

The L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} Sources

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2011/06/27

Contents

a ldirchk.dtx	1
1 L^AT_EX System Dependent Initialisations	1
2 Initialisation	2
2.1 INITEX	2
2.2 Some bits of 2e	3
3 texsys.cfg	3
3.1 texsys.cfg	4
3.2 UNIX (web2c)	5
3.3 UNIX (other)	5
3.4 MSDOS (emtex)	5
3.5 MSDOS (other)	5
3.6 VMS (DECUS T _E X, PD VMS 3.6)	5
3.7 VMS (???)	6
3.8 MACINTOSH (OzTeX 1.6)	6
3.9 MACINTOSH (other)	6
3.10 FAKE EXAMPLE	6
4 Setting \currdir	7
5 Setting \input@path	8
6 Filename Parsing	9
7 T_EX Versions	10
8 ltxcheck.tex	10
b lplain.dtx	11
9 Plain T_EX	11

c ltvers.dtx	21
10 Version Identification	21
d ltdefns.dtx	22
11 Definitions	22
11.1 Initex initialisations	22
11.2 Saved versions of <small>T<small>E</small>X</small> primitives	22
11.3 Command definitions	23
11.4 Robust commands and protect	29
11.5 Internal defining commands	31
11.6 Commands for Autoloading	33
e ltalloc.dtx	34
12 Counters	34
f ltcntrl.dtx	35
13 Program control structure	35
g lterror.dtx	38
14 Error handling	38
14.1 General commands	38
14.2 Specific errors	42
h ltpar.dtx	46
15 Paragraphs	46
15.1 Implementation	46
i ltspcse.dtx	48
16 Spacing	48
16.1 User Commands	48
16.2 Chris' comments	48
16.3 Some immediate actions	50
16.4 The code	50
16.5 Vertical spacing	54
16.6 Horizontal space (and breaks)	56
j ltlogos.dtx	59
17 Logos	59
k ltfiles.dtx	60
18 File Handling	60
18.1 Safe Input Macros	65
18.2 Listing files	67

1	ltoutenc.dtx	69
19	Font encodings	69
19.1	Removing encoding-specific commands	71
19.2	The order of declarations	71
19.3	Docstrip modules	72
19.4	Definitions for the kernel	72
19.4.1	Declaration commands	72
19.4.2	Hyphenation	78
19.4.3	Miscellania	78
19.4.4	Default encodings	78
19.4.5	Math material	80
19.5	Definitions for the OT1 encoding	81
19.6	Definitions for the T1 encoding	82
19.7	Definitions for the OMS encoding	86
19.8	Definitions for the OML encoding	87
19.9	Definitions for the OT4 encoding	87
19.10	Definitions for the TS1 encoding	89
20	Package files	92
20.1	The fontenc package	93
20.2	The textcomp package	94
20.2.1	Supporting oldstyle digits	100
20.2.2	Subset encoding defaults	101
m	ltcounts.dtx	103
21	Counters and Lengths	103
21.1	Environment Counter Macros	103
n	ltlength.dtx	106
22	Lengths	106
o	ltfssbas.dtx	107
23	Autoloading parts of NFSS	107
24	Preliminary macros	107
25	Macros for setting up the tables	108
26	Selecting a new font	112
26.1	Macros for the user	112
26.2	Macros for loading fonts	115
27	Assigning math fonts to <i>versions</i>	120
p	ltfsstrc.dtx	124
28	Introduction	124
29	A driver for this document	124
30	The Implementation	124

31 Handling Options	125
32 Macros common to <code>fam.tex</code> and <code>tracefnt.sty</code>	126
32.1 General font loading	126
32.2 Math fonts setup	130
32.2.1 Outline of algorithm for math font sizes	130
32.2.2 Code for math font size setting	131
32.2.3 Other code for math	132
33 Scaled font extraction	134
33.1 Sizefunctions	140
q ltfsscmp.dtx	144
34 Compatibility code for NFSS release 1	144
r ltfssdcl.dtx	148
35 Interface Commands	148
s ltfssini.dtx	167
36 NFSS Initialisation	167
36.1 Providing math <i>versions</i>	167
36.2 Miscellaneous	168
t fontdef.dtx	172
37 Introduction	172
38 Customization	172
39 The docstrip modules	173
40 A driver for this document	173
41 The <code>fonttext.ltx</code> file	173
41.1 Encodings	173
41.2 Defaults	175
42 The <code>fontmath.ltx</code> file	175
42.1 The font encodings used	175
42.1.1 Symbolfont and Alphabet declarations	176
42.2 Math font sizes	176
42.3 The math symbol assignments	177
42.3.1 The letters	177
42.3.2 The digits	178
42.3.3 Punctuation, brace, etc. keys	178
42.3.4 Delimitercodes for characters	178
42.4 Symbols accessed via control sequences	179
42.4.1 Greek letters	179
42.4.2 Ordinary symbols	180
42.4.3 Large Operators	180
42.4.4 Binary symbols	180
42.4.5 Relations	181
42.4.6 Arrows	182

42.4.7 Punctuation symbols	183
42.4.8 Math accents	183
42.4.9 Radicals	184
42.4.10 Over and under something, etc	184
42.4.11 Delimiters	184
42.5 Math versions of text commands	185
42.6 Other special functions and parameters	185
42.6.1 Biggggg	185
42.6.2 The log-like functions	186
42.6.3 Parameters	186
43 Default cfg files	186
u preload.dtx	187
44 Overview	187
45 Customization	187
46 Module switches for the DOCSTRIP program	187
47 A driver for this document	188
48 The code	188
v ltfntcmd.dtx	190
49 Introduction	190
50 The implementation	192
51 Initialization	196
w ltpageno.dtx	197
52 Page Numbering	197
x ltxref.dtx	198
53 Cross Referencing	198
53.1 Cross Referencing	198
53.2 An extension of counter referencing	200
y ltmiscen.dtx	201
54 Miscellaneous Environments	201
54.1 Environments	201
54.2 Center, Flushright, Flushleft	204
54.3 Verbatim	206
z ltmath.dtx	209

55 Math setup	209
55.1 Math commands based on plain TeX	209
55.1.1 The log-like functions	209
55.1.2 Biggggg	210
55.1.3 The UNSORTED Rest	210
55.2 Math Environments	213
55.3 External options to the standard document classes	215
55.3.1 Left equation numbering	215
55.3.2 Flush left equations	216
A ltlists.dtx	218
56 List, and related environments	218
56.1 List and Trivlist	219
56.2 Vertical Spacing (skips)	219
56.3 Penalties	220
56.4 Horizontal Spacing (dimens)	220
56.5 Default Values	220
56.6 Itemize and Enumerate	228
B ltboxes.dtx	231
57 L^AT_EX Box commands	231
57.1 Some low-level constructs	239
C lttab.dtx	240
58 Tabbing, Tabular and Array Environments	240
58.1 tabbing	240
58.2 array and tabular environments	247
D ltpictur.dtx	259
59 Picture Mode	259
59.1 Curves	275
E ltthm.dtx	278
60 Theorem Environments	278
F ltsect.dtx	281
61 Sectioning Commands	281
61.1 The Title	281
61.2 Sectioning	282
61.2.1 Initializations	287
61.3 Table of Contents etc.	287
61.3.1 Convention	287
61.3.2 Commands	287
G ltfloat.dtx	290

62	Floats	290
62.1	Floating Environments	290
62.2	Footnotes	299
H	ltidxglo.dtx	304
63	Index and Glossary Generation	304
I	ltbibl.dtx	306
64	Bibliography Generation	306
64.1	Default definitions	308
J	ltpage.dtx	310
65	Page styles and related commands	310
65.1	Page Style Commands	310
65.2	How a page style makes running heads and feet	310
65.3	marking conventions	310
K	ltoutput.dtx	313
66	Output Routine	313
66.1	Floats	313
66.1.1	Kludgeins	348
66.1.2	Float control	350
66.1.3	Float placement parameters	358
L	ltclass.dtx	361
67	Introduction	361
68	User interface	361
68.1	Option processing	362
69	Class and Package interface	362
69.1	Class name and version	362
69.2	Package name and version	362
69.3	Requiring other packages	362
69.4	Declaring new options	363
69.5	Safe Input Macros	364
70	Implementation	364
70.1	Hooks	373
70.2	Providing shipment	374
71	After Preamble	376
M	lthyphen.dtx	377
N	ltfinal.dtx	378

72 Final settings	378
72.1 Debugging	378
72.2 Typesetting parameters	378
72.3 Lccodes for hyphenation	378
72.4 Hyphenation	379
72.5 Font loading	380
72.6 Input encoding	380
72.7 Lccodes and uccodes	381
72.8 Applying Patch files	382
72.9 Freeing Memory	383
72.10 Initialise file list	384
72.11 Dumping the format	384
O ltpatch	385
Change History	386
Index	431

File a

ltdirchk.dtx

1 L^AT_EX System Dependent Initialisations

This file implements the semi-automatic determination of various system dependent parts of the initialisation. The actual definitions may be placed in a file **texsys.cfg**. Thus for operating systems for which the tests here do not result in acceptable settings, a ‘hand written’ **texsys.cfg** may be produced.

The macros that must be defined are:

\@currdir
 \@currdir⟨filename⟩⟨space⟩ should expand to a form of the filename that uniquely refers to the ‘current directory’ if this is possible. (The expansion should also end with a space.) on UNIX, this is \def\@currdir{./}. For more exotic operating systems you may want to make \@currdir a macro with arguments delimited by . and/or ⟨space⟩. If the operating system has no concept of directory structure, this macro should be defined to be empty.

\input@path
 If the primitive \openin searches the same directories as the primitive \input, then it is possible to tell (using \ifeof) whether a file exists before trying to input it. For systems like this, \input@path should be left undefined.

If \openin does not ‘follow’ \input then \input@path must be defined to be a list of directories to search for input files. The format for each directory is as for \@currdir, normally just a prefix is required, but it may be a macro with space-delimited argument. That is, if ⟨dir⟩ is an entry in the input path, T_EX will try to load the expansion of ⟨dir⟩⟨filename⟩⟨space⟩

So either ⟨dir⟩ should be defined as a macro with argument delimited by space, or it should just expand to a directory name, including the final directory separator, so that it may be concatenated with the ⟨filename⟩. This means that for UNIX-like syntax, each ⟨dir⟩ should end with a slash, /.

\input@path should expand to a list of such directories, each in a {} group.

\filename@parse
 After a call of the form: \filename@parse{⟨filename⟩}, the three macros \filename@area, \filename@base, \filename@ext should be defined to be the ‘area’ (or directory), basename and extension respectively. If there was no extension specified in ⟨filename⟩, \filename@ext should be \let to \relax (so this case may be tested with \ifundefined{\filename@ext} and, perhaps a default extension substituted).

Normally one would not need to define this macro in **texsys.cfg** as the automatic tests can supply parsers that work with UNIX and VMS and Macintosh syntax, as well as a basic parser that will cover many other cases. However some operating systems may need a ‘hand produced’ parser in which case it should be defined in this file.

The UNIX parser also works for most MSDOS T_EX versions. Currently if the UNIX, VMS or Macintosh parser is not used, \filename@parse is defined to always return an empty area, and to split the argument into basename and extension at the first ‘.’ that occurs in the name. Parsers for other formats may be defined in **texsys.cfg**, in which case they will be used in preference to the default definitions.

\TeXversion
 \@TeXversion is now set automatically by the initialisation tests in this file. You should not need to set it in **texsys.cfg**, however the following documentation is left for information. L^AT_EX does not set this variable exactly, the automatic tests set it to:

- 2 for any version, v , $v < 3.0$
- 3 for any version, v , $3.0 \leq v \leq 3.14$
- ⟨undefined⟩ otherwise.

However these values are accurate enough for L^AT_EX to take appropriate action for these old T_EXS.

If your T_EX is older than version 3.141, then you should define \@TeXversion

(using `\def`) to be the version number. If you do not do this¹, L^AT_EX will not work around a bug in old T_EX versions, and so error messages will appear in a very strange format, with `^J` appearing instead of line breaks:

```
! LaTeX Error: \rubbish undefined.^J^JSee the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion
for explanation.^JType H <return> for immediate help.
...
1.3 \renewcommand{\rubbish}
    {}
?
```

However if you put `\def\@TeXversion{3.14}` in `texsys.cfg` the following format will be used:

```
! LaTeX Error: \rubbish undefined.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation.
Type H <return> for immediate help.
!
...
1.3 \renewcommand{\rubbish}
    {}
?
```

Note that this has an extra line `!` which does not appear in error messages that use the default settings with a current version of T_EX, but this should not cause any confusion we hope.

2 Initialisation

As this file is read at a very early stage, some definitions that are normally considered to be part of the format must be made here.

2.1 INITEX

```
1 {*dircheck}
2 {*initex}
3 {initex} \ifnum\catcode`\\=1
4 {initex} \errmessage
5 {initex} {LaTeX must be made using an initex with no format preloaded}
6 {initex}\fi
7 \catcode`\\=1
8 \catcode`\\=2
9 \catcode`\\=6
10 \catcode`\\=7
11 \chardef\active=13
12 \catcode`\\@=11
13 \countdef\count@=255
14 \let\bgroup=\let\egroup=
15 \ifx\@input\@undefined\let\@input\input\fi
16 \ifx\@end\@undefined\let\@end\end\fi
17 \chardef\@inputchecko
18 \chardef\sixt@n=16
19 \newlinechar`^J
20 \def\typeout{\immediate\write17}
21 \def\dospecials{\do\ \do\\\do{\{}\\do{\}}\\do\$\\do\&%
22   \do#\do\~\do\_\\do%\do\~}
23 \def\@makeother#1{\catcode`#1=12\relax}
```

¹Actually if your T_EX is really old, version 2, L^AT_EX can detect this, and sets `\@TeXversion` to 2 if it is not set in the `cfg` file.

```

24 \def\space{ }
25 \def\@tempswafalse{\let\if@tempswa\iffalse}
26 \def\@tempswatrue{\let\if@tempswa\iftrue}
27 \let\if@tempswa\iffalse
28 \def\loop#1\repeat{\def\iterate{\#1\relax\expandafter\iterate\fi}%
29   \iterate \let\iterate\relax}
30 \let\repeat\fi
31 </initex>

2.2 Some bits of 2e

32 (*2ekernel)
33 \def\two@digits#1{\ifnum#1<10 0\fi\number#1}
34 \long\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{#1}
35 \long\def\@secondoftwo#1#2{#2}

This is a special version of \ProvidesFile for initex use.
36 \def\ProvidesFile#1{%
37   \begingroup
38     \catcode`\ 10 %
39     \ifnum \endlinechar<256 %
40       \ifnum \endlinechar>\m@ne
41         \catcode\endlinechar 10 %
42       \fi
43     \fi
44     \makeother\%
45     \ifnextchar[{\@providesfile{#1}}{\@providesfile{#1}[]}}
46 \def\@providesfile#1[#2]{%
47   \wlog{File: #1 #2}%
48   \addtofilelist{#2}%
49   \endgroup
50 \long\def\@addtofilelist#1{}}

51 \def\@empty{}
52 \catcode`\%=12
53 \def\@percentchar{%
54 \catcode`\%=14
55 \let\currdir\@undefined
56 \let\input@path\@undefined
57 \let\filename@parse\@undefined

\strip@prefix
58 \def\strip@prefix#1>{%
59 </2ekernel>

```

3 texsys.cfg

As mentioned above, any site specific definitions required to describe the filename handling must be entered into a file `texsys.cfg`. If `texsys.cfg` can not be located by `\openin`, we write a default version out. The default version only contains comments, so we do not actually input the file in that case. The automatic tests later will, hopefully, correctly define the required macros.

The tricky code below checks to see if `texsys.cfg` exists. If it does not, all the text in this file between START and END is copied verbatim to a new file `texsys.cfg`. If `texsys.cfg` is found, then it is simply input. This is only done when this file is being used unstripped.

```

60 (*docstrip)
61 \openin15=texsys.cfg-not-found
62 \ifeof15
63 \typeout{** Writing a default texsys.cfg}
64 \immediate\openout15=texsys.cfg
65 \begingroup
66 \catcode`\^^M\active%

```

```

67 \let^^M\par%
68 \def\reserved@a#1^^M{%
69   \def\reserved@b{#1}%
70   \ifx\reserved@b\reserved@c\endgroup\else%
71     \immediate\write15{#1}%
72   \expandafter\reserved@a\fi}%
73 \def\reserved@d#1START^^M{\let\do\@makeother\dospecials\reserved@a}%
74 \catcode`\\=12
75 \def\reserved@c{\%END}
76 \reserved@d
START

```

3.1 texsys.cfg

This file contains the site specific definitions of the four macros `\@currdir`, `\input@path`, `\filename@parse` and `\@TeXversion`.

As distributed it only contains comments, however this ‘empty’ file will work on many systems because of the automatic tests built into `ltdirchk.dtx`. You are allowed to edit this file to add definitions of these macros appropriate to your system.

The macros that must be defined are:

`\@currdir` `\@currdir<filename><space>` should expand to a form of the filename that uniquely refers to the ‘current directory’ if this is possible. (The expansion should also end with a space.) on UNIX, this is `\def\@currdir{./}`. For more exotic operating systems you may want to make `\@currdir` a macro with arguments delimited by . and/or `<space>`. If the operating system has no concept of directory structure, this macro should be defined to be empty.

`\input@path` If the primitive `\openin` searches the same directories as the primitive `\input`, then it is possible to tell (using `\ifeof`) whether a file exists before trying to input it. For systems like this, `\input@path` should be left undefined.

If `\openin` does not ‘follow’ `\input` then `\input@path` must be defined to be a list of directories to search for input files. The format for each directory is as for `\@currdir`, normally just a prefix is required, but it may be a macro with space-delimited argument. That is, if `<dir>` is an entry in the input path, TeX will try to load the expansion of

`<dir><filename><space>`

So either `<dir>` should be defined as a macro with argument delimited by space, or it should just expand to a directory name, including the final directory separator, so that it may be concatenated with the `<filename>`. This means that for UNIX-like syntax, each `<dir>` should end with a slash, /. One exception to this rule is that the input path should always contain the empty directory {} as this will allow ‘full pathnames’ to be used, and the ‘current directory’ to be searched.

`\input@path` should expand to a list of such directories, each in a {} group.

`\filename@parse` After a call of the form: `\filename@parse{<filename>}`, the three macros `\filename@area`, `\filename@base`, `\filename@ext` should be defined to be the ‘area’ (or directory), basename and extension respectively. If there was no extension specified in `<filename>`, `\filename@ext` should be `\let` to `\relax` (so this case may be tested with `\@ifundefined{\filename@ext}` and, perhaps a default extension substituted).

Normally one would not need to define this macro in `texsys.cfg` as the automatic tests can supply parsers that work with UNIX and VMS syntax, as well as a basic parser that will cover many other cases. However some operating systems may need a ‘hand produced’ parser in which case it should be defined in this file.

The UNIX parser also works for most MSDOS TeX versions. Currently if the UNIX or VMS parser is not used, `\filename@parse` is defined to always return an empty area, and to split the argument into basename and extension at the first ‘.’ that occurs in the name. Parsers for other formats may be defined in `texsys.cfg`, in which case they will be used in preference to the default definitions.

\@TeXversion You should not need to set this macro in `texsys.cfg`. L^AT_EX tests to set this automatically. See the comments in the opening section of `ltdirchk.dtx`.

The following sections give examples of definitions which might work on various systems. These are currently mainly untested as I only have access to a few systems, all of which do not need this file as the automatic tests work. All the code is commented out.

