

The `mhsetup` package*

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Abstract

The `mhsetup` package provides tools for a L^AT_EX programming environment similar to the one described in `expl3` on CTAN although not as extensive. It is a required part of both the `mathtools` and `empheq` packages.

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

1 The new internal syntax

The L^AT_EX3 package `l3csetup` defines the command `\InternalSyntaxOn` which makes `_` and `:` letters and then automatically restores the category codes at the end of the package. This usually works fine but when you try to load `amstext` you will experience that T_EX goes into an infinite loop. Packages containing code like `\@for\@tempa:=\@tempb\do{\dots}` will not work correctly either, thus we provide an alternative version here with the pair of commands `\MHInternalSyntaxOn` `\MHInternalSyntaxOn` and `\MHInternalSyntaxOff`. They are to be used only as a pair, because `\MHInternalSyntaxOn` defines `\MHInternalSyntaxOff` so that it restores the category codes correctly.

2 Handling optional arguments

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

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

*This package has version number v1.4, last revised on 2021/03/18.

\LaTeX will see the [v] as an optional argument of `gathered` and use it. In this case the test inside `gathered` checks if it's a t or b and if it's neither it'll choose `\vcenter` internally. So you get no warning, only missing output. Another example, this time from the `empheq` package used with its `overload` option: If preceding spaces are allowed, the input

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

results in the rather strange error message

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
\MHPprecedingSpacesOff
```

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

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

3 First bits of a new programming environment

```
1 <*package>
2 \ProvidesPackage{mhsetup}%
3 [2021/03/18 v1.4 programming setup (MH)]
```

3.1 The new internal syntax

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

3.2 Programming tools

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

Firstly we set up a few helper functions.

```
\MH_let:NwN An alias for \let.
25 \let\MH_let:NwN \let
```

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

```
26 \def\MH_let:cN #1#2{%
27   \expandafter\MH_let:NwN \csname#1\endcsname#2}
```

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

```

28 \def\MH_let:cc #1#2{
29   \expandafter\MH_let:NwN\csname#1\expandafter\endcsname
30   \csname#2\endcsname}

\MH_new_boolean:n Sets up conditionals. For instance
\MH_set_boolean_F:n      \MH_new_boolean:n {\langle name\rangle}
\MH_set_boolean_T:n

\MH_if_boolean:nTF defines the boolean \langle name\rangle but also the conditional \MH_if_boolean_{\langle name\rangle}: to
\MH_if_boolean:nT be used in the ordinary
\MH_if_boolean:nF
  \MH_if_boolean_{\langle name\rangle}:
    \langle true code\rangle
  \MH_else:
    \langle false code\rangle
  \MH_fi:

```

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

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

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

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

is the equivalent with ‘false’. Finally we have

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

This is the interface I have used in this package.

Initially \MH_if_boolean_{\langle name\rangle}: is ‘false’. This can be changed by saying

```
TeX: \MH_boolean_{\langle name\rangle}_true: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_T:n{\langle name\rangle}
```

and changed back again by

```
TeX: \MH_boolean_{\langle name\rangle}_false: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_F:n{\langle name\rangle}
```

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

```

31 \def\MH_new_boolean:n #1{
32   \expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname MH_if_boolean_#1:\endcsname{
33     \@namedef{MH_boolean_#1_true:}
34     {\MH_let:cN{MH_if_boolean_#1:}\iftrue}
35     \@namedef{MH_boolean_#1_false:}
36     {\MH_let:cN{MH_if_boolean_#1:}\iffalse}
37     \@nameuse{MH_boolean_#1_false:}%
38   }
39 }
40 \def\MH_set_boolean_F:n #1{ \@nameuse{MH_boolean_#1_false:} }
41 \def\MH_set_boolean_T:n #1{ \@nameuse{MH_boolean_#1_true:} }
42 \def\MH_if_boolean:nTF #1{
43   \@nameuse{MH_if_boolean_#1:}
44   \expandafter\@firstoftwo

```

```

45  \MH_else:
46      \expandafter\@secondoftwo
47  \MH_fi:
48 }
49 \def\MH_if_boolean:nT #1{
50   \cnameuse{MH_if_boolean_#1:}
51   \expandafter\@firstofone
52 \MH_else:
53   \expandafter\@gobble
54 \MH_fi:
55 }
56 \def\MH_if_boolean:nF #1{
57   \cnameuse{MH_if_boolean_#1:}
58   \expandafter\@gobble
59 \MH_else:
60   \expandafter\@firstofone
61 \MH_fi:
62 }

```

\MH_if:w Copies of \TeX primitives.

