2158, 8601, 8602, 29209, 29211, 29213
- `\tex_mathchoice:D` 450
- `\tex_mathclose:D` 451
- `\tex_mathcode:D` ... 452, 10640, 10642
- `\tex_mathdelimitersmode:D` 954
- `\tex_mathdir:D` 955, 1385
- `\tex_mathdirection:D` 956
- `\tex_mathdisplayskipmode:D` 957
- `\tex_matheqnogapstep:D` 958
- `\tex_mathinner:D` 453
- `\tex_mathnolimitsmode:D` 959
- `\tex_mathop:D` 454, 1442
- `\tex_mathopen:D` 455
- `\tex_mathoption:D` 960
- `\tex_mathord:D` 456
- `\tex_mathpenaltiesmode:D` 961
- `\tex_mathpunct:D` 457
- `\tex_mathrel:D` 458
- `\tex_mathrulesfam:D` 962
- `\tex_mathscriptboxmode:D` 964
- `\tex_mathscriptcharmode:D` 965
- `\tex_mathscriptsmode:D` 963
- `\tex_mathstyle:D` 966, 1356
- `\tex_mathsurround:D` 459
- `\tex_mathsurroundmode:D` 967
- `\tex_mathsurroundskip:D` 968
- `\tex_maxdeadcycles:D` 460
- `\tex_maxdepth:D` 461
- `\tex_mdfivesum:D` 768, 880, 13830
- `\tex_meaning:D` .. 462, 1302, 1319,
 - 1404, 1410, 1416, 1422, 2123, 2124
- `\tex_medmuskip:D` 463
- `\tex_message:D` 464
- `\tex_middle:D` 645, 1460
- `\tex_mkern:D` 465
- `\tex_month:D` ... 466, 1416, 1420, 1443
- `\tex_moveleft:D` 467, 26780
- `\tex moveright:D` 468, 26782
- `\tex_mskip:D` 469
- `\tex_muexpr:D` .. 646, 14775, 14777,
 - 14785, 14787, 14791, 14793, 14797
- `\tex_multiply:D` 470
- `\tex_muskip:D` 471
- `\tex_muskipdef:D` 472
- `\tex_mutogluue:D` 314, 647
- `\tex_newlinechar:D`
 - ... 473, 2550, 4087, 4113,
 - 4117, 4940, 11993, 12213, 13112, 32282
- `\tex_noalign:D` 474
- `\tex_noautospadding:D` 1243
- `\tex_noautoxspacing:D` 1244
- `\tex_noboundary:D` 475
- `\tex_noexpand:D` 476, 2119
- `\tex_nohrule:D` 969
- `\tex_noindent:D` 477
- `\tex_nokerns:D` 970, 1357
- `\tex_noligatures:D` 769
- `\tex_noligs:D` 971, 1358
- `\tex_nolimits:D` 478
- `\tex_nonscript:D` 479
- `\tex_nonstopmode:D` 480
- `\tex_normaldeviate:D` 770, 1026
- `\tex_nospaces:D` 972
- `\tex_novrule:D` 973
- `\tex_nulldelimiterspace:D` 481
- `\tex_nullfont:D` 482, 11278
- `\tex_number:D` . 483, 8470, 27414, 28895
- `\tex_numexpr:D` 648, 8471, 16240, 23493
- `\tex_odelcode:D` 1278
- `\tex_odelimiter:D` 1279
- `\tex_omathaccent:D` 1280
- `\tex_omathchar:D` 1281

<code>\tex_omathchardef:D</code>		<code>\tex_pdfdest:D</code>	682
.. 1282, 2155, 2156, 8594, 8596, 8597		<code>\tex_pdfdestmargin:D</code>	683
<code>\tex_omathcode:D</code>	1283	<code>\tex_pdfendlink:D</code>	684
<code>\tex_omit:D</code>	484	<code>\tex_pdfendthread:D</code>	685
<code>\tex_openin:D</code>	485, 12851	<code>\tex_pdfextension:D</code>	983
<code>\tex_openout:D</code>	486, 13064	<code>\tex_pdffeedback:D</code>	984
<code>\tex_or:D</code>	487, 2102	<code>\tex_pdffontattr:D</code>	686
<code>\tex_oradical:D</code>	1284	<code>\tex_pdffontname:D</code>	687
<code>\tex_outer:D</code>	488, 1444, 31955	<code>\tex_pdffontobjnum:D</code>	688
<code>\tex_output:D</code>	489	<code>\tex_pdfgamma:D</code>	689
<code>\tex_outputbox:D</code>	974, 1359	<code>\tex_pdfgentounicode:D</code>	692
<code>\tex_outputpenalty:D</code>	490	<code>\tex_pdfglyphptounicode:D</code>	693
<code>\tex_over:D</code>	491, 1445	<code>\tex_pdfhorigin:D</code>	694
<code>\tex_overfullrule:D</code>	492	<code>\tex_pdfimageapplygamma:D</code>	690
<code>\tex_overline:D</code>	493	<code>\tex_pdfimagegamma:D</code>	691
<code>\tex_overwithdelims:D</code>	494	<code>\tex_pdfimagehicolor:D</code>	695
<code>\tex_pagebottomoffset:D</code> ...	975, 1386	<code>\tex_pdfimageresolution:D</code>	696
<code>\tex_pagedepth:D</code>	495	<code>\tex_pdfincludechars:D</code>	697
<code>\tex_pagedir:D</code>	976, 1387, 1456	<code>\tex_pdfinclusioncopyfonts:D</code> ..	698
<code>\tex_pagedirection:D</code>	977	<code>\tex_pdfinclusionerrorlevel:D</code> ..	700
<code>\tex_pagediscards:D</code>	649	<code>\tex_pdfinfo:D</code>	701
<code>\tex_pagefillllstretch:D</code>	496	<code>\tex_pdflastannot:D</code>	702
<code>\tex_pagefillstretch:D</code>	497	<code>\tex_pdflastlink:D</code>	703
<code>\tex_pagefilstretch:D</code>	498	<code>\tex_pdflastobj:D</code>	704
<code>\tex_pagefistretch:D</code>	1245	<code>\tex_pdflastxform:D</code>	705, 1019
<code>\tex_pagegoal:D</code>	499	<code>\tex_pdflastximage:D</code>	706, 1021
<code>\tex_pageheight:D</code>	771, 1028, 1388	<code>\tex_pdflastximagecolordepth:D</code> .	708
<code>\tex_pageleftoffset:D</code>	978, 1360	<code>\tex_pdflastximagepages:D</code> .	709, 1023
<code>\tex_pagerightoffset:D</code>	979, 1389	<code>\tex_pdflinkmargin:D</code>	710
<code>\tex_pageshrink:D</code>	500	<code>\tex_pdfliteral:D</code>	711
<code>\tex_pagestretch:D</code>	501	<code>\tex_pdfmajorversion:D</code>	712
<code>\tex_pagetopoffset:D</code>	980, 1361	<code>\tex_pdfminorversion:D</code>	713
<code>\tex_pagetotal:D</code>	502	<code>\tex_pdfnames:D</code>	714
<code>\tex_pagewidth:D</code>	772, 1390	<code>\tex_pdfobj:D</code>	715
<code>\tex_pagewith:D</code>	1029	<code>\tex_pdfobjcompresslevel:D</code>	716
<code>\tex_par:D</code>	503	<code>\tex_pdfoutline:D</code>	717
<code>\tex_pardir:D</code>	981, 1391	<code>\tex_pdfoutput:D</code>	718, 1027, 9927
<code>\tex_pardirection:D</code>	982	<code>\tex_pdfpageattr:D</code>	719
<code>\tex_parfillskip:D</code>	504	<code>\tex_pdfpagebox:D</code>	721
<code>\tex_parindent:D</code>	505	<code>\tex_pdfpageref:D</code>	722
<code>\tex_parshape:D</code>	506	<code>\tex_pdfpageresources:D</code>	723
<code>\tex_parshapedimen:D</code>	650	<code>\tex_pdfpagesattr:D</code>	720, 724
<code>\tex_parshapeindent:D</code>	651	<code>\tex_pdfrefobj:D</code>	725
<code>\tex_parshapelength:D</code>	652	<code>\tex_pdfrefxform:D</code>	726, 1033
<code>\tex_parskip:D</code>	507	<code>\tex_pdfrefximage:D</code>	727, 1034
<code>\tex_patterns:D</code>	508	<code>\tex_pdfrestore:D</code>	728
<code>\tex_pausing:D</code>	509	<code>\tex_pdfretval:D</code>	729
<code>\tex_pdfannot:D</code>	675	<code>\tex_pdfsave:D</code>	730
<code>\tex_pdfcatalog:D</code>	676	<code>\tex_pdfsetmatrix:D</code>	731
<code>\tex_pdfcolorstack:D</code>	678	<code>\tex_pdfstartlink:D</code>	732
<code>\tex_pdfcolorstackinit:D</code>	679	<code>\tex_pdfstartthread:D</code>	733
<code>\tex_pdfcompresslevel:D</code>	677	<code>\tex_pdfsuppressptexinfo:D</code>	734
<code>\tex_pdfcreationdate:D</code>	680	<code>\tex_pdftexbanner:D</code>	786, 1431
<code>\tex_pdfdecimaldigits:D</code>	681	<code>\tex_pdftexrevision:D</code> 787, 1432, 31589	

- \tex_pdftexversion:D
... 301, 788, 1396, 1433, 9662, 31587
- \tex_pdfthread:D 735
- \tex_pdfthreadmargin:D 736
- \tex_pdftrailer:D 737
- \tex_pdfuniqueresname:D 738
- \tex_pdfvariable:D 985
- \tex_pdfvorigin:D 739
- \tex_pdfxform:D 740, 1036
- \tex_pdfxformattr:D 741
- \tex_pdfxformname:D 742
- \tex_pdfxformresources:D 743
- \tex_pdfximage:D 744, 1037
- \tex_pdfximagebbox:D 745
- \tex_penalty:D 510
- \tex_pkmode:D 773
- \tex_pkresolution:D 774
- \tex_postbreakpenalty:D 1246
- \tex_postdisplaypenalty:D 511
- \tex_postexhyphenchar:D ... 986, 1362
- \tex_postthyphenchar:D ... 987, 1363
- \tex_prebinoppenalty:D 988
- \tex_prebreakpenalty:D 1247
- \tex_predisplaydirection:D 653
- \tex_predisplaygapfactor:D 989
- \tex_predisplaypenalty:D 512
- \tex_predisplaysize:D 513
- \tex_preexhyphenchar:D 990, 1364
- \tex_prehyphenchar:D 991, 1365
- \tex_prerelpenalty:D 992
- \tex_pretolerance:D 514
- \tex_prevdepth:D 515
- \tex_prevgraf:D 516
- \tex_primitive:D
..... 358, 775, 882, 3303, 9837, 9847
- \tex_protected:D
..... 654, 2163, 2165, 2167,
2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173,
2174, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 31955
- \tex_protrudechars:D 776, 1030
- \tex_ptexminorversion:D
..... 1248, 31598, 31617
- \tex_ptexrevision:D 1249, 31599, 31618
- \tex_ptexversion:D
... 1250, 31593, 31596, 31612, 31615
- \tex_pxdimen:D 777, 1031
- \tex_quitvmode:D 794
- \tex_radical:D 517
- \tex_raise:D 518, 26784
- \tex_randomseed:D 778, 1032, 9864
- \tex_read:D 519, 12120, 12900
- \tex_readline:D 655, 12917
- \tex_readpapersizespecial:D .. 1251
- \tex_relax:D
..... 314, 520, 715, 2128, 8472, 14304
- \tex_relpenny:D 521
- \tex_resettimer:D 779, 883
- \tex_right:D 522, 1461
- \tex_rightghost:D 993, 1392
- \tex_righthyphenmin:D 523
- \tex_rightmarginkern:D 795
- \tex_rightskip:D 524
- \tex_romannumeral:D
..... 331, 332, 332, 356,
525, 2121, 2133, 2453, 10689, 16242
- \tex_rpcode:D 796
- \tex_savecatcodetable:D ... 994, 1366
- \tex_savepos:D 780, 1035
- \tex_savinghyphcodes:D 656
- \tex_savingvdiscards:D 657
- \tex_scantextokens:D 995, 1367
- \tex_scantokens:D 658, 4099, 4160
- \tex_scriptbaselineshiftfactor:D
..... 1253
- \tex_scriptfont:D 526
- \tex_scriptscriptbaselineshiftfactor:D
..... 1255
- \tex_scriptscriptfont:D 527
- \tex_scriptscriptstyle:D 528
- \tex_scriptspace:D 529
- \tex_scriptstyle:D 530
- \tex_scrollmode:D 531
- \tex_setbox:D .. 532, 26727, 26729,
26733, 26735, 26750, 26759, 26768,
26803, 26805, 26853, 26858, 26865,
26870, 26877, 26883, 26897, 26903,
26943, 26948, 26955, 26960, 26967,
26972, 26979, 26985, 27000, 27006,
27017, 27021, 28359, 32154, 32157
- \tex_setfontid:D 996
- \tex_setlanguage:D 533
- \tex_setrandomseed:D . 782, 1038, 9880
- \tex_sfcode:D 534, 10658, 10660
- \tex_shapemode:D 997
- \tex_shellescape:D ... 783, 884, 9899
- \tex_shipout:D 535, 1298, 1322
- \tex_show:D 536
- \tex_showbox:D 537, 26840
- \tex_showboxbreadth:D ... 538, 26836
- \tex_showboxdepth:D 539, 26837
- \tex_showgroups:D 659
- \tex_showifs:D 660
- \tex_showlists:D 540
- \tex_showmode:D 1256
- \tex_showthe:D 541
- \tex_showtokens:D
..... 405, 661, 1454, 4944, 12217