3.2 UNIX (web2c)

This implementation does make `\openin` and `\input` look in the same places. Acceptable settings are made by `ltdirchk.dtx`, and so this file may be empty. The definitions below are therefore just for information.

```
77 %\def\@currdir{./}
78 %\let\input@path@\undefined
```

3.3 UNIX (other)

Apparently some commercial UNIX implementations have different paths for `\openin` and `\input`. For these one could use definitions like the following (with whatever directories are used at your site): note that the directory names should end with `/`.

```
79 % \def\@currdir{./}
80 % \def\input@path{%
81 %   {/usr/local/lib/tex(inputs/distrib/}%
82 %   {/usr/local/lib/tex(inputs/contrib/}%
83 %   {/usr/local/lib/tex(inputs/local/}%
84 % }
```

3.4 MSDOS (emtex)

This implementation does make `\openin` and `\input` look in the same places. Acceptable settings are made by `ltdirchk.dtx`, and so this file may be empty. The definitions below are therefore just for information.

```
85 %\def\@currdir{./}
86 %\let\input@path@\undefined
```

3.5 MSDOS (other)

Some PC implementations have different paths for `\openin` and `\input`. For these one could use definitions like the following (with whatever directories are used at your site): note that the directory names should end with `/`. This assumes the implementation uses UNIX style `/` as the directory separator.

```
87 % \def\@currdir{./}
88 % \def\input@path{%
89 %   {c:/tex/inputs/distrib/}%
90 %   {c:/tex/inputs/contrib/}%
91 %   {c:/tex/inputs/local/}%
92 % }
```

3.6 VMS (DECUS T_EX, PD VMS 3.6)

This implementation does make `\openin` and `\input` look in the same places. Acceptable settings are made by `ltdirchk.dtx`, and so this file may be empty. The definitions below are therefore just for information.

```
93 %\def\@currdir{[]}
94 %\let\input@path@\undefined
```

3.7 VMS (???)

Some VMS implementations have different paths for \openin and \input. For these one could use definitions like the following:

```
95 % \def\@currdir{[]}
96 % \def\input@path{%
97 %   {tex_inputs:}%
98 %   {SOMEDIISK:[SOME.TEX.DIRECTORY]}%
99 % }
```

3.8 MACINTOSH (OzTeX 1.6)

This implementation does make \openin and \input look in the same places. Acceptable settings are made by ltdirchk.dtx, and so this file may be empty. The definitions below are therefore just for information.

```
100 % \def\@currdir{:}
101 % \let\input@path\undefined
```

3.9 MACINTOSH (other)

Some Macintosh implementations have different paths for \openin and \input. For these one could use definitions like the following (with whatever folders are used on your machine): note that the directory names should end with :, and they should contain *no* spaces.

```
102 % \def\@currdir{:}
103 % \def\input@path{%
104 %   {Hard-Disk:Applications:TeX:TeX-inputs:}%
105 %   {Hard-Disk:Applications:TeX:My-inputs:}%
106 % }
```

3.10 FAKE EXAMPLE

This example is for an operating system that has filenames of the form <area>name. For maximum compatibility with macro sets, you want name.ext to be mapped to <ext>name. and <area>name.ext to be mapped to <area.ext>name. \input does this mapping automatically, but \openin does not, and does not look in the same places as \input. <>name is the desired ‘current directory’ syntax.

the following code would possibly work:

```
107 % \def\@dir#1#2 {%
108 %   \@dr{#1}#2..\@nil}
109 % \def\@dr#1#2.#3.#4\@nil{%
110 %   <\ifx\@dir#1\@dir\else#1\ifx\@dir#3\@dir\else.\fi\fi#3>#2 }
111 %
112 % \def\@currdir{\@dir{}}
113 % \def\input@path{%
114 %   {\@dir{area.one}}%
115 %   {\@dir{area.two}}%
116 % }
```

END

```
117 \immediate\closeout15
If texsys.cfg did exist, then input it.
118 \else
119 \typeout{** Using the existing texsys.cfg}
120 \closein15
121 \input texsys.cfg
122 \fi
123 </docstrip>
```

If the stripped version of this file is being used (in `latex2e.ltx`) then `texsys.cfg` should be there, so just input it.

```
124 <dircheck> \input texsys.cfg
```

4 Setting `\@currdir`

`\@currdir` This is a local definition of `\IfFileExists`. It tries to relocate `texsys.aux`. If it succeeds, then the `\@currdir` syntax has been determined. If all the tests fail then `\@currdir` will be set to `\@empty`, and `ltxcheck` will warn of this when it checks the format.

```
125 \begingroup
126 \count@time
127 \divide\count@ 60
128 \count2=-\count@
129 \multiply\count2 60
130 \advance\count2 \time
```

`\today` The current date and time stamp.

```
131 \edef\today{%
132   \the\year\two@digits{\the\month}/\two@digits{\the\day}:
133   \two@digits{\the\count@}:\two@digits{\the\count2}}
```

Create a file `texsys.aux` (hopefully in the current directory), then try to locate it again.

```
134 \immediate\openout15=texsys.aux
135 \immediate\write15{\today^J}
136 \immediate\closeout15 %
```

#1 is the file to try, #2 is what to do on success, #3 on failure.

```
137 \def\IfFileExists#1#2#3{%
138   \openin\@inputcheck#1 %
139   \ifeof\@inputcheck
140     #3\relax
141   \else
142     \read\@inputcheck to \reserved@a
143     \ifx\reserved@a\today
144       \typeout{#1 found}#2\relax
145     \else
146       \typeout{BAD: old file \reserved@a (should be \today)}%
147       #3\relax
148     \fi
149   \fi
150   \closein\@inputcheck}
```

```
151 \endlinechar=-1
```

If `\@currdir` has not been pre-defined in `texsys.cfg` then test for UNIX, VMS and Oz-TEX-Mac. syntax.

```
152 \ifx\@currdir\@undefined
153   \IfFileExists{./texsys.aux}{\gdef\@currdir{./}}%
154   {\IfFileExists{[]texsys.aux}{\gdef\@currdir{[]}}%
155   {\IfFileExists{[:texsys.aux}{\gdef\@currdir{:}}}}}
```

If it is still undefined at this point, all the above tests failed. Earlier versions interactively prompted for a definition at this point, but it seems impossible to reliably obtain information from users at this point in the installation. This version of the file produces a format with no user-interaction. Later if the format is not suitable for the system, `texsys.cfg` may be edited and the format re-made.

```
156 \ifx\@currdir\@undefined
157   \global\let\@currdir\@empty
158   \typeout{^J^J}%
```

```

159      !! No syntax for the current directory could be found^^J%
160      }%
161  \fi

```

Otherwise `\@currdir` was defined in `texsys.cfg`. In this case check that the syntax specified works on this system. (In case a complete L^AT_EX system has been copied from one system to another.) If the test fails, give up. The installer should remove or correct the offending `texsys.cfg` and try again.

```

162 \else
163   \IfFileExists{\@currdir texsys.aux}{}{%
164     \edef\reserved@a{\errhelp{%
165       texsys.cfg specifies the current directory syntax to be^^J%
166       \meaning\@currdir^^J%
167       but this does not work on this system.^^J%
168       Remove texsys.cfg and restart.}}\reserved@a
169     \errmessage{Bad texsys.cfg file: \noexpand\@currdir}\@end}

```

The version of `\@currdir` in `texsys.cfg` looks OK.

```

170 \fi
171 \immediate\closeout15 %
172 \endgroup
173 \typeout{^^J^^J%
174           \noexpand\@currdir set to:
175           \expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\@currdir.^^J%
176         }

```

Stop here if the file is being used unstripped.

```

177 (*docstrip)
178 \relax\endinput
179 
```

5 Setting `\input@path`

Earlier versions of this file attempted to automatically test whether `\input@path` was required, and interactively prompt for a path if necessary. This was not found to be very reliable. The first-time installer of L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} can not be expected to have enough information to supply the correct information to the prompts. Now the interaction is omitted. After the format is made the installer can attempt to run the test document `ltxcheck.tex` through L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} . This will check, amongst other things, whether `texsys.cfg` will need to be edited and the format remade.

`\input@path` Now set up the `\input@path`.

`\input@path` should either be undefined, or a list of directories as described in the introduction.

```

180 \typeout{^^J%
181   Assuming \noexpand\openin and \noexpand\input^^J%
182   \ifx\input@path\undefined
183     \input@path has not been pre-defined.
184     have the same search path.^^J%
185   \else
186     \input@path has been defined in texsys.cfg.
187     have different search paths.^^J%
188     LaTeX will use the path specified by \noexpand\input@path:^^J%
189   \fi
190 }

```

6 Filename Parsing

```
\filename@parse Split a filename into its components.  
189 \ifx\filename@parse\@undefined  
190   \def\reserved@a{.}\ifx\@currdir\reserved@a  
    \filename@parse was not specified in texsys.cfg, but \@currdir looks like  
    UNIX...  
191   \typeout{^^JDefining UNIX/DOS style filename parser.^^J}  
192   \def\filename@parse#1{  
193     \let\filename@area\@empty  
194     \expandafter\filename@path#1\\}  
      Search for the last /.  
195   \def\filename@path#1/#2\\{  
196     \ifx\\#2\\%  
197       \def\reserved@a{\filename@simple#1.\\}%  
198     \else  
199       \edef\filename@area{\filename@area#1/}%  
200       \def\reserved@a{\filename@path#2\\}%  
201     \fi  
202     \reserved@a}  
203 \else\def\reserved@a{}{}\ifx\@currdir\reserved@a  
  \filename@parse was not specified in texsys.cfg, but \@currdir looks like  
  VMS...  
204   \typeout{^^JDefining VMS style filename parser.^^J}  
205   \def\filename@parse#1{  
206     \let\filename@area\@empty  
207     \expandafter\filename@path#1\\}  
      Search for the last ].  
208   \def\filename@path#1]#2\\{  
209     \ifx\\#2\\%  
210       \def\reserved@a{\filename@simple#1.\\}%  
211     \else  
212       \edef\filename@area{\filename@area#1}[%  
213       \def\reserved@a{\filename@path#2\\}%  
214     \fi  
215     \reserved@a}  
216 \else\def\reserved@a{}{}\ifx\@currdir\reserved@a  
  \filename@parse was not specified in texsys.cfg, but \@currdir looks like Mac-  
  intosh...  
217   \typeout{^^JDefining Mac style filename parser.^^J}  
218   \def\filename@parse#1{  
219     \let\filename@area\@empty  
220     \expandafter\filename@path#1:\\}  
      Search for the last ::.  
221   \def\filename@path#1:#2\\{  
222     \ifx\\#2\\%  
223       \def\reserved@a{\filename@simple#1.\\}%  
224     \else  
225       \edef\filename@area{\filename@area#1:}%  
226       \def\reserved@a{\filename@path#2\\}%  
227     \fi  
228     \reserved@a}  
229 \else  
  \filename@parse was not specified in texsys.cfg. So just make a simple parser  
  that always sets \filename@area to empty.  
230   \typeout{^^JDefining generic filename parser.^^J}
```

```

231   \def\filename@parse#1{%
232     \let\filename@area\empty
233     \expandafter\filename@simple#1.\\"}
234   \fi\fi\fi

    \filename@simple is used by all three versions. Finally we can split off the
extension.

235   \def\filename@simple#1.#2\{\%
236     \ifx\#2\%
237       \let\filename@ext\relax
238     \else
239       \edef\filename@ext{\filename@dot#2\}%
240     \fi
241   \edef\filename@base{\#1}

    Remove a final dot, added earlier.

242   \def\filename@dot#1.\{\#1}

243 \else

    Otherwise, \filename@parse was specified in texsys.cfg.

244   \typeout{^^J^^J%
245     noexpand\filename@parse was defined in texsys.cfg:^^J%
246     \expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\filename@parse.^^J%
247   }
248 \fi

```

7 T_EX Versions

`\@TeXversion` T_EX versions older than than 3.141 require `\@TeXversion` to be set. This can be determined automatically due to a trick suggested by Bernd Raichle. (Actually this will not always get the correct version number, eg T_EX3.14 would be detected as T_EX3, but L^AT_EX only needs to take account of T_EX's older than 3, or between 3 and 3.14.

```

249 \ifx\@TeXversion\undefined
250   \ifx\@undefined\inputlineno
251     \def\@TeXversion{2}
252   \else
253     \catcode`\^\active
254     \def\reserved@a#1#2\@{\if#1$string`^#2\fi}
255     \edef\reserved@a{\expandafter\reserved@a$string`^#1\@}
256     \ifx\reserved@a\empty\else\gdef\@TeXversion{3}\fi
257   \fi
258 \fi
259 </dircheck>

```

8 ltxcheck.tex

After the format has been made, and article.cls moved with the other files to the ‘standard input directory’ as specified in `install.txt`, the format may be checked by running the file `ltxcheck.tex`.

File b

ltplain.dtx

9 Plain T_EX

L^AT_EX includes almost all of the functionality of Knuth's original 'Basic Macros'. That is, the plain T_EX format described in Appendix B of the T_EXBook. However, some of the user commands are not much use so, in order to save memory, we may remove them from the kernel into a package. Here is a list of the commands that may be removed (PROBABLY NOT COMPLETE).

```
\magstep    \magstephalf  
\mathhexbox  
\vglue     \vglo@  
\hglue     \hgllo@
```

This file is by now very small as most of it has been moved to more appropriate kernel files: it may disappear completely one day.

L^AT_EX font definitions are done using NFSS2 so none of PLAIN's font definitions are in L^AT_EX.

L^AT_EX has its own tabbing environment, so PLAIN's is disabled.

L^AT_EX uses its own output routine, so most of the plain one was removed.

```
1 {*2ekernel j autoload}  
2 \catcode`{\=1 % left brace is begin-group character  
3 \catcode`{\}=2 % right brace is end-group character  
4 \catcode`{\$=3 % dollar sign is math shift  
5 \catcode`{\&=4 % ampersand is alignment tab  
6 \catcode`{\#=6 % hash mark is macro parameter character  
7 \catcode`{\^=7 % circumflex and uparrow are for superscripts  
8 \catcode`{\_=8 % underline and downarrow are for subscripts  
9 \catcode`{\^{\I}=10 % ascii tab is a blank space  
10 \chardef\active=13 \catcode`{\~=\active % tilde is active  
11 \catcode`{\^{\L}=\active \outer\def^{\L}{\par}% ascii form-feed is \outer\par  
12 \message{catcodes,}
```

We had to define the `\catcodes` right away, before the message line, since `\message` uses the { and } characters. When INITEX (the T_EX initializer) starts up, it has defined the following `\catcode` values:

```
\catcode`{\^{\C}=9 % ascii null is ignored  
\catcode`{\^{\M}=5 % ascii return is end-line  
\catcode`{\\\}=0 % backslash is TeX escape character  
\catcode`{\%{\I}=14 % percent sign is comment character  
\catcode`{\ =10 % ascii space is blank space  
\catcode`{\^{\?}=15 % ascii delete is invalid  
\catcode`{\A=11 ... \catcode`{\Z=11 % uppercase letters  
\catcode`{\a=11 ... \catcode`{\z=11 % lowercase letters  
all others are type 12 (other)
```

Here is a list of the characters that have been specially catcoded:

```
13 \def\dospecials{\do\ \do\\\do{\{\do\}\do\$\\do\&%  
14 \do\#\do\^{\do\_\do\%\do\~{}}
```

(not counting ascii null, tab, linefeed, formfeed, return, delete) Each symbol in the list is preceded by , which can be defined if you want to do something to every item in the list.

We make @ signs act like letters, temporarily, to avoid conflict between user names and internal control sequences of plain format.

```
15 \catcode`@=11
```

To make the plain macros more efficient in time and space, several constant values are declared here as control sequences. If they were changed, anything could happen; so they are private symbols.

```
\@one  Small constants are defined using \chardef.
\@tw@ 16 \chardef \@ne=1
\@thr@ 17 \chardef \@tw@=2
@sixt@n 18 \chardef \@thr@=3
\@cclv 19 \chardef \@sixt@n=16
20 \chardef \@cclv=255

\@cclvi Constants above 255 defined using \mathchardef.
\@m 21 \mathchardef \@cclvi=256
\@M 22 \mathchardef \@m=1000
\@MM 23 \mathchardef \@M=10000
24 \mathchardef \@MM=20000
```

Allocation of registers

Here are macros for the automatic allocation of `\count`, `\box`, `\dimen`, `\skip`, `\muskip`, and `\toks` registers, as well as `\read` and `\write` stream numbers, `\fam` codes, `\language` codes, and `\insert` numbers.

```
25 \message{registers,}
```

When a register is used only temporarily, it need not be allocated; grouping can be used, making the value previously in the register return after the close of the group. The main use of these macros is for registers that are defined by one macro and used by others, possibly at different nesting levels. All such registers should be defined through these macros; otherwise conflicts may occur, especially when two or more macro packages are being used at the same time.

The following counters are reserved:

```
0 to 9 page numbering
10 count allocation
11 dimen allocation
12 skip allocation
13 muskip allocation
14 box allocation
15 toks allocation
16 read file allocation
17 write file allocation
18 math family allocation
19 language allocation
20 insert allocation
21 the most recently allocated number
22 constant -1
```

New counters are allocated starting with 23, 24, etc. Other registers are allocated starting with 10. This leaves 0 through 9 for the user to play with safely, except that counts 0 to 9 are considered to be the page and subpage numbers (since they are displayed during output). In this scheme, `\count 10` always contains the number of the highest-numbered counter that has been allocated, `\count 14` the highest-numbered box, etc. Inserts are given numbers 254, 253, etc., since they require a `\count`, `\dimen`, `\skip`, and `\box` all with the same number; `\count 20` contains the lowest-numbered insert that has been allocated. Of course, `\box255` is reserved for `\output`; `\count255`, `\dimen255`, and `\skip255` can be used freely.

It is recommended that macro designers always use `\global` assignments with respect to registers numbered

1, 3, 5, 7, 9,

and always non-`\global` assignments with respect to registers

0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 255.

This will prevent “save stack buildup” that might otherwise occur.

```

26 \count10=22 % allocates \count registers 23, 24, ...
27 \count11=9 % allocates \dimen registers 10, 11, ...
28 \count12=9 % allocates \skip registers 10, 11, ...
29 \count13=9 % allocates \muskip registers 10, 11, ...
30 \count14=9 % allocates \box registers 10, 11, ...
31 \count15=9 % allocates \toks registers 10, 11, ...
32 \count16=-1 % allocates input streams 0, 1, ...
33 \count17=-1 % allocates output streams 0, 1, ...
34 \count18=3 % allocates math families 4, 5, ...
35 \count19=0 % allocates \language codes 1, 2, ...
36 \count20=255 % allocates insertions 254, 253, ...

\insc@unt The insertion counter and most recent allocation.
\allocationnumber 37 \countdef\insc@unt=20
38 \countdef\allocationnumber=21

\m@ne The constant -1.
39 \countdef\m@ne=22 \m@ne=-1

\wlog Write on log file (only)
40 \def\wlog{\immediate\write\m@ne}

\count@ Here are abbreviations for the names of scratch registers that don't need to be
\dimen@ allocated.
\dimen@i 41 \countdef\count@=255
\dimen@ii 42 \dimendef\dimen@=0
\skip@ 43 \dimendef\dimen@i=1 % global only
\toks@ 44 \dimendef\dimen@ii=2
45 \skipdef\skip@=0
46 \toksdef\toks@=0

\newcount Now, we define \newcount, \newbox, etc. so that you can say \newcount\foo and
\newdimen \foo will be defined (with \countdef) to be the next counter.
\newskip To find out which counter \foo is, you can look at \allocationnumber.
\newmuskip Since there's no \boxdef command, \chardef is used to define a \newbox,
\newbox \newinsert, \newfam, and so on.
\newhelp \LaTeX change: remove \outer from \newcount and \newdimen (FMi) This is
\newtoks necessary to use \newcount inside \if... later on. Also remove from \newskip,
\newbox \newwrite and \newfam (DPC) to save later redefinition.
47 \def\newcount{\alloc@0\count\countdef\insc@unt}
48 \def\newdimen{\alloc@1\dimen\dimendef\insc@unt}
49 \def\newskip{\alloc@2\skip\skipdef\insc@unt}
50 \def\newmuskip{\alloc@3\muskip\muskipdef\@cclvi}
51 \def\newbox{\alloc@4\box\chardef\insc@unt}
52 \def\newhelp#1#2{\newtoks#1#1\expandafter{\csname#2\endcsname}}
53 \def\newtoks{\alloc@5\toks\toksdef\@cclvi}

\newread
\newwrite 54 \def\newread{\alloc@6\read\chardef\sixt@on}
55 \def\newwrite{\alloc@7\write\chardef\sixt@on}

\newfam \LaTeX defines \newfam in ltfss.dtx.
\def\newfam{\alloc@8\fam\chardef\sixt@on}

\newlanguage
56 \def\newlanguage{\alloc@9\language\chardef\@cclvi}

\alloc@ 57 \def\alloc@#1#2#3#4#5{\global\advance\count1#1\@ne
58 \ch@ck#1#4#2% make sure there's still room
59 \allocationnumber\count1#1%
60 \global#3#5\allocationnumber
61 \wlog{\string#5=\string#2\the\allocationnumber}}

```

```

\newinsert
62 \def\newinsert#1{\global\advance\insc@unt \m@ne
63   \ch@ck0\insc@unt\count
64   \ch@ck1\insc@unt\dimen
65   \ch@ck2\insc@unt\skip
66   \ch@ck4\insc@unt\box
67   \allocationnumber\insc@unt
68   \global\chardef#1\allocationnumber
69   \wlog{\string#1=\string\insert\the\allocationnumber}

\ch@ck
70 </2ekernel j autoload>
71 /*2ekernel j autoload j autoerr)
72 \gdef\ch@ck#1#2#3{%
73   \ifnum\count1#1<#2\else
74   {! autoload} \errmessage{No room for a new #3}%
75   {autoload} \autoerr\ch@ck#1#2#3%
76   \fi}
77 </2ekernel j autoload j autoerr>
78 {*2ekernel j autoload}

\maxdimen Here are some examples of allocation.
\hideskip 79 \newdimen\maxdimen \maxdimen=16383.99999pt % the largest legal <dimen>
80 \newskip\hideskip \hideskip=-1000pt plus 1fill % negative but can grow

\p@
\z@ 81 \newdimen\p@ \p@=1pt % this saves macro space and time
\z@skip 82 \newdimen\z@ \z@=0pt % can be used both for 0pt and 0
\voldb@x 83 \newskip\z@skip \z@skip=0pt plus0pt minus0pt
84 \newbox\voldb@x % permanently void box register

85 \message{compatibility for TeX 2, }

If this file is used in an old TEX we define the new features of TEX 3.0 as simple
macros or counters so that files that uses these features can be processed in such
an environment (They will however produce some other results).
86 \ifx\@undefined\inputlineno
87   \newcount\inputlineno

This could be used to detect that an old TEX is in force
88 \inputlineno-1

Extra test for MLTeX 2, RmS 91/11/07.
89 \ifx\@undefined\language
90   \newcount\language
91 \fi
92 \newcount\lefthyphenmin
93 \newcount\righthyphenmin
94 \newcount\errorcontextlines
95 \newcount\holdinginserts
96 \newdimen\emergencystretch
97 \newcount\badness
98 \let\noboundary\relax
99 \newcount\setlanguage
100 \fi

Assign initial values to TEX's parameters
101 \message{parameters,}

All of TEX's numeric parameters are listed here, but the code is commented
out if no special value needs to be set. INITEX makes all parameters zero except
where noted.
102 \pretolerance=100

```

```

103 \tolerance=200 % INITEX sets this to 10000
104 \hbadness=1000
105 \vbadness=1000
106 \linepenalty=10
107 \hyphenpenalty=50
108 \exhyphenpenalty=50
109 \binoppenalty=700
110 \relpenalty=500
111 \clubpenalty=150
112 \widowpenalty=150
113 \displaywidowpenalty=50
114 \brokenpenalty=100
115 \predisplaypenalty=10000
    \postdisplaypenalty=0
    \interlinepenalty=0
    \floatingpenalty=0, set during \insert
    \outputpenalty=0, set before TeX enters \output
116 \doublehyphendemerits=10000
117 \finalhyphendemerits=5000
118 \adjdemerits=10000
    \looseness=0, cleared by TeX after each paragraph
    \pausing=0
    \holdinginserts=0
    \tracingonline=0
    \tracingmacros=0
    \tracingstats=0
    \tracingparagraphs=0
    \tracingpages=0
    \tracingoutput=0
119 \tracinglostchars=1
    \tracingcommands=0
    \tracingrestores=0
    \language=0
120 \uchyph=1
    \lefthyphenmin=2 \righthyphenmin=3 set below
    \globaldefs=0
    \maxdeadcycles=25 % INITEX does this
    \hangafter=1 % INITEX does this, also TeX after each paragraph
    \fam=0
    \mag=1000 % INITEX does this
    \escapechar='\\ % INITEX does this
121 \defaulthyphenchar='`-
122 \defaultskewchar=-1
    \endlinechar='\^M % INITEX does this
    \newlinechar=-1      \LaTeX\ sets this in ltdefns.dtx.
123 \delimiterfactor=901
    \time=now % TeX does this at beginning of job
    \day=now % TeX does this at beginning of job
    \month=now % TeX does this at beginning of job
    \year=now % TeX does this at beginning of job

```

In L^AT_EX we don't want box information in the transcript unless we do a full tracing.

```

124 \showboxbreadth=-1
125 \showboxdepth=-1
126 \errorcontextlines=-1