```

\MH_if_meaning:NN
63 \cifundefined{MH_if:w}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_if:w =\if}{}
\MH_else:
64 \cifundefined{MH_if_meaning:NN}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_if_meaning:NN =\ifx}{}
\MH_fi:
65 \cifundefined{MH_else:}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_else:=\else}{}
\MH_if_num:w
66 \cifundefined{MH_fi:}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_fi:=\fi}{}
\MH_if_dim:w
67 \AtBeginDocument{
\MH_if_case:w
68 \cifundefined{MH_if_num:w}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_if_num:w =\ifnum}{}
\MH_or:
69 \cifundefined{MH_if_dim:w}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_if_dim:w =\ifdim}{}
70 \cifundefined{MH_if_case:w}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_if_case:w =\ifcase}{}
71 }
72 \cifundefined{MH_or:}{\MH_let:NwN \MH_or:=\or}{}

```

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

```
73 \def\MH_cs_to_str:N {\expandafter\@gobble\string}
```

\MH_protected: We might as well make use of some of the extended features from ε - \TeX . We use \MH_setlength:dn \dimexpr for some simple calculations as it saves a lot of the scanning that goes on \MH_addtolength:dn inside calc. The \protected primitive comes in handy when we want to declare a robust command, that cannot be ‘robustified’ with \DeclareRobustCommand. If we don’t have ε - \TeX we’ll just let our private macros be aliases for the less effective alternatives.

```

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

```

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

```
\MH_keyval_alias:nnn
```

```

85 \def\MH_keyval_alias_with_addon:nnnn #1#2#3#4{
86   \cnamedef{KV@#1@#2}{\nameuse{KV@#1@#3}#4}
87   \cnamedef{KV@#1@#2@default}{\nameuse{KV@#1@#3@default}#4}
88 \def\MH_keyval_alias:nnn #1#2#3{
89   \MH_keyval_alias_with_addon:nnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{})

```

\MH_use_choice_i:nnnn I need to be able to pick up individual arguments in a list of four (similar to \MH_use_choice_ii:nnnn \csecondoftwo).

```

90 \def\MH_use_choice_i:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#1}
91 \def\MH_use_choice_ii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#2}
92 \def\MH_use_choice_iii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#3}
93 \def\MH_use_choice_iv:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#4}

```

\MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn Scanning for the next character but disallow spaces.

```

94 \long\def\MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn #1#2#3{
95   \MH_group_align_safe_begin: % added 2021/01/14
96   \MH_let:NwN\reserved@d=~#1
97   \def\reserved@a{\MH_group_align_safe_end: #2} % changed 2021/01/14
98   \def\reserved@b{\MH_group_align_safe_end: #3} % changed 2021/01/14
99   \futurelet\@let@token\MH_nospace_nextchar:
100 }
101 \def\MH_nospace_nextchar:{%
102   \MH_if_meaning:NN \@let@token\reserved@d
103   \MH_let:NwN \reserved@b\reserved@a
104   \MH_fi:
105   \reserved@b
106 }
107 \long\def\MH_nospace_testopt:nn #1#2{%
108   \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn[
109     {#1}
110     {#1[{#2}]}}
111 }
112 \def\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n #1{%
113   \MH_if_meaning:NN \protect\@typeset@protect
114   \expandafter\MH_nospace_testopt:nn
115   \MH_else:
116   \cprotect#1
117   \MH_fi:
118 }

```

\kernel@ifnextchar The code for the space sensitive peek ahead.

```

119 \cifundefined{kernel@ifnextchar}
120   {\MH_let:NwN \kernel@ifnextchar \cifnextchar}
121   {}
122 \MH_let:NwN \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwwn \cargdef
123 \long\def\MH_nospace_xargdef:nwwn #1[#2] [#3]#4{%
124   \cifdefinable#1{%
125     \expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{%
126       \expandafter
127       \MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n
128       \expandafter
129       #1
130       \csname\string#1\endcsname
131       {#3}}}

```

```

132      \expandafter\@yargdef
133          \csname\string#1\endcsname
134          \tw@
135          {#2}
136          {#4}}}
137 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOff{
138   \MH_let:NwN \c@xargdef \MH_nospace_xargdef:nwwn
139 }
140 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOn{
141   \MH_let:NwN \c@xargdef \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwwn
142 }

\MH_group_align_safe_begin:
\MH_group_align_safe_end: 143 \def \MH_group_align_safe_begin: {\iffalse{\fi\ifnum0='}\fi}
144 \def \MH_group_align_safe_end: {\ifnum0='{}'\fi}
145 </package>

```