- `\tex_sjis:D` 1257
- `\tex_skewchar:D` 542
- `\tex_skip:D` 543,
6024, 6033, 6043, 6066, 6078, 23220,
23249, 23268, 23326, 23342, 23348
- `\tex_skipdef:D` 544
- `\tex_space:D` 284
- `\tex_spacefactor:D` 545
- `\tex_spaceskip:D` 546
- `\tex_span:D` 547
- `\tex_special:D` 548
- `\tex_splitbotmark:D` 549
- `\tex_splitbotmarks:D` 662
- `\tex_splitdiscards:D` 663
- `\tex_splitfirstmark:D` 550
- `\tex_splitfirstmarks:D` 664
- `\tex_splitmaxdepth:D` 551
- `\tex_splittopskip:D` 552
- `\tex_strcmp:D` . 781, 5070, 13970, 16624
- `\tex_string:D` 553, 1301,
1305, 1405, 1411, 1417, 1423, 2126
- `\tex_suppressfontnotfounderror:D`
..... 816, 1375
- `\tex_suppressifcsnameerror:D` ...
..... 998, 1368
- `\tex_suppresslongerror:D` .. 999, 1370
- `\tex_suppressmathparerror:D`
..... 1000, 1371
- `\tex_suppressoutererror:D` 1001, 1373
- `\tex_suppressprimitiveerror:D` . 1003
- `\tex_synctex:D` 797
- `\tex_tabskip:D` 554
- `\tex_tagcode:D` 798
- `\tex_tate:D` 1258
- `\tex_tbaselineshift:D` 1259
- `\tex_textbaselineshiftfactor:D` 1261
- `\tex_textdir:D` 1004, 1393
- `\tex_textdirection:D` 1005
- `\tex_textfont:D` 555
- `\tex_textstyle:D` 556
- `\tex_TeXTeXtstate:D` 665
- `\tex_tfont:D` 1262
- `\tex_the:D` 252, 314,
349, 557, 749, 754, 755, 2566, 2848,
2976, 2980, 3302, 3344, 3435, 3454,
3469, 3474, 6044, 6079, 8088, 8652,
8654, 9864, 10572, 10642, 10648,
10654, 10660, 13483, 14533, 14534,
14535, 14605, 14607, 14719, 14721,
14798, 17244, 17734, 22761, 22793,
22841, 22842, 22873, 22874, 22880,
22881, 23341, 23451, 23502, 23521,
23527, 23530, 23534, 26823, 28896
- `\tex_thickmuskip:D` 558
- `\tex_thinmuskip:D` 559
- `\tex_time:D` 560, 1404, 1408
- `\tex_toks:D`
561, 3445, 3474, 6025, 6034, 6044,
6067, 6079, 8088, 8099, 8100, 8101,
22734, 22761, 22793, 22830, 22841,
22842, 22873, 22874, 22880, 22881,
22885, 22895, 22905, 23165, 23183,
23341, 23502, 23505, 23512, 23520,
23521, 23526, 23527, 23530, 23534
- `\tex_toksapp:D` 1006
- `\tex_toksdef:D` 562, 23013
- `\tex_tokspre:D` 1007
- `\tex_tolerance:D` 563
- `\tex_topmark:D` 564
- `\tex_topmarks:D` 666
- `\tex_topskip:D` 565
- `\tex_tpack:D` 1008
- `\tex_tracingassigns:D` 667
- `\tex_tracingcommands:D` 566
- `\tex_tracingfonts:D`
..... 784, 1039, 1327, 1329, 1333
- `\tex_tracinggroups:D` 668
- `\tex_tracingifs:D` 669
- `\tex_tracinglostchars:D` 567
- `\tex_tracingmacros:D` 568
- `\tex_tracingnesting:D`
..... 670, 4084, 9773, 13616
- `\tex_tracingonline:D` 569, 26838
- `\tex_tracingoutput:D` 570
- `\tex_tracingpages:D` 571
- `\tex_tracingparagraphs:D` 572
- `\tex_tracingrestores:D` 573
- `\tex_tracingscantokens:D` 671
- `\tex_tracingstats:D` 574
- `\tex_uccode:D` 575, 10652, 10654
- `\tex_Uchar:D` 1041, 1374, 28884
- `\tex_Ucharcat:D` .. 1042, 10749, 28901
- `\tex_uchyph:D` 576
- `\tex_ucs:D` 1275
- `\tex_Udelcode:D` 1043
- `\tex_Udelcodenum:D` 1044
- `\tex_Udelimiter:D` 1045
- `\tex_Udelimiterover:D` 1046
- `\tex_Udelimiterunder:D` 1047
- `\tex_Uhextensible:D` 1048
- `\tex_Umathaccent:D` 1049
- `\tex_Umathaxis:D` 1050
- `\tex_Umathbinbinspacing:D` 1051
- `\tex_Umathbinclosespacing:D` .. 1052
- `\tex_Umathbininnerspacing:D` .. 1053
- `\tex_Umathbinopenspacing:D` ... 1054
- `\tex_Umathbinopspacing:D` 1055
- `\tex_Umathbinordspacing:D` 1056

<code>\tex_Umathbinpunctspacing:D</code> ..	1057	<code>\tex_Umathopopenspacing:D</code>	1120
<code>\tex_Umathbinrelspacing:D</code>	1058	<code>\tex_Umathopopspacing:D</code>	1121
<code>\tex_Umathchar:D</code>	1059	<code>\tex_Umathopordspacing:D</code>	1122
<code>\tex_Umathcharclass:D</code>	1060	<code>\tex_Umathoppunctspacing:D</code> ...	1123
<code>\tex_Umathchardef:D</code>	1061	<code>\tex_Umathoprelspacing:D</code>	1124
<code>\tex_Umathcharfam:D</code>	1062	<code>\tex_Umathordbinspacing:D</code>	1125
<code>\tex_Umathcharnum:D</code>	1063	<code>\tex_Umathordclosespacing:D</code> ..	1126
<code>\tex_Umathcharnumdef:D</code>	1064	<code>\tex_Umathordinnerspacing:D</code> ..	1127
<code>\tex_Umathcharslot:D</code>	1065	<code>\tex_Umathordopenspacing:D</code> ...	1128
<code>\tex_Umathclosebinspacing:D</code> ..	1066	<code>\tex_Umathordopspacing:D</code>	1129
<code>\tex_Umathcloseclosespacing:D</code> .	1068	<code>\tex_Umathordordspacing:D</code>	1130
<code>\tex_Umathcloseinnerspacing:D</code> .	1070	<code>\tex_Umathordpunctspacing:D</code> ..	1131
<code>\tex_Umathcloseopenspacing:D</code> .	1071	<code>\tex_Umathordrelspacing:D</code>	1132
<code>\tex_Umathcloseopspacing:D</code> ...	1072	<code>\tex_Umathoverbarkern:D</code>	1133
<code>\tex_Umathcloseordspacing:D</code> ..	1073	<code>\tex_Umathoverbarrule:D</code>	1134
<code>\tex_Umathclosepunctspacing:D</code> .	1075	<code>\tex_Umathoverbarvgap:D</code>	1135
<code>\tex_Umathcloserelspacing:D</code> ..	1076	<code>\tex_Umathoverdelimitervbgap:D</code> .	1137
<code>\tex_Umathcode:D</code>	1077	<code>\tex_Umathoverdelimitervgap:D</code> .	1139
<code>\tex_Umathcodenum:D</code>	1078	<code>\tex_Umathpunctbinspacing:D</code> ..	1140
<code>\tex_Umathconnectoroverlapmin:D</code>	1080	<code>\tex_Umathpunctclosespacing:D</code> .	1142
<code>\tex_Umathfractiondelsize:D</code> ..	1081	<code>\tex_Umathpunctinnerspacing:D</code> .	1144
<code>\tex_Umathfractiondenomdown:D</code> .	1083	<code>\tex_Umathpunctopenspacing:D</code> .	1145
<code>\tex_Umathfractiondenomvgap:D</code> .	1085	<code>\tex_Umathpunctopspacing:D</code> ...	1146
<code>\tex_Umathfractionnumup:D</code>	1086	<code>\tex_Umathpunctordspacing:D</code> ..	1147
<code>\tex_Umathfractionnumvgap:D</code> ..	1087	<code>\tex_Umathpunctpunctspacing:D</code> .	1149
<code>\tex_Umathfractionrule:D</code>	1088	<code>\tex_Umathpunctrelspacing:D</code> ..	1150
<code>\tex_Umathinnerbinspacing:D</code> ..	1089	<code>\tex_Umathquad:D</code>	1151
<code>\tex_Umathinnerclosespacing:D</code> .	1091	<code>\tex_Umathradicaldegreeafter:D</code>	1153
<code>\tex_Umathinnerinnerspacing:D</code> .	1093	<code>\tex_Umathradicaldegreebefore:D</code>	1155
<code>\tex_Umathinneropenspacing:D</code> .	1094	<code>\tex_Umathradicaldegreeraise:D</code>	1157
<code>\tex_Umathinneropspacing:D</code> ...	1095	<code>\tex_Umathradicalkern:D</code>	1158
<code>\tex_Umathinnerordspacing:D</code> ..	1096	<code>\tex_Umathradicalrule:D</code>	1159
<code>\tex_Umathinnerpunctspacing:D</code> .	1098	<code>\tex_Umathradicalvgap:D</code>	1160
<code>\tex_Umathinnerrelrelspacing:D</code> ..	1099	<code>\tex_Umathrelbinspacing:D</code>	1161
<code>\tex_Umathlimitabovebgap:D</code> ...	1100	<code>\tex_Umathrelclosespacing:D</code> ..	1162
<code>\tex_Umathlimitabovekern:D</code> ...	1101	<code>\tex_Umathrelinnerspacing:D</code> ..	1163
<code>\tex_Umathlimitabovevgap:D</code> ...	1102	<code>\tex_Umathreloppenspacing:D</code> ...	1164
<code>\tex_Umathlimitbelowbgap:D</code> ...	1103	<code>\tex_Umathrelopspacing:D</code>	1165
<code>\tex_Umathlimitbelowkern:D</code> ...	1104	<code>\tex_Umathrelordspacing:D</code>	1166
<code>\tex_Umathlimitbelowvgap:D</code> ...	1105	<code>\tex_Umathrelpunctspacing:D</code> ..	1167
<code>\tex_Umathnolimitsubfactor:D</code> .	1106	<code>\tex_Umathrelrelspacing:D</code>	1168
<code>\tex_Umathnolimitsupfactor:D</code> .	1107	<code>\tex_Umathskewedfractionhgap:D</code>	1170
<code>\tex_Umathopbinspacing:D</code>	1108	<code>\tex_Umathskewedfractionvgap:D</code>	1172
<code>\tex_Umathopclosespacing:D</code> ...	1109	<code>\tex_Umathspaceafterscript:D</code> .	1173
<code>\tex_Umathopenbinspacing:D</code> ...	1110	<code>\tex_Umathstackdenomdown:D</code> ...	1174
<code>\tex_Umathopenclosespacing:D</code> .	1111	<code>\tex_Umathstacknumup:D</code>	1175
<code>\tex_Umathopeninnerspacing:D</code> .	1112	<code>\tex_Umathstackvgap:D</code>	1176
<code>\tex_Umathopenopenspacing:D</code> ..	1113	<code>\tex_Umathsubshiftdown:D</code>	1177
<code>\tex_Umathopenopspacing:D</code>	1114	<code>\tex_Umathsubshiftdrop:D</code>	1178
<code>\tex_Umathopenordspacing:D</code> ...	1115	<code>\tex_Umathsubsupshiftdown:D</code> ..	1179
<code>\tex_Umathopenpunctspacing:D</code> .	1116	<code>\tex_Umathsubsupvgap:D</code>	1180
<code>\tex_Umathopenrelspacing:D</code> ...	1117	<code>\tex_Umathsubtopmax:D</code>	1181
<code>\tex_Umathoperatorsize:D</code>	1118	<code>\tex_Umathsupbottommin:D</code>	1182
<code>\tex_Umathopinnerspacing:D</code> ...	1119	<code>\tex_Umathsupshiftdrop:D</code>	1183

<code>\tex_Umathsupshiftup:D</code>	1184	<code>\tex_vfill:D</code>	592
<code>\tex_Umathsupsubbottommax:D</code> . .	1185	<code>\tex_vfilneg:D</code>	593
<code>\tex_Umathunderbarkern:D</code>	1186	<code>\tex_vfuzz:D</code>	594
<code>\tex_Umathunderbarrule:D</code>	1187	<code>\tex_voffset:D</code>	595, 1453
<code>\tex_Umathunderbarvgap:D</code>	1188	<code>\tex_vpack:D</code>	1009
<code>\tex_Umathunderdelimiterbgap:D</code> . .	1190	<code>\tex_vrule:D</code>	596, 28427, 28482
<code>\tex_Umathunderdelimitervgap:D</code> . .	1192	<code>\tex_vsize:D</code>	597
<code>\tex_undefined:D</code>	279, 576, 810, 1327, 1399, 1400, 1408, 1414, 1420, 1426, 1431, 1432, 1433, 2641, 2649, 9297, 15193, 15208, 15263, 15284, 22673, 23104, 23114, 23192, 23292	<code>\tex_vskip:D</code>	598, 14725
<code>\tex_underline:D</code>	577, 1296	<code>\tex_vsplit:D</code>	599, 27017, 27022
<code>\tex_unexpanded:D</code>	672, 1447, 1477, 2120, 3218, 28887	<code>\tex_vss:D</code>	600
<code>\tex_unhbox:D</code>	578, 26924	<code>\tex_vtop:D</code>	601, 26930, 26955, 26960
<code>\tex_unhcopy:D</code>	579, 26923	<code>\tex_wd:D</code>	602, 26744
<code>\tex_uniformdeviate:D</code>	485, 785, 906, 907, 1040, 8067, 8098, 9677, 22192, 22193, 22374, 22377	<code>\tex_widowpenalties:D</code>	674
<code>\tex_unkern:D</code>	580	<code>\tex_widowpenalty:D</code>	603
<code>\tex_unless:D</code>	673, 2105	<code>\tex_write:D</code>	604, 2568, 2570, 13093, 13096, 13113
<code>\tex_Unosubscript:D</code>	1193	<code>\tex_xdef:D</code>	605, 1475, 2176, 2180, 2184, 2188
<code>\tex_Unosuperscript:D</code>	1194	<code>\tex_XeTeXcharclass:D</code>	817
<code>\tex_unpenalty:D</code>	581	<code>\tex_XeTeXcharglyph:D</code>	818
<code>\tex_unskip:D</code>	582	<code>\tex_XeTeXcountfeatures:D</code>	819
<code>\tex_unvbox:D</code>	583, 27013	<code>\tex_XeTeXcountglyphs:D</code>	820
<code>\tex_unvcopy:D</code>	584, 27012	<code>\tex_XeTeXcountselectors:D</code>	821
<code>\tex_Uoverdelimitier:D</code>	1195	<code>\tex_XeTeXcountvariations:D</code>	822
<code>\tex_uppercase:D</code>	585, 32078	<code>\tex_XeTeXdashbreakstate:D</code>	824
<code>\tex_uptexrevision:D</code>	1276, 31622	<code>\tex_XeTeXdefaultencoding:D</code>	823
<code>\tex_uptexversion:D</code>	1277, 31621	<code>\tex_XeTeXfeaturecode:D</code>	825
<code>\tex_Uradical:D</code>	1196	<code>\tex_XeTeXfeaturename:D</code>	826
<code>\tex_Uroot:D</code>	1197	<code>\tex_XeTeXfindfeaturebyname:D</code>	828
<code>\tex_Uskewed:D</code>	1198	<code>\tex_XeTeXfindselectorbyname:D</code>	830
<code>\tex_Uskewedwithdelims:D</code>	1199	<code>\tex_XeTeXfindvariationbyname:D</code>	832
<code>\tex_Ustack:D</code>	1200	<code>\tex_XeTeXfirstfontchar:D</code>	833
<code>\tex_Ustartdisplaymath:D</code>	1201	<code>\tex_XeTeXfonttype:D</code>	834
<code>\tex_Ustartmath:D</code>	1202	<code>\tex_XeTeXgenerateactualtext:D</code>	836
<code>\tex_Ustopdisplaymath:D</code>	1203	<code>\tex_XeTeXglyph:D</code>	837
<code>\tex_Ustopmath:D</code>	1204	<code>\tex_XeTeXglyphbounds:D</code>	838
<code>\tex_Usubscript:D</code>	1205	<code>\tex_XeTeXglyphindex:D</code>	839
<code>\tex_Usuperscript:D</code>	1206	<code>\tex_XeTeXglyphname:D</code>	840
<code>\tex_Uunderdelimitier:D</code>	1207	<code>\tex_XeTeXinputencoding:D</code>	841
<code>\tex_Uvextensible:D</code>	1208	<code>\tex_XeTeXinputnormalization:D</code>	843
<code>\tex_vadjust:D</code>	586	<code>\tex_XeTeXinterchartokenstate:D</code>	845
<code>\tex_valign:D</code>	587	<code>\tex_XeTeXinterchartoks:D</code>	846
<code>\tex_vbadness:D</code>	588	<code>\tex_XeTeXisdefaultselector:D</code>	848
<code>\tex_vbox:D</code>	589, 26928, 26933, 26938, 26943, 26948, 26967, 26972, 26979, 26985, 27000, 27006	<code>\tex_XeTeXisexclusivefeature:D</code>	850
<code>\tex_vcenter:D</code>	590, 1446	<code>\tex_XeTeXlastfontchar:D</code>	851
<code>\tex_vfi:D</code>	1267	<code>\tex_XeTeXlinebreaklocale:D</code>	853
<code>\tex_vfil:D</code>	591	<code>\tex_XeTeXlinebreakpenalty:D</code>	854
		<code>\tex_XeTeXlinebreakskip:D</code>	852
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTcountfeatures:D</code>	855
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTcountlanguages:D</code>	856
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTcountscripts:D</code>	857
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTfeaturetag:D</code>	858
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTlanguagetag:D</code>	859
		<code>\tex_XeTeXOTscripttag:D</code>	860