```

```

127 \hfuzz=0.1pt
128 \vfuzz=0.1pt
129 \overfullrule=5pt
130 \maxdepth=4pt
131 \splitmaxdepth=\maxdimen
132 \boxmaxdepth=\maxdimen

\lineskiplimit=0pt, changed by \normalbaselines

133 \delimitershortfall=5pt
134 \nulldelimiterspace=1.2pt
135 \scriptspace=0.5pt

\mathsurround=0pt
\predisplaysize=0pt, set before TeX enters $$
\displaywidth=0pt, set before TeX enters $$
\displayindent=0pt, set before TeX enters $$

136 \parindent=20pt

\hangindent=0pt, zeroed by TeX after each paragraph
\hoffset=0pt
\voffset=0pt

\baselineskip=0pt, changed by \normalbaselines
\lineskip=0pt, changed by \normalbaselines

137 \parskip=0pt plus 1pt
138 \abovedisplayskip=12pt plus 3pt minus 9pt
139 \abovedisplayshortskip=0pt plus 3pt
140 \belowdisplayskip=12pt plus 3pt minus 9pt
141 \belowdisplayshortskip=7pt plus 3pt minus 4pt

\leftskip=0pt
\rightskip=0pt

142 \topskip=10pt
143 \splittopskip=10pt

\tabskip=0pt
\spaceskip=0pt
\xspaceskip=0pt

144 \parfillskip=0pt plus 1fil

\normalbaselineskip We also define special registers that function like parameters:
\normallineskip 145 \newskip\normalbaselineskip \normalbaselineskip=12pt
\normallineskiplimit 146 \newskip\normallineskip \normallineskip=1pt
147 \newdimen\normallineskiplimit \normallineskiplimit=0pt

\interfootnotelinepenalty
148 \newcount\interfootnotelinepenalty \interfootnotelinepenalty=100

```

Definitions for preloaded fonts

```

\magstephalf
\magstep 149 \def\magstephalf{1095 }
150 \def\magstep#1{\ifcase#1 \or 1200\or 1440\or 1728\or
151 2074\or 2488\fi\relax}

```

Macros for setting ordinary text

```

\frenchspacing
\nonfrenchspacing 152 \def\frenchspacing{\sfcode`.\@m \sfcode`?\@m \sfcode`!\@m
153 \sfcode`:\@m \sfcode`;\@m \sfcode`,\@m}
154 \def\nonfrenchspacing{\sfcode`.\3000\sfcode`?3000\sfcode`!\3000%
155 \sfcode`:\2000\sfcode`\;1500\sfcode`\,1250 }

```

```

\normalbaselines
156 \def\normalbaselines{\lineskip\normallineskip
157   \baselineskip\normalbaselineskip \lineskiplimit\normallineskiplimit}

\M Save a bit of space by using \let here.
\I 158 \def\^\M{\ } % control <return> = control <space>
159 \let\^\I\^\M % same for <tab>

\lq
\rq 160 \def\lq{`}
161 \def\rq{'}

\lbrack
\rbrack 162 \def\lbrack{[]
163 \def\rbrack[]}

\aa These are not from plain.tex but they are similar to other commands found here
\AA and nowhere else, being alternate input forms for characters.
164 \def \aa {\r a}
165 \def \AA {\r A}

\endgraf
\endline 166 \let\endgraf=\par
167 \let\endline=\cr

\space
168 \def\space{ }

\empty This probably ought to go altogether, but let it to the LATEX version to save space.
169 \let\empty@\empty

\null
170 \def\null{\hbox{}}

\bgroup
\egroup 171 \let\bgroup={
172 \let\egroup=}

\obeylines In \obeylines, we say \let\^\M=\par instead of \def\^\M{\par} since this allows,
\obeyspaces for example, \let\par=\cr \obeylines \halign{...}
173 {\catcode`\^\M=\active % these lines must end with %
174   \gdef\obeylines{\catcode`\^\M\active \let\^\M\par}%
175   \global\let\^\M\par} % this is in case \^\M appears in a \write
176 \def\obeyspaces{\catcode`\ \active}
177 {\obeyspaces\global\let =\space}

\loop We use Kabelschacht's method of doing loops, see TUB 8#2 (1987). (unless that
\iterate breaks something :-). It turned out to need an extra \relax: see pr/642 (\loop
\repeat could do one iteration too much in certain cases).
178 \long\def \loop #1\repeat{%
179   \def\iterate{#1\relax % Extra \relax
180     \expandafter\iterate\fi
181   }%
182   \iterate
183   \let\iterate\relax
184 }

This setting of \repeat is needed to make \loop...\if...\repeat skippable
within another \if.....
185 \let\repeat=\fi

```

\LaTeX defines \smallskip , etc. in `ltspace.dtx`.

```
\nointerlineskip
\offinterlineskip 186 \def\nointerlineskip{\prevdepth-\@m\p@}
187 \def\offinterlineskip{\baselineskip-\@m\p@
188   \lineskip\z@ \lineskiplimit\maxdimen}

\vglue
\hglue 189 \def\vglue{\afterassignment\vgl@{\skip@=}
190 \def\vgl@{\par \dimen@\prevdepth \hrule \height\z@
191   \nobreak\vskip\skip@ \prevdepth\dimen@}
192 \def\hglue{\afterassignment\hgl@{\skip@=}
193 \def\hgl@{\leavevmode \count@\spacefactor \vrule \width\z@
194   \nobreak\hskip\skip@ \spacefactor\count@}
```

\LaTeX defines \sim in `ltdefns.dtx`.

```
\slash
195 \def\slash{/penalty\exhyphenpenalty} % a '/' that acts like a '-'

\break
\nobreak 196 \def\break{\penalty-\@M}
\allowbreak 197 \def\nobreak{\penalty \@M}
198 \def\allowbreak{\penalty \z@}

\filbreak
\goodbreak 199 \def\filbreak{\par\vfil\penalty-200\vfilneg}
200 \def\goodbreak{\par\penalty-500 }

\eject Define \eject as in plain TEX but define \supereject only in the compatibility
file.
201 \def\eject{\par\break}

\removelastskip
202 \def\removelastskip{\ifdim\lastskip=\z@\else\vskip-\lastskip\fi}

\smallbreak
\medbreak 203 \def\smallbreak{\par\ifdim\lastskip<\smallskipamount
\bigbreak 204   \removelastskip\penalty-50\smallskip\fi}
205 \def\medbreak{\par\ifdim\lastskip<\medskipamount
206   \removelastskip\penalty-100\medskip\fi}
207 \def\bigbreak{\par\ifdim\lastskip<\bigskipamount
208   \removelastskip\penalty-200\bigskip\fi}

\math@th
209 \def\math@th{\mathsurround\z@}

\underbar Due to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's redefinition of  $\underline$  plain TEX's  $\underbar$  can be done in
a simpler fashion (but do we need it at all?).
210 \def\underbar{\underline{\sbox\tw@{\#1}\dp\tw@\z@\box\tw@}}
```

\LaTeX sets \strutbox in $\set@fontsize$.

```
\strut 211 \newbox\strutbox
212 \def\strut{\relax\ifmmode\copy\strutbox\else\unhcopy\strutbox\fi}
```

For alignment entries that can stick out.

```
213 \def\hidewidth{\hskip\hideskip}
```

```

\narrower
214 \def\narrower{%
215   \advance\leftskip\parindent
216   \advance\rightskip\parindent}

    LATEX defines \ae and similar commands elsewhere.

217 \chardef\%=\%
218 \chardef\&=\&
219 \chardef\#=`\#
    Most text commands are actually encoding specific and therefore defined later,
    so commented out or removed from this file.

\leavevmode begins a paragraph, if necessary
220 \def\leavevmode{\unhbox\vvoidb@x}

\mathhexbox
221 \def\mathhexbox#1#2#3{\mbox{$\m@th \mathchar"#1#2#3$} }

\ialign
222 \def\ialign{\everycr{}\tabskip\z@skip\halign} % initialized \halign

\oalign
\o@lign 223 \def\oalign#1{\leavevmode\vtop{\baselineskip\z@skip \lineskip.25ex%
\ooalign 224 \ialign{\##\crr\#1\crr}{}}}
225 \def\o@lign{\lineskip\z@\oalign}
226 \def\ooalign{\lineskip\z@-\maxdimen \oalign}

\sh@ft The definition of this macro in plain.tex was improved in about 1997; but as a
result its usage was changed and its new definition is not appropriate for LATEX.
    Since the version given here has been in use by LATEX for many years it does
not seem prudent to remove it now. As far as we can tell it has only been used to
define \b and \d but this cannot be certain.
227 \def\sh@ft#1{\dimen@.00#1ex\multiply\dimen@\fontdimen1\font
228 \kern-.0156\dimen@} % compensate for slant in lowered accents

\ltx@sh@ft This is the LATEX version of the second incarnation of the plain macro \sh@ft,
which takes a dimension as its argument. It shifts a pseudo-accent horizontally
by an amount proportional to the product of its argument and the slant-per-point
(fontdimen 1).
229 \def\ltx@sh@ft #1{%
230   \dimen@ #1%
231   \kern \strip@pt
232   \fontdimen1\font \dimen@
233 } % kern by #1 times the current slant

    LATEX change: the text commands such as \d, \b, \c, \copyright, \TeX are
now defined elsewhere.

    LATEX change: Make \t work in a moving argument. Now defined elsewhere.

\hrulefill LATEX change: \kern\z@ added to end of \hrulefill and \dotfill to make them
\dotfill work in ‘tabular’ and ‘array’ environments. (Change made 24 July 1987). LATEX
change: \leavevmode added at begining of \dotfill and \hrulefill so that
they work as expected in vertical mode.
234 \def\hrulefill{\leavevmode\leaders\hrule\hfill\kern\z@}

    The box in \dotfill originally contained (in plain.tex): \mkern 1.5mu .\mkern 1.5mu;
the width of .44em differs from this by .04pt which is probably an acceptable differ-
ence within leaders.

235 \def\dotfill{%
236   \leavevmode
237   \cleaders \hb@xt@ .44em{\hss.\hss}\hfill
238   \kern\z@}

```

INITEX sets `\sfcodes x=1000` for all x, except that `\sfcodes`X=999` for upper-case letters. The following changes are needed:

239 `\sfcodes`\)=0 \sfcodes`'=0 \sfcodes`\]=0`

The `\nonfrenchspacing` macro will make further changes to `\sfcodes` values.

Definitions related to output

`\magnification` doesn't work in L^AT_EX.

```
\def\magnification{\afterassignment\m@g\count@}
\def\m@g{\mag\count@
\hsize6.5truein\vsize8.9truein\dimen\footins8truein}
```

`\showoverfull` The following commands are used in debugging:

240 `\def\showoverfull{\tracingonline@ne}`

`\showoutput`

```
\loggingoutput 241 </2ekernelj autoload>
242 <*2ekernelj autoerr>
243 \gdef\loggingoutput{\tracingoutput@ne
244   \showboxbreadth\maxdimen\showboxdepth\maxdimen\errorstopmode}
245 \gdef\showoutput{\loggingoutput\showoverfull}
246 </2ekernelj autoerr>
247 <autoload>\def\showoutput{\@autoerr\showoutput}
```

`\tracingall`

```
\loggingall 248 <*2ekernelj autoerr>
249 \gdef\loggingall{\tracingcommands\tw@\tracingstats\tw@
250   \tracingpages@ne\tracinglostchars@ne
251   \tracingmacros\tw@\tracingparagraphs@ne\tracingrestores@ne
252   \errorcontextlines\maxdimen\loggingoutput}
253 \gdef\tracingall{\loggingall\showoverfull}
254 </2ekernelj autoerr>
255 <autoload>\def\tracingall{\@autoerr\tracingall}
```

L^AT_EX change: `\showhyphens` Defined later.

Punctuation affects the spacing.

256 <*2ekernelj autoload>

257 `\nonfrenchspacing`

258 </2ekernelj autoload>

File c

ltvers.dtx

10 Version Identification

First we identify the date and version number of this release of L^AT_EX, and set `\everyjob` so that it is printed at the start of every L^AT_EX run.

```
1 \fmtname
2 \fmtversion
3   1 {*2ekernel}
4   2 \def\fmtname{LaTeX2e}
5   3 \edef\fmtversion{2011/06/27}
```

Check that the format being made is not too old. The error message complains about ‘more than 5 years’ but in fact the error is not triggered until 65 months.

This code is currently not activated as we don’t know if we already got to the last official 2e version (due to staff shortage or due to a successor (think positive:-)).

```
6   4 \iffalse
7   5 \def\reserved@a{\#1/\#2/#3\@nil{%
8     6 \count@\year
9     7 \advance\count@-#1\relax
10    8 \multiply\count@ by 12\relax
11    9 \advance\count@\month
12   10 \advance\count@-#2\relax}
13   11 \expandafter\reserved@a\fmtversion\@nil
14 \count@ is now the age of this file in months. Take a generous definition of ‘year’
15 so this message is not generated too often.
16
17 \ifnum\count@>65
18   \typeout{^^J%
19   ! You are attempting to make a LaTeX format from a source file^^J%
20   ! That is more than five years old.^^J%
21   ! ^^J%
22   ! If you enter <return> to scroll past this message then the format^^J%
23   ! will be built, but please consider obtaining newer source files^^J%
24   ! before continuing to build LaTeX.^^J%
25   ! ^^J%
26   ! \errhelp{To avoid this error message, obtain new LaTeX sources.}
27   ! \errmessage{LaTeX source files more than 5 years old!}
28 \fi
29 \let\reserved@a\relax
30 \fi
```

This startup banner may be further modified by the code in `ltfinal.dtx` if a patch file is present.

```
31 \immediate\write16{\fmtname
32 \space(autoload version)%
33 \space<\fmtversion>}}
34 \space(autoload version)%
35 \space<\fmtversion>
36 \space</2ekernel>
```

File d

ltdefns.dtx

11 Definitions

This section contains commands used in defining other macros.

1 $\langle *2ekernel \rangle$

11.1 Initex initialisations

`\two@digits` Prefix a number less than 10 with ‘0’.
2 $\def\two@digits{\ifnum#1<10 0\fi\number#1}$

`\typeout` Display something on the terminal.
3 $\def\typeout{\begingroup\set@display@protect$
4 $\immediate\write\@unused{\#1}\endgroup}$

`\newlinechar` A char to be used as new-line in output to files.
5 $\newlinechar`\^J$

11.2 Saved versions of TeX primitives

The TeX primitive `\foo` is saved as `\@@foo`. The following primitives are handled in this way:

`\@@par`
6 $\let\@@par=\par$
7 % $\let\@@input=\input$ %%% moved earlier
8 % $\let\@@end=\end$ %%%

`\@@hyph` The following comment was added when these commands were first set up, 19
1986:
1986: the `\-` command is redefined to allow it to work in the `\ttfamily`
type style, where automatic hyphenation is suppressed by setting `\hyphenchar`
to `-1`. The original primitive TeX definition is saved as `\@@hyph` just in case
anyone needs it.

There is a need for a robust command for a discretionary hyphen since its exact representation depends on the glyphs available in the current font. For example, with suitable fonts and the T1 font encoding it is possible to use hanging hyphens.

A suitable robust definition that allows for many possible types of font and encoding may be as follows:

```
\DeclareRobustCommand {\-}{%
  \discretionary {%
    \char \ifnum\hyphenchar\font<\z@%
      \defaulthyphenchar%
    \else%
      \hyphenchar\font%
    \fi%
  }{}{}%
```

The redefinition (via `\let`) of `\-` within tabbing also makes the use of a robust command advisable since then any redefinition of `\-` via `\DeclareRobustCommand` will not cause a conflict.

Therefore, macro writers should be hereby warned that these internals will probably change! It is likely that a future release of IATEX will make `\-` effectively an encoding specific text command.

```

9 \let\@@hyph=-          % Save original primitive definition
10 \def\-\{\discretionary{-}{ }{}\}

\@dischyp
11 \let\@dischyp=\-

\@italiccorr Save the original italic correction.
12 \let\@italiccorr=\/

\@height The following definitions save token space. E.g., using \@height instead of height
\@depth saves 5 tokens at the cost in time of one macro expansion.
\@width 13 \def\@height{height} \def\@depth{depth} \def\@width{width}
\@minus 14 \def\@minus{minus}
\@plus 15 \def\@plus{plus}

\hb@xt@ The next one is another 100 tokens worth.
16 \def\hb@xt@{\hbox to}

17 \message{hacks,}

```

11.3 Command definitions

This section defines the following commands:

\@namedef	{⟨NAME⟩}	Expands to \def{⟨NAME⟩}, except name can contain any characters.
\@nameuse	{⟨NAME⟩}	Expands to \{⟨NAME⟩\}.
\@ifnextchar	X{⟨YES⟩}{⟨NO⟩}	Expands to ⟨YES⟩ if next character is an ‘X’, and to ⟨NO⟩ otherwise. (Uses \reserved@a–\reserved@c.) NOTE: GOBBLES ANY SPACE FOLLOWING IT.
\@ifstar	{⟨YES⟩}{⟨NO⟩}	Gobbles following spaces and then tests if next the character is a ‘*’. If it is, then it gobbles the ‘*’ and expands to ⟨YES⟩, otherwise it expands to ⟨NO⟩.
\@dblarg	{⟨CMD⟩}{⟨ARG⟩}	Expands to \{⟨CMD⟩\}[⟨ARG⟩]{⟨ARG⟩}. Use \dblarg\CS when \CS takes arguments [ARG1]{ARG2}, where default is ARG1 = ARG2.
\@ifundefined	{⟨NAME⟩}{⟨YES⟩}{⟨NO⟩}	: If \NAME is undefined then it executes ⟨YES⟩, otherwise it executes ⟨NO⟩. More precisely, true if \NAME either undefined or = \relax.
\@ifdefinable	\NAME{⟨YES⟩}	Executes ⟨YES⟩ if the user is allowed to define \NAME, otherwise it gives an error. The user can define \NAME if \@ifundefined{NAME} is true, ‘NAME’ ≠ ‘relax’ and the first three letters of ‘NAME’ are not ‘end’, and if \endNAME is not defined.
\newcommand	*{⟨FOO⟩}{⟨i⟩}{⟨TEXT⟩}	User command to define \FOO to be a macro with i arguments (i = 0 if missing) having the definition ⟨TEXT⟩. Produces an error if \FOO already defined. Normally the command is defined to be \long (ie it may take multiple paragraphs in its argument). In the star-form, the command is not defined as \long and a blank line in any argument to the command would generate an error.
\renewcommand	*{⟨FOO⟩}{⟨i⟩}{⟨TEXT⟩}	Same as \newcommand, except it checks if \FOO already defined.
\newenvironment	*{⟨FOO⟩}{⟨i⟩}{⟨DEF1⟩}{⟨DEF2⟩}	equivalent to: \newcommand{\FOO}[i]{DEF1} \def{\endFOO}{DEF2} (or the appropriate star forms).
\renewenvironment		Obvious companion to \newenvironment. : See description of \output routine.
\@cons		

```

\@car      \@car T1 T2 ... Tn\@nil == T1 (unexpanded)
\@cdr      \@cdr T1 T2 ... Tn\@nil == T2 ... Tn (unexpanded)
\typeout   {\langle message\rangle}
            Produces a warning message on the terminal.
\typein    {\langle message\rangle}
            Types message, asks the user to type in a command, then executes it
\typein    [\langle \CS\rangle]\{\langle MSG\rangle\}
            Same as above, except defines \CS to be the input instead of executing it.

\typein
18 \def\typein{%
19   \let\@typein\relax
20   \@testopt\@xtypein\@typein}

21 \def\@xtypein[#1]#2{%
22   \typeout{#2}%
23   \advance\endlinechar\@M
24   \read\@inputcheck to#1%
25   \advance\endlinechar-\@M
26   \@typein}

\@namedef
27 \def\@namedef#1{\expandafter\def\csname #1\endcsname}

\@nameuse
28 \def\@nameuse#1{\csname #1\endcsname}

\@cons
29 \def\@cons#1#2{\begingroup\let\@elt\relax\xdef#1{\@elt #2}\endgroup}

\@car
\@cdr
30 \def\@car#1#2\@nil{#1}
31 \def\@cdr#1#2\@nil{#2}

\@carcube \@carcube T1 ... Tn\@nil = T1 T2 T3 , n > 3
32 \def\@carcube#1#2#3\@nil{#1#2#3}

\@onlypreamble \@onlypreamble This macro adds its argument to the list of commands stored in \preamblecmds to be disabled after \begin{document}. These commands are redefined to generate \notprerr at this point.
33 \def\preamblecmds{}
34 \def\@onlypreamble#1{%
35   \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\@preamblecmds\expandafter{%
36     \preamblecmds\do#1}}
37 \@onlypreamble\@onlypreamble
38 \@onlypreamble\@preamblecmds

\@star@or@long Look ahead for a *. If present reset \l@ngrel@x so that the next definition, #1, will be non-long.
39 \def\@star@or@long#1{%
40   \@ifstar
41   {\let\l@ngrel@x\relax#1}%
42   {\let\l@ngrel@x\long#1}%

\l@ngrel@x This is either \relax or \long depending on whether the *-form of a definition command is being executed.
43 \let\l@ngrel@x\relax

\newcommand User level \newcommand.
44 \def\newcommand{\@star@or@long\new@command}

```

```

\new@command
45 \def\new@command#1{%
46   \@testopt{\newcommand#1}0}

\@newcommand Handling arguments for \newcommand.
\@argdef 47 \def\@newcommand#1[#2]{%
\@xargdef 48   \kernel@ifnextchar [{\@argdef#1[#2]}{%
49     {\@argdef#1[#2]}}}

Define #1 if it is definable.
Both here and in \@xargdef the replacement text is absorbed as an argument because if we are not allowed to make the definition we have to get rid of it completely.
50 \long\def\@argdef#1[#2]#3{%
51   \@ifdefinable #1{\@yargdef#1\@ne{[#2]}{[#3]}}}

Handle the second optional argument.
52 \long\def\@xargdef#1[#2][#3]#4{%
53   \@ifdefinable#1{%

Define the actual command to be:
\def\foo{\@protected@testopt\foo\\foo{default}}
where \\foo is a csname generated from applying \csname and \string to \foo, ie the actual name contains a backslash and therefore can't clash easily with existing command names. "Default" is the contents of the second optional argument of (re)newcommand.

The \aut@global command below is only used in the autoload format. If it is \global then a global definition will be made.
54 (autoload) \aut@global
55   \expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{%
56     \expandafter
57     \@protected@testopt
58     \expandafter
59     #1%
60     \csname\string#1\endcsname
61     {[#3]}%}

Now we define the internal macro ie \\foo which is supposed to pick up all arguments (optional and mandatory).
62   \expandafter\@yargdef
63     \csname\string#1\endcsname
64     \tw@
65     {[#2]%
66     {[#4]}}}

\@testopt This macro encapsulates the most common call to \ifnextchar, saving several tokens each time it is used in the definition of a command with an optional argument. #1 The code to execute in the case that there is a [ need not be a single token but can be any sequence of commands that 'expects' to be followed by [. If this command were only used in \newcommand definitions then #1 would be a single token and the braces could be omitted from {[#1]} in the definition below, saving a bit of memory.
67 \long\def\@testopt#1#2{%
68   \kernel@ifnextchar[{#1}{#1[#{#2}]}}}

\@protected@testopt Robust version of \@testopt. The extra argument (#1) must be a single token. If protection is needed the call expands to \protect applied to this token, and the 2nd and 3rd arguments are discarded (by \x@protect). Otherwise \@testopt is called on the 2nd and 3rd arguments.
This method of making commands robust avoids the need for using up two csnames per command, the price is the extra expansion time for the \ifx test.

```

```

69 \def\@protected@testopt#1{%
70   \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
71     \expandafter\@testopt
72   \else
73     \c@protect#1%
74   \fi}

\@yargdef These generate a primitive argument specification, from a LATEX [digit] form;
\@yargd@f in fact digit can be anything such that \numberdigit is single digit.
Reorganised slightly so that \renewcommand{\reserved@a}[1]{foo} works.
I am not sure this is worth it, as a following \newcommand would over-write the
definition of \reserved@a.
Recall that LATEX2.09 goes into an infinite loop with \renewcommand[1]{\@tempa}{foo}
(DPC 6 October 93).
Reorganised again (DPC 1999). Rather than make a loop to construct the
argument spec by counting, just extract the required argument spec by using a
delimited argument (delimited by the digit). This is faster and uses less tokens.
The coding is slightly odd to preserve the old interface (using #2 = \tw@ as the
flag to surround the first argument with []). But the new method did not allow for
the number of arguments #3 not being given as an explicit digit; hence (further
expansion of this argument and use of) \number was added later in 1999.
It is not clear why these are still \long.

75 \long \def \@yargdef #1#2#3{%
76   \ifx#2\tw@
77     \def\reserved@b##1{[####1]}%
78   \else
79     \let\reserved@b\gobble
80   \fi
81   \expandafter
82   \c@yargd@f \expandafter{\number #3}#1%
83 }

The \aut@global command below is only used in the autoload format. If it is
\global then a global definition will be made.

84 \long \def \@yargd@f#1#2{%
85   \def \reserved@a ##1##2##{%
86     \autoload\aut@global
87       \expandafter\def\expandafter#2\reserved@b ##1##
88     }%
89   \l@ngrel@x \reserved@a 0##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9##1%
90 }

\@reargdef
91 \long\def\@reargdef#1[#2]{%
92   \c@yargdef#1\@ne{#2}{}}

\renewcommand Check the command name is already used. If not give an error message. Then
temporarily disable \c@ifdefinable then call \newcommand. (Previous version
\let#1=\relax but this does not work too well if #1 is \@tempa-e.)
93 \def\renewcommand{\@star@or@long\renew@command}

\renew@command
94 \def\renew@command#1{%
95   \begingroup \escapechar\m@ne\xdef\@gtempa{\string#1}\endgroup
96   \expandafter\c@ifundefined\@gtempa
97     {\@latex@error{\noexpand#1undefined}\@ehc}%
98     \relax
99   \let\c@ifdefinable\@rc@c@ifdefinable
100  \new@command#1}

```

```

\@ifdefinable Test is user is allowed to define a command.
\@@ifdefinable 101 \long\def\@ifdefinable #1#2{%
\@rc@ifdefinable 102      \edef\reserved@a{\expandafter\gobble\string #1}%
103      \@ifundefined\reserved@a
104      {\edef\reserved@b{\expandafter\@carcube \reserved@a xxx\@nil}%
105      \ifx \reserved@b\@qend \@notdefinable\else
106      \ifx \reserved@a\@qrelax \@notdefinable\else
107      #2%
108      \fi
109      \fi}%
110      \@notdefinable}
Saved definition of \@ifdefinable.

111 \let\@@ifdefinable\@ifdefinable
Version of \@ifdefinable for use with \renewcommand. Does not do the check
this time, but restores the normal definition.

112 \long\def\@rc@ifdefinable#1#2{%
113   \let\@ifdefinable\@@ifdefinable
114   #2}

\newenvironment Define a new user environment. #1 is the environment name. #2# Grabs all the
tokens up to the first {. These will be any optional arguments. They are not
parsed at this point, but are just passed to \@newenv which will eventually call
\newcommand. Any optional arguments will then be parsed by \newcommand as it
defines the command that executes the ‘begin code’ of the environment.
This #2# trick removed with version 1.2i as it fails if a { occurs in the optional
argument. Now use \@ifnextchar directly.
115 \def\newenvironment{\@star@or@long\newenvironment}

\newenvironment
116 \def\newenvironment#1{%
117   \@testopt{\@newenva#1}0}

\@newenva
118 \def\@newenva#1[#2]{%
119   \kernel@ifnextchar [{\@newenvb#1[#2]}{\@newenv{#1}{[#2]}}]

\@newenvb
120 \def\@newenvb#1[#2][#3]{\@newenv{#1}{[#2][#3]}}}

\renewenvironment Redefine an environment. For \renewenvironment disable \@ifdefinable and
then call \newenvironment. It is OK to \let the argument to \relax here as
there should not be a @temp... environment.
121 \def\renewenvironment{\@star@or@long\renewenvironment}

\renewenvironment
122 \def\renewenvironment#1{%
123   \@ifundefined{#1}%
124   {\@latex@error{Environment #1 undefined}\@ehc
125   }\relax
126   \expandafter\let\csname#1\endcsname\relax
127   \autoload\aut@global
128   \expandafter\let\csname end#1\endcsname\relax
129   \newenvironment{#1}{}}

\@newenv The internal version of \newenvironment.
Call \newcommand to define the begin-code for the environment. \def is used
for the end-code as it does not take arguments. (but may contain \pars)
Make sure that an attempt to define a ‘graf’ or ‘group’ environment fails.

```

```

130 \long\def\@newenv#1#2#3#4{%
131   \@ifundefined{#1}%
132     {\expandafter\let\csname#1\expandafter\endcsname
133      \csname end#1\endcsname}%
134   \relax
135   \expandafter\new@command
136   \csname #1\endcsname#2{#3}%

137 <autoload> \aut@global
138   \l@ngrel@x\expandafter\def\csname end#1\endcsname{#4}%

\newif And here's a different sort of allocation: For example, \newif\iff foo creates
\foottrue, \footfalse to go with \iff foo.
139 \def\newif#1{%
140   \count@\escapechar \escapechar\m@ne
141 <autoload> \aut@global
142   \let#1\iffalse
143   \@if#1\iftrue
144   \@if#1\iffalse
145   \escapechar\count@}

\@if
146 \def\@if#1#2{%
147 <autoload> \aut@global
148   \expandafter\def\csname\expandafter\@gobbletwo\string#1%
149     \expandafter\@gobbletwo\string#2\endcsname
150   {\let#1#2}%

\providemode \providemode takes the same arguments as \newcommand, but discards them
if #1 is already defined, Otherwise it just acts like \newcommand. This imple-
mentation currently leaves any discarded definition in \reserved@a (and possibly
\\reserved@a) this wastes a bit of space, but it will be reclaimed as soon as these
scratch macros are redefined.
151 \def\providemode{\@star@or@long\provide@command}

\provide@command
152 \def\provide@command#1{%
153   \begingroup
154     \escapechar\m@ne\xdef\@gtempa{\{\\string#1}\}%
155   \endgroup
156   \expandafter\@ifundefined\@gtempa
157     {\def\reserved@a{\new@command#1}\}%
158     {\def\reserved@a{\renew@command\reserved@a}\}%
159   \reserved@a\}%

\CheckCommand \CheckCommand takes the same arguments as \newcommand. If the command
already exists, with the same definition, then nothing happens, otherwise a
warning is issued. Useful for checking the current state before a macro pack-
age starts redefining things. Currently two macros are considered to have the
same definition if they are the same except for different default arguments.
That is, if the old definition was: \newcommand\xxx[2][a]{(#1)(#2)} then
\CheckCommand\xxx[2][b]{(#1)(#2)} would not generate a warning, but, for
instance \CheckCommand\xxx[2]{(#1)(#2)} would.
160 \def\CheckCommand{\@star@or@long\check@command}
\CheckCommand is only available in the preamble part of the document.
161 \onlypreamble\CheckCommand

\check@command
162 \def\check@command#1#2{\@check@c#1{#2}}
163 \onlypreamble\check@command

```

```

@check@c  \CheckCommand itself just grabs all the arguments we need, without actually looking for [ optional argument forms. Now define \reserved@a. If \\reserved@a is then defined, compare it with the “\#1’ otherwise compare \reserved@a with #1.

164 \long\def\@check@c#1#2#3{%
165   \expandafter\let\csname\string\reserved@a\endcsname\relax
166   \renewcommand\reserved@a#2{#3}%
167   \@ifundefined{\string\reserved@a}{%
168     {\@check@eq#1\reserved@a}%
169     {\expandafter\@check@eq
170       \csname\string#1\expandafter\endcsname
171       \csname\string\reserved@a\endcsname}%
172 \onlypreamble\@check@c

@check@eq Complain if #1 and #2 are not \ifx equal.

173 \def\@check@eq#1#2{%
174   \ifx#1#2\else
175     \@latex@warning@no@line
176       {Command \noexpand#1 has
177        changed.\MessageBreak
178        Check if current package is valid}%
179   \fi}
180 \onlypreamble\@check@eq

@gobble The \@gobble macro is used to get rid of its argument.

@gobbletwo 181 \long\def \@gobble #1{}
@gobblefour 182 \long\def \@gobbletwo #1#2){}
183 \long\def \@gobblefour #1#2#3#4{}

@firstofone Some argument-grabbers.

@firstoftwo 184 \long\def\@firstofone#1{#1}
@secondoftwo 185 \long\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{#1}
186 \long\def\@secondoftwo#1#2{#2}

@iden \@iden is another name for \@firstofone for compatibility reasons.

187 \let\@iden\@firstofone

@thirdofthree Another grabber now used in the encoding specific section.

188 \long\def\@thirdofthree#1#2#3{#3}

@expandtwoargs A macro to totally expand two arguments to another macro

189 \def\@expandtwoargs#1#2#3{%
190   \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand#1{#2}{#3}}\reserved@a

@backslashchar A category code 12 backslash.

191 \edef\@backslashchar{\expandafter\gobble\string\\}

```

11.4 Robust commands and protect

Fragile and robust commands are one of the thornier issues in L^AT_EX’s commands. Whilst typesetting documents, L^AT_EX makes use of many of T_EX’s features, such as arithmetic, defining macros, and setting variables. However, there are (at least) three different occasions when these commands are not safe. These are called ‘moving arguments’ by L^AT_EX, and consist of:

- writing information to a file, such as indexes or tables of contents.
- writing information to the screen.
- inside an \edef, \message, \mark, or other command which evaluates its argument fully.

The method L^AT_EX uses for making fragile commands robust is to precede them with `\protect`. This can have one of five possible values:

- `\relax`, for normal typesetting. So `\protect\foo` will execute `\foo`.
- `\string`, for writing to the screen. So `\protect\foo` will write `\foo`.
- `\noexpand`, for writing to a file. So `\protect\foo` will write `\foo` followed by a space.
- `\@unexpandable@protect`, for writing a moving argument to a file. So `\protect\foo` will write `\protect\foo` followed by a space. This value is also used inside `\edefs`, `\marks` and other commands which evaluate their arguments fully.
- `\@unexpandable@noexpand`, for performing a deferred write inside an `\edef`. So `\protect\foo` will write `\foo` followed by a space. If you want `\protect\foo` to be written, you should use `\@unexpandable@protect`. (Removed as never used).

`\@unexpandable@protect` These commands are used for setting `\protect` inside `\edefs`.

```
192 \def\@unexpandable@protect{\noexpand\protect\noexpand}
193 %\def\@unexpandable@noexpand{\noexpand\noexpand\noexpand}
```

`\DeclareRobustCommand` This is a package-writers command, which has the same syntax as `\newcommand`, but which declares a protected command. It does this by having

`\DeclareRobustCommand\foo`
define `\foo` to be `\protect\foo<space>`,
and then use `\newcommand\foo<space>`.

Since the internal command is `\foo<space>`, when it is written to an auxiliary file, it will appear as `\foo`.

We have to be a bit cleverer if we're defining a short command, such as `_`, in order to make sure that the auxiliary file does not include a space after the command, since `_ a` and `_a` aren't the same. In this case we define `_` to be:

```
\x@protect\_@protect\_<space>
```

which expands to:

```
\ifx\protect\@typeset@protect\else
  \x@protect@\_
\fi
\protect\_<space>
```

Then if `\protect` is `\@typeset@protect` (normally `\relax`) then we just perform `_<space>`, and otherwise `\x@protect@` gobbles everything up and expands to `\protect_`.

Note: setting `\protect` to any value other than `\relax` whilst in ‘typesetting’ mode will cause commands to go into an infinite loop! In particular, setting `\relax` to `\@empty` will cause `_` to loop forever. It will also break lots of other things, such as protected `\ifmmodes` inside `\haligns`. If you really really have to do such a thing, then please set `\@typeset@protect` to be `\@empty` as well. (This is what the code for `\patterns` does, for example.)

More fun with `\expandafter` and `\csname`.

```
194 \def\DeclareRobustCommand{\@star@or@long\declare@robustcommand}
195 \def\declare@robustcommand#1{%
196   \ifx#1\undefined\else\ifx#1\relax\else
197     \@latex@info{Redefining \string#1}%
198   \fi\fi
199   \edef\reserved@a{\string#1}%
200   \def\reserved@b{\#1}%
201   \edef\reserved@b{\expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\reserved@b}%
}
```

```

202 <autoload> \aut@global
203   \edef#1{%
204     \ifx\reserved@a\reserved@b
205       \noexpand\x@protect
206       \noexpand#1%
207     \fi
208     \noexpand\protect
209     \expandafter\noexpand\csname
210       \expandafter@gobble\string#1 \endcsname
211   }%
212   \let\@ifdefinable\@rc@ifdefinable
213   \expandafter\new@command\csname
214     \expandafter@gobble\string#1 \endcsname
215 }

\@x@protect
\x@protect 216 \def\x@protect#1{%
217   \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect\else
218     \x@protect#1%
219   \fi
220 }
221 \def\@x@protect#1\fi#2#3{%
222   \fi\protect#1%
223 }

\@typeset@protect
224 \let\@typeset@protect\relax

```

\set@display@protect These macros set \protect appropriately for typesetting or displaying.

```

\set@typeset@protect 225 \def\set@display@protect{\let\protect\string}
226 \def\set@typeset@protect{\let\protect\@typeset@protect}

```

\protected@edef The commands \protected@edef and \protected@xdef perform ‘safe’ \edefs

\protected@xdef and \xdefs, saving and restoring \protect appropriately. For cases where restoring \protect doesn’t matter, there’s an ‘unsafe’ \unrestored@protected@xdef,

\restore@protect useful if you know what you’re doing!

```

227 \def\protected@edef{%
228   \let\@@protect\protect
229   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
230   \afterassignment\restore@protect
231   \edef
232 }
233 \def\protected@xdef{%
234   \let\@@protect\protect
235   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
236   \afterassignment\restore@protect
237   \xdef
238 }
239 \def\unrestored@protected@xdef{%
240   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
241   \xdef
242 }
243 \def\restore@protect{\let\protect\@@protect}

```

\protect The normal meaning of \protect

```
244 \set@typeset@protect
```

11.5 Internal defining commands

These commands are used internally to define other L^AT_EX commands.

\@ifundefined Check if first arg is undefined or \relax and execute second or third arg depending,

```

245 \def\@ifundefined#1{%
246   \expandafter\ifx\csname#1\endcsname\relax
247     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
248   \else
249     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
250   \fi}

```

\@qend The following define \@qend and \@qrelax to be the strings ‘end’ and ‘relax’

\@qrelax with the characters \catcode 12.

```

251 \edef\@qend{\expandafter\@cdr\string\end\@nil}
252 \edef\@qrelax{\expandafter\@cdr\string\relax\@nil}

```

\@ifnextchar \@ifnextchar peeks at the following character and compares it with its first argument. If both are the same it executes its second argument, otherwise its third.

```

253 \long\def\@ifnextchar#1#2#3{%
254   \let\reserved@d=#1%
255   \def\reserved@a{#2}%
256   \def\reserved@b{#3}%
257   \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch}

```

\kernel@ifnextchar This macro is the kernel version of \@ifnextchar which is used in a couple of places to prevent the AMS variant from being used since in some places this produced chaos (for example if an fd file is loaded in a random place then the optional argument to \ProvidesFile could get printed there instead of being written only in the log file. This happened when there was a space or a newline between the mandatory and optional arguments! It should really be fixed in the amsmath package one day, but...

Note that there may be other places in the kernel where this version should be used rather than the original, but variable, version.

```

258 \let\kernel@ifnextchar\@ifnextchar

```

\@ifnch \@ifnch is a tricky macro to skip any space tokens that may appear before the character in question. If it encounters a space token, it calls xifnch.

```

259 \def\@ifnch{%
260   \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
261     \let\reserved@c\@xifnch
262   \else
263     \ifx\@let@token\reserved@d
264       \let\reserved@c\reserved@a
265     \else
266       \let\reserved@c\reserved@b
267     \fi
268   \fi
269   \reserved@c}

```

\@sptoken The following code makes \@sptoken a space token. It is important here that the control sequence \: consists of a non-letter only, so that the following whitespace is significant. Together with the fact that the equal sign in a \let may be followed by only one optional space the desired effect is achieved. NOTE: the following hacking must precede the definition of \: as math medium space.

```

270 \def\:{\let\@sptoken= } \: % this makes \@sptoken a space token

```

\@xifnch In the following definition of \@xifnch, \: is again used to get a space token as delimiter into the definition.

```

271 \def\:{\@xifnch} \expandafter\def\:{\futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch}

```

\makeatletter Make internal control sequences accessible or inaccessible.

\makeatother

```

272 \def\makeatletter{\catcode`\@11\relax}
273 \def\makeatother{\catcode`\@12\relax}

```

\@ifstar The new implementation below avoids passing the *true code* through one more \def than the *false code*, which previously meant that # had to be written as ##### in one argument, but ## in the other. The * is gobbled by \@firstoftwo.

```
274 \def\@ifstar#1{\@ifnextchar *{\@firstoftwo{#1}}}
```

\@dblarg

\@xdblarg 275 \long\def\@dblarg#1{\kernel@ifnextchar[{\#1}{\@xdblarg{\#1}}}

```
276 \long\def\@xdblarg#1#2{#1[#2]}#2}
```

\@sanitize The command \@sanitize changes the catcode of all special characters except for braces to ‘other’. It can be used for commands like \index that want to write their arguments verbatim. Needless to say, this command should only be executed within a group, or chaos will ensue.

```
277 \def\@sanitize{\@makeother\ \ @makeother\\ \ @makeother\$ \ @makeother\&\%
278 \ @makeother\# \ @makeother\^ \ @makeother\_ \ @makeother\% \ @makeother\~\}
```

\@onellevel@sanitize This makes the whole “meaning” of #1 (its one-level expansion) into catcode 12 tokens: it could be used in \DeclareRobustCommand.

If it is to be used on default float specifiers, this should be done when they are defined.

```
279 \def \@onellevel@sanitize #1{%
280   \edef #1{\expandafter\strip@prefix
281           \meaning #1}%
282 }
```

```
283 </2ekernel>
```

11.6 Commands for Autoloading

```
284 <*autoload>
```

\aut@global This command is only defined in the ‘autoload’ format. It is normally \relax but may be set to \global, in which case \newif and the commands based on \newcommand will all make global definitions.

```
285 \let\aut@global\relax
```

\@autoload This macro is only defined in the ‘autoload’ format. It inputs a package ‘auto#1.sty’ within a local group, and with normalised catcodes. \aut@global is set to \global so that \newif \newcommand and related commands make global definitions.

```
286 \def\@autoload#1{%
287   \begingroup
288   \makeatletter
289   \let\aut@global\global
290   \nfss@catcodes
291   \catcode`\ =10
292   \let\@latex@e@error\@gobble
293   \@@input auto#1.sty\relax
294   \endgroup}
```

```
295 </autoload>
```

File e

ltalloc.dtx

12 Counters

This section deals with counter and other variable allocation.

1 <*2ekernel>

The following are from plain TeX:

\z@ A zero dimen or number. It's more efficient to write \parindent\z@ than
\parindent 0pt.

\@ne The number 1.

\m@ne The number -1.

\tw@ The number 2.

\sixt@on The number 16.

\@m The number 1000.

\@MM The number 20000.

\@xxxii The constant 32.

2 \chardef\@xxxii=32

\@Mi Constants 1001–1004.

\@Mii 3 \mathchardef\@Mi=10001

\@Miii 4 \mathchardef\@Mii=10002

\@miv 5 \mathchardef\@Miii=10003

6 \mathchardef\@Miv=10004

\@tempcnta Scratch count registers used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

\@tempcntb 7 \newcount\@tempcnta

8 \newcount\@tempcntb

\if@tempswa General boolean switch used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

9 \newif\if@tempswa

\@tempdima Scratch dimen registers used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

\@tempdimb 10 \newdimen\@tempdima

\@tempdimc 11 \newdimen\@tempdimb

12 \newdimen\@tempdimc

\@tempboxa Scratch box register used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

13 \newbox\@tempboxa

\@tempskipa Scratch skip registers used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

\@tempskipb 14 \newskip\@tempskipa

15 \newskip\@tempskipb

\@temptokena Scratch token register used by L^AT_EX kernel commands.

16 \newtoks\@temptokena

\@flushglue Glue used for \right- & \leftskip = 0pt plus 1fil

17 \newskip\@flushglue \@flushglue = 0pt plus 1fil

18 </2ekernel>

File f

ltcntrl.dtx

13 Program control structure

This section defines a number of control structure macros, such as while-loops and for-loops.

```
1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{control,}

\@whilenum TEST \do {BODY}
\@whiledim TEST \do {BODY} : These implement the loop
    while TEST do BODY od
    where TEST is a TeX \ifnum or \ifdim test, respectively.
    They are optimized for the normal case of TEST initially false.

\@whilesw SWITCH \fi {BODY} : Implements the loop
    while SWITCH do BODY od
    Optimized for normal case of SWITCH initially false.
```

```
\@for NAME := LIST \do {BODY} : Assumes that LIST expands to
A1,A2,
...
,An .
Executes BODY n times, with NAME = Ai on the i-th
iteration.
Optimized for the normal case of n = 1. Works for n=0.
```

```
\@tfour NAME := LIST \do {BODY}
if, before expansion, LIST = T1 ... Tn where each Ti is a
token or {...}, then executes BODY n times, with NAME = Ti
on the i-th iteration. Works for n=0.
```

NOTES: 1. These macros use no \@temp sequences.
2. These macros do not work if the body contains anything that looks syntactically to TeX like an improperly balanced \if \else \fi.

```
\@whilenum TEST \do {BODY} ==
BEGIN
    if TEST
        then BODY
            \@iwhilenum{TEST \relax BODY}
END

\@iwhilenum {TEST BODY} ==
BEGIN
    if TEST
        then BODY
            \@nextwhile = def(\@iwhilenum)
        else \@nextwhile = def(\@whilenoop)
    fi
    \@nextwhile {TEST BODY}
END

\@whilesw SWITCH \fi {BODY} ==
BEGIN
```

```

if SWITCH
  then BODY
    \@iwhilesw {SWITCH BODY}\fi
  fi
END

\@iwhilesw {SWITCH BODY} \fi ==
BEGIN
  if SWITCH
  then BODY
    \@nextwhile = def(\@iwhilesw)
  else \@nextwhile = def(\@whileswnoop)
  fi
  \@nextwhile {SWITCH BODY} \fi
END

\@whileswnoop
\@whilenum
\@iwhilenum
3 \long\def\@whilenum#1\do #2{\ifnum #1\relax #2\relax\@iwhilenum{#1\relax
4      #2\relax}\fi}
5 \long\def\@iwhilenum#1{\ifnum #1\expandafter\@iwhilenum
6          \else\expandafter\gobble\fi{#1}}


\@whiledim
\@iwhiledim
7 \long\def\@whiledim#1\do #2{\ifdim #1\relax#2\@iwhiledim{#1\relax#2}\fi}
8 \long\def\@iwhiledim#1{\ifdim #1\expandafter\@iwhiledim
9          \else\expandafter\gobble\fi{#1}}


\@whileswnoop
\@whilesw
\@iwhilesw
10 \long\def\@whilesw#1\fi#2{\#1#2\@iwhilesw{#1#2}\fi\fi}
11 \long\def\@iwhilesw#1\fi{\#1\expandafter\@iwhilesw
12          \else\gobbletwo\fi{#1}\fi}

\@for NAME := LIST \do {BODY} ==
BEGIN \@forloop expand(LIST),\@nil,\@nil \& NAME {BODY}
END

\@forloop CAR, CARCDR, CDRCDR \& NAME {BODY} ==
BEGIN
  NAME = CAR
  if def(NAME) = def(\@nnil)
  else BODY;
  NAME = CARCDR
  if def(NAME) = def(\@nnil)
  else BODY
    \@iforloop CDRCDR \& NAME \do {BODY}
  fi
fi
END

\@iforloop CAR, CDR \& NAME {BODY} =
NAME = CAR
if def(NAME) = def(\@nnil)
then \@nextwhile = def(\@fornoop)
else BODY ;
  \@nextwhile = def(\@iforloop)
fi
\@nextwhile name cdr {body}

```

```

\@tfor NAME := LIST \do {BODY}
= \@tforloop LIST \@nil \@@ NAME {BODY}

\@tforloop car cdr \@@ name {body} =
    name = car
    if def(name) = def(\@nnil)
        then \@nextwhile == \@fornoop
        else body ;
            \@nextwhile == \@forloop
    fi
    \@nextwhile name cdr {body}

\@nnil
13 \def\@nnil{\@nil}

\@empty
14 \def\@empty{ }

\@fornoop
15 \long\def\@fornoop#1\@@#2#3{ }

\@for
16 \long\def\@for#1:=#2\do#3{%
17   \expandafter\def\expandafter\@fortmp\expandafter{#2}%
18   \ifx\@fortmp\@empty \else
19     \expandafter\@forloop#2,\@nil,\@nil\@@#1{#3}\fi\fi}

\@forloop
20 \long\def\@forloop#1,#2,#3\@@#4#5{\def#4{#1}\ifx #4\@nil \else
21           #5\def#4{#2}\ifx #4\@nil \else#5\@forloop #3\@@#4{#5}\fi\fi}

\@iforloop
22 \long\def\@iforloop#1,#2\@@#3#4{\def#3{#1}\ifx #3\@nil
23           \expandafter\@fornoop \else
24           #4\relax\expandafter\@iforloop\fi#2\@@#3{#4}\fi}

\@tfor
25 \def\@tfor#1:={\@tfcr#1 }
26 \long\def\@tfcr#1#2\do#3{\def\@fortmp{#2}\ifx\@fortmp\space\else
27   \@tforloop#2\@nil\@nil\@@#1{#3}\fi}
28 \long\def\@tforloop#1#2\@@#3#4{\def#3{#1}\ifx #3\@nil
29   \expandafter\@fornoop \else
30   #4\relax\expandafter\@tforloop\fi#2\@@#3{#4}\fi}

\@break@tfor Break out of a \@tfor loop. This should be called inside the scope of an \if. See
\@iffilenamepath for an example.
31 \long\def\@break@tfor#1\@@#2#3{\fi\fi}

\@removeelement Removes an element from a comma-separated list and puts it into a control se-
quence, called as \@removeelement{\langle element \rangle}{\langle list \rangle}{\langle cs \rangle}.
32 \def\@removeelement#1#2#3{%
33   \def\reserved@a##1,#1,##2\reserved@a{##1,##2\reserved@b}%
34   \def\reserved@b##1,\reserved@b##2\reserved@b{%
35     \ifx,##1\@empty\else##1\fi}%
36   \edef#3{%
37     \expandafter\reserved@b\reserved@a,#2,\reserved@b,#1,\reserved@a}}}

38 </2ekernel>

```

File g

lterror.dtx

14 Error handling

This section defines L^AT_EX's error commands.

The '2ekernel' code ensures that a \usepackage{autoerr} is essentially ignored if a 'full' format is being used that has the error messages already in the format.

```
1 <2ekernel>\expandafter\let\csname ver@autoerr.sty\endcsname\fmtversion
2 <*2ekernel j autoload>
```

14.1 General commands

\MessageBreak This command prints a new-line inside a message, followed by a continuation line begun with \cmsg@continuation. Normally it is defined to be \relax, but inside messages, it is let to \message@break.

```
3 \let\MessageBreak\relax
```

\GenericInfo This takes two arguments: a continuation and a message, and sends the result to the log file.

```
4 \DeclareRobustCommand{\GenericInfo}[2]{%
5   \begingroup
6     \def\MessageBreak{\^J#1}%
7     \set@display@protect
8     \immediate\write\m@ne{\#2\on@line.}%
9   \endgroup
10 }
```

\GenericWarning This takes two arguments: a continuation and a message, and sends the result to the screen.

```
11 \DeclareRobustCommand{\GenericWarning}[2]{%
12   \begingroup
13     \def\MessageBreak{\^J#1}%
14     \set@display@protect
15     \immediate\write\@unused{\^J#2\on@line.\^J}%
16   \endgroup
17 }
18 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

\GenericError This macro takes four arguments: a continuation, an error message, where to go for further information, and the help information. It displays the error message, and sets the error help (the result of typing h to the prompt), and does a horrible hack to turn the last context line (which by default is the only context line) into just three dots. This could be made more efficient.

```
19 <autoload>\def\GenericError{\@autoerr\GenericError}
20 <*2ekernel j def>
21 \bgroup
22 \lccode`\@=\%
23 \lccode`\~=`\%
24 \lccode`\}=`\%
25 \lccode`\{=`\%
26 \lccode`\T=`\T%
27 \lccode`\H=`\H%
28 \catcode`\ =11\relax%
29 \lowercase{%
30 \egroup%
```

Unfortunately TEX versions older than 3.141 have a bug which means that `^J` does not force a linebreak in `\message` and `\errmessage` commands. So for these old TEX's we use `\typeout` to produce the message, and then have an empty `\errmessage` command. This causes an extra line of the form

```
! .
```

To appear on the terminal, but if you do not like it, you can always upgrade your TEX! In order for your format to use this version, you must define the macro `\@TeXversion` to be the version number, e.g., 3.14 of the underlying TEX. See the comments in `ltdircheck.dtx`.

```
31 \dimen@\ifx\@TeXversion\@undefined4\else\@TeXversion\fi\p@%
32 \ifdim\dimen@>3.14\p@%
```

First the 'standard case'.

```
33 \DeclareRobustCommand{\GenericError}[4]{%
34 \begingroup%
35 \immediate\write\@unused{ }%
36 \def\MessageBreak{^J}%
37 \set@display@protect%
38 \edef%
39 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
40 \err@                                %
41 {{#4}}%
42 \errhelp
43 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
44 \err@                                %
45 \let
46 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
47 \err@                                %
48 \empty
49 \def\MessageBreak{^J#1}%
50 \def~{\errmessage{%
51 #2.^J^J%
52 #3^J%
53 Type H <return> for immediate help%
54 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
55 \err@                                %
56 }}%
57 ~%
58 \endgroup}%
59 \else%
```

Secondly the version for old TEX's.

```
60 \DeclareRobustCommand{\GenericError}[4]{%
61 \begingroup%
62 \immediate\write\@unused{ }%
63 \def\MessageBreak{^J}%
64 \set@display@protect%
65 \edef%
66 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
67 \err@                                %
68 {{#4}}%
69 \errhelp
70 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
71 \err@                                %
72 \let
73 %      %<-----do not delete this space!----->%
74 \err@                                %
75 \errmessage
76 \def\MessageBreak{^J#1}%
77 \def~{\typeout{! }%
78 #2.^J^J%
```

```

79 #3^~J%
80 Type H <return> for immediate help.}%
81 %   %-----do not delete this space!----->%
82 \@err@ %
83 {}}%
84 ~%
85 \endgroup}%
86 \fi}%
87 </2ekernel j def>

```

\PackageError
\PackageWarning
\PackageWarningNoLine
\PackageInfo
\ClassError
\ClassWarning
\ClassWarningNoLine
\ClassInfo

These commands are intended for use by package and class writers, to give information to authors. The syntax is:

```

\PackageError{<package>}{<error>}{<help>}%
\PackageWarning{<package>}{<warning>}%
\PackageWarningNoLine{<package>}{<warning>}%
\PackageInfo{<package>}{<info>}%

```

and similarly for classes. The **Error** commands print the *<error>* message, and present the interactive prompt; if the author types **h**, then the *<help>* information is displayed. The **Warning** commands produce a warning but do not present the interactive prompt. The **WarningNoLine** commands do the same, but don't print the input line number. The **Info** commands write the message to the log file. Within the messages, the command **\MessageBreak** can be used to break a line, **\protect** can be used to protect command names, and **\space** is a space, for example:

```

\newcommand{\foo}{FOO}
\PackageWarning{ethel}{%
  Your hovercraft is full of eels,\MessageBreak
  and \protect\foo\space is \foo}

```

produces:

```

Package ethel warning: Your hovercraft is full of eels,
(ethel)           and \foo is FOO on input line 54.

```

```

88 <autoload>\def\PackageError{\@autoerr\PackageError}%
89 </2ekernel j def>
90 \gdef\PackageError#1#2#3{%
91   \GenericError{%
92     (#1)\@spaces \@spaces \@spaces \@spaces
93   }{%
94     Package #1 Error: #2%
95   }{%
96     See the #1 package documentation for explanation.%%
97   }{#3}%
98 }
99 </2ekernel j def>
100 <*2ekernel j autoload>
101 \def\PackageWarning#1#2{%
102   \GenericWarning{%
103     (#1)\@spaces \@spaces \@spaces \@spaces
104   }{%
105     Package #1 Warning: #2%
106   }{%
107 }
108 \def\PackageWarningNoLine#1#2{%
109   \PackageWarning{#1}{#2\@gobble}%
110 }
111 \def\PackageInfo#1#2{%

```

```

112  \GenericInfo{%
113      (#1) \cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
114  }{%
115      Package #1 Info: #2%
116  }%
117 }
118 </2ekernelj autoload>

119 <autoload>\def\ClassError{\@autoerr\ClassError}
120 (*2ekernelj def)
121 \gdef\ClassError#1#2#3{%
122     \GenericError{%
123         (#1) \space\cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
124     }{%
125         Class #1 Error: #2%
126     }{%
127         See the #1 class documentation for explanation.%}
128 }{#3}%
129 }
130 </2ekernelj def>

131 (*2ekernelj autoload)
132 \def\ClassWarning#1#2{%
133     \GenericWarning{%
134         (#1) \space\cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
135     }{%
136         Class #1 Warning: #2%
137     }%
138 }
139 \def\ClassWarningNoLine#1#2{%
140     \ClassWarning{#1}{#2\@gobble}%
141 }
142 \def\ClassInfo#1#2{%
143     \GenericInfo{%
144         (#1) \space\space\cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
145     }{%
146         Class #1 Info: #2%
147     }%
148 }
149 </2ekernelj autoload>

\@latex@error Errors and other info, for use in the LATEX core.
\@latex@warning 150 <autoload>\def\@latex@error{\@autoerr\@latex@error}
\@latex@warning@no@line 151 (*2ekernelj def)
\@latex@info 152 \gdef\@latex@error#1#2{%
\@latex@info@no@line 153     \GenericError{%
154         \space\space\space\cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
155     }{%
156         LaTeX Error: #1%
157     }{%
158         See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation.%}
159 }{#2}%
160 }
161 </2ekernelj def>

162 (*2ekernelj autoload)
163 \def\@latex@warning#1{%
164     \GenericWarning{%
165         \space\space\space\cspaces\cspaces\cspaces
166     }{%
167         LaTeX Warning: #1%
168     }%
169 }

```

```

170 \def\@latex@warning@no@line#1{%
171   \@latex@warning{#1@gobble}%
172 \def\@latex@info#1{%
173   \GenericInfo{%
174     \@spaces\@spaces\@spaces
175   }{%
176     LaTeX Info: #1%
177   }%
178 }%
179 \def\@latex@info@no@line#1{%
180   \@latex@info{#1@gobble}%
\@font@warning and \@font@info are defined later since they have to be
redefined by the tracefnt package.

\def\@font@warning#1{%
  \GenericWarning{%
    {#1}\@spaces\@spaces}%
  {Font Warning: #1}%
}
\def\@font@info#1{%
  \GenericInfo{%
    {#1}\space\@spaces
  }{%
    Font Info: #1%
  }%
}
}

\c@errorcontextlines \errorcontextlines as a LATEX counter, so that it may be manipulated with
\setcounter (once it is defined :-)

181 \let\c@errorcontextlines\errorcontextlines
182 \c@errorcontextlines=-1

```

\on@line The message ‘ on input line *n*’, if possible.

```

183 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne
184   \let\on@line\empty
185 \else
186   \def\on@line{ on input line \the\inputlineno}
187 \fi

```

\@warning Older L^AT_EX messages. For the moment, these \let to the new message commands.
\@warning They may be changed later, once only obsolete packages and classes contain them.
\@latexerr

```

188 \let\@warning\@latex@warning
189 \let\@warning\@latex@warning@no@line
190 </2ekernelj autoload>
191 \global\let\@latexit\@latex@error

```

\@spaces Four spaces.

```

192 <*2ekernelj autoload>
193 \def\@spaces{\space\space\space\space}
194 </2ekernelj autoload>

```

14.2 Specific errors

```

\@eha The more common error help messages.
\@ehb 195 <*2ekernelj def>
\@ehc 196 \gdef\@eha{%
\@ehd 197 Your command was ignored.\MessageBreak
198 Type \space I <command> <return> \space to replace it %

```

```

199   with another command, \MessageBreak
200   or \space <return> \space to continue without it.}
201 \gdef\@ehb{%
202   You've lost some text. \space \@ehc}
203 \gdef\@ehc{%
204   Try typing \space <return> %
205   \space to proceed. \MessageBreak
206   If that doesn't work, type \space X <return> \space to quit.}
207 \gdef\@ehd{%
208   You're in trouble here. \space\@ehc}
209 </2ekernelj def>

```

As `\@latex@error` triggers the autoload, these definitions should not be needed in the autoload format, but just to be safe...

```

210 {*autoload}
211 \let\@eha\@empty\let\@ehb\@empty\let\@ehc\@empty\let\@ehd\@empty
212 </autoload>

```

Here are most of the error message-generating commands of L^AT_EX.

- \@autoerr** Make this autoload command robust, as it may be read in at unpredictable times.
213 <autoload>\def\@autoerr{\protect\@autoload{err}\protect}
- \@notdefinable** Error message generated in `\@ifdefinable` from calls to one of the commands `\newcommand`, `\newlength` or `\newtheorem` specifying an already-defined command name or one that begins `\end`....
214 \gdef\@notdefinable{%
215 (! autoload) \@latex@error{%
216 (! autoload) Command \@backslashcharreserved@a\space
217 (! autoload) already defined.\MessageBreak
218 (! autoload) Or name \@backslashchar@qend... illegal,
219 (! autoload) see p.192 of the manual}\@eha}
220 <autoload> \@autoerr\@notdefinable}
- \@nolnerr** Generated by `\newline` and `\\"` when called in vertical mode.
221 \gdef\@nolnerr{%
222 (! autoload) \@latex@error{There's no line here to end}\@eha}
223 <autoload> \@autoerr\@nolnerr}
- \@nocounterr** Generated by `\setcounter`, `\addtocounter` or `\newcounter` if applied to an undefined counter `<cnt>`.
224 \gdef\@nocounterr#1{%
225 (! autoload) \@latex@error{No counter '#1' defined}\@eha}
226 <autoload> \@autoerr\@nocounterr
227 \gdef\@nocntterr{\@nocounterr?}
- \@ctrerr** Called when trying to print the value of a counter numbered by letters that's greater than 26.
228 \gdef\@ctrerr{%
229 (! autoload) \@latex@error{Counter too large}\@ehb}
230 <autoload> \@autoerr\@ctrerr}
- \@nodocument** Error produced if paragraphs are typeset in the preamble.
231 (! def)\gdef\@nodocument{%
232 (! def) \@latex@error{Missing \protect\begin{document}}}\@ehd}

<code>\@badend</code>	Called by <code>\end</code> that doesn't match its <code>\begin</code> . RmS 1992/08/24: added code to <code>\@badend</code> to display position of non-matching <code>\begin</code> . FMi 1993/01/14: missing space added.
	<pre>233 \gdef\@badend#1{% 234 (! autoload) \@latex@error{\protect\begin{\@currenvir}\@currenvline 235 (! autoload) \space ended by \protect\end{\#1}}\@eha} 236 (autoload) \@autoerr\@badend}</pre>
<code>\@badmath</code>	Called by <code>\[</code> , <code>\]</code> , <code>\(</code> or <code>\)</code> when used in wrong mode.
	<pre>237 \gdef\@badmath{% 238 (! autoload) \@latex@error{Bad math environment delimiter}\@eha} 239 (autoload) \@autoerr\@badmath}</pre>
<code>\@toodeep</code>	Called by a list environment nested more than six levels deep, or an enumerate or itemize nested more than four levels.
	<pre>240 \gdef\@toodeep{% 241 (! autoload) \@latex@error{Too deeply nested}\@ehd} 242 (autoload) \@autoerr\@toodeep}</pre>
<code>\@badpoptabs</code>	Called by <code>\endtabbing</code> when not enough <code>\poptabs</code> have occurred, or by <code>\poptabs</code> when too many have occurred.
	<pre>243 \gdef\@badpoptabs{% 244 (! autoload) \@latex@error{\protect\pushtabs\space and \protect\poptabs 245 (! autoload) \space don't match}\@ehd} 246 (autoload) \@autoerr\@badpoptabs}</pre>
<code>\@badtab</code>	Called by <code>\></code> , <code>\+</code> , <code>\-</code> or <code>\<</code> when stepping to an undefined tab.
	<pre>247 \gdef\@badtab{% 248 (! autoload) \@latex@error{Undefined tab position}\@ehd} 249 (autoload) \@autoerr\@badtab}</pre>
<code>\@preamerr</code>	This error is special: it appears in places where we normally have to <code>\protect</code> expansions. However, to prevent a protection of the error message itself (which would result in the message getting printed not issued on the terminal) we need to locally reset <code>\protect</code> to <code>\relax</code> .
	<pre>250 \gdef\@preamerr#1{% 251 \begingroup 252 \let\protect\relax 253 (*! autoload) 254 \@latex@error{\ifcase #1 Illegal character\or 255 Missing @-exp\or Missing p-arg\fi\space 256 in array arg}\@ehd 257 (/! autoload) 258 (autoload) \@autoerr\@preamerr{#1}% 259 \endgroup}</pre>
<code>\@badlinearg</code>	Occurs in <code>\line</code> and <code>\vector</code> command when a bad slope argument is encountered.
	<pre>260 \gdef\@badlinearg{% 261 (! autoload) \@latex@error{% 262 (! autoload) Bad \protect\line\space or \protect\vector 263 (! autoload) \space argument}\@ehb} 264 (autoload) \@autoerr\@badlinearg}</pre>
<code>\@parmoderr</code>	Occurs in a float environment or a <code>\marginpar</code> when encountered in inner vertical mode.
	<pre>265 \gdef\@parmoderr{% 266 (! autoload) \@latex@error{Not in outer par mode}\@ehb} 267 (autoload) \@autoerr\@parmoderr}</pre>

<code>\@fltovf</code>	Occurs in float environment or <code>\marginpar</code> when there are no more free boxes for storing floats.
	268 <code>\gdef\@fltovf{%</code> 269 <code> (! autoload) \@latex@error{Too many unprocessed floats}\@ehb}</code> 270 <code> autoload \@autoerr\@fltovf}</code>
<code>\@latexbug</code>	Occurs in output routine. This is bad news.
	271 <code>\gdef\@latexbug{%</code> 272 <code> (! autoload) \@latex@error{This may be a LaTeX bug}{Call for help}}</code> 273 <code> autoload \@autoerr\@latexbug}</code>
<code>\@badcrerr</code>	This error was removed and replaced by <code>\nolnerr</code> .
	274 <code>%\def\@badcrerr {\@latex@error{Bad use of \protect\\}\@ehc}</code>
<code>\@noitemerr</code>	<code>\addvspace</code> or <code>\addpenalty</code> was called when not in vmode. Probably caused by a missing <code>\item</code> .
	275 <code>\gdef\@noitemerr{%</code> 276 <code> (! autoload) \@latex@error{Something's wrong--perhaps a missing %}</code> 277 <code> (! autoload) \protect\item}\@ehc}</code> 278 <code> autoload \@autoerr\@noitemerr}</code>
<code>\@notprerr</code>	A command that can be used only in the preamble appears after the command <code>\begin{document}</code> .
	279 <code>\gdef\@notprerr{%</code> 280 <code> (! autoload) \@latex@error{Can be used only in preamble}\@eha}</code> 281 <code> autoload \@autoerr\@notprerr}</code>
<code>\@inmatherr</code>	Issued by commands that don't work correctly within math (like <code>\item</code>). There is no real error recovery happening, e.g., the user might get additional errors afterwards.
	282 <code>\gdef\@inmatherr#1{%</code> 283 <code> \relax</code> 284 <code> \ifmmode</code> 285 <code> (! autoload) \@latex@error{Command \protect#1 invalid in math mode}\@ehc</code> 286 <code> autoload \@autoerr\@inmatherr#1%</code> 287 <code> \fi}</code>
<code>\@invalidchar</code>	An error for use with invalid characters. This is commented out, since we decided to use chatcode 15 instead.
	288 <code>%\def\@invalidchar{\@latex@error{Invalid character in input}\@ehc}</code>
	As well as the above error commands some error messages are directly coded to save space. The Messages already present in L ^A T _E X2.09 included:
	<code>Environment --- undefined</code>
	Issued by <code>\begin</code> for undefined environment.
	<code>tab overflow</code>
	Occurs in <code>\=</code> when maximum number of tabs exceeded.
	<code>\< in mid line</code>
	Occurs in <code>\<</code> when it appears in middle of line.
	<code>Float(s) lost</code>
	In output routine, caused by a float environment or <code>\marginpar</code> occurring in inner vertical mode.

File h

ltpar.dtx

15 Paragraphs

This section of the kernel declares the commands used to set `\par` and `\everypar` when ever their function needs to be changed for a long time.

15.1 Implementation

There are two situations in which `\par` may be changed:

- Long-term changes, in which the new value is to remain in effect until the current environment is left. The environments that change `\par` in this way are the following:
 - All list environments (itemize, quote, etc.)
 - Environments that turn `\par` into a noop: tabbing, array and tabular.
- Temporary changes, in which `\par` is restored to its previous value the next time it is executed. The following are all such uses.
 - `\end` when preceded by `\@endparenv`, which is called by `\endtrivlist`
 - The mechanism for avoiding page breaks and getting the spacing right after section heads.

`\@setpar` To permit the proper interaction of these two situations, long-term changes are made by the `\@setpar{⟨VAL⟩}` command. It's function is:

To set `\par`. It `\def`'s `\par` and `\@par` to `⟨VAL⟩`.

`\@restorepar` Short-term changes are made by the usual `\def\par` commands. The original values are restored after a short-term change by the `\@restorepar` commands.

`\@par` `\@par` always is defined to be the original TeX `\par`.

`\everypar` `\everypar` is changed only for the short term. Whenever `\everypar` is set non-null, it should restore itself to null when executed.

The following commands change `\everypar` in this way:

- `\item`
- `\end` when preceded by `\@endparenv`, which is called by `\endtrivlist`
- `\minipage`

When dealing with `\par` and `\everypar` remember the following two warnings:

1. Commands that make short-term changes to `\par` and `\everypar` must take account of the possibility that the new commands and the ones that do the restoration may be executed inside a group. In particular, `\everypar` is executed inside a group whenever a new paragraph begins with a left brace. The `\everypar` command that restores its definition should be local to the current group (in case the command is inside a minipage used inside someplace where `\everypar` has been redefined). Thus, if `\everypar` is redefined to do an `\everypar{}` it could take several executions of `\everypar` before the restoration "holds". This usually causes no problem. However, to prevent the extra executions from doing harm, use a global switch to keep anything harmful in the new `\everypar` from being done twice.
2. Commands that change `\everypar` should remember that `\everypar` might be supposed to set the following switches false:

- `@nobreak`
- `@minipage`

they should do the setting if necessary.

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \message{par,}
```

\@setpar Initiate a long-term change to `\par`.
\@par 3 `\def\@setpar#1{\def\par{\#1}\def\@par{\#1}}`

The default definition of `\@par` will ensure that if `\@restorepar` defines `\par` to execute `\@par` it will redefine itself to the primitive `\@@par` after one iteration.

```
4 \def\@par{\let\par\@@par\par}
5 {/2ekernel}
```

\@restorepar Restore from a short-term change to `\par`.
6 `\def\@restorepar{\def\par{\@par}}`

File i

ltspace.dtx

16 Spacing

This section deals with spacing, and line- and page-breaking.

16.1 User Commands

```
\nopagebreak  [i] : i = 0,...,4.  
                  Default argument = 4. Puts a penalty into the vertical list output as follows:  
0 : penalty = 0  
1 : penalty = \@lowpenalty  
2 : penalty = \@medpenalty  
3 : penalty = \@highpenalty  
4 : penalty = 10000  
\pagebreak  [i] : same as except negatives of its penalty  
\linebreak  [i] : analog of the above  
\nolinebreak [i] : analog of the above  
\samepage   : inhibits page breaking most places by setting the following penalties to 10000:  
\interlinepenalty  
\postdisplaypenalty  
\interdisplaylinepenalty  
\beginparpenalty  
\endparpenalty  
\itempenalty  
\secpenalty  
\interfootnotelinepenalty  
\>  : initially defined to be \newline  
\>[length] : initially defined to be \vspace{length}\\newline  
Note: \\* adds a \vadjust{\penalty 10000}  
      OBSOLETE COMMANDS (which never made it into the manual):  
      \\obeycr : defines <CR> == \relax  
      \\restorecr : restores <CR> to its usual meaning.
```

16.2 Chris' comments

There are several aspects of the handling of space in horizontal mode that are inconsistent or do not work well in some cases. These are largely concerned with ignoring the effect of space tokens that would otherwise typeset an inter-word space.

Negating the effect of such space tokens is achieved by two mechanisms:

- `\unskip` is used to remove the glue just added by a space that has already had its effect; it is sometimes invoked after an `\ifdim` test on `\lastskip` (see below);
- `\ignorespaces` is used to ignore space-tokens yet to come.

The test done on `\lastskip` is sometimes for equality with zero and sometimes for being positive. Recall also that the test is only on the natural length of the glue and that no glue cannot be distinguished from glue whose natural length is zero: to summarise, a pretty awful test. It is not clear why these tests are not all the same; I think that they should all be for equality. One place where `\unskip` is often used is just before a `\par` (which itself internally does an `\unskip`) and one bit of code (in `\@item`) even has two `\unskips` before a `\par`. These uses may be fossil code but if they are necessary, maybe `\@killglue` would be even safer.

Such removal of glue by `\unskip` may sometimes have the wrong result, removing not the glue from a space-token but other explicit glue; this is sometimes not what is intended.

A common way to prevent such removal is to add an `\hskip\z@` after the glue that should not be removed. This protects that glue against one `\unskip` with no test but not against more than one. It does work for ‘tested `\unskip`s’. This is used by `\hspace*` but not by `\hspace`; this is inconsistent as the star is supposed to prevent removal only at the beginning of a line, not at the end, or in a tabular, etc.

If this reason for removing glue were the only consideration then a tested-`\unskip` and protection by `\hskip\z@` would suffice but would need to be consistently implemented.

However, the class of invisibles, commands and environments tries to be even cleverer: one of these tries to leave only one inter-word space whenever there is one before it and one after it; and it does this quite well.

But problems can arise when there is not a space-token on both sides of it; in particular, when an invisible appears at the beginning or end of a piece of text the method still leaves one space token whereas usually in these cases it should leave none.

Also, the current rules do not work well when more than one such command appears consecutively, separated by space-tokens; it leaves glue between every other invisible.

There is also a question about what these commands should do when they occur next to spaces that do not come from space tokens but, for example, from `\hspace`. Should they still produce ‘just one space’? If so, which one? It is good to note that the manual is sufficiently cautious about invisibles that we are not obliged to make anything work.

Another interesting side-road to explore is whether the space-tokens either side of an `\hspace{...}` should be ignored.

One alternative to the current algorithm that is often suggested is that all glue around the invisible should be consolidated into a space after it (usually without stating how much glue should be put there). The command `\nolinebreak` is implemented this way (and `\linebreak` should also be). This does not work correctly for the following common case:

```
... some text
\index{some-word}
some-word and more text.
```

This is optimal coding since it is normal to index a word that gets split across a page-break on its starting page. This would, on the other hand, fix another common (and documented) failure of the current system: when the invisible is the last thing in a paragraph the space before it is not removed and, worse, it is also hidden from the paragraph-ending mechanism so that an ‘empty’ line can be created at the end of the paragraph.

Another deficiency (I think) of the current system is that the following is treated as having the `\index` command between the paragraphs, which is probably not what the author intended (since there is no empty line after it).

```
\index{beginnings}
Beginnings of paragraphs ...
```

I know of no algorithm that will handle satisfactorily even all the most common cases; note that it could be that the best algorithm may be different for different invisibles since, for example, the common uses and expected behaviour of `\index`, `\marginpar`, `\linebreak`, `\pagebreak` and `\vspace` are somewhat different. [For example, is `\vspace` ever used in the middle of a paragraph?]

One method that can (and is) used to make invisible commands produce no space when used at the beginning of text is to put in some glue that is nearly enough the same as no glue or glue of zero length in all respects except for the precise test for not being exactly equal to zero; examples of such glue are `\hskip 1sp` and, possibly better but more complex, `\hskip -1sp \hskip 1sp`. However, this only works when it is known that user-supplied text is about to start.

Some similar concerns apply to the handling of space and penalties in vertical mode; there is an extra hurdle here as `\unskip` does not work on the main vertical list. The complexity of the tests done by `\addvspace` have never been explained.

The implementation of space hacks etc for vertical mode is another major area that needs further attention; my earlier experiments did not produce much improvement over the current unsatisfactory situation.

One particular problem is what happens when the following very natural coding is used (part of the problem here is that this looks like an hmode problem, but it is not):

```
... end of text.

\begin{enumerate}
  \item \label{item:xxx} Item text.
\end{enumerate}
```

16.3 Some immediate actions

- Fix bug in `\linebreak`.
- Fix bug in `**`.
- Reimplement `\\", etc`, removing extra `\vadjusts` and getting better error trapping (this seems to involve a lot more tokens).
- Investigate whether `\\", etc` need to be errors in vmode; I think that they could be noops (maybe with a warning).
- Make all(?) `\unskips` include test for zero skip (rather than other tests or no test).
- Consider replacing `\hskip 1sp` by something better (here called an ‘infinitesimal’ skip).
- Look at all `\hskip\z@` (or similar) to see if they should be changed to an ‘infinitesimal’ skip.
- Resolve the inconsistency between `\hskip` and `\hskip*`.
- Remove unnecessary `\unskips`.
- Investigate and rationalise the ‘newline’ code.
- Find better algorithms for all sorts of things or, easier(?), fix `TEX` itself.

16.4 The code

```
1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{spacing,}

\pagebreak
\nopagebreak
3 \def\pagebreak{\testopt{\no@pgbk-}4}
4 \def\nopagebreak{\testopt{\no@pgbk4}}
```

```

\@no@pgbk
5 \def\@no@pgbk #1[#2]{%
6   \ifvmode
7     \penalty #1\@getpen{#2}%
8   \else
9     \@bsphack
10    \vadjust{\penalty #1\@getpen{#2}}%
11    \@esphack
12  \fi}

\linebreak
\nolinebreak 13 \def\linebreak{\@testopt{\@no@lnbk-}4}
14 \def\nolinebreak{\@testopt{\@no@lnbk4}{}

\@no@lnbk
15 \def\@no@lnbk #1[#2]{%
16   \ifvmode
17     \nolnerr
18   \else
19     \tempskipa\lastskip
20     \unskip
21     \penalty #1\@getpen{#2}%
22     \ifdim\tempskipa>\z@
23       \hskip\tempskipa
24       \ignorespaces
25     \fi
26   \fi}

\samepage
27 \def\samepage{\interlinepenalty\@M
28   \postdisplaypenalty\@M
29   \interdisplaylinepenalty\@M
30   \beginparpenalty\@M
31   \endparpenalty\@M
32   \itempenalty\@M
33   \secpenalty\@M
34   \interfootnotelinepenalty\@M}

```

\`\\ The purpose of the new code is to fix a few bugs; however, it also attempts to optimize the following, in order of priority:

1. efficient execution of plain \\;
2. efficient execution of \\[...];
3. memory use;
4. name-space use.

The changes should make no difference to the typeset output. It appears to be safe to use \reserved@e and \reserved@f here (other reserved macros are somewhat disastrous).

These changes made \\newline even less robust than it had been, so now it is explicitly robust, like \\.

\@normalcr The internal definition of the ‘normal’ definition of \\.

```

35 \DeclareRobustCommand\\{%
36   \let \reserved@e \relax
37   \let \reserved@f \relax
38   \@ifstar{\let \reserved@e \vadjust \let \reserved@f \nobreak
39             \xnewline}%
40             \xnewline}
41 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@normalcr
42           \csname\expandafter\string\\ \endcsname

```

<code>\newline</code>	A simple form of the ‘normal’ definition of <code>\`\\`</code> . 43 <code>\DeclareRobustCommand{\newline}{\@normalcr\relax}</code>
<code>\@xnewline</code>	<code>44 \def\@xnewline{\@ifnextchar[%] bracket matching 45 \@newline 46 {\@gnewline\relax}}</code>
<code>\@newline</code>	<code>47 \def\@newline[#1]{\let \reserved@e \vadjust 48 \@gnewline {\vskip #1}}</code>
<code>\@gnewline</code>	The <code>\nobreak</code> added to prevent null lines when <code>\`\\`</code> ends an overfull line. Change made 24 May 89 as suggested by Frank Mittelbach and Rainer Schöpf <code>49 \def\@gnewline #1{%</code> 50 <code>\ifvmode</code> 51 <code>\@nolnerr</code> 52 <code>\else</code> 53 <code>\unskip \reserved@e {\reserved@f#1}\nobreak \hfil \break</code> 54 <code>\fi}</code>
<code>\@getpen</code>	<code>55 \def\@getpen#1{\ifcase #1 \z@ \or \@lowpenalty\or 56 \medpenalty \or \@highpenalty 57 \else \M \fi}</code>
<code>\if@nobreak</code>	Switch used to avoid page breaks caused by <code>\label</code> after a section heading, etc. It should be GLOBALLY set true after the <code>\nobreak</code> and globally set false by the next invocation of <code>\everypar</code> . Commands that reset <code>\everypar</code> should globally set it false if appropriate. <code>58 \def\@nobreakfalse{\global\let\if@nobreak\iffalse} 59 \def\@nobreaktrue {\global\let\if@nobreak\iftrue} 60 \@nobreakfalse</code>
<code>\@savsk</code>	Registers used to save the space factor and last skip.
<code>\@savsf</code>	<code>61 \newdimen\@savsk 62 \newcount\@savsf</code>
<code>\@bsphack</code>	<code>\@bsphack</code> and <code>\@esphack</code> used by macros such as <code>\index</code> and <code>\begin{@float} ... \end{@float}</code> that want to be invisible — i.e., not leave any extra space when used in the middle of text. Such a macro should begin with <code>\@bsphack</code> and end with <code>\@esphack</code> The macro in question should not create any text, nor change the mode. Before giving the current definition we give an extended definition that is currently not used (because it doesn't work as advertised:-) These are generalised hacks which attempt to do sensible things when ‘invisible commands’ appear in vmode too. They need to cope with space in both hmode (plus spacefactor) and vmode, and also cope with breaks etc. In vmode this means ensuring that any following <code>\addvspace</code> , etc sees the correct glue in <code>\lastskip</code> .
	In fact, these improved versions should be used for other cases of ‘whatsits, thingies etc’ which should be invisible. They are only for commands, not environments (see notes on <code>\@EspHack</code>). BTW, anyone know why the standard hacks are surrounded by <code>\ifmmode\else</code> rather than simply <code>\ifhmode</code> ? And are there any cases where saving the spacefactor is essential? I have some extensions where it is, but it does not appear to be so in the standard uses.
	<code>\def \@bsphack{% \relax \ifvmode</code>

```

\@savsk \lastskip
\ifdim \lastskip=\z@
\else
  \vskip -\lastskip
\fi
\else
\ifhmode
  \@savsk \lastskip
  \@savesf \spacefactor
\fi
\fi
}

```

I think that, in vmode, it is the safest to put in a `\nobreak` immediately after such things since writes, inserts etc followed by glue give valid breakpoints and, in general, it is possible to create breaks but impossible to destroy them.

```

\def \@esphack{%
\relax \ifvmode
\nobreak
\ifdim \@savsk=\z@
\else
  \vskip\@savsk
\fi
\else
\ifhmode
  \spacefactor \@savesf
  \ifdim \@savsk>\z@
    \ignorespaces
  \fi
\fi
\fi
}

```

For the moment we are going to ignore the vertical versions until they are correct.

```

63 \def\@bsphack{%
64   \relax
65   \ifhmode
66     \@savsk\lastskip
67     \@savesf\spacefactor
68   \fi}
69 \def\@esphack{%
70   \relax
71   \ifhmode
72     \spacefactor\@savesf
73     \ifdim\@savsk>\z@
74       \ignorespaces
75     \fi
76   \fi}
77 \def\@Eshack{%
78   \relax
79   \ifhmode
80     \spacefactor\@savesf
81     \ifdim\@savsk>\z@
82       \ignoretrue
83     \ignorespaces

```

`\@esphack` Companion to `\@bsphack`.
`\@Eshack` A variant of `\@esphack` that sets the `@ignore` switch to true (as `\@esphack` used to do previously). This is currently used only for floats and similar environments.

```

77 \def\@Eshack{%
78   \relax
79   \ifhmode
80     \spacefactor\@savesf
81     \ifdim\@savsk>\z@
82       \ignoretrue
83     \ignorespaces

```

```

84      \fi
85      \fi}

```

\@vbsphack Another variant which is useful for invisible things which should not live in vmode (this is how some people feel about marginals).

If it occurs in vmode then it enters hmode and ensures that \@savsk is nonzero so that the \ignorespaces is put in later. It is not used at present.

```

\def \@vbsphack{ %
  \relax \ifvmode
    \leavevmode
    \@savsk 1sp
    \@savsf \spacefactor
  \else
    \ifhmode
      \@savsk \lastskip
      \@savsf \spacefactor
    \fi
  \fi
}

```

16.5 Vertical spacing

L^AT_EX supports the plain T_EX commands \smallskip, \medskip and \bigskip. However, it redefines them using \vspace instead of \vskip.

Extra vertical space is added by the command \addvspace{\langle skip\rangle}, which adds a vertical skip of \langle skip\rangle to the document. The sequence \addvspace{\langle s1\rangle} \addvspace{\langle s2\rangle} is equivalent to \addvspace{\langle maximum of s1, s2\rangle}.

\addvspace should be used only in vertical mode, and gives an error if it's not. The \addvspace command does *not* add vertical space if @minipage is true. The minipage environment uses this to inhibit the addition of extra vertical space at the beginning.

Penalties are put into the vertical list with the \addpenalty{\langle penalty\rangle} command. It works properly when \addpenalty and \addvspace commands are mixed.

The @nobreak switch is set true used when in vertical mode and no page break should occur. (Right now, it is used only by the section heading commands to inhibit page breaking after a heading.)

```

\addvspace{SKIP} ==
BEGIN
  if vmode
    then if @minipage
      else if \lastskip =0
        then \vskip SKIP
        else if \lastskip < SKIP
          then \vskip -\lastskip
          \vskip SKIP
        else if SKIP < 0 and \lastskip >= 0
          then \vskip -\lastskip
          \vskip \lastskip + SKIP
        fi      fi      fi      fi
    else useful error message (CAR).
  fi
END

```

\@xaddvskip Internal macro for \vspace handling the case that space has previously been added.

```

86 \def\@xaddvskip{%
87   \ifdim\lastskip<\@tempskipb

```

```

88      \vskip-\lastskip
89      \vskip\@tempskipb
90      \else
91          \ifdim\@tempskipb<\z@
92              \ifdim\lastskip<\z@
93                  \else
94                      \advance\@tempskipb\lastskip
95                      \vskip-\lastskip
96                      \vskip \@tempskipb
97                  \fi
98              \fi
99      \fi}

```

\addvspace Add vertical space taking into account space already added, as described above.

```

100 \def\addvspace#1{%
101     \ifvmode
102         \if@minipage\else
103             \ifdim \lastskip =\z@
104                 \vskip #1\relax
105             \else
106                 \@tempskipb#1\relax
107                 \xaddvskip
108             \fi
109         \fi
110     \else
111         \noitemerr
112     \fi}

```

\addpenalty

```

113 \def\addpenalty#1{%
114     \ifvmode
115         \if@minipage
116         \else
117             \if@nobreak
118             \else
119                 \ifdim\lastskip=\z@
120                     \penalty#1\relax
121                 \else
122                     \@tempskipb\lastskip
123                     \vskip -\lastskip
124                     \penalty#1%
125                     \vskip\@tempskipb
126                 \fi
127             \fi
128         \fi
129     \else
130         \noitemerr
131     \fi}

```

\vspace The new code for these commands depends on the following facts:

- The value of prevdepth is changed only when a box or rule is created and added to a vertical list;
- The value of prevdepth is used only when a box is created and added to a vertical list;
- The value of prevdepth is always local to the building of one vertical list.

```

132 \DeclareRobustCommand\vspace{\@ifstar\@v spacer\@vspace}
133 \def\@vspace #1{%
134     \ifvmode
135         \vskip #1

```

```

136      \vskip\z@skip
137      \else
138          \@bsphack
139          \vadjust{\@restorepar
140              \vskip #1
141              \vskip\z@skip
142          }%
143          \@esphack
144      \fi}

145 \def\@vspacer#1{%
146     \ifvmode
147         \dimen@\prevdepth
148         \hrule \height\z@
149         \nobreak
150         \vskip #1
151         \vskip\z@skip
152         \prevdepth\dimen@
153     \else
154         \@bsphack
155         \vadjust{\@restorepar
156             \hrule \height\z@
157             \nobreak
158             \vskip #1
159             \vskip\z@skip}%
160         \@esphack
161     \fi}

\smallskip
\medskip 162 \def\smallskip{\vspace\smallskipamount}
\bigskip 163 \def\medskip{\vspace\medskipamount}
164 \def\bigskip{\vspace\bigskipamount}

\smallskipamount
\medskipamount 165 \newskip\smallskipamount \smallskipamount=3pt plus 1pt minus 1pt
\bigskipamount 166 \newskip\medskipamount \medskipamount =6pt plus 2pt minus 2pt
167 \newskip\bigskipamount \bigskipamount =12pt plus 4pt minus 4pt

```

16.6 Horizontal space (and breaks)

`\nobreakdashes` This idea is borrowed from the `amsmath` package but here we define a robust command.

This command is a low-level command designed for use only before hyphens or dashes (such as `-`, `--`, or `---`).

It could probably be better implemented: it may need its own private token register and temporary command.

Setting the hyphen in a box and then unboxing it means that the normal penalty will not be added after it—and if the penalty is not there a break will not be taken (unless an explicit penalty or glue follows, thus the final `\nobreak`).

Note that even if it is not followed by a `'-`, it still leaves vmode and sets the spacefactor; so use it carefully!

```

168 \DeclareRobustCommand{\nobreakdashes}{%
169     \leavevmode
170     \toks@{}%
171     \def\reserved@a##1{\toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@-}%
172                             \futurelet\@let@token \reserved@b}%
173     \def\reserved@b {\ifx\@let@token -%
174                     \expandafter\reserved@a
175                 \else
176                     \setbox\z@\hbox{\the\toks@\nobreak}%
177                     \unhbox\z@

```

```

178           \spacefactor\sfcode`-
179           \fi}%
180 \futurelet\@let@token \reserved@b
181 }

\nobreakspace This is a robust command that produces a horizontal space at which, in paragraph-mode, a line-break is not possible. We then define an active ~ to expand to it since this is the documented behaviour of ~. One reason for introducing this is that some 8-bit input encodings have a slot for such a space and we do not want to use active characters as the LATEX internal commands.
The braces in the definition of ~ are needed to ensure that a following space is preserved when reading to/from internal files.
We need to keep \xobeysp as it is widely used; so here it is let to the non-robust command \nobreakspace .
182 \DeclareRobustCommand{\nobreakspace}{%
183   \leavevmode\nobreak\ }
184 \catcode `~=13
185 \def~{\nobreakspace{}}
186 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@xobeysp\csname nobreakspace \endcsname

\, Used in paragraph mode produces a \thinspace. It has the ordinary definition in math mode. Useful for quotes inside quotes, as in ``\,`Foo', he said.''
187 \DeclareRobustCommand{\,}{%
188   \relax\ifmmode\mskip\thinmuskip\else\thinspace\fi
189 }

\@ Placed before a ', makes it a sentence-ending period. Does the right thing for other punctuation marks as well. Does this by setting spacefactor to 1000.
190 \def\@{\spacefactor\@m}

\hskip
191 \DeclareRobustCommand\hskip{\@ifstar\hskip\@hskip}

\@hskip
192 \def\@hskip#1{\hskip #1\relax}

\@hskip extra \hskip Opt added 1985/17/12 to guard against a following \unskip \relax added 13 Oct 88 for usual TEX lossage replaced both changes by \hskip\z@skip 27 Nov 91
193 \def\@hskip#1{\vrule\@width\z@\nobreak
194           \hskip #1\hskip \z@skip}

\fill
195 \newskip\fill
196 \fill = Opt plus 1fill

\stretch
197 \def\stretch#1{\z@ \@plus #1fill\relax}

\thinspace
\@negthinspace 198 \def\thinspace{\kern .16667em }
\@enspace 199 \def\@negthinspace{\kern-.16667em }
200 \def\@enspace{\kern.5em }

\enskip
\@quad 201 \def\enskip{\hskip.5em\relax}
\@qquad 202 \def\@quad{\hskip1em\relax}
203 \def\@qquad{\hskip2em\relax}

```

\obeycr The following definitions will probably get deleted or moved to compatibility mode
\restorecr soon.

```
204 {\catcode`\\^M=13 \gdef\obeycr{\catcode`\\^M13 \def^^M{\relax}%
205     \@gobblecr}%
206 {\catcode`\\^M=13 \gdef\@gobblecr{\ifnextchar
207     \@gobble\ignorespaces}%
208 \gdef\restorecr{\catcode`\\^M5 }}

209 </2ekernel>
```

File j

ltlogos.dtx

17 Logos

Various logos are defined here.

- \TeX The \TeX logo, adjusted so that a full stop after the logo counts as ending a sentence.

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \def\TeX{T\kern-.1667em\lower.5ex\hbox{E}\kern-.125emX\@}
```

- \LaTeX The \LaTeX logo.

```
3 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LaTeX}{L\kern-.36em%
4   {\sbox{z@ T}%
5    \vbox to\ht{z@}{\hbox{\check@mathfonts%
6      \fontsize\sf@size{z@%
7        \math@fontsfalse\selectfont%
8          A}%
9        \vss}}%
10   }%
11   \kern-.15em%
12   \TeX}
```

- \LaTeXe The \LaTeX₂ ϵ logo as proposed by A-W designers.

```
13 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LaTeXe}{\mbox{\m@th%
14   \if b\expandafter\@car\f@series\@nil\boldmath\fi%
15   \LaTeX\kern.15em2_{\textstyle\varepsilon}%
16 }/2ekernel}
```

File k

ltfiles.dtx

18 File Handling

The following user commands are defined in this part:

\document	(ie \begin{document})
	Reads in the .AUX files and \catcode's @ to 12.
\nofiles	Suppresses all file output by setting \c@filesw false.
\includeonly	{(NAME1, ... ,NAMEn)}
	Causes only parts NAME1, ... ,NAMEn to be read by their \include commands.
\include	{(NAME)}
	Does an \input NAME unless \c@partsw is true and NAME is not in \c@partlist.
	If \c@filesw is true, then it directs .AUX output to NAME.AUX, including a checkpoint at the end.
\input	{(NAME)}
	The same as TeX's \input, except it allows optional braces around the file name.
	In L ^A T _E X 2 _{ε} , it also avoids the primitive 'missing file' error, if the file can not be found.
\IfFileExists	{(NAME)}{(then)}{(else)}
	If the file exists on the system, execute <i>then</i> otherwise execute <i>else</i> .
\InputIfFileExists	{(NAME)}{(then)}{(else)}
	If the file exists on the system, execute <i>then</i> and input <i>NAME</i> otherwise execute <i>else</i> .

1 {*2ekernel j autoload}
2 \message{files,}

VARIABLES, SWITCHES AND INTERNAL COMMANDS:

\c@mainaux	: Output file number for main .AUX file.
\c@partaux	: Output file number for current part's .AUX file.
\c@auxout	: Either \c@mainout or \c@partout, depending on which .AUX file output goes to.
\c@input{foo}	: If file foo exists, then \input's it, otherwise types a warning message.
@filesw	: Switch – set false if no .AUX, .TOC, .IDX etc files are to be written
@partsw	: Set true by a \includeonly command.
\c@partlist	: Set to the argument of the \includeonly command.
\cp@FOO	: The checkpoint for \include'd file FOO.TEX, written by \c@writeckpt at the end of file FOO.AUX

```
\includeonly{FILELIST} ==
BEGIN
  \c@partsw := T
  \c@partlist := FILELIST
END

\include{FILE} ==
BEGIN
  \clearpage
  if \c@filesw = T
```

```

        then \immediate\write\@mainaux{\string\@input{FILE.AUX}}
    fi
    if \@partsw = T
        then \@tempswa := F
            \reserved@b == FILE
            for \reserved@a := \@partlist
                do if eval(\reserved@a) = eval(\reserved@b)
                    then \@tempswa := T           fi
                od
            fi
    if \@tempswa = T
        then \auxout := \@partaux
            if \@files w = T
                then \immediate\openout\@partaux{FILE.AUX}
                    \immediate\write\@partaux{\relax}
                fi
                \@input{FILE.TEX}
                \clearpage
                \writeckpt{FILE}
                if @files w then \closeout\@partaux fi
                \auxout := \@mainaux
            else \cp@FILE
            fi
    END

\writeckpt{FILE} ==
BEGIN
    if \@files w = T
        \immediate\write on file \@partaux:
            \setckpt{FILE}{% }
    for \reserved@a := \cl@ckpt
        do \immediate\write on file \@partaux:
            \global\string\setcounter

{eval(\reserved@a)}{eval(\c@eval(\reserved@a))}
        od
        \immediate\write on file \@partaux: %
    fi
END

\setckpt{FILE}{LIST} ==
BEGIN
    G \cp@FILE := LIST
END

INITIALIZATION
    \@tempswa := T

\inputcheck Allocate read stream for testing and output stream.
\unused   3 \newread\inputcheck
          4 \newwrite\unused

\mainaux
\partaux  5 \newwrite\mainaux
          6 \newwrite\partaux

```

```

\if@filesw
\if@partsw 7 \newif\if@filesw \@fileswtrue
8 \newif\if@partsw \@partswfalse

\@clubpenalty This stores the current normal (non-infinite) value of \clubpenalty; it should
therefore be reset whenever the normal value is changed (as in the bibliography
in the standard styles).
9 \newcount\@clubpenalty
10 \@clubpenalty \clubpenalty

\document Cancel the \begingroup from \begin
11 \def\document{\endgroup

If some options on \documentclass haven't been used by any package we will
now give a warning since this is most certainly a misspelling.

12 \ifx\@unusedoptionlist\@empty\else
13   \@latex@warning@no@line{Unused global option(s):`^J%
14   \@spaces[\@unusedoptionlist]}%
15 \fi
16 \@colht\textheight
17 \@colroom\textheight \vsize\textheight
18 \columnwidth\textwidth
19 \clubpenalty\clubpenalty
20 \if@twocolumn
21   \advance\columnwidth -\columnsep
22   \divide\columnwidth\tw@ \hsize\columnwidth \@iffirstcolumntrue
23 \fi
24 \hsize\columnwidth \linewidth\hsize
25 \begingroup\floatplacement\dblfloatplacement
26   \makeatletter\let\@writefile\@gobbletwo

27   \global\let\@multiplelabels \relax
28   \@input{\jobname.aux}%
29 \endgroup
30 \if@filesw
31   \immediate\openout\@mainaux\jobname.aux
32   \immediate\write\@mainaux{\relax}%
33 \fi

```

Dateline 1991/03/26: FMi added \process@table to support NFSS; This will
also work with old lfonts if no other style defines \process@table. The following
line forces the initialization of the math fonts.

```

34 \process@table
35 \let\glb@currsize\@empty %% Force math initialization.

36 \normalsize
37 \everypar{}%

```

So that punctuation in headings is not disturbed by verbatim or other local
changes to the space factor codes, save the document default here. This will be
locally reset by the output routine. For special cases a class may want to define
\normalsfcodes directly, in case that definition will be used. (This is an old bug,
problem existed in L^ET_EX2.0x and plain T_EX.)

```

38 \ifx\normalsfcodes\@empty
39   \ifnum\sfcodes`\.=\@m
40     \let\normalsfcodes\frenchspacing
41   \else
42     \let\normalsfcodes\nonfrenchspacing
43   \fi
44 \fi

```

Way back in 1991 (08/26) FMi & RmS set the `\@noskipsec` switch to true in the preamble and to false here. This was done to trap lists and related text in the preamble but it does not catch everything; hence Change 1.1g was introduced.

```
45  \@noskipsecfalse
46  \let \@refundefined \relax
```

Just before disabling the preamble commands we execute the begin document hook which contains any code contributed by `\AtBeginDocument`. Also disable the gathering of the file list, if no `\listfiles` has been issued. `\AtBeginDocument` is redefined at this point so that and such commands that get into the hook do not chase their tail...

```
47  \let\AtBeginDocument\@firstofone
48  \@begindocumenthook
```

Most of the following assignments will be done globally in case the user adds something like `\begin{multicols}` to the document hook, i.e. starts are group in `\begin{document}`.

Since a value of exactly 0pt for `\topskip` causes `\twocolumn[]` to misbehave, we add this check, hoping that it will not cause any problems elsewhere.

```
49  \ifdim\topskip<1sp\global\topskip 1sp\relax\fi
50  \global\@maxdepth\maxdepth
51  \global\let\@begindocumenthook\@undefined
52  \ifx\@listfiles\@undefined
53    \global\let\@filelist\relax
54    \global\let\@addtofilelist\@gobble
55  \fi
```

At the very end we disable all preamble commands. This has to happen after the begin document hooks was executed so that this hook can still use such commands.

```
56  \gdef\do##1{\global\let ##1\@notprerr}%
57  \@preamblecmds
```

The next line saves tokens and also allows `\@nодокумент` to be used directly to trap preamble errors.

```
58  \global\let \@nодокумент \relax
```

The next line is a pure safety measure in case a do list is ever expanded at the wrong place. In addition it will save a few tokens to get rid of the above definition.

```
59  \global\let\do\noexpand
```

Use of `\AtBeginDocument` hook might mean that we are already in horizontal mode, so ignore the space after `\begin{document}`.

```
60  \ignorespaces}
61  \@onlypreamble\document
```

`\normalsfcodes` The setting of `\@empty` is just a flag. This command may be defined in a class or package file. If it is still `\@empty` at `\begin{document}` it will be defined to be `\frenchspacing` or `\nonfrenchspacing`, depending on which of those appears to be in effect at that point.

```
62 \let\normalsfcodes\@empty
```

`\nofiles` Set `\@fileswfalse` which suppresses the places where L^AT_EX makes `\immediate` writes. The `\makeindex` and `\makeglossary` are disabled. `\protected@write` is redefined not to write to the file specified, but rather to write a blank line to the log file. This ensures that a `\whatsit` node is still created, and so spacing is not affected by the `\nofiles` command; to ensure this more generally, the `\if@nobreak` test is needed.

```
63 \def\nofiles{%
64   \@fileswfalse
65   \typeout{No auxiliary output files.^^J}}%
```

```

66 \long\def\protected@write##1##2##3%
67   {\write\m@ne{}\if@nobreak\ifvmode\nobreak\fi\fi}%
68 \let\makeindex\relax
69 \let\makeglossary\relax
70 \onlypreamble\nofiles

\protected@write This takes three arguments: an output stream, some initialization code, and some text to write. It then writes this, with appropriate handling of \protect and \thepage.
71 \long\def \protected@write#1#2#3{%
72   \begingroup
73   \let\thepage\relax
74   #2%
75   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
76   \edef\reserved@a{\write#1{#3}}%
77   \reserved@a
78   \endgroup
79   \if@nobreak\ifvmode\nobreak\fi\fi
80 }

81 \let\auxout=\mainaux

\includeonly
82 \def\includeonly#1{%
83   \@partstrue
84   \edef\@partlist{\zap@space#1 \emptyset}%
85 \onlypreamble\includeonly

\include In the definition of \include, \def\reserved@b changed to \edef\reserved@b to be consistent with the \edef in \includeonly. (Suggested by Rainer Schöpf & Frank Mittelbach. Change made 20 Jul 88.)
     Changed definition of \include to allow space at end of file name — otherwise, typing \include{foo } would cause LATEX to overwrite foo.tex. Change made 24 May 89, suggested by Rainer Schöpf and Frank Mittelbach
     Made \include check for being used inside an \include'd file, as this will not work and cause surprising results.
86 \def\include#1{\relax
87   \ifnum\auxout=\partaux
88     \@latex@error{\string\include\space cannot be nested}\@eha
89   \else \include#1 \fi}

\@include
90 \def\@include#1 {%
91   \clearpage
92   \if@filesw
93     \immediate\write\mainaux{\string\@input{#1.aux}}%
94   \fi
95   \tempswatru
96   \if@parts
97     \tempswafalse
98     \edef\reserved@b{#1}%
99     \for\reserved@a:=\partlist\do
100       {\ifx\reserved@a\reserved@b\tempswatru\fi}%
101   \fi
102   \if@tempswa
103     \let\auxout\partaux
104     \if@filesw
105       \immediate\openout\partaux #1.aux
106       \immediate\write\partaux{\relax}%
107     \fi
108     \input{#1.tex}%
109   \clearpage

```

```

110      \@writeckpt{#1}%
111      \if@filesw
112          \immediate\closeout\@partaux
113      \fi
114  \else
115      \deadcycles\z@
116      \nameuse{cp@#1}%
117  \fi
118  \let\@auxout\@mainaux}

\@writeckpt
119 \def\@writeckpt#1{%
120   \if@filesw
121     \immediate\write\@partaux{\string\@setckpt{#1}\@charlb}%
122     {\let\@elt\@wckptelt \cl@ckpt}%
123     \immediate\write\@partaux{\@charrb}%
124   \fi}

\@wckptelt
125 \def\@wckptelt#1{%
126   \immediate\write\@partaux{%
127     \string\setcounter{#1}{\the\@nameuse{c@#1}}}}

\@setckpt RmS 93/08/31: introduced \@setckpt
128 \def\@setckpt#1{\global\@namedef{cp@#1}{}}

\@charlb The following defines \@charlb and \@charrb to be { and }, respectively with
\@charrb \catcode 11.
129 {\catcode`[=1 \catcode`]=2
130 \catcode`{=11 \catcode`}=11
131 \gdef\@charlb{[]}
132 \gdef\@charrb{[]}
133 ]% }brace matching

```

18.1 Safe Input Macros

```

\IfFileExists
134 \long\def \IfFileExists#1#2#3{%
135   \openin\@inputcheck#1 %
136   \ifeof\@inputcheck
137     \ifx\input@path\@undefined
138       \def\reserved@a{#3}%
139     \else
140       \def\reserved@a{\@iffileonpath{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
141     \fi
142   \else
143     \closein\@inputcheck
144     \edef\@filef@und{#1}%
145     \def\reserved@a{#2}%
146   \fi
147   \reserved@a}

\@iffileonpath If the file is not found by \openin, and \input@path is defined, look in all the
directories specified in \input@path.
148 \long\def\@iffileonpath#1{%
149   \let\reserved@a\@secondoftwo
150   \expandafter\@tfor\expandafter\reserved@b\expandafter
151     :\expandafter=\input@path\do{%
152   \openin\@inputcheck\reserved@b#1 %}

```

```

153   \ifeof\@inputcheck\else
154     \edef\@filef@und{\reserved@a#1 }%
155     \let\reserved@a\@firstoftwo%
156     \closein\@inputcheck
157     \@break@tfor
158   \fi}%
159 \reserved@a}

\InputIfFileExists Now define \InputIfFileExists to input #1 if it seems to exist. Immediately prior to the input, #2 is executed. If the file #1 does not exist, execute '#3'.
160 \long\def \InputIfFileExists#1#2{%
161   \IfFileExists{#1}{%
162     {#2}\@addtofilelist{#1}\@@input \@filef@und}}}

\Input Input a file: if the argument is given in braces use safe input macros, otherwise use TeX's primitive \input command (which is called \@@input in LATEX).
163 \def\input{\@ifnextchar\bgroup\@input\@input}

\@input Define \@input (i.e., \input) in terms of \InputIfFileExists.
164 \def\@input#1{%
165   \InputIfFileExists{#1}{}%
166   {\filename@parse{#1}%
167     \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\@missingfileerror
168       {\filename@area\filename@base}%
169       {\ifx\filename@ext\relax tex\else\filename@ext\fi}}%
170   \reserved@a}{}}

\@input Define \@input in terms of \IfFileExists. So this is a 'safe input' command, but the files input are not listed by \listfiles.
We don't want .aux, .toc files etc be listed by \listfiles. However, something like .bb1 probably should be listed and thus should be implemented not by \@input.
171 \def\@input#1{%
172   \IfFileExists{#1}{\@@input\@filef@und}{\typeout{No file #1.}}}

\@input@ Version of \@input that does add the file to \@filelist.
173 \def\@input@{\InputIfFileExists{#1}{}{\typeout{No file #1.}}}

\@missingfileerror This 'error' command avoids TeX's primitive missing file loop.
Missing file error. Prompt for a new filename, offering a default extension.
174 <autoload>\def\@missingfileerror{\autoerr\@missingfileerror}
175 </2ekernelj autoload>
176 <2ekernelj autoerr>
177 \gdef\@missingfileerror#1#2{%
178   \typeout{^J! LaTeX Error: File `#1.#2' not found.^J^J}%
179   Type X to quit or <RETURN> to proceed,^J%
180   or enter new name. (Default extension: #2)^J}%
181   \message{Enter file name: }%
182   {\endlinechar\m@ne
183     \global\read\m@ne to\@gtempa}%
184   \ifx\@gtempa\@empty
185   \else
186     \def\reserved@a{x}\ifx\reserved@a\@gtempa\batchmode\@@end\fi
187     \def\reserved@a{X}\ifx\reserved@a\@gtempa\batchmode\@@end\fi
188     \filename@parse\@gtempa
189     \edef\filename@ext{%
190       \ifx\filename@ext\relax#2\else\filename@ext\fi}%
191     \edef\reserved@a{%
192       \noexpand\@InputIfFileExists
193         {\filename@area\filename@base.\filename@ext}%
194       {}}}%

```

```

195      {\noexpand\@missingfileerror
196          {\filename@area\filename@base}{\filename@ext}}}}%
197      \reserved@a
198      \fi}
199 </2ekernelj autoerr>
200 (*2ekernelj autoload>

\@obsoletefile For compatibility with LATEX 2.09 document styles, we distribute files called article.sty, book.sty, report.sty, slides.sty and letter.sty. These use the command \@obsoletefile, which produces a warning message.

201 \def\@obsoletefile#1#2{%
202     \@latex@warning@no@line{inputting `#1' instead of obsolete `#2'}}%
203 \onlypreamble\@obsoletefile

```

18.2 Listing files

\@filelist A list of files input so far. The initial value of **\@gobble** eats the comma before the first file name.

```

204 \let\@filelist\@gobble

\@addtofilelist Add to the list of files input so far. This ‘real’ definition is only used for ‘cfg’ files during initex. An initial definition of \@gobble has already been set.

205 \% \def\@addtofilelist#1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,#1}}

```

\listfiles A preamble command to cause **\end{document}** to list files input from the main file.

```

206 \def\listfiles{%
207   \let\listfiles\relax
208   \def\@listfiles##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8##9\@@{%
209     \def\reserved@d{\{}%
210     \tfor\reserved@c:=##1##2##3##4##5##6##7##8\do{%
211       \ifx\reserved@c\reserved@d
212         \edef\filename@area{\filename@area}%
213       \fi}%
214     \def\@dofilelist{%
215       \typeout{^^J *File List*}%
216       \for\currname:=\@filelist\do{%
217         \filename@parse\currname
218         \edef\reserved@a{%
219           \filename@base.%%
220           \ifx\filename@ext\relax tex\else\filename@ext\fi}%
221         \expandafter\let\expandafter\reserved@b
222                         \csname ver@\reserved@a\endcsname
223         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\@listfiles\expandafter
224             \filename@area\filename@base\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\@@
225         \typeout{%
226           \filename@area\reserved@a
227           \ifx\reserved@b\relax\else\@spaces\reserved@b\fi}%
228       \typeout{ *****^J}}}

```

The **\@filelist** will be de-activated if **\listfiles** does not appear in the preamble. **\begin{document}** contains code equivalent to the following:

```

\AtBeginDocument{%
\ifx\@listfiles\@undefined
\let\@filelist\relax
\let\@addtofilelist\@gobble
\fi}

229 \onlypreamble\listfiles

```

```
\@dofilelist
230 \let\@dofilelist\relax
231 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

File 1

ltoutenc.dtx

19 Font encodings

This section of the kernel contains commands for declaring encoding-specific commands, such as accents. It also contains the code for some of the encoding files, including `omlenc.def`, `omsenc.def`, `t1enc.def` and `ot1enc.def` files, which define the OLM, OMS, T1 and OT1 encodings, and the `fontenc` package for selecting encodings.

The `fontenc` package has options for encodings, of which the last option is the default encoding. For example, to use the OT2, OT3 and T1 encodings, with T1 as the default, you say:

```
\usepackage[OT2,OT3,T1]{fontenc}
```

The standard kernel set-up loads font encoding files and selects an encoding as follows.

```
\input{omlenc.def}
\input{t1enc.def}
\input{ot1enc.def}
\input{omsenc.def}
\fontencoding{OT1}
```

Note that the files in the standard `inputenc` package depend on this behaviour of the kernel.

The syntax for declaring encoding-specific commands is:

```
\DeclareTextCommand{\command}{{\encoding}}
  [{\number} [{\default}]] {{\commands}}
```

This command is like `\newcommand`, except that it defines a command which is specific to one encoding. The resulting command is always robust, even if its definition is fragile. For example, the definition of `\l` in the OT1 encoding is:

```
\DeclareTextCommand{\l}{OT1}{{\@xxxii 1}}
```

`\DeclareTextCommand` takes the same optional arguments as `\newcommand`.

```
\ProvideTextCommand{\command}{{\encoding}}
  [{\number} [{\default}]] {{\commands}}
```

This acts like `\DeclareTextCommand`, but does nothing if the command is already defined.

```
\DeclareTextSymbol{\command}{{\encoding}}{\slot}
```

This command defines a text symbol, with a particular slot in that encoding. The commands:

```
\DeclareTextSymbol{\ss}{OT1}{25}
\DeclareTextCommand{\ss}{OT1}{\char25 }
```

have the same effect, but the `\DeclareTextSymbol` is faster.

```
\DeclareTextAccent{\command}{{\encoding}}{\slot}
```

This command declares a text accent. The commands:

```
\DeclareTextAccent{\"}{OT1}{127}
\DeclareTextCommand{\"}{OT1}{\add@accent {127}}
```

have the same effect.

```
\DeclareTextComposite{\(command\)}
{\(encoding\)}{\(argument\)}{\(slot\)}
```

This command declares a composite letter, for example in the T1 encoding `\'{a}` is slot 225, which is declared by:

```
\DeclareTextComposite{\'{T1}}{a}{225}
```

The *command* will normally have been declared with `\DeclareTextAccent`, or as a one-argument `\DeclareTextCommand`.

`\DeclareTextComposite` is the most common example of using the more general declaration `\DeclareTextCompositeCommand`, which can define a composite to be an arbitrary piece of text.

```
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\(command\)}
{\(encoding\)}{\(argument\)}{\(text\)}
```

For example, in the OT1 encoding Å has a hand-crafted definition this is declared as follows

```
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\r}{OT1}{A}
{\leavevmode\setbox\z@ hbox{!}\dimen@ht\z@\advance\dimen@-1ex%
\r\raise.67\dimen@hbox{\char23}{}A}
```

The *command* will normally have been declared with `\DeclareTextAccent`, or as a one-argument `\DeclareTextCommand`.

The commands defined using the above declarations can be used in two ways. Normally they are used by just calling the command in the appropriate encoding, for example `\ss`. However, sometimes you may wish to use a command in an encoding where it is not defined. If the command has no arguments, then you can use it in another encoding by calling `\UseTextSymbol`:

```
\UseTextSymbol{\(encoding\)}{\(command\)}
```

For example, `\UseTextSymbol{OT1}{\ss}` has the same effect as:

```
{\fontencoding{OT1}\selectfont\ss}
```

If the command has one argument then you can use it in another encoding by calling `\UseTextAccent`:

```
\UseTextAccent{\(encoding\)}{\(command\)}{\(text\)}
```

For example, if the current encoding is OT2 then `\UseTextAccent{OT1}{\'{a}}` has the same effect as:

```
{\fontencoding{OT1}\selectfont\'{\fontencoding{OT2}\selectfont a}}
```

You can also declare a default definition for a text command, which will be used if the current encoding has no appropriate definition. Such use will also set the definition for this command in the current encoding to equal this default definition; this makes subsequent uses of the command much faster.

```
\DeclareTextCommandDefault{\(command\)}{\(definition\)}
```

For example, the default definition of the command `\textonequarter` (which produces the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$) could be built using math mode:

```
\DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textonequarter}{\ensuremath {\frac{1}{4}}}
```

There is a matching `\Provide` command which will not override an existing default definition:

```
\ProvideTextCommandDefault{\(command\)}{\(definition\)}
```

The most common use for these commands is to use symbols from other encodings, so there are some optimizations provided:

```
\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{<command>}{<encoding>}
\DeclareTextAccentDefault{<command>}{<encoding>}
```

are short for:

```
\DeclareTextCommandDefault{<command>}{\UseTextSymbol{<encoding>}{<command>}}
\DeclareTextCommandDefault[1]{<command>}{\UseTextAccent{<encoding>}{<command>}{#1}}
```

For example, to make OT1 the default encoding for \ss and \' you say:

```
\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\ss}{OT1}
\DeclareTextAccentDefault{\'}{OT1}
```

Note that you can use these commands on any zero- or one-argument commands declared with \DeclareText* or \ProvideText*, not just those defined using \DeclareTextSymbol or \DeclareTextAccent.

19.1 Removing encoding-specific commands

In some cases encoding definitions are given to provide some limited support since nothing better is available, for example, the definition for \textdollar in OT1 is a hack since \$ and £ actually share the same slot in this encoding. Thus if such a glyph becomes available in a different encoding (e.g., TS1) one would like to get rid of the flacky one and make the default definition point to the new encoding. In such a case defining

```
\DeclareTextSymbol{\textdollar}{TS1}{36}
\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdollar}{TS1}
```

is not enough since if typesetting in OT1 L^AT_EX will still find the encoding specific definition for OT1 and therefore ignore the new default. Therefore to ensure that in this case the TS1 version is used we have to remove the OT1 declaration:

```
\UndeclareTextCommand{\textdollar}{OT1}
```

Since the \$ sign is a proper glyph in the T1 encoding there is no point removing its definition and forcing L^AT_EX to pick up the TS1 version if typesetting in this encoding. However, assume you want to use the variant dollar sign, i.e., \$ for your dollars. In that case you have to get rid of the T1 declaration as well, e.g., the following would do that for you:

```
\UndeclareTextCommand{\textdollar}{OT1}
\UndeclareTextCommand{\textdollar}{T1}
\DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdollar}{\UseTextSymbol{TS1}{textdollaroldstyle}}
```

19.2 The order of declarations

If an encoding-specific command is defined for more than one encoding, then it will execute fastest in the encoding in which it was defined last since its top-level definition will be set up to execute in that encoding without any overhead.

For this reason the file `fonttext.ltx` currently first loads the definitions for the T1 encoding and then those for the OT1 encoding so that typesetting in OT1 is optimized since that is (still) the default. However, when T1 is explicitly requested (via \usepackage[T1]{fontenc}) the top-level definitions are automatically changed to favour T1 since its declarations are reloaded in the process.

For the same reason default declarations should never come last since they are implemented as a special encoding themselves (with the name ?). Specifying them last would simply mean to make those encoding-specific commands equally inefficient in all encodings. Therefore the `textcomp` package, for example, first sets up all defaults to point to TS1 and then declares the commands in the TS1 encoding.

19.3 Docstrip modules

This .dtx file is used to generate several related files containing font encoding definitions. The mutually exclusive docstrip options are listed here.

T1	generates <code>t1enc.def</code> for the Cork encoding.
TS1	generates <code>tsienc.def</code> for the Text Companion encoding.
TS1sty	generates <code>textcomp.sty</code> , package that sets up use of the Text Companion encoding.
OT1	generates <code>ot1enc.def</code> for Knuth's CM encoding.
OMS	generates <code>omsenc.def</code> for Knuth's math symbol encoding.
OML	generates <code>omlenc.def</code> for Knuth's math letters encoding.
OT4	generates <code>ot4enc.def</code> for the Polish extension to the OT1 encoding, created by B. Jackowski and M. Ryćko for use with the Polish version of Computer Modern and Computer Concrete.
package	generates <code>fontenc.sty</code> for selecting encodings.
2ekernel	for the kernel commands.
autoload	for the 'autoload' kernel commands.
autoerr	for the autoerr.sty error message autoload file.

19.4 Definitions for the kernel

19.4.1 Declaration commands

This section contains definitions for commands such as accents which depend on the current encoding. These commands will usually be kept in .def files, for example `ot1enc.def` contains the definitions for the OT1 encoding.

```
1 {*2ekernel j autoload}
2 \message{font encodings,}
```

Far too many macros in one block here!

If you say:

```
\DeclareTextCommand{\foo}{T1}...
```

then \foo is defined to be \T1-cmd \foo \T1\foo, where \T1\foo is *one* control sequence, not two! We then call \newcommand to define \T1\foo.

```
3 \def\DeclareTextCommand{%
4   \@dec@text@cmd\newcommand{%
5     \def\ProvideTextCommand{%
6       \@dec@text@cmd\providecommand{%
7         \def\@dec@text@cmd#1#2#3{%
8           \expandafter\def\expandafter#2{%
9             \expandafter{%
10               \csname#3-cmd\expandafter\endcsname
11             \expandafter#2%
12             \csname#3\string#2\endcsname
13           }%
14         \let\@ifdefinable\@rc@ifdefinable
15         \expandafter#1\csname#3\string#2\endcsname}%
16       \chardef\@text@cmd\@dec@text@cmd{%
```

This command was introduced to fix a major bug in \@dec@text@cmd without changing that command itself. This was thought to be necessary because it is defined in more than one package. (Perhaps the more serious bug is to put complex low-level commands like this in packages?)

The problem it solves is that whereas both \newcommand and \providecommand (used just above) both handle the resetting of \@ifdefinable (following its disabling in \@dec@text@cmd), the primitive \chardef neither needs the disabling, nor does the resetting.

```
16 \def\chardef\@text@cmd{%
```

```

17  \let\@ifdefinable\@@ifdefinable
18  \chardef
19  }
20 \def\DeclareTextSymbol#1#2#3{%
21   \dec@text@cmd\chardef@text@cmd#1{#2}#3\relax
22 }

```

The declarations are only available before `\begin{document}`.

```

23 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextCommand
24 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextSymbol

```

The sneaky bit in all this is what `\T1-cmd \foo \T1\foo` does. There are five possibilities, depending on the current values of `\protect`, `\cf@encoding` and `\ifmmode`:

- If `\protect` is `\@typeset@protect` and `\cf@encoding` is `T1`, then we execute `\T1\foo`. This should be the normal behaviour, and is optimized for speed.
- If `\protect` is `\@typeset@protect`, `\cf@encoding` is (say) `OT1`, and `\OT1\foo` is defined, then we execute `\OT1\foo`.
- If `\protect` is `\@typeset@protect`, `\cf@encoding` is (say) `OT1`, we're in text mode, and `\OT1\foo` is undefined, then we define `\OT1\foo` to be the default value of `\foo`, and execute `\OT1\foo`.
- If `\protect` is `\@typeset@protect`, `\cf@encoding` is (say) `OT1`, we're in math mode, and `\OT1\foo` is undefined, then we execute the default value of `\foo`. (This is necessary so that things like `X_\copyright` work properly.)
- If `\protect` is not `\@typeset@protect` then we execute `\noexpand\foo`. For example, if we are writing to a file, then this results in `\foo` being written. If we are in a `\mark`, then `\foo` will be put in the mark—since `\foo` is robust, it will then survive all the things which may happen to it whilst it's a `\mark`.

So after all that, we will either execute the appropriate definition of `\foo` for the current encoding, or we will execute `\noexpand\foo`.

The default value of `\foo` is `\?\foo` if it is defined, and an error message otherwise.

When the encoding is changed from `T1` to `OT1`, `\T1-cmd` is defined to be `\@changed@cmd` and `\OT1-cmd` is defined to be `\@current@cmd`. This means that the test for what the current encoding is can be performed quickly.

```

25 \def\@current@cmd#1{%
26   \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
27     \cinmathwarn#1%
28   \else
29     \noexpand#1\expandafter\gobble
30   \fi}
31 \def\@changed@cmd#1#2{%
32   \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
33     \cinmathwarn#1%
34     \expandafter\ifx\csname\cf@encoding\string#1\endcsname\relax
35       \expandafter\ifx\csname ?\string#1\endcsname\relax
36         \expandafter\def\csname ?\string#1\endcsname{%
37           \TextSymbolUnavailable#1%
38         }%
39       \fi
40     \global\expandafter\let
41       \csname\cf@encoding\string#1\expandafter\endcsname
42       \csname ?\string#1\endcsname
43   \fi
44   \csname\cf@encoding\string#1%

```

```

45           \expandafter\endcsname
46 \else
47   \noexpand#1%
48 \fi}

49 </2ekernel j autoload>
50 {*2ekernel j autoerr}
51 \gdef\TextSymbolUnavailable#1{%
52   \@latex@error{%
53     Command \protect#1 unavailable in encoding \cf@encoding%
54 } \@eha}
55 </2ekernel j autoerr>
56 {autoload}\gdef\TextSymbolUnavailable{\@autoerr\TextSymbolUnavailable}
57 {*2ekernel j autoload}

```

The command `\@inmathwarn` produces a warning message if we are currently in math mode. Note that since this command is used inside text commands, it can't call `\relax` before the `\ifmmode`. This means that it is possible for the warning to fail to be issued at the beginning of a row of an `halign` whose template enters math mode. This is probably a bad feature, but there's not much that can be done about it, since adding a `\relax` would break ligatures and kerning between text symbols.

A more efficient solution would be to make `\@inmathwarn` and `\@inmatherr` equal to `\@empty` and `\relax` by default, and to have `\everymath` reset them to their usual definitions. This is left for future investigation (for example it may break some third party code).

```

58 \def\@inmathwarn#1{%
59   \ifmmode
60     \@latex@warning{Command \protect#1 invalid in math mode}%
61   \fi}

```

`\DeclareTextCommandDefault` These define commands with encoding ?.

`\ProvideTextCommandDefault` Note that `\DeclareTextCommandDefault` can only be used in the preamble, but that the `\Provide` version is allowed in inputenc .def files, so is allowed anywhere.

```

62 \def\DeclareTextCommandDefault#1{%
63   \DeclareTextCommand#1?}
64 \def\ProvideTextCommandDefault#1{%
65   \ProvideTextCommand#1?}
66 \@onlypreamble\DeclareTextCommandDefault
67 %\@onlypreamble\ProvideTextCommandDefault

```

They require `\?-cmd` to be initialized as `\@changed@cmd`.

```
68 \expandafter\let\csname?-cmd\endcsname\@changed@cmd
```

`\DeclareTextAccent` This is just a disguise for defining a `\TeX` `\accent` command.

```

69 \def\DeclareTextAccent#1#2#3{%
70   \DeclareTextCommand#1{#2}{\add@accent{#3}}}
71 \@onlypreamble\DeclareTextAccent

```

`\add@accent` To save space this code is shared between all text accents that are set using the `\accent` primitive. The argument is pre-set in a box so that any font loading that is needed is already done within the box. This is needed because font-loading involves grouping and that would prevent the accent mechanism from working so that the accent would not be positioned over the argument. Declarations that change the font should be allowed (only low-level ones are at present) inside the argument of an accent command, but not size changes, as they involve `\setbox` operations which also inhibit the mechanism of the `\accent` primitive.

Note that the whole process is within a group. For a detailed discussion of this reimplementation and its deficiencies, see pr/3160.

```
72 \def\add@accent#1#2{\hmode@bgroup
```

Turn off the group in `\UseTextSymbol` in case this is used inside the argument of `\add@accent`.

```
73   \let\hmode@start@before@group\@firstofone
74   \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\#2%
```

When presetting the argument in a box we record its `\spacefactor` for later use after the accent got typeset. This way something like `\`A` gets the spacefactor of `A` (i.e., 999) rather than the default value of 1000.

```
75   \global\mathchardef\accent@spacefactor\spacefactor}%
76   \accent#1 #2\egroup\spacefactor\accent@spacefactor}
```

Default definition for `\accent@spacefactor` prevents a horrible death of the above macro inside an unprotected `\edef`.

```
77 \let\accent@spacefactor\relax
```

```
\hmode@bgroup
```

```
78 \def\hmode@bgroup{\leavevmode\bgroup}
```

Another amusing game to play with `\expandafter`, `\csname`, and `\string`. When you say `\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\foo}{T1}{a}{bar}`, we look to see if the expansion of `\T1\foo` begins with `\@text@composite`, and if it doesn't, we redefine `\T1\foo` to be:

```
#1 -> \@text@composite \T1\foo #1\@empty \@text@composite {...}
```

where `...` is the previous definition of `\T1\foo`. Finally, we define `\T1\foo-a` to expand to `bar`.

```
79 \def\DeclareTextCompositeCommand#1#2#3#4{%
80   \expandafter\let\expandafter\reserved@a\csname#2\string#1\endcsname
81   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\ifx
82   \expandafter\@car\reserved@a\relax\relax\@nil \@text@composite \else
83     \edef\reserved@b##1{%
84       \def\expandafter\noexpand
85         \csname#2\string#1\endcsname####1{%
86           \noexpand\@text@composite
87             \expandafter\noexpand\csname#2\string#1\endcsname
88               ####1\noexpand\@empty\noexpand\@text@composite
89                 {##1}}%
90     \expandafter\reserved@b\expandafter{\reserved@a{##1}}%
91   \fi
92   \expandafter\def\csname\expandafter\string\csname
93     #2\endcsname\string#1-\string#3\endcsname{#4}}
94 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextCompositeCommand
```

This all works because:

```
\@text@composite \T1\foo A\@empty \@text@composite {...}
```

expands to `\T1\foo-A` if `\T1\foo-A` has been defined, and `...` otherwise.

Note that `\@text@composite` grabs the first token of the argument and puts just that in the csname. This is so that `'{\textit{e}}` will work—it checks whether `\T1-'-textit` is defined (which presumably it isn't) and so expands to `{\accent 1 \textit{e}}`.

This trick won't always work, for example `'{{\itshape e}}` will expand to (with spaces added for clarity):

```
\csname \string \T1\! - \string {\itshape e} \@empty \endcsname
```

which will die pretty horribly. Unfortunately there's not much can be done about this if we're going to use `\csname` lookups as a fast way of accessing composites.

This has an unfortunate 'misfeature' though, which is that in the T1 encoding, `\'{aa}` produces á. This is not the expected behaviour, and should perhaps be fixed if the fix doesn't affect performance too badly.

Finally, it's worth noting that the `\@empty` is used in `\@text@composite` so that accents will work even when the argument is empty. If you say `\'{}{}` then this looks up `\\"T1\'-\@empty`, which ought to be `\relax`, and so all is well. If we didn't include the `\@empty`, then `\'{}{}` would expand to:

```
\csname \string \T1\` - \string \endcsname
```

so the `\endcsname` would be `\string`'ed and the whole of the rest of the document would be put inside the `\csname`. This would not be good.

```
95 \def\@text@composite#1#2#3\@text@composite{%
96   \expandafter\@text@composite@x
97   \csname\string#1-\string#2\endcsname}
```

Originally the `\@text@composite@x` macro had two arguments and if #1 was not `\relax` it was executed, otherwise #2 was executed. All this happened within the `\ifx` code so that neither #1 nor #2 could have picked up any additional arguments from the input stream. This has now been changed using the typical `\@firstoftwo / \@secondoftwo` coding. This way the final expansion will happen without any `\else` or `\fi` intervening in the case that we need to get a further token from the input stream.

```
98 \def\@text@composite@x#1{%
99   \ifx#1\relax
100     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
101   \else
102     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
103   \fi
104   #1}
```

The command `\DeclareTextComposite` uses `\DeclareTextCompositeCommand` to declare a command which expands out to a single glyph.

```
105 \catcode\z@=11\relax
106 \def\DeclareTextComposite#1#2#3#4{%
107   \def\reserved@a{\DeclareTextCompositeCommand#1{#2}{#3}}%
108   \bgroup
109   \lccode\z@#4%
110   \lowercase{%
111   \egroup
112   \reserved@a \^\z@}}
113 \catcode\z@=15\relax
114 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextComposite
```

`\UseTextAccent` These fragile commands access glyphs from different encodings. They use grotty low-level calls to the font selection scheme for speed, and in order to make sure that `\UseTextSymbol` doesn't do anything which you're not allowed to do between an `\accent` and its glyph.

For a detailed discussion of this reimplementation and its deficiencies, see pr/3160.

```
115 \def\UseTextAccent#1#2#3{%
116   \hmode@start@before@group
117   {%
```

Turn off the group in `\UseTextSymbol` in case this is used inside the arguments of `\UseTextAccent`.

```
118   \let\hmode@start@before@group\@firstofone
119   \let\@curr@enc\cf@encoding
120   \only@text@encoding{#1}}%
```

```

121      #2{\@use@text@encoding\@curr@enc#3}%
122  }

123 \def\UseTextSymbol#1#2{%
124     \hmode@start@before@group
125     {%
126         \def\@wrong@font@char{\MessageBreak
127             for \noexpand\symbol`\\string#2'}%
128         \@use@text@encoding{#1}%
129         #2%
130     }%
131 }

132 \def\@use@text@encoding#1{%
133     \edef\f@encoding{#1}%
134     \xdef\font@name{%
135         \csname\curr@fontshape/\f@size\endcsname}%
136     \pickup@font
137     \font@name
138     \@@enc@update}

```

`\hmode@start@before@group` The `\hmode@start@before@group` starts hmode and should be immediately followed by an explicit `{...}`. Its purpose is to ensure that hmode is started before this group is opened. Inside `\add@accent` and `\UseTextAccent` it is redefined to remove this group so that it doesn't conflict with the `\accent` primitive.

For a detailed discussion see pr/3160.

```
139 \let\hmode@start@before@group\leavevmode
```

`\DeclareTextSymbolDefault` Some syntactic sugar. Again, these should probably be optimized for speed.

```

\DeclareTextAccentDefault 140 \def\DeclareTextSymbolDefault#1#2{%
141     \DeclareTextCommandDefault#1{\UseTextSymbol{#2}{#1}}%
142 \def\DeclareTextAccentDefault#1#2{%
143     \DeclareTextCommandDefault#1{\UseTextAccent{#2}{#1}}%
144 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextSymbolDefault
145 \onlypreamble\DeclareTextAccentDefault

```

`\UndeclareTextCommand` This command safely removes and encoding specