

# The **mhsetup** package\*

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## Abstract

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

The description below was made before the extensive changes made to the **expl3** code available from the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Project website.

## 1 The new internal syntax

\MHInternalSyntaxOn  
\MHInternalSyntaxOff

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

## 2 Handling optional arguments

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

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

---

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

\]

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{gathered}
    [a] = [b]
\end{gathered}
```

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 `\MHPrecedingSpacesOff` and `\MHPrecedingSpacesOn` mhsetup provides an interface to define commands and environments where the optional argument cannot have preceding spaces. You simply wrap them around the definitions:

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

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

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

```
\newenvironment{aligned}{%
    \let\@testopt\alignsafe@testopt
    \aligned@a
}{%
    \crcr\egroup
\restorecolumn@
```

```

    \egroup
}
\newcommand{\aligned@a}[1][c]{\start@aligned{#1}\m@ne}

```

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

```

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

```

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

### 3 First bits of a new programming environment

```

1 <*package>
2 \ProvidesPackage{mhsetup}%
3 [2010/01/21 v1.2a programming setup (MH)]

```

#### 3.1 The new internal syntax

```

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

```

#### 3.2 Programming tools

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

Firstly we setup a few helper functions.

```

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

\MH_let:cN This one takes a \csname-\endcsname name and \lets it to a single macro. We'll
use this to setup our conditionals.
26 \def\MH_let:cN #1#2{
27   \expandafter\MH_let:NwN \csname#1\endcsname#2}

\MH_let:cc This one has takes a \csname-\endcsname name and \lets it to 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_set_boolean_T:n
\MH_if_boolean:nTF defines the boolean name but also the conditional \if_boolean_<i>name>: to be
used in the ordinary
\if_boolean_<i>name>:
  <true code>
\else:
  <false code>
\fi:

```

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

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

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

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

is the equivalent with ‘false’. Finally we have

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

This is the interface I have used in this package.

Initially \if\_boolean\_<i>name>: is ‘false’. This can be changed by saying

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

and changed back again by

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

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

```

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

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

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

```

```

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

\MH_protected: We might as well make use of some of the extended features from  $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$ . We use
\MH_setlength:dn \dimexpr for some simple calculations as it saves a lot of the scanning that goes on
\MH_addtolength:dn inside calc. The \protected primitive comes in handy when we want to declare
a robust command, that cannot be ‘robustified’ with \DeclareRobustCommand.
If we don’t have  $\varepsilon$ - $\text{\TeX}$  we’ll just let our private macros be aliases for the less
effective alternatives.
74 \@ifundefined{eTeXversion}
75 {
76   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\relax
77   \def\MH_setlength:dn{\setlength}
78   \def\MH_addtolength:dn{\addtolength}
79 }
80 {
81   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\protected
82   \def\MH_setlength:dn #1#2{\#1=\dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
83   \def\MH_addtolength:dn #1#2{\advance#1 \dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
84 }

\MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn A way to make aliases with keyval. This will come in handy later.
\MH_keyval_alias:nnn
85 \def\MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn #1#2#3#4{
86   \cnamedef{KV@#1@#2}{\cnameuse{KV@#1@#3}#4}
87   \cnamedef{KV@#1@#2@default}{\cnameuse{KV@#1@#3@default}#4}
88 \def\MH_keyval_alias:nnn #1#2#3{
89   \MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}

\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).
\MH_use_choice_iii:nnnn
\MH_use_choice_iv:nnnn
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.
\MH_nospace_nextchar:
\MH_nospace_testopt:nn
\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n
94 \long\def\MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn #1#2#3{
95   \MH_let:NwN\reserved@d=^#1
96   \def\reserved@a{#2}
97   \def\reserved@b{#3}
98   \futurelet\@let@token\MH_nospace_nextchar:
99 }
100 \def\MH_nospace_nextchar:{%
101   \if_meaning:NN \@let@token\reserved@d
102     \MH_let:NwN \reserved@b\reserved@a
103   \fi:
104   \reserved@b
105 }
106 \long\def\MH_nospace_testopt:nn #1#2{%
107   \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn[
```

```

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

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

\MH_group_align_safe_begin:
\MH_group_align_safe_end: 142 \def \MH_group_align_safe_begin: {\iffalse{\fi\ifnum0='}\fi}
143 \def \MH_group_align_safe_end: {\ifnum0='{}'\fi\fi}
144 
```