- `\tex_XeTeXpdfcount:D` 861
- `\tex_XeTeXpdfpagecount:D` 862
- `\tex_XeTeXpicfile:D` 863
- `\tex_XeTeXrevision:D` 864, 9843, 31630
- `\tex_XeTeXselectorname:D` 865
- `\tex_XeTeXtracingfonts:D` 866
- `\tex_XeTeXupwardsmode:D` 867
- `\tex_XeTeXuseglyphmetrics:D` ... 868
- `\tex_XeTeXvariation:D` 869
- `\tex_XeTeXvariationdefault:D` .. 870
- `\tex_XeTeXvariationmax:D` 871
- `\tex_XeTeXvariationmin:D` 872
- `\tex_XeTeXvariationname:D` 873
- `\tex_XeTeXversion:D`
 - 874, 8595, 9273, 9669, 11046, 31629
- `\tex_xkanjiskip:D` 1263
- `\tex_xleaders:D` 606
- `\tex_xspaceskip:D` 607
- `\tex_xspcode:D` 1264
- `\tex_ybaselineshift:D` 1265
- `\tex_year:D` 608, 1422, 1426
- `\tex_yoko:D` 1266
- `\text` 30840
- text commands:
 - `\l_text_accents_tl`
 - 255, 258, 29176, 29400, 30971
 - `\l_text_case_exclude_arg_tl`
 - 257, 258, 29196, 29728
 - `\text_declare_expand_equivalent:Nn`
 - 255, 29534
 - `\text_declare_purify_equivalent:Nn`
 - 258, 258,
 - 30820, 30833, 30834, 30835, 30836,
 - 30853, 30878, 30879, 30880, 30881,
 - 30884, 30885, 30891, 30893, 30894,
 - 30895, 30903, 30915, 30957, 30972
 - `\text_expand` 257
 - `\text_expand:n`
 - 255, 258, 29214, 29567, 30669
 - `\l_text_expand_exclude_tl`
 - 255, 258, 29202, 29401
 - `\l_text_letterlike_tl`
 - 255, 258, 29176, 29438
 - `\text_lowercase:n`
 - 64, 131, 257, 29545, 32378, 32380
 - `\text_lowercase:nn`
 - 257, 29545, 32381, 32383
 - `\l_text_math_arg_tl` ... 255, 258,
 - 258, 29198, 29392, 29399, 29727, 30767
 - `\l_text_math_delims_tl` . 255, 258,
 - 258, 258, 29200, 29326, 29660, 30699
 - `\text_purify:n` 258, 30665
 - `\text_titlecase:n`
 - 64, 129, 257, 29545, 32390, 32392
 - `\text_titlecase:nn`
 - 257, 29545, 32393, 32395
 - `\l_text_titlecase_check_letter_-`
 - bool 257, 258, 29543, 29833
 - `\text_titlecase_first:n` .. 257, 29545
 - `\text_titlecase_first:nn` . 257, 29545
 - `\text_uppercase:n`
 - 64, 129, 131, 257, 29545, 32384, 32386
 - `\text_uppercase:nn`
 - 257, 29545, 32387, 32389
- text internal commands:
 - `__text_change_case:nnn`
 - 29546, 29548, 29550, 29552,
 - 29554, 29556, 29558, 29560, 29561
 - `__text_change_case_aux:nnn` .. 29561
 - `__text_change_case_break:w` .. 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char:nnnN` ...
 - 29789,
 - 29796, 29807, 29861, 29869, 29877,
 - 29935, 29946, 29955, 29969, 30057,
 - 30157, 30190, 30272, 30286, 30309
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - char:nnnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - lower:nnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_next_-`
 - end:nn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_next_-`
 - lower:nn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_next_-`
 - title:nn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_next_-`
 - titleonly:nn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_next_-`
 - upper:nn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - title:nN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - title:nnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - title:nnnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - titleonly:nN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - titleonly:nnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - upper:nnN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - UTFviii:nnnn 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - UTFviii:nnnNN 29561
 - `__text_change_case_char_-`
 - UTFviii:nnnnNN 29561

- _text_change_case_char_-
UTFviii:nnnNNNN 29886
- _text_change_case_char_-
UTFviii:nnnNNNN 29561
- _text_change_case_cs_check:nnN
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_end:w 29561
- _text_change_case_exclude:nnN .
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_exclude:nnNN
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_exclude:nnNn
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_exclude:nnnN
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_group_-
lower:nnn 29561
- _text_change_case_group_-
title:nnn 29561
- _text_change_case_group_-
titleonly:nnn 29561
- _text_change_case_group_-
upper:nnn 29561
- _text_change_case_if_greek:n 30031
- _text_change_case_if_greek:nTF
..... 29958
- _text_change_case_letterlike:nnnnN
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_letterlike_-
lower:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_letterlike_-
title:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_letterlike_-
titleonly:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_letterlike_-
upper:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_loop:nnw ...
..... 29561, 29983, 29989, 30024,
30025, 30098, 30115, 30134, 30228,
30240, 30252, 30257, 30267, 30284
- _text_change_case_lower_-
az:nnnN 30311
- _text_change_case_lower_lt:nnN
..... 30059
- _text_change_case_lower_-
lt:nnnN 30063
- _text_change_case_lower_lt:nnw
..... 30059
- _text_change_case_lower_lt_-
auxi:nnnN 30065, 30076
- _text_change_case_lower_lt_-
auxii:nnnN 30080, 30101
- _text_change_case_lower_-
sigma:NnnN 29561
- _text_change_case_lower_-
sigma:nnnN ... 29561, 30104, 30230
- _text_change_case_lower_-
sigma:nnNw 29561
- _text_change_case_lower_-
tr:NnnN 30215
- _text_change_case_lower_-
tr:nnnN 30215, 30312
- _text_change_case_lower_-
tr:nnnNN 30215
- _text_change_case_lower_-
tr:nnNw 30215
- _text_change_case_math_-
group:nnNn 29561
- _text_change_case_math_-
loop:nnNw 29561
- _text_change_case_math_N_-
type:nnNN 29561
- _text_change_case_math_-
search:nnNNN 29561
- _text_change_case_math_-
space:nnNw 29561
- _text_change_case_N_type:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_N_type:nnnN .
..... 29561
- _text_change_case_N_type_-
aux:nnN 29561
- _text_change_case_result:n . 29561
- _text_change_case_setup:NN ...
..... 30603, 30610, 30612
- _text_change_case_setup:Nn ...
..... 30634, 30654, 30656
- _text_change_case_space:nnw . 29561
- _text_change_case_store:n
29561, 29930, 29952, 29975, 29993,
30015, 30092, 30106, 30131, 30159,
30186, 30209, 30226, 30238, 30250,
30255, 30266, 30279, 30297, 30304
- _text_change_case_store:nw . 29561
- _text_change_case_title_-
el:nnnN 30052
- _text_change_case_title_nl:nnN
..... 30180
- _text_change_case_title_-
nl:nnnN 30180
- _text_change_case_title_nl:nnw
..... 30180
- _text_change_case_upper_-
az:nnnN 30311
- _text_change_case_upper_-
de-alt:nnnN 29922
- _text_change_case_upper_-
de-alt:nnnNN 29922

- _text_change_case_upper_el:nnN [29958](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_-
 el:nnnN [29958](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_-
 el:nnnn [29958](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_el_-
 aux:nnnN [29958](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_el_-
 loop:nnw [29958](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_lt:nnN
 [30137](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_-
 lt:nnnN [30141](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_lt:nnw
 [30137](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_lt_-
 aux:nnnN [30143](#), [30154](#)
- _text_change_case_upper_-
 tr:nnnN [30289](#), [30314](#)
- _text_change_cases_lower_-
 lt:nnnN [30059](#)
- _text_change_cases_lower_lt_-
 auxi:nnnN [30059](#)
- _text_change_cases_lower_lt_-
 auxii:nnnN [30059](#)
- _text_change_cases_upper_-
 lt:nnnN [30137](#)
- _text_change_cases_upper_lt_-
 aux:nnnN [30137](#)
- _text_char_catcode:N
 [29129](#), [29815](#), [29825](#), [29826](#),
 [29931](#), [30018](#), [30094](#), [30095](#), [30096](#),
 [30107](#), [30132](#), [30160](#), [30187](#), [30210](#),
 [30227](#), [30239](#), [30251](#), [30256](#), [30300](#)
- \c_text_chardef_group_begin_-
 token [29208](#), [29290](#)
- \c_text_chardef_group_end_token
 [29208](#), [29298](#)
- \c_text_chardef_space_token ...
 [29208](#), [29277](#)
- \c_text_dotless_i_tl . [30266](#), [30315](#)
- \c_text_dotted_I_tl .. [30305](#), [30315](#)
- _text_expand:n [29214](#)
- _text_expand_cs:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_cs_expand:N ... [29214](#)
- _text_expand_encoding:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_encoding_escape:N
 [29214](#)
- _text_expand_encoding_escape:NN
 [29487](#), [29492](#), [29497](#)
- _text_expand_end:w [29214](#)
- _text_expand_exclude:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_exclude:NN [29214](#)
- _text_expand_exclude:Nn [29214](#)
- _text_expand_exclude:nN [29214](#)
- _text_expand_explicit:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_group:n [29214](#)
- _text_expand_implicit:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_letterlike:N .. [29214](#)
- _text_expand_letterlike:NN . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_loop:w [29214](#)
- _text_expand_math_group:Nn . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_math_loop:Nw .. [29214](#)
- _text_expand_math_N_type:NN . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_math_search:NNN [29214](#)
- _text_expand_math_space:Nw . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_N_type:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_N_type_auxi:N . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_N_type_auxii:N . [29214](#)
- _text_expand_N_type_auxiii:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_noexpand:nn ... [29214](#)
- _text_expand_noexpand:w
 [29519](#), [29527](#)
- _text_expand_protect:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_protect:nN [29214](#)
- _text_expand_protect:Nw [29214](#)
- _text_expand_replace:N [29214](#)
- _text_expand_replace:n [29214](#)
- _text_expand_result:n [29214](#)
- _text_expand_space:w [29214](#)
- _text_expand_store:n [29214](#)
- _text_expand_store:nw [29214](#)
- \c_text_grosses_Eszett_tl
 [29952](#), [30315](#)
- \c_text_I_ogonek_tl [30315](#)
- \c_text_i_ogonek_tl [30315](#)
- _text_if_expandable:Ntf
 [29161](#), [29516](#), [30810](#)
- _text_loop:Nn [30900](#), [30908](#), [30912](#),
 [30920](#), [30931](#), [30974](#), [30979](#), [31006](#)
- _text_loop:nn . [30354](#), [30363](#), [30399](#)
- _text_loop:NNn . [31025](#), [31031](#), [31033](#)
- \l_text_math_mode_tl [29207](#)
- \c_text_mathchardef_group_-
 begin_token [29208](#), [29291](#)
- \c_text_mathchardef_group_end_-
 token [29208](#), [29299](#)
- \c_text_mathchardef_space_token
 [29208](#), [29281](#)
- _text_purify:n [30665](#)
- _text_purify_accent:NN [30958](#)
- _text_purify_expand:N [30665](#)
- _text_purify_group:n [30665](#)
- _text_purify_loop:w [30665](#)
- _text_purify_math_cmd:N [30665](#)
- _text_purify_math_cmd:n
 [30776](#), [30780](#)

- `__text_purify_math_cmd:NN` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_cmd:Nn` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_end:w` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_group:NNn` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_loop:NNw` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_N_type:NNN` [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_result:n` ...
 ... [30717](#),
 [30721](#), [30722](#), [30723](#), [30728](#), [30781](#)
- `__text_purify_math_search:NNN` [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_space:NNw` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_start:NNw` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_stop:Nw` ...
 ... [30728](#), [30744](#)
- `__text_purify_math_store:n` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_math_store:nw` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_N_type:N` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_N_type_aux:N` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_protect:N` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_replace:N` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_replace:n` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_purify_space:w` ... [30665](#)
- `__text_tmp:n` ... [30917](#),
 [30922](#), [30978](#), [30985](#), [30992](#), [31030](#)
- `__text_tmp:nnnn` ... [30365](#), [30396](#),
 [30397](#), [30922](#), [30923](#), [30997](#), [30998](#)
- `__text_tmp:w` ... [30320](#),
 [30323](#), [30339](#), [30342](#), [30343](#), [30344](#),
 [30345](#), [30346](#), [30359](#), [30381](#), [30579](#),
 [30582](#), [30594](#), [30597](#), [30598](#), [30599](#)
- `__text_tmp_aux:n` ... [30994](#), [30997](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit:N` ...
 ... [29044](#), [30799](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit:n` ... [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_auxi:w`
 ... [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_-auxii:w` ... [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_-auxiii:w` ... [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_char:N`
 ... [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_cs:N` [29044](#)
- `__text_token_to_explicit_cs_-aux:N` ... [29044](#)
- `\textbaselineshiftfactor` ... [1260](#)
- `\textbf` ... [30845](#)
- `\textdir` ... [1004](#), [1876](#)
- `\textdirection` ... [1005](#)
- `\textfont` ... [555](#)
- `\textit` ... [30847](#)
- `\textmd` ... [30846](#)
- `\textnormal` ... [30841](#)
- `\textrm` ... [30842](#)
- `\textsc` ... [30850](#)
- `\textsf` ... [30843](#)
- `\textsl` ... [30848](#)
- `\textstyle` ... [556](#)
- `\texttt` ... [18741](#), [30844](#)
- `\textulc` ... [30851](#)
- `\textup` ... [30849](#)
- `\TeXeTstate` ... [665](#), [1536](#)
- `\tfont` ... [1262](#), [2079](#)
- `\TH` ... [29193](#), [30623](#), [30941](#)
- `\th` ... [29193](#), [30623](#), [30954](#)
- `\the` ... [61](#), [212](#), [213](#), [214](#),
 [215](#), [216](#), [217](#), [218](#), [219](#), [220](#), [221](#), [557](#)
- `\thickmuskip` ... [558](#)
- `\thinmuskip` ... [559](#)
- thousand commands:
 - `\c_one_thousand` ... [32169](#)
 - `\c_ten_thousand` ... [32169](#)
- `\time` ... [560](#), [1405](#), [9853](#), [9855](#)
- `\tiny` ... [28418](#), [30876](#)
- tl commands:
 - `\c_empty_tl` ... [53](#),
 [510](#), [541](#), [3326](#), [3953](#), [3969](#), [3971](#),
 [3992](#), [4259](#), [8996](#), [9002](#), [9979](#), [9990](#),
 [12135](#), [28932](#), [31701](#), [31738](#), [31757](#)
 - `\l_my_tl` ... [222](#), [228](#)
 - `\c_novalue_tl` ... [42](#), [53](#), [3993](#), [4345](#)
 - `\c_space_tl` ...
 [53](#), [4002](#), [4616](#), [5557](#), [10425](#), [10434](#),
 [11922](#), [13548](#), [13550](#), [28204](#), [28248](#),
 [28315](#), [28945](#), [29016](#), [29263](#), [29284](#),
 [29370](#), [29645](#), [29710](#), [30686](#), [30688](#),
 [30759](#), [30891](#), [31413](#), [31415](#), [31971](#)
 - `\tl_analysis_map_inline:Nn` ...
 ... [221](#), [23367](#), [24918](#)
 - `\tl_analysis_map_inline:nn` ...
 ... [221](#), [23367](#), [25479](#)
 - `\tl_analysis_show:N` ...
 ... [221](#), [23394](#), [32396](#), [32397](#)
 - `\tl_analysis_show:n` ...
 ... [221](#), [23394](#), [32398](#), [32399](#)
 - `\tl_build_begin:N` ... [268](#), [269](#),
 [269](#), [269](#), [990](#), [1160](#), [24082](#), [24581](#),
 [24944](#), [25037](#), [25786](#), [31657](#), [31672](#)
 - `\tl_build_clear:N` ... [268](#), [31672](#)
 - `\tl_build_end:N` ... [268](#),
 [269](#), [990](#), [1160](#), [1161](#), [24112](#), [24120](#),
 [24591](#), [24999](#), [25056](#), [25820](#), [31745](#)
 - `\tl_build_gbegin:N` ...
 ... [268](#), [269](#), [269](#), [269](#), [31657](#), [31673](#)
 - `\tl_build_gclear:N` ... [268](#), [31672](#)
 - `\tl_build_gend:N` ... [269](#), [31745](#)
 - `\tl_build_get:N` ... [269](#)
 - `\tl_build_get:NN` ... [269](#), [31731](#)

- \tl_build_gput_left:Nn . . . [269](#), [31714](#)
- \tl_build_gput_right:Nn . . . [269](#), [31674](#)
- \tl_build_put_left:Nn . . . [269](#), [31714](#)
- \tl_build_put_right:Nn . [269](#), [1018](#),
[1162](#), [24089](#), [24107](#), [24115](#), [24119](#),
[24169](#), [24172](#), [24205](#), [24219](#), [24223](#),
[24348](#), [24362](#), [24403](#), [24428](#), [24437](#),
[24447](#), [24479](#), [24492](#), [24496](#), [24578](#),
[24584](#), [24590](#), [24594](#), [24637](#), [24904](#),
[24920](#), [24938](#), [25007](#), [25052](#), [25065](#),
[25805](#), [25844](#), [25876](#), [25938](#), [25941](#),
[25956](#), [26000](#), [26016](#), [26052](#), [31674](#)
- \tl_case:Nn [43](#), [4375](#)
- \tl_case:nn [410](#)
- \tl_case:nn(TF) [504](#), [1154](#)
- \tl_case:Nnn [32071](#), [32073](#)
- \tl_case:NnTF
. . . [43](#), [4375](#), [4380](#), [4385](#), [32072](#), [32074](#)
- \tl_clear:N
. . . [38](#), [39](#), [3968](#), [3975](#), [4073](#), [5838](#),
[10031](#), [10032](#), [13250](#), [13251](#), [13254](#),
[13263](#), [13373](#), [13376](#), [13436](#), [13940](#),
[15723](#), [23767](#), [25788](#), [31748](#), [31809](#)
- \tl_clear_new:N [39](#),
[3974](#), [10035](#), [10036](#), [14203](#), [14204](#),
[14205](#), [14206](#), [14207](#), [29536](#), [30822](#)
- \tl_concat:NNN [39](#), [3984](#), [4982](#)
- \tl_const:Nn
. [38](#), [521](#), [3956](#), [3992](#), [4000](#),
[4002](#), [4069](#), [5675](#), [5680](#), [6000](#), [6001](#),
[7860](#), [7915](#), [9750](#), [10029](#), [10799](#),
[11051](#), [11073](#), [11500](#), [11552](#), [11846](#),
[11847](#), [11886](#), [11891](#), [11893](#), [11895](#),
[11897](#), [11899](#), [11904](#), [11905](#), [11912](#),
[13147](#), [13153](#), [13595](#), [16265](#), [16266](#),
[16267](#), [16268](#), [16269](#), [16277](#), [16366](#),
[18482](#), [19785](#), [20232](#), [20233](#), [20234](#),
[20235](#), [20236](#), [20237](#), [20238](#), [20239](#),
[20240](#), [23481](#), [23546](#), [26085](#), [28920](#),
[28935](#), [28958](#), [28970](#), [28999](#), [29029](#),
[29030](#), [29031](#), [30325](#), [30367](#), [30383](#),
[30584](#), [30606](#), [30608](#), [30626](#), [30627](#),
[30642](#), [30649](#), [30977](#), [31028](#), [31794](#)
- \tl_count:N [27](#), [43](#), [46](#), [47](#), [4483](#)
- \tl_count:n [27](#), [43](#), [46](#), [47](#), [339](#),
[418](#), [497](#), [719](#), [2298](#), [2302](#), [2690](#),
[2740](#), [4483](#), [4809](#), [4824](#), [4836](#), [24836](#)
- \tl_count_tokens:n [47](#), [4496](#)
- \tl_gclear:N . . . [38](#), [922](#), [3968](#), [3977](#),
[9822](#), [9917](#), [10033](#), [10034](#), [22755](#), [31753](#)
- \tl_gclear_new:N . [39](#), [3974](#), [10037](#), [10038](#)
- \tl_gconcat:NNN [39](#), [3984](#), [4983](#)
- \tl_gput_left:Nn . [39](#), [4021](#), [6576](#), [6759](#)
- \tl_gput_right:Nn . [39](#), [2252](#), [2253](#),
[4045](#), [7842](#), [7990](#), [9825](#), [9920](#), [22461](#)
- \tl_gremove_all:Nn [40](#), [4241](#)
- \tl_gremove_once:Nn [40](#), [4235](#)
- \tl_greplace_all:Nnn . . [40](#), [4166](#), [4244](#)
- \tl_greplace_once:Nnn . [40](#), [4166](#), [4238](#)
- \tl_greverse:N [47](#), [4646](#)
- .tl_gset:N [188](#), [15464](#)
- \tl_gset:Nn [39](#),
[76](#), [382](#), [1163](#), [3987](#), [4003](#), [4079](#),
[4169](#), [4173](#), [4537](#), [4649](#), [5013](#), [5017](#),
[5715](#), [5731](#), [5781](#), [5927](#), [5979](#), [5990](#),
[6145](#), [6194](#), [6247](#), [6253](#), [6484](#), [6684](#),
[6841](#), [7899](#), [7904](#), [7922](#), [7959](#), [7976](#),
[8016](#), [8042](#), [8167](#), [8199](#), [8236](#), [8242](#),
[9707](#), [9717](#), [9730](#), [9939](#), [9961](#), [9963](#),
[9965](#), [9967](#), [9969](#), [10050](#), [10077](#),
[10096](#), [10139](#), [10175](#), [10224](#), [10263](#),
[11611](#), [11640](#), [11686](#), [11694](#), [11717](#),
[18480](#), [22751](#), [23259](#), [23772](#), [24899](#),
[31516](#), [31526](#), [31536](#), [31752](#), [32374](#)
- \tl_gset_eq:NN [39](#), [3971](#),
[3980](#), [4979](#), [5758](#), [5774](#), [7883](#), [7884](#),
[7885](#), [7886](#), [9372](#), [10043](#), [10044](#),
[10045](#), [10046](#), [11523](#), [11524](#), [11525](#),
[11526](#), [18487](#), [22745](#), [26080](#), [32353](#)
- \tl_gset_from_file:Nnn [32344](#)
- \tl_gset_from_file_x:Nnn [32344](#)
- \tl_gset_rescan:Nnn [41](#), [4070](#)
- .tl_gset_x:N [188](#), [15464](#)
- \tl_gsort:Nn [48](#), [4578](#), [22743](#)
- \tl_gtrim_spaces:N [48](#), [4528](#)
- \tl_head:N [49](#), [4652](#)
- \tl_head:n . . . [49](#), [49](#), [357](#), [397](#), [398](#),
[402](#), [3284](#), [4652](#), [4833](#), [28955](#), [28963](#)
- \tl_head:w [49](#), [398](#), [399](#),
[4652](#), [4692](#), [4709](#), [4733](#), [28980](#), [29011](#)
- \tl_if_blank:nTF . . . [41](#), [49](#), [49](#), [49](#),
[4247](#), [4679](#), [4823](#), [4962](#), [4989](#), [9687](#),
[10433](#), [10512](#), [10924](#), [12041](#), [12939](#),
[13457](#), [13652](#), [13654](#), [13674](#), [13707](#),
[13815](#), [13899](#), [14000](#), [14009](#), [15040](#),
[15641](#), [15661](#), [15841](#), [15884](#), [15886](#),
[22917](#), [25500](#), [28911](#), [28924](#), [28974](#),
[29003](#), [30078](#), [30103](#), [30156](#), [30331](#)
- \tl_if_blank_p:n [41](#), [4247](#), [13843](#)
- \tl_if_empty:N . [5066](#), [5068](#), [10278](#), [10280](#)
- \tl_if_empty:NTF . [42](#), [4257](#), [11938](#),
[11948](#), [13267](#), [13357](#), [13392](#), [13474](#),
[13743](#), [13930](#), [13966](#), [15817](#), [25843](#)
- \tl_if_empty:nTF
. [42](#), [386](#), [387](#), [388](#), [541](#),
[550](#), [2338](#), [2429](#), [3263](#), [3382](#), [4180](#),
[4267](#), [4278](#), [4326](#), [4366](#), [4772](#), [4793](#),

- 5024, 5806, 6874, 7759, 7766, 7783,
 7925, 9430, 9984, 10003, 10011,
 10014, 10291, 10324, 11266, 11482,
 11581, 12210, 12302, 12317, 12437,
 12441, 12515, 12674, 12675, 12684,
 12691, 12697, 12704, 13261, 14151,
 14154, 14274, 15092, 15189, 15992,
 16981, 17839, 22140, 22208, 23485,
 23486, 26660, 28997, 31968, 32241
 \tl_if_empty_p:N [42](#), [4257](#)
 \tl_if_empty_p:n [42](#), [4267](#), [4278](#)
 \tl_if_eq:NN [410](#)
 \tl_if_eq:nn(TF) [121](#), [121](#)
 \tl_if_eq:NNTF
 [42](#), [43](#), [70](#), [483](#), [4291](#), 4399, 8028,
 11737, 12283, 12337, 28493, 28496
 \tl_if_eq:nnTF
 [42](#), [79](#), [79](#), [483](#), [4301](#), 10312
 \tl_if_eq_p:NN [42](#), [4291](#)
 \tl_if_exist:N 5062, 5064
 \tl_if_exist:NTF
 [39](#), 3975, 3977, [3990](#), 4476,
 10936, 10947, 11026, 11034, 23396
 \tl_if_exist_p:N [39](#), [3990](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nN [399](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_catcode:nNTF [50](#), [4685](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_catcode_p:nN [50](#), [4685](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nN [398](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_charcode:nNTF ...
 [50](#), [4685](#), 28913
 \tl_if_head_eq_charcode_p:nN [50](#), [4685](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nN [399](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_meaning:nNTF [50](#), [4685](#)
 \tl_if_head_eq_meaning_p:nN
 [50](#), [4685](#), 24835
 \tl_if_head_is_group:nTF
 [50](#), 3260, 3379, 4592, 4712,
 4749, [4775](#), 10009, 13512, 29245,
 29349, 29594, 29687, 30679, 30735
 \tl_if_head_is_group_p:n ... [50](#), [4775](#)
 \tl_if_head_is_N_type:n [399](#)
 \tl_if_head_is_N_type:nTF ... [50](#),
 3257, 3321, 3367, 3373, 3418, 3433,
 3478, 4363, 4589, 4689, 4706, 4725,
 4758, 4894, 13509, 29242, 29346,
 29591, 29684, 29811, 29981, 30113,
 30166, 30194, 30235, 30676, 30732
 \tl_if_head_is_N_type_p:n .. [50](#), [4758](#)
 \tl_if_head_is_space:nTF
 [50](#), [4786](#), 4876, 4885, 5551
 \tl_if_head_is_space_p:n ... [50](#), [4786](#)
 \tl_if_in:Nn [551](#)
 \tl_if_in:nn [387](#), [388](#)
 \tl_if_in:NnTF
 [42](#), 4202, [4316](#), 4316, 4317, 7836
 \tl_if_in:nnTF [42](#), [387](#),
 [410](#), 4116, 4186, 4188, 4316, 4317,
 4318, [4321](#), 5117, 5125, 9764, 11480,
 12196, 12198, 23663, 28295, 31643
 \tl_if_novalue:nTF [42](#), [4332](#)
 \tl_if_novalue_p:n [42](#), [4332](#)
 \tl_if_single:n [388](#)
 \tl_if_single:NTF [43](#), [4346](#), 4347, 4348
 \tl_if_single:nTF
 [43](#), [524](#), 4347, 4348, 4349, [4350](#)
 \tl_if_single_p:N [43](#), [4346](#)
 \tl_if_single_p:n [43](#), [4346](#), [4350](#)
 \tl_if_single_token:nTF
 [43](#), [4361](#), 30637
 \tl_if_single_token_p:n [43](#), [4361](#)
 \tl_item:Nn [51](#), [4798](#)
 \tl_item:nn [51](#), [402](#), [4798](#), 4824
 \tl_log:N [53](#), [4926](#), 5590
 \tl_log:n [53](#),
 [343](#), [343](#), 789, 2840, 2856, 4928,
 [4950](#), 5589, 9308, 9404, 18512, 31410
 \tl_lower_case:n [32378](#)
 \tl_lower_case:nn [32378](#)
 \tl_map_break: [45](#),
 [233](#), [945](#), 4412, 4418, 4430, 4440,
 4447, 4455, 4461, [4467](#), 23390, 23391
 \tl_map_break:n
 [45](#), [45](#), [4467](#), 13765, 22750
 \tl_map_function:NN [43](#),
 [44](#), [44](#), [44](#), [266](#), [266](#), [4408](#), 4491, 24906
 \tl_map_function:nN
 [43](#), [44](#), [44](#), 2734,
 [4408](#), 4486, 5887, 5889, 7928, 24189
 \tl_map_inline:Nn [44](#), [44](#), [44](#),
 [4422](#), 5671, 5673, 13764, 22750, 30971
 \tl_map_inline:nn [44](#),
 [44](#), [72](#), [4422](#), 9671, 11415, 11417,
 11419, 11429, 13150, 17892, 20973,
 22701, 30826, 30837, 30854, 30882
 \tl_map_tokens:Nn ... [44](#), [4436](#), 13661
 \tl_map_tokens:nn [44](#), [4436](#)
 \tl_map_variable:NNn [44](#), [4451](#)
 \tl_map_variable:nNn .. [44](#), [391](#), [4451](#)
 \tl_mixed_case:n [32378](#)
 \tl_mixed_case:nn [32378](#)
 \tl_new:N [38](#), [39](#), [133](#), [376](#),
 [3950](#), 3975, 3977, 4314, 4315, 4952,
 4953, 4954, 4955, 5596, 5598, 7833,
 7857, 7858, 9749, 9826, 9921, 9936,
 9980, 10026, 10027, 10725, 11314,
 11499, 11843, 12228, 12229, 12775,
 12782, 12806, 13015, 13040, 13124,

- 13126, 13139, 13141, 13142, 13144,
 13448, 13487, 13488, 14979, 14982,
 14987, 14989, 14995, 14996, 14998,
 14999, 22457, 22629, 23067, 23537,
 23538, 23544, 23545, 23555, 25466,
 25713, 25715, 27383, 27408, 27409,
 28413, 28658, 29177, 29180, 29196,
 29198, 29200, 29202, 29207, 31797
 \tl_put_left:Nn 39, 4021
 \tl_put_right:Nn
 39, 1161, 4045, 7988, 10769,
 10771, 10774, 10776, 10777, 10779,
 10781, 10783, 10784, 10786, 10788,
 10790, 10792, 13398, 13401, 13406,
 13783, 23774, 25879, 31836, 31841
 \tl_rand_item:N 51, 4821
 \tl_rand_item:n 51, 4821
 \tl_range:Nnn 52, 4828
 \tl_range:nnn 52, 63, 268, 4828
 \tl_range_braced:Nnn 268, 31763
 \tl_range_braced:nnn . 52, 268, 31763
 \tl_range_unbraced:Nnn ... 268, 31763
 \tl_range_unbraced:nnn 52, 268, 31763
 \tl_remove_all:Nn 40, 40, 4241
 \tl_remove_once:Nn 40, 4235
 \tl_replace_all:Nnn
 40, 480, 548, 4166, 4242, 7937
 \tl_replace_once:Nnn
 40, 4166, 4236, 10807
 \tl_rescan:nn 41, 41, 379, 4070
 \tl_reverse:N 47, 47, 4646
 \tl_reverse:n
 47, 47, 47, 4626, 4647, 4649
 \tl_reverse_items:n . 47, 47, 47, 4512
 .tl_set:N 188, 15464
 \tl_set:Nn
 39, 40, 41, 76, 188, 269, 269, 363,
 377, 382, 605, 1163, 3985, 4003,
 4077, 4167, 4171, 4304, 4305, 4462,
 4535, 4647, 4939, 5011, 5015, 5670,
 5827, 5995, 7889, 7894, 7920, 7927,
 7931, 7942, 7957, 7968, 8014, 8024,
 8033, 8040, 8118, 8121, 8138, 8146,
 8155, 8165, 8174, 8180, 8197, 8211,
 8233, 8239, 8348, 8893, 9688, 9754,
 9789, 10048, 10075, 10094, 10128,
 10134, 10137, 10143, 10150, 10173,
 10222, 10261, 10402, 10767, 10772,
 11348, 11605, 11621, 11622, 11630,
 11631, 11633, 11639, 11642, 11675,
 11676, 11685, 11693, 11697, 11715,
 11720, 11770, 11977, 12212, 12240,
 12323, 12841, 12898, 12911, 12944,
 13043, 13054, 13131, 13206, 13209,
 13210, 13215, 13226, 13231, 13252,
 13389, 13409, 13428, 13430, 13599,
 13634, 13736, 13741, 13756, 13768,
 13793, 13911, 13913, 13915, 13917,
 13928, 13959, 13964, 14216, 14219,
 14220, 14221, 14222, 14229, 14230,
 14231, 14233, 14237, 14575, 14990,
 15170, 15493, 15502, 15531, 15532,
 15544, 15552, 15573, 15574, 15586,
 15594, 15605, 15614, 15625, 15639,
 15729, 15831, 18478, 18815, 23661,
 23674, 24123, 24530, 24535, 24800,
 24860, 24890, 25002, 25059, 25549,
 25558, 25636, 25668, 25978, 26257,
 26326, 26356, 26380, 27650, 28296,
 28297, 28415, 28418, 28659, 29178,
 29181, 29197, 29199, 29201, 29204,
 29537, 30823, 31514, 31524, 31534,
 31732, 31747, 31808, 32363, 32365
 \tl_set_eq:NN . 39, 521, 3969, 3980,
 4978, 5756, 5765, 7879, 7880, 7881,
 7882, 9371, 10039, 10040, 10041,
 10042, 11519, 11520, 11521, 11522,
 12286, 12294, 13786, 15060, 15651,
 15718, 15739, 18486, 22743, 26075
 \tl_set_from_file:Nnn 32344
 \tl_set_from_file_x:Nnn 32344
 \tl_set_rescan:Nnn
 41, 41, 379, 642, 4070
 .tl_set_x:N 188, 15464
 \tl_show:N 53, 53, 946, 4926, 5587, 23402
 \tl_show:n
 .. 53, 53, 263, 343, 343, 405, 405,
 789, 1153, 2836, 2853, 4926, 4935,
 5586, 9307, 9402, 10574, 10644,
 10650, 10656, 10662, 18510, 31408
 \tl_show_analysis:N 32396
 \tl_show_analysis:n 32396
 \tl_sort:Nn 48, 4578, 22743
 \tl_sort:nN . 48, 927, 929, 4578, 22913
 \tl_tail:N .. 49, 434, 4652, 5990, 24811
 \tl_tail:n 49, 4652
 \tl_to_lowercase:n 32075
 \tl_to_str:N
 46, 55, 162, 407, 632, 1021,
 4472, 5032, 5109, 5117, 6149, 11027,
 11035, 13210, 13221, 14177, 14193
 \tl_to_str:n
 41, 41, 46, 46, 55, 64, 65,
 116, 144, 144, 162, 184, 227, 228,
 317, 327, 388, 407, 413, 419, 574,
 590, 591, 1021, 1021, 2125, 2148,
 2239, 2244, 2323, 2405, 2870, 3537,
 3551, 3554, 3561, 3565, 3850, 3882,

- 3900, 4089, 4183, 4270, [4471](#), 4936,
 4951, 4994, 5033, 5117, 5125, 5260,
 5282, 5306, 5313, 5367, 5374, 5448,
 5467, 5478, 5503, 5511, 5519, 5525,
 5537, 5548, 5670, 5783, 5788, 5853,
 9168, 9185, 9229, 9314, 9759, 9798,
 9811, 11041, 11049, 11155, 11159,
 11189, 11190, 11223, 11238, 11240,
 11242, 11260, 11475, 11480, 11592,
 11650, 11651, 11699, 11722, 11744,
 11745, 12081, 12082, 12375, 12376,
 12742, 12743, 12744, 12745, 13132,
 13148, 13671, 13701, 13794, 14131,
 14415, 14616, 14716, 15895, 16403,
 16407, 16424, 16632, 16633, 17246,
 17247, 17252, 17256, 21896, 21950,
 22024, 22531, 24189, 25942, 26092,
 28445, 28528, 29127, 29903, 29906,
 31382, 31383, 31384, 31385, 31413,
 31415, 31419, 31421, 31426, 31428,
 31638, 31920, 31948, 31959, 31962
 \tl_to_uppercase:n [32077](#)
 \tl_trim_spaces:N [48](#), [4528](#)
 \tl_trim_spaces:n
 [47](#), [4528](#), 7949, 13580,
 13582, 15052, 15901, 15906, 15912
 \tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN
 ... [48](#), [679](#), [4528](#), 9986, 10525, 11569
 \tl_trim_spacs:n [394](#)
 \tl_upper_case:n [32378](#)
 \tl_upper_case:nn [32378](#)
 \tl_use:N .. [46](#), [174](#), [178](#), [181](#), [4474](#),
 6008, 6012, 6054, 9821, 9916, 15262
 \g_tmpa_tl [54](#), [4952](#)
 \l_tmpa_tl [5](#), [40](#), [54](#),
 1301, 1303, 1320, 1404, 1406, 1410,
 1412, 1416, 1418, 1422, 1424, [4954](#)
 \g_tmpb_tl [54](#), [4952](#)
 \l_tmpb_tl [54](#), 1302,
 1303, 1318, 1320, 1405, 1406, 1411,
 1412, 1417, 1418, 1423, 1424, [4954](#)
 tl internal commands:
 __tl_act:NNNnn
 [395](#), [395](#), [396](#), 4500, [4580](#), 4631
 __tl_act_count_group:nn [4496](#)
 __tl_act_count_normal:nN [4496](#)
 __tl_act_count_space:n [4496](#)
 __tl_act_end:w [4580](#)
 __tl_act_end:wn [393](#), 4601, 4607
 __tl_act_group:nwnNNN [4580](#)
 __tl_act_loop:w [4580](#)
 __tl_act_normal:NwnNNN [4580](#)
 __tl_act_output:n [396](#), [4580](#)
 __tl_act_result:n
 [395](#), 4585, 4607, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625
 __tl_act_reverse [396](#)
 __tl_act_reverse_output:n
 [4580](#), 4641, 4643, 4645
 __tl_act_space:wnNNN [395](#), [4580](#)
 __tl_analysis:n
 [936](#), [946](#), [23090](#), 23369, 23398, 23406
 __tl_analysis_a:n [23094](#), [23119](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_bgroup:w
 [23150](#), [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_cs:ww [23229](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_egroup:w
 [23152](#), [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_group:nw [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_group_aux:w . [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_group_auxii:w [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_group_test:w . [23172](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_loop:w .. [23126](#),
[23129](#), [23170](#), [23212](#), [23226](#), [23244](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_safe:N
 [23151](#), [23193](#), [23229](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_space:w [23149](#), [23155](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_space_test:w ..
 [939](#), [23155](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_store:
 [939](#), [23166](#), 23208, [23214](#)
 __tl_analysis_a_type:w [23130](#), [23131](#)
 __tl_analysis_b:n [23095](#), [23257](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_char:Nww
 [23284](#), [23290](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_cs:Nww [23286](#), [23314](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_cs_test:ww .. [23314](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_loop:w
 [944](#), [23257](#), 23360, 23365
 __tl_analysis_b_normal:wnN
 [23270](#), 23335
 __tl_analysis_b_normals:ww
 [943](#), [944](#), [23267](#), [23270](#), 23311, 23321
 __tl_analysis_b_special:w
 [23273](#), [23332](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_special_char:wn
 [23332](#)
 __tl_analysis_b_special_space:w
 [23332](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_char_token
 [934](#), [939](#),
[940](#), [23061](#), 23159, 23164, 23202, 23207
 __tl_analysis_cs_space_count:NN
 [23074](#), 23243, 23317
 __tl_analysis_cs_space_count:w .
 [23074](#)
 __tl_analysis_cs_space_count_
 end:w [23074](#)

__tl_analysis_disable:n
 [23099](#), [23121](#), [23187](#), [23240](#)
 __tl_analysis_extract_charcode:
 [23068](#), [23182](#)
 __tl_analysis_extract_charcode_
 aux:w [23068](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_index_int
 [941](#), [942](#),
 [23064](#), [23124](#), [23127](#), [23165](#), [23183](#),
 [23220](#), [23223](#), [23249](#), [23251](#), [23338](#)
 __tl_analysis_map_inline_aux:Nn
 [23367](#)
 __tl_analysis_map_inline_
 aux:nnn [23367](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_nesting_int
 [938](#), [23065](#), [23125](#), [23216](#), [23225](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_normal_int
 [23063](#), [23123](#), [23168](#), [23210](#),
 [23221](#), [23224](#), [23241](#), [23250](#), [23255](#)
 \g__tl_analysis_result_tl
 [945](#), [23067](#), [23259](#), [23389](#), [23412](#)
 __tl_analysis_show:
 [23400](#), [23408](#), [23410](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_active:n ...
 [23425](#), [23454](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_cs:n [23421](#), [23454](#)
 \c__tl_analysis_show_etc_str ...
 [947](#), [23474](#), [23476](#), [23481](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_long:nn .. [23454](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_long_
 aux:nnnn [23454](#), [23460](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_loop:wNw . [23410](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_normal:n ...
 [23428](#), [23434](#)
 __tl_analysis_show_value:N
 [23439](#), [23463](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_token
 [934](#), [935](#), [938](#),
 [940](#), [23061](#), [23071](#), [23130](#), [23134](#),
 [23137](#), [23140](#), [23188](#), [23192](#), [23207](#)
 \l__tl_analysis_type_int
 [938](#), [941](#), [23066](#),
 [23133](#), [23148](#), [23216](#), [23218](#), [23222](#)
 __tl_build_begin:NN .. [31657](#), [31702](#)
 __tl_build_begin:NNN .. [1160](#), [31657](#)
 __tl_build_end_loop:NN [31745](#)
 __tl_build_get:NNN
 [31731](#), [31747](#), [31752](#)
 __tl_build_get:w [31731](#)
 __tl_build_get_end:w [31731](#)
 __tl_build_last:NNn
 [1160](#), [1161](#), [31669](#), [31674](#), [31735](#)
 __tl_build_put:nn [1161](#), [31674](#), [31726](#)
 __tl_build_put:nw [1161](#), [31674](#)
 __tl_build_put_left:NNn [31714](#)
 __tl_case:NnTF
 [4378](#), [4383](#), [4388](#), [4393](#), [4395](#)
 __tl_case:nnTF [4375](#)
 __tl_case:Nw [4375](#)
 __tl_case_end:nw [4375](#)
 __tl_count:n [392](#), [4483](#)
 __tl_head_auxi:nw [4652](#)
 __tl_head_auxii:n [4652](#)
 __tl_if_blank_p:NNw [4247](#)
 __tl_if_empty_if:n
 [385](#), [386](#), [476](#), [4249](#), [4278](#), [4364](#), [4368](#)
 __tl_if_head_eq_meaning_
 normal:nN [4726](#), [4730](#)
 __tl_if_head_eq_meaning_
 special:nN [4727](#), [4739](#)
 __tl_if_head_is_N_type:w . [400](#), [4758](#)
 __tl_if_head_is_space:w [4786](#)
 __tl_if_novalue:w [4332](#)
 __tl_if_single:nnw . [388](#), [4352](#), [4360](#)
 __tl_if_single:nTF [4350](#)
 __tl_if_single_p:n [4350](#)
 \l__tl_internal_a_tl
 [405](#), [4072](#), [4073](#), [4074](#),
 [4301](#), [4939](#), [4945](#), [32352](#), [32353](#),
 [32361](#), [32363](#), [32365](#), [32372](#), [32374](#)
 \l__tl_internal_b_tl [4301](#)
 __tl_item:nn [4798](#)
 __tl_item_aux:nn [4798](#)
 __tl_map_function:Nn [390](#), [4408](#), [4427](#)
 __tl_map_tokens:nn [4436](#)
 __tl_map_variable:Nnn [4451](#)
 __tl_range:Nnnn .. [4828](#), [31765](#), [31770](#)
 __tl_range:nnNn [4828](#)
 __tl_range:nnnNn [4828](#)
 __tl_range:w [402](#), [4828](#)
 __tl_range_braced:w [402](#), [1163](#), [31763](#)
 __tl_range_collect:nn ... [1163](#), [4828](#)
 __tl_range_collect_braced:w ...
 [402](#), [1163](#), [31763](#)
 __tl_range_collect_group:nN . [4828](#)
 __tl_range_collect_group:nn ...
 [4896](#), [4905](#)
 __tl_range_collect_N:nN [4828](#)
 __tl_range_collect_space:nw . [4828](#)
 __tl_range_collect_unbraced:w [31763](#)
 __tl_range_items:nnNn [402](#)
 __tl_range_normalize:nn
 [4843](#), [4847](#), [4907](#)
 __tl_range_skip:w [402](#), [4828](#)
 __tl_range_skip_spaces:n [4828](#)
 __tl_range_unbraced:w [31763](#)
 __tl_replace:NnNNNnn
 [382](#), [383](#), [4167](#), [4169](#), [4171](#), [4173](#), [4178](#)

- __tl_replace_auxi:NnnNNNnn [383](#), [4178](#)
- __tl_replace_auxii:nNNNnn [382](#), [383](#), [383](#), [4178](#)
- __tl_replace_next:w [382](#), [384](#), [4171](#), [4173](#), [4178](#)
- __tl_replace_wrap:w [382](#), [384](#), [4167](#), [4169](#), [4178](#)
- __tl_rescan:NNw [379](#), [4070](#), [4152](#), [4157](#)
- \c__tl_rescan_marker_tl [380](#), [4069](#), [4094](#), [4102](#), [4132](#), [4164](#)
- __tl_reverse_group_preserve:nn [4626](#)
- __tl_reverse_items:nwNwn [4512](#)
- __tl_reverse_items:wn [4512](#)
- __tl_reverse_normal:nN [4626](#)
- __tl_reverse_space:n [4626](#)
- __tl_set_rescan:nnN [378](#), [380](#), [4089](#), [4111](#)
- __tl_set_rescan:NNnn [379](#), [4070](#)
- __tl_set_rescan_multi:nnN [378](#), [380](#), [4070](#), [4119](#), [4141](#)
- __tl_set_rescan_single:nnNN ... [380](#), [4111](#)
- __tl_set_rescan_single:NNww .. [380](#)
- __tl_set_rescan_single_aux:nnnNN [4111](#)
- __tl_set_rescan_single_aux:w ... [381](#), [4111](#)
- __tl_show:n [4935](#)
- __tl_show:NN [4926](#)
- __tl_show:w [4935](#)
- __tl_tmp:w [387](#), [394](#), [4325](#), [4326](#), [4332](#), [4345](#), [4540](#), [4577](#)
- __tl_trim_spaces:nn [679](#), [4529](#), [4532](#), [4540](#)
- __tl_trim_spaces_auxi:w .. [394](#), [4540](#)
- __tl_trim_spaces_auxii:w . [394](#), [4540](#)
- __tl_trim_spaces_auxiii:w [394](#), [4540](#)
- __tl_trim_spaces_auxiv:w . [394](#), [4540](#)
- \tn [23498](#)
- token commands:
 - \c_alignment_token [133](#), [570](#), [10993](#), [11053](#), [11092](#), [23300](#), [29134](#)
 - \c_parameter_token [133](#), [571](#), [1015](#), [11053](#), [11096](#), [11099](#)
 - \g_peek_token . [137](#), [137](#), [11311](#), [11322](#)
 - \l_peek_token [137](#), [137](#), [580](#), [582](#), [1164](#), [11311](#), [11320](#), [11337](#), [11376](#), [11388](#), [11408](#), [11458](#), [11459](#), [11460](#), [11463](#), [31824](#), [31825](#), [31826](#)
 - \c_space_token [34](#), [50](#), [53](#), [133](#), [140](#), [270](#), [399](#), [571](#), [3402](#), [4714](#), [4751](#), [11002](#), [11053](#), [11116](#), [11337](#), [11460](#), [13322](#), [23134](#), [23164](#), [23306](#), [23839](#), [23874](#), [29106](#), [29143](#), [29274](#), [31826](#)
- \token_get_arg_spec:N [32400](#)
- \token_get_prefix_spec:N [32400](#)
- \token_get_replacement_spec:N . [32400](#)
- \token_if_active:NTF [135](#), [11129](#)
- \token_if_active_p:N [135](#), [11129](#), [13530](#), [29505](#), [29842](#), [30789](#)
- \token_if_alignment:NTF [134](#), [134](#), [11090](#)
- \token_if_alignment_p:N .. [134](#), [11090](#)
- \token_if_chardef:NTF [136](#), [11201](#), [23443](#)
- \token_if_chardef_p:N [136](#), [11201](#), [29074](#)
- \token_if_cs:NTF [135](#), [11166](#), [29377](#), [29718](#), [29988](#), [30796](#)
- \token_if_cs_p:N [135](#), [11166](#), [29504](#), [30121](#), [30174](#), [30202](#), [30247](#), [30788](#)
- \token_if_dim_register:NTF [136](#), [11201](#), [23445](#)
- \token_if_dim_register_p:N [136](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_eq_catcode:NNTF .. [135](#), [137](#), [138](#), [138](#), [270](#), [3402](#), [11139](#)
- \token_if_eq_catcode_p:NN [135](#), [11139](#)
- \token_if_eq_charcode:NNTF [135](#), [138](#), [138](#), [138](#), [139](#), [270](#), [11144](#), [12624](#), [13322](#), [20495](#), [23874](#), [23879](#), [24502](#), [24702](#), [24715](#), [24717](#), [24755](#), [24876](#), [25846](#), [25925](#)
- \token_if_eq_charcode_p:NN [135](#), [11144](#)
- \token_if_eq_meaning:NNTF [135](#), [139](#), [139](#), [139](#), [139](#), [270](#), [3405](#), [3416](#), [11134](#), [13374](#), [16751](#), [17767](#), [17826](#), [18763](#), [18765](#), [18770](#), [18834](#), [19020](#), [21093](#), [24196](#), [24508](#), [24541](#), [24690](#), [24713](#), [24745](#), [24871](#), [24874](#), [25896](#), [25923](#), [25964](#), [25981](#), [29309](#), [29315](#), [29334](#), [29360](#), [29518](#), [29672](#), [29698](#), [30707](#), [30745](#)
- \token_if_eq_meaning_p:NN [135](#), [11134](#), [29169](#), [29274](#), [29276](#), [29280](#), [29290](#), [29291](#), [29298](#), [29299](#)
- \token_if_expandable:NTF [135](#), [11171](#), [23441](#), [29163](#)
- \token_if_expandable_p:N [135](#), [11171](#), [13522](#)
- \token_if_group_begin:NTF [134](#), [11075](#)
- \token_if_group_begin_p:N [134](#), [11075](#)
- \token_if_group_end:NTF .. [134](#), [11080](#)
- \token_if_group_end_p:N .. [134](#), [11080](#)
- \token_if_int_register:NTF [136](#), [11201](#), [23446](#)
- \token_if_int_register_p:N [136](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_letter:N [573](#)

- \token_if_letter:NTF 3551, [11053](#), [11155](#), [11222](#), [11259](#),
..... [135](#), [11119](#), [29824](#), [29838](#)
- \token_if_letter_p:N [135](#), [11119](#), [29841](#)
- \token_if_long_macro:NTF . [135](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_long_macro_p:N . [135](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_macro:NTF
.. [135](#), [2875](#), [2884](#), [2893](#), [11149](#), [11255](#)
- \token_if_macro_p:N [135](#), [11149](#)
- \token_if_math_subscript:NTF ...
..... [134](#), [11109](#)
- \token_if_math_subscript_p:N ...
..... [134](#), [11109](#)
- \token_if_math_superscript:NTF ..
..... [134](#), [11103](#)
- \token_if_math_superscript_p:N ..
..... [134](#), [11103](#)
- \token_if_math_toggle:NTF [134](#), [11085](#)
- \token_if_math_toggle_p:N [134](#), [11085](#)
- \token_if_mathchardef:NTF
..... [136](#), [11201](#), [23444](#)
- \token_if_mathchardef_p:N
..... [136](#), [11201](#), [29075](#)
- \token_if_muskip_register:NTF ...
..... [136](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_muskip_register_p:N ...
..... [136](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_other:NTF [135](#), [11124](#)
- \token_if_other_p:N [135](#), [11124](#)
- \token_if_parameter:NTF .. [134](#), [11095](#)
- \token_if_parameter_p:N .. [134](#), [11095](#)
- \token_if_primitive:NTF .. [137](#), [11249](#)
- \token_if_primitive_p:N .. [137](#), [11249](#)
- \token_if_protected_long_
macro:NTF [136](#), [3299](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_protected_long_macro_
p:N [136](#), [11201](#), [13529](#), [29168](#)
- \token_if_protected_macro:NTF ...
..... [135](#), [3298](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_protected_macro_p:N ...
..... [135](#), [11201](#), [13528](#), [29167](#)
- \token_if_skip_register:NTF
..... [136](#), [11201](#), [23447](#)
- \token_if_skip_register_p:N
..... [136](#), [11201](#)
- \token_if_space:NTF [134](#), [11114](#)
- \token_if_space_p:N [134](#), [11114](#)
- \token_if_toks_register:NTF
..... [137](#), [363](#), [3501](#), [11201](#), [23448](#)
- \token_if_toks_register_p:N
..... [137](#), [11201](#)
- \token_new:Nn [32079](#)
- \token_to_meaning:N
..... [15](#), [133](#), [572](#), [576](#), [2123](#),
[2139](#), [2576](#), [2878](#), [2887](#), [2896](#), [3507](#),
[3551](#), [11053](#), [11155](#), [11222](#), [11259](#),
[11463](#), [23071](#), [23437](#), [23462](#), [29111](#)
- \token_to_str:N [5](#), [17](#), [55](#), [133](#), [162](#),
[331](#), [401](#), [503](#), [574](#), [750](#), [752](#), [1019](#),
[2125](#), [2139](#), [2139](#), [2301](#), [2310](#), [2342](#),
[2365](#), [2413](#), [2418](#), [2433](#), [2454](#), [2455](#),
[2475](#), [2576](#), [2702](#), [2737](#), [2744](#), [2832](#),
[2852](#), [2865](#), [3484](#), [3571](#), [3657](#), [3672](#),
[3687](#), [3694](#), [3720](#), [3729](#), [3780](#), [3846](#),
[3867](#), [4069](#), [4763](#), [4779](#), [4933](#), [5230](#),
[5644](#), [5652](#), [5655](#), [7839](#), [8077](#), [8458](#),
[8691](#), [9409](#), [9464](#), [9750](#), [9834](#), [10550](#),
[10910](#), [10914](#), [10936](#), [10939](#), [10947](#),
[10950](#), [11026](#), [11027](#), [11034](#), [11035](#),
[11053](#), [11236](#), [11237](#), [11242](#), [11243](#),
[11244](#), [11245](#), [11246](#), [11247](#), [11835](#),
[13194](#), [13195](#), [13196](#), [13197](#), [13198](#),
[13205](#), [13536](#), [13595](#), [13728](#), [13944](#),
[16049](#), [16090](#), [16164](#), [16402](#), [16417](#),
[16638](#), [16639](#), [17128](#), [17129](#), [17158](#),
[17327](#), [17378](#), [17410](#), [17430](#), [17445](#),
[17457](#), [17458](#), [17471](#), [17472](#), [17497](#),
[17506](#), [17508](#), [17533](#), [17536](#), [17561](#),
[17563](#), [17577](#), [17593](#), [17611](#), [17680](#),
[17690](#), [17691](#), [17706](#), [17707](#), [18040](#),
[18084](#), [18276](#), [18517](#), [22505](#), [23011](#),
[23028](#), [23079](#), [23160](#), [23203](#), [23233](#),
[23282](#), [23293](#), [23295](#), [23297](#), [23307](#),
[23343](#), [23354](#), [23400](#), [23436](#), [23461](#),
[23482](#), [23785](#), [23792](#), [23893](#), [23897](#),
[24620](#), [25869](#), [26101](#), [26680](#), [26682](#),
[26845](#), [27433](#), [27649](#), [28598](#), [29085](#),
[29086](#), [29501](#), [29509](#), [29536](#), [29537](#),
[29763](#), [29766](#), [29775](#), [30606](#), [30608](#),
[30626](#), [30627](#), [30640](#), [30643](#), [30647](#),
[30650](#), [30785](#), [30793](#), [30822](#), [30823](#),
[30961](#), [30964](#), [30968](#), [30977](#), [31029](#),
[31919](#), [31947](#), [31959](#), [31962](#), [32091](#)
- token internal commands:
 - \c_token_A_int [11249](#), [11286](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_char":w .. [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_count:w .. [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_dimen:w .. [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_macro:w .. [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_muskip:w . [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_skip:w ... [11183](#)
 - __token_delimit_by_toks:w ... [11183](#)
 - __token_if_macro_p:w [11149](#)
 - __token_if_primitive:NNw [11249](#)
 - __token_if_primitive:Nw [11249](#)
 - __token_if_primitive_loop:N . [11249](#)
 - __token_if_primitive_nullfont:N
..... [11249](#)
 - __token_if_primitive_space:w . [11249](#)

<code>__token_if_primitive_undefined:N</code>	<code>\Uxextensible</code>	1048, 1884
..... 11249	<code>\Umathaccent</code>	1049, 1885
<code>__token_tmp:w</code>	<code>\Umathaxis</code>	1050, 1886
.....	<code>\Umathbinbinspacing</code>	1051, 1887
..... 574 , 11184 , 11193 , 11194 , 11195 ,	<code>\Umathbinclonespacing</code>	1052, 1888
11196 , 11197 , 11198 , 11199 , 11202 ,	<code>\Umathbininnerspacing</code>	1053, 1889
11236 , 11237 , 11238 , 11239 , 11241 ,	<code>\Umathbinopenspacing</code>	1054, 1890
11243 , 11244 , 11245 , 11246 , 11247	<code>\Umathbinopspacing</code>	1055, 1891
<code>\toks</code>	<code>\Umathbinordspacing</code>	1056, 1892
..... 561 , 11247	<code>\Umathbinpunctspacing</code>	1057, 1893
<code>\toksapp</code>	<code>\Umathbinrelspacing</code>	1058, 1894
..... 1006 , 1859	<code>\Umathchar</code>	1059, 1895
<code>\toksdef</code>	<code>\Umathcharclass</code>	1060, 1896
..... 562 , 23007	<code>\Umathchardef</code>	1061, 1897
<code>\tokspre</code>	<code>\Umathcharfam</code>	1062, 1898
..... 1007 , 1860	<code>\Umathcharnum</code>	1063, 1899
<code>\tolerance</code>	<code>\Umathcharnumdef</code>	1064, 1900
..... 563	<code>\Umathcharslot</code>	1065, 1901
<code>\topmark</code>	<code>\Umathclosebinspacing</code>	1066, 1902
..... 564	<code>\Umathcloseclonespacing</code>	1067, 1903
<code>\topmarks</code>	<code>\Umathcloseinnerspacing</code>	1069, 1905
..... 666 , 1537	<code>\Umathcloseopenspacing</code>	1071, 1907
<code>\topskip</code>	<code>\Umathcloseopspacing</code>	1072, 1908
..... 565	<code>\Umathcloseordspacing</code>	1073, 1909
<code>\tpack</code>	<code>\Umathclosepunctspacing</code>	1074, 1910
..... 1008 , 1861	<code>\Umathcloserelspacing</code>	1076, 1912
<code>\tracingassigns</code>	<code>\Umathcode</code>	159 , 1077 , 1913
..... 667 , 1538	<code>\Umathcodenum</code>	1078, 1914
<code>\tracingcommands</code>	<code>\Umathconnectoroverlapmin</code>	1079, 1915
..... 566	<code>\Umathfractiondelsize</code>	1081, 1917
<code>\tracingfonts</code>	<code>\Umathfractiondenomdown</code>	1082, 1918
..... 1039 , 1702	<code>\Umathfractiondenomvgap</code>	1084, 1920
<code>\tracinggroups</code>	<code>\Umathfractionnumup</code>	1086, 1922
..... 668 , 1539	<code>\Umathfractionnumvgap</code>	1087, 1923
<code>\tracingifs</code>	<code>\Umathfractionrule</code>	1088, 1924
..... 669 , 1540	<code>\Umathinnerbinspacing</code>	1089, 1925
<code>\tracinglostchars</code>	<code>\Umathinnerclonespacing</code>	1090, 1926
..... 567	<code>\Umathinnerinnerspacing</code>	1092, 1928
<code>\tracingmacros</code>	<code>\Umathinneropenspacing</code>	1094, 1930
..... 568	<code>\Umathinneropspacing</code>	1095, 1931
<code>\tracingnesting</code>	<code>\Umathinnerordspacing</code>	1096, 1932
..... 670 , 1541	<code>\Umathinnerpunctspacing</code>	1097, 1933
<code>\tracingonline</code>	<code>\Umathinnerrelspacing</code>	1099, 1935
..... 569	<code>\Umathlimitabovebgap</code>	1100, 1936
<code>\tracingoutput</code>	<code>\Umathlimitabovekern</code>	1101, 1937
..... 570	<code>\Umathlimitabovevgap</code>	1102, 1938
<code>\tracingpages</code>	<code>\Umathlimitbelowbgap</code>	1103, 1939
..... 571	<code>\Umathlimitbelowkern</code>	1104, 1940
<code>\tracingparagraphs</code>	<code>\Umathlimitbelowvgap</code>	1105, 1941
..... 572	<code>\Umathnolimitsubfactor</code>	1106, 1942
<code>\tracingrestores</code>	<code>\Umathnolimitsupfactor</code>	1107, 1943
..... 573	<code>\Umathopbinspacing</code>	1108, 1944
<code>\tracingcantokens</code>	<code>\Umathopclonespacing</code>	1109, 1945
..... 671 , 1542	<code>\Umathopenbinspacing</code>	1110, 1946
<code>\tracingstats</code>		
..... 574		
<code>true</code>		
..... 216		
<code>trunc</code>		
..... 212		
<code>\ttfamily</code>		
..... 30859		
two commands:		
<code>\c_thirty_two</code>	..... 32169	
<code>\c_two_hundred_fifty_five</code>	..... 32169	
<code>\c_two_hundred_fifty_six</code>	..... 32169	
U		
<code>\u</code>	..... xiii , 987 ,	
	29179 , 31012 , 31093 , 31094 , 31109 ,	
	31110 , 31119 , 31120 , 31133 , 31134 ,	
	31135 , 31161 , 31162 , 31187 , 31188	
<code>\uccode</code>	.. 168 , 183 , 196 , 198 , 200 , 202 , 575	
<code>\Uchar</code>	..... 1041 , 1877	
<code>\Ucharcat</code>	..... 1042 , 1878	
<code>\uchyph</code>	..... 576	
<code>\ucs</code>	..... 1275 , 2090	
<code>\Udelcode</code>	..... 1043 , 1879	
<code>\Udelcodenum</code>	..... 1044 , 1880	
<code>\Udelimiter</code>	..... 1045 , 1881	
<code>\Udelimiterover</code>	..... 1046 , 1882	
<code>\Udelimiterunder</code>	..... 1047 , 1883	

- `\Umathopenenclosespacing` 1111, 1947
- `\Umathopeninnerspacing` 1112, 1948
- `\Umathopenopenspacing` 1113, 1949
- `\Umathopenopspacing` 1114, 1950
- `\Umathopenordspacing` 1115, 1951
- `\Umathopenpunctspacing` 1116, 1952
- `\Umathopenrelspacing` 1117, 1953
- `\Umathoperatorsize` 1118, 1954
- `\Umathopinnerspacing` 1119, 1955
- `\Umathopopenspacing` 1120, 1956
- `\Umathopopspacing` 1121, 1957
- `\Umathopordspacing` 1122, 1958
- `\Umathoppunctspacing` 1123, 1959
- `\Umathoprelspacing` 1124, 1960
- `\Umathordbinspacing` 1125, 1961
- `\Umathordclosespacing` 1126, 1962
- `\Umathordinnerspacing` 1127, 1963
- `\Umathordopenspacing` 1128, 1964
- `\Umathordopspacing` 1129, 1965
- `\Umathordordspacing` 1130, 1966
- `\Umathordpunctspacing` 1131, 1967
- `\Umathordreldspacing` 1132, 1968
- `\Umathoverbarkern` 1133, 1969
- `\Umathoverbarrule` 1134, 1970
- `\Umathoverbarvgap` 1135, 1971
- `\Umathoverdelimitervgap` 1136, 1972
- `\Umathoverdelimitervgap` 1138, 1974
- `\Umathpunctbinspacing` 1140, 1976
- `\Umathpunctclosespacing` 1141, 1977
- `\Umathpunctinnerspacing` 1143, 1979
- `\Umathpunctopenspacing` 1145, 1981
- `\Umathpunctopspacing` 1146, 1982
- `\Umathpunctordspacing` 1147, 1983
- `\Umathpunctpunctspacing` 1148, 1984
- `\Umathpunctrelspacing` 1150, 1985
- `\Umathquad` 1151, 1986
- `\Umathradicaldegreeafter` 1152, 1987
- `\Umathradicaldegreebefore` 1154, 1989
- `\Umathradicaldegreeraise` 1156, 1991
- `\Umathradicalkern` 1158, 1993
- `\Umathradicalrule` 1159, 1994
- `\Umathradicalvgap` 1160, 1995
- `\Umathrelbinspacing` 1161, 1996
- `\Umathrelclosespacing` 1162, 1997
- `\Umathrelinnerspacing` 1163, 1998
- `\Umathrelopenspacing` 1164, 1999
- `\Umathrelopspacing` 1165, 2000
- `\Umathrelordspacing` 1166, 2001
- `\Umathrelpunctspacing` 1167, 2002
- `\Umathrelrelspacing` 1168, 2003
- `\Umathskewedfractionhgap` 1169, 2004
- `\Umathskewedfractionvgap` 1171, 2006
- `\Umathspaceafterscript` 1173, 2008
- `\Umathstackdenomdown` 1174, 2009
- `\Umathstacknumup` 1175, 2010
- `\Umathstackvgap` 1176, 2011
- `\Umathsubshiftdown` 1177, 2012
- `\Umathsubshiftdrop` 1178, 2013
- `\Umathsubsupshiftdown` 1179, 2014
- `\Umathsubsupvgap` 1180, 2015
- `\Umathsubtopmax` 1181, 2016
- `\Umathsupbottommin` 1182, 2017
- `\Umathsupshiftdrop` 1183, 2018
- `\Umathsupshiftdown` 1184, 2019
- `\Umathsupsubbottommax` 1185, 2020
- `\Umathunderbarkern` 1186, 2021
- `\Umathunderbarrule` 1187, 2022
- `\Umathunderbarvgap` 1188, 2023
- `\Umathunderdelimitervgap` 1189, 2024
- `\Umathunderdelimitervgap` 1191, 2026
- undefine commands:
 - `.undefine:` 188, 15480
- `\underline` 577
- `\unexpanded` 672, 1543, 3386, 3410
- `\unhbox` 578
- `\unhcopy` 579
- `\uniformdeviate` 1040, 1703
- `\unkern` 580
- `\unless` 673, 1544
- `\Unosubscript` 1193, 2028
- `\Unosuperscript` 1194, 2029
- `\unpenalty` 581
- `\unskip` 582
- `\unvbox` 583
- `\unvcopy` 584
- `\Uoverdelimiter` 1195, 2030
- `\uppercase` 585
- `\upshape` 30865
- uptex commands:
 - `\uptex_disablecjktoken:D` 2084
 - `\uptex_enablecjktoken:D` 2085
 - `\uptex_forcecjktoken:D` 2086
 - `\uptex_kchar:D` 2087
 - `\uptex_kchardef:D` 2088
 - `\uptex_kuten:D` 2089
 - `\uptex_ucs:D` 2090
 - `\uptex_uptexrevision:D` 2091
 - `\uptex_uptexversion:D` 2092
 - `\uptexrevision` 1276, 2091
 - `\uptexversion` 1277, 2092
 - `\Uradical` 1196, 2031
 - `\Uroot` 1197, 2032
- use commands:
 - `\use:N` 16, 102, 327, 2191, 2337, 2428, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 5567, 8689, 9125, 9135, 9240, 9244, 9246, 9248, 9249, 9253, 9440, 9462, 11934, 11944, 11947, 12145, 12167,

12184, 12191, 12245, 13279, 13816,
 13929, 14418, 15081, 15088, 15315,
 15874, 15875, 24097, 25852, 25991,
 28649, 29595, 29720, 29740, 29767,
 29777, 29844, 29847, 29872, 29873,
 29891, 29892, 29909, 29932, 29953,
 29975, 30168, 30176, 30177, 30196,
 30211, 30213, 30307, 30879, 30880
 \use:n 19, 20, 20, 38, 140,
 322, 369, 370, 379, 492, 553, 616,
 750, 918, 929, 1007, 1045, 2192,
 2198, 2200, 2203, 2270, 2287, 2313,
 2373, 2382, 2399, 2645, 2722, 2867,
 3115, 3532, 3581, 3719, 3750, 3836,
 4448, 4463, 4742, 5029, 5089, 5116,
 5124, 5214, 5235, 5249, 5917, 8341,
 9647, 9654, 10403, 10786, 11067,
 11149, 11186, 11204, 11250, 11818,
 12078, 12095, 12372, 12389, 12728,
 12914, 13006, 13101, 13758, 13987,
 14613, 14853, 14916, 15488, 15539,
 15581, 15600, 15833, 15854, 16674,
 16682, 16691, 16708, 16716, 16744,
 17210, 18755, 23451, 23642, 24058,
 24061, 24187, 24719, 24952, 25010,
 25089, 25469, 25534, 25574, 25654,
 26377, 26394, 26840, 27858, 28989,
 28990, 28992, 29643, 29707, 30338,
 30357, 30593, 30853, 30888, 31405
 \use:nn 19,
 2203, 2948, 4101, 4162, 5700, 9784,
 10387, 10975, 13629, 14414, 17241,
 17250, 17254, 20675, 22550, 23419,
 29064, 31418, 31420, 31425, 31427
 \use:nnn . 19, 2203, 2699, 10981, 32210
 \use:nnnn 19, 2203
 \use_i:nn ... 19, 320, 325, 327, 328,
 587, 593, 871, 874, 888, 892, 893,
 2143, 2207, 2257, 2331, 2353, 2491,
 2519, 2678, 3397, 3427, 3440, 3485,
 3753, 3824, 4165, 4666, 6215, 6220,
 6301, 6305, 7957, 7959, 8333, 8360,
 9649, 11598, 11811, 14161, 14840,
 14843, 14849, 14866, 14887, 14898,
 14915, 16383, 17019, 17210, 18583,
 18919, 19214, 19702, 19985, 20504,
 20670, 20983, 20993, 20997, 21505,
 21710, 22271, 22296, 22834, 22889,
 22899, 22909, 23235, 24018, 24029,
 24038, 24041, 24050, 31567, 31867
 \use_i:nnn 19, 439, 2209, 2878,
 3858, 5686, 6223, 6727, 8206, 9301,
 17178, 19171, 20645, 22484, 25900
 \use_i:nnnn 19, 314, 524, 525, 2209,
 9435, 9437, 9451, 9456, 9472, 9474,
 18753, 19189, 19196, 19389, 22282
 \use_i_delimit_by_q_nil:nw . 21, 2221
 \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_-
 stop:nw .. 21, 2221, 7752, 7768,
 9491, 9517, 24848, 29336, 29424,
 29447, 29674, 29743, 30709, 30775
 \use_i_delimit_by_q_recursion_-
 stop:w 72, 72
 \use_i_delimit_by_q_stop:nw
 21, 419, 2221,
 3847, 5328, 5337, 5456, 5507, 5510,
 10496, 13242, 18557, 18919, 31486
 \use_i_ii:nnn 20, 327, 328,
 2209, 2322, 2974, 8182, 8287, 11779
 \use_ii:nn .. 19, 112, 320, 325, 587,
 801, 806, 871, 874, 888, 892, 893,
 904, 992, 1466, 1471, 2145, 2207,
 2259, 2355, 2374, 2390, 2493, 2521,
 2676, 2902, 3399, 3442, 3487, 4114,
 4668, 9655, 11599, 14157, 16584,
 16607, 17021, 18394, 18583, 18584,
 19216, 20506, 20989, 20995, 20999,
 21507, 21712, 22142, 22273, 23237,
 24020, 24026, 24031, 24043, 24052,
 24549, 24671, 24841, 25029, 31878
 \use_ii:nnn . 19, 328, 2209, 2390, 2887
 \use_ii:nnnn . 19, 524, 525, 2209, 9451
 \use_iii:nn 20, 429, 2217, 5705, 5790
 \use_iii:nnn 19, 2209, 2896, 2907, 16389
 \use_iii:nnnn 19,
 524, 525, 2209, 9451, 9473, 9475, 9476
 \use_iv:nnnn
 19, 524, 525, 2209, 9451, 9471, 18382
 \use_none:n
 20, 385, 393, 394, 448, 546,
 550, 598, 632, 746, 747, 751, 751,
 802, 808, 945, 1467, 1473, 2225,
 2321, 2373, 2374, 2647, 2703, 3287,
 3418, 3791, 3792, 4148, 4227, 4249,
 4364, 4575, 4665, 4681, 4745, 4762,
 4772, 4773, 4778, 4793, 4796, 4885,
 4894, 5641, 5664, 5680, 5692, 5725,
 5858, 5908, 6159, 6169, 6207, 6269,
 6433, 6515, 6620, 6792, 7754, 7769,
 7855, 8191, 8995, 9001, 9291, 9648,
 9653, 9843, 10014, 10058, 10155,
 10250, 10277, 10316, 11299, 12003,
 12211, 12437, 12441, 13252, 13307,
 13363, 13692, 14867, 14899, 15184,
 15774, 15887, 16142, 16378, 16527,
 16531, 16535, 16539, 17841, 18094,
 18101, 18118, 18137, 18160, 18228,
 18269, 18394, 18409, 18430, 18431,

18645, 18646, 19190, 19193, 20173, 21866, 22151, 23233, 23282, 23380, 23418, 23644, 23906, 24064, 24716, 30833, 30885, 31507, 31508, 32292	
<code>\use_none:nn</code>	
20, 384, 388, 398, 399, 488, 2225, 2303, 2311, 2382, 3890, 4210, 4354, 4527, 4692, 4709, 5749, 6080, 8029, 8213, 9430, 9984, 10291, 13308, 13352, 16443, 16526, 16530, 16534, 16538, 21861, 25277, 25913, 30834	
<code>\use_none:nnn</code>	20, 399, 2225,
3658, 3673, 4733, 13309, 16525, 16529, 16533, 16537, 17178, 23449	
<code>\use_none:nnnn</code>	
.	20, 2225, 13310, 14545, 30836
<code>\use_none:nnnnn</code>	20, 323,
633, 634, 732, 2225, 13311, 13321, 16669, 16703, 16729, 16737, 18779	
<code>\use_none:nnnnnn</code>	
.	20, 2225, 2435, 13312, 31758
<code>\use_none:nnnnnnn</code>	
.	20, 732, 2225, 16671,
16705, 16731, 16739, 17062, 19230	
<code>\use_none:nnnnnnnn</code>	
.	20, 327, 2225, 2344, 3739
<code>\use_none:nnnnnnnnn</code>	20, 2225
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_nil:w</code> 21, 2218	
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_recursion_-</code> <code>stop:w</code>	21, 72, 72,
2218, 2335, 2414, 2419, 2426, 3572, 3579, 3860, 7746, 7761, 24826, 24850	
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_q_stop:w</code>	
.	21, 447, 477,
548, 582, 2218, 3851, 5044, 5326, 5335, 5494, 5741, 6022, 6031, 6064, 6419, 6509, 8705, 10237, 10482, 10487, 11465, 12264, 14422, 31404	
<code>\use_none_delimit_by_s_stop:w</code>	
.	74, 74, 7847
<code>\useboxresource</code>	1033, 1696
<code>\usefont</code>	30836
<code>\useimageresource</code>	1034, 1697
<code>\Uskewed</code>	1198, 2033
<code>\Uskewedwithdelims</code>	1199, 2034
<code>\Ustack</code>	1200, 2035
<code>\Ustartdisplaymath</code>	1201, 2036
<code>\Ustartmath</code>	1202, 2037
<code>\Ustopdisplaymath</code>	1203, 2038
<code>\Ustopmath</code>	1204, 2039
<code>\Usubscript</code>	1205, 2040
<code>\Usuperscript</code>	1206, 2041
utex commands:	
<code>\utex_binbinspacing:D</code>	1887
<code>\utex_binclosespacing:D</code>	1888
<code>\utex_bininnerspacing:D</code>	1889
<code>\utex_binopenspacing:D</code>	1890
<code>\utex_binopenspacing:D</code>	1891
<code>\utex_binordspacing:D</code>	1892
<code>\utex_binpunctspacing:D</code>	1893
<code>\utex_binrelspacing:D</code>	1894
<code>\utex_char:D</code>	1877
<code>\utex_charcat:D</code>	1878
<code>\utex_closebinspacing:D</code>	1902
<code>\utex_closeclosespacing:D</code>	1904
<code>\utex_closeinnerspacing:D</code>	1906
<code>\utex_closeopenspacing:D</code>	1907
<code>\utex_closeopspacing:D</code>	1908
<code>\utex_closeordspacing:D</code>	1909
<code>\utex_closepunctspacing:D</code>	1911
<code>\utex_closerelspacing:D</code>	1912
<code>\utex_connectoroverlapmin:D</code>	1916
<code>\utex_delcode:D</code>	1879
<code>\utex_delcodenum:D</code>	1880
<code>\utex_delimiter:D</code>	1881
<code>\utex_delimiterover:D</code>	1882
<code>\utex_delimiterunder:D</code>	1883
<code>\utex_fractiondelsize:D</code>	1917
<code>\utex_fractiondenomdown:D</code>	1919
<code>\utex_fractiondenomvgap:D</code>	1921
<code>\utex_fractionnumup:D</code>	1922
<code>\utex_fractionnumvgap:D</code>	1923
<code>\utex_fractionrule:D</code>	1924
<code>\utex_hextensible:D</code>	1884
<code>\utex_innerbinspacing:D</code>	1925
<code>\utex_innerclosespacing:D</code>	1927
<code>\utex_innerinnerspacing:D</code>	1929
<code>\utex_inneropenspacing:D</code>	1930
<code>\utex_inneropspacing:D</code>	1931
<code>\utex_innerordspacing:D</code>	1932
<code>\utex_innerpunctspacing:D</code>	1934
<code>\utex_innerrelspacing:D</code>	1935
<code>\utex_limitabovegap:D</code>	1936
<code>\utex_limitabovekern:D</code>	1937
<code>\utex_limitabovevgap:D</code>	1938
<code>\utex_limitbelowbgap:D</code>	1939
<code>\utex_limitbelowkern:D</code>	1940
<code>\utex_limitbelowvgap:D</code>	1941
<code>\utex_mathaccent:D</code>	1885
<code>\utex_mathaxis:D</code>	1886
<code>\utex_mathchar:D</code>	1895
<code>\utex_mathcharclass:D</code>	1896
<code>\utex_mathchardef:D</code>	1897
<code>\utex_mathcharfam:D</code>	1898
<code>\utex_mathcharnum:D</code>	1899
<code>\utex_mathcharnumdef:D</code>	1900
<code>\utex_mathcharslot:D</code>	1901
<code>\utex_mathcode:D</code>	1913

\utext_mathcodenum:D	.....	1914		\utex_relinterspacing:D	.....	1998
\utex_nolimitsubfactor:D	.....	1942		\utex_relopenspacing:D	.....	1999
\utex_nolimitsupfactor:D	.....	1943		\utex_reloppspacing:D	.....	2000
\utex_nosubscript:D	.....	2028		\utex_relordspacing:D	.....	2001
\utex_nosuperscript:D	.....	2029		\utex_relpunctspacing:D	.....	2002
\utex_opbinspacing:D	.....	1944		\utex_relrelspacing:D	.....	2003
\utex_opclosespacing:D	.....	1945		\utex_root:D	.....	2032
\utex_openbinspacing:D	.....	1946		\utex_skewed:D	.....	2033
\utex_openclosespacing:D	.....	1947		\utex_skewdfractionhgap:D	...	2005
\utex_openinnerspacing:D	.....	1948		\utex_skewdfractionvgap:D	...	2007
\utex_openopenspacing:D	.....	1949		\utex_skewedwithdelims:D	.....	2034
\utex_openopspacing:D	.....	1950		\utex_spaceafterscript:D	.....	2008
\utex_openordspacing:D	.....	1951		\utex_stack:D	.....	2035
\utex_openpunctspacing:D	.....	1952		\utex_stackdenomdown:D	.....	2009
\utex_openrelspacing:D	.....	1953		\utex_stacknumup:D	.....	2010
\utex_operatorsize:D	.....	1954		\utex_stackvgap:D	.....	2011
\utex_opinnerspacing:D	.....	1955		\utex_startdisplaymath:D	.....	2036
\utex_opopenspacing:D	.....	1956		\utex_startmath:D	.....	2037
\utex_opopspacing:D	.....	1957		\utex_stopdisplaymath:D	.....	2038
\utex_opordspacing:D	.....	1958		\utex_stopmath:D	.....	2039
\utex_oppunctspacing:D	.....	1959		\utex_subscript:D	.....	2040
\utex_oprelspacing:D	.....	1960		\utex_subshiftdown:D	.....	2012
\utex_ordbinspacing:D	.....	1961		\utex_subshiftdown:D	.....	2013
\utex_ordclosespacing:D	.....	1962		\utex_subsupshiftdown:D	.....	2014
\utex_ordinnerspacing:D	.....	1963		\utex_subsupvgap:D	.....	2015
\utex_ordopenspacing:D	.....	1964		\utex_subtopmax:D	.....	2016
\utex_ordopspacing:D	.....	1965		\utex_supbottommin:D	.....	2017
\utex_ordordspacing:D	.....	1966		\utex_superscript:D	.....	2041
\utex_ordpunctspacing:D	.....	1967		\utex_supshiftdown:D	.....	2018
\utex_ordrelspacing:D	.....	1968		\utex_supshiftup:D	.....	2019
\utex_overbarkern:D	.....	1969		\utex_supsbottommax:D	.....	2020
\utex_overbarrule:D	.....	1970		\utex_underbarkern:D	.....	2021
\utex_overbarvgap:D	.....	1971		\utex_underbarrule:D	.....	2022
\utex_overdelimiter:D	.....	2030		\utex_underbarvgap:D	.....	2023
\utex_overdelimiterbgap:D	....	1973		\utex_underdelimiter:D	.....	2042
\utex_overdelimitertervgap:D	....	1975		\utex_underdelimiterbgap:D	...	2025
\utex_punctbinspacing:D	.....	1976		\utex_underdelimitertervgap:D	...	2027
\utex_punctclosespacing:D	....	1978		\utex_vextensible:D	.....	2043
\utex_punctinnerspacing:D	....	1980		\Underdelimiter	.....	1207, 2042
\utex_punctopenspacing:D	.....	1981		\Uvextensible	.....	1208, 2043
\utex_punctopspacing:D	.....	1982				
\utex_punctordspacing:D	.....	1983				
\utex_punctpunctspacing:D	....	1984		V		
\utex_punctrelspacing:D	.....	1985		\v	.....	29179, 31017,
\utex_quad:D	.....	1986				31103, 31104, 31105, 31106, 31115,
\utex_radical:D	.....	2031				31116, 31149, 31150, 31157, 31158,
\utex_radicaldegreeafter:D	...	1988				31169, 31170, 31177, 31178, 31181,
\utex_radicaldegreebefore:D	. .	1990				31182, 31204, 31205, 31206, 31207,
\utex_radicaldegreeraise:D	...	1992				31208, 31209, 31210, 31211, 31212,
\utex_radicalkern:D	.....	1993				31213, 31214, 31215, 31216, 31217,
\utex_radicalrule:D	.....	1994				31218, 31221, 31222, 31231, 31232
\utex_radicalvgap:D	.....	1995		\vadjust	.....	586
\utex_relbinspacing:D	.....	1996		\valign	.....	587
\utex_relclosespacing:D	.....	1997		value commands:		
				.value_forbidden:n	.....	188, 15482

.value_required:n	188, 15482	X	
\vbadness	588	\xdef	605
\vbox	589	xetex commands:	
vbox commands:		\xetex_charclass:D	1706
\vbox:n	236, 236, 240, 26927	\xetex_charglyph:D	1707
\vbox_gset:Nn	240, 26941, 27502	\xetex_countfeatures:D	1708
\vbox_gset:Nw	241, 26977, 27570	\xetex_countglyphs:D	1709
\vbox_gset_end:	241, 26977, 27572	\xetex_countselectors:D	1710
\vbox_gset_split_to_ht:NNn	241, 27016	\xetex_countvariations:D	1711
\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnn	240, 26965	\xetex_dashbreakstate:D	1713
\vbox_gset_to_ht:Nnw	241, 26998	\xetex_defaultencoding:D	1712
\vbox_gset_top:Nn	240, 26953	\xetex_featurecode:D	1714
\vbox_set:Nn	240, 241, 26941, 27496	\xetex_featurename:D	1715
\vbox_set:Nw	241, 26977, 27563	\xetex_findfeaturebyname:D	1717
\vbox_set_end:	241, 241, 26977, 27565	\xetex_findselectorbyname:D	1719
\vbox_set_split_to_ht:NNn	241, 27016	\xetex_findvariationbyname:D	1721
\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnn	240, 241, 26965	\xetex_firstfontchar:D	1722
\vbox_set_to_ht:Nnw	241, 26998	\xetex_fonttype:D	1723
\vbox_set_top:Nn	240, 26953, 27519, 27589	\xetex_generateactualtext:D	1725
\vbox_to_ht:nn	240, 26931	\xetex_glyph:D	1726
\vbox_to_zero:n	240, 26931	\xetex_glyphbounds:D	1727
\vbox_top:n	240, 26927	\xetex_glyphindex:D	1728
\vbox_unpack:N	241, 27012, 27519, 27589	\xetex_glyphname:D	1729
\vbox_unpack_clear:N	32164	\xetex_if_engine:TF	32083, 32085, 32087
\vbox_unpack_drop:N	242, 27012, 32164, 32166	\xetex_if_engine_p:	32081
\vcenter	590	\xetex_inputencoding:D	1730
vcoffin commands:		\xetex_inputnormalization:D	1732
\vcoffin_gset:Nnn	247, 27493	\xetex_interchartokenstate:D	1734
\vcoffin_gset:Nnw	247, 27561	\xetex_interchartoks:D	1735
\vcoffin_gset_end:	247, 27561	\xetex_isdefaultselector:D	1737
\vcoffin_set:Nnn	247, 27493	\xetex_isexclusivefeature:D	1739
\vcoffin_set:Nnw	247, 27561	\xetex_lastfontchar:D	1740
\vcoffin_set_end:	247, 27561	\xetex_linebreaklocale:D	1742
\vfi	1267	\xetex_linebreakpenalty:D	1743
\vfil	591	\xetex_linebreakskip:D	1741
\vfill	592	\xetex_OTcountfeatures:D	1744
\vfilneg	593	\xetex_OTcountlanguages:D	1745
\vfuzz	594	\xetex_OTcountscripts:D	1746
\voffset	595	\xetex_OTfeaturetag:D	1747
\vpack	1009, 1862	\xetex_OTlanguagetag:D	1748
\vrule	596	\xetex_OTscripttag:D	1749
\vsize	597	\xetex_pdffile:D	1750
\vskip	598	\xetex_pdfpagecount:D	1751
\vsplit	599	\xetex_picfile:D	1752
\vss	600	\xetex_selectorname:D	1753
\vtop	601	\xetex_suppressfontnotfounderror:D	1705
		\xetex_tracingfonts:D	1754
W		\xetex_upwardsmode:D	1755
\wd	602	\xetex_useglyphmetrics:D	1756
\widowpenalties	674, 1545	\xetex_variation:D	1757
\widowpenalty	603	\xetex_variationdefault:D	1758
\write	604	\xetex_variationmax:D	1759

<code>\xetex_variationmin:D</code>	1760	<code>\XeTeXlinebreaklocale</code>	853, 1742
<code>\xetex_variationname:D</code>	1761	<code>\XeTeXlinebreakpenalty</code>	854, 1743
<code>\xetex_XeTeXrevision:D</code>	1762	<code>\XeTeXlinebreakskip</code>	852, 1741
<code>\xetex_XeTeXversion:D</code>	1763	<code>\XeTeXOTcountfeatures</code>	855, 1744
<code>\XeTeXcharclass</code>	817, 1706	<code>\XeTeXOTcountlanguages</code>	856, 1745
<code>\XeTeXcharglyph</code>	818, 1707	<code>\XeTeXOTcountscripts</code>	857, 1746
<code>\XeTeXcountfeatures</code>	819, 1708	<code>\XeTeXOTfeaturetag</code>	858, 1747
<code>\XeTeXcountglyphs</code>	820, 1709	<code>\XeTeXOTlanguagetag</code>	859, 1748
<code>\XeTeXcountselectors</code>	821, 1710	<code>\XeTeXOTscripttag</code>	860, 1749
<code>\XeTeXcountvariations</code>	822, 1711	<code>\XeTeXpdffile</code>	861, 1750
<code>\XeTeXdashbreakstate</code>	824, 1713	<code>\XeTeXpdfpagecount</code>	862, 1751
<code>\XeTeXdefaultencoding</code>	823, 1712	<code>\XeTeXpicfile</code>	863, 1752
<code>\XeTeXfeaturecode</code>	825, 1714	<code>\XeTeXrevision</code>	864, 1762
<code>\XeTeXfeaturename</code>	826, 1715	<code>\XeTeXselectorname</code>	865, 1753
<code>\XeTeXfindfeaturebyname</code>	827, 1716	<code>\XeTeXtracingfonts</code>	866, 1754
<code>\XeTeXfindselectorbyname</code>	829, 1718	<code>\XeTeXupwardsmode</code>	867, 1755
<code>\XeTeXfindvariationbyname</code>	831, 1720	<code>\XeTeXuseglyphmetrics</code>	868, 1756
<code>\XeTeXfirstfontchar</code>	833, 1722	<code>\XeTeXvariation</code>	869, 1757
<code>\XeTeXfonttype</code>	834, 1723	<code>\XeTeXvariationdefault</code>	870, 1758
<code>\XeTeXgenerateactualtext</code>	835, 1724	<code>\XeTeXvariationmax</code>	871, 1759
<code>\XeTeXglyph</code>	837, 1726	<code>\XeTeXvariationmin</code>	872, 1760
<code>\XeTeXglyphbounds</code>	838, 1727	<code>\XeTeXvariationname</code>	873, 1761
<code>\XeTeXglyphindex</code>	839, 1728	<code>\XeTeXversion</code>	874, 1763
<code>\XeTeXglyphname</code>	840, 1729	<code>\xkanjiskip</code>	1263, 2080
<code>\XeTeXinputencoding</code>	841, 1730	<code>\xleaders</code>	606
<code>\XeTeXinputnormalization</code>	842, 1731	<code>\xspaceskip</code>	607
<code>\XeTeXinterchartokenstate</code>	844, 1733	<code>\xspcode</code>	1264, 2081
<code>\XeTeXinterchartoks</code>	846, 1735		
<code>\XeTeXisdefaultselector</code>	847, 1736		
<code>\XeTeXisexclusivefeature</code>	849, 1738		
<code>\XeTeXlastfontchar</code>	851, 1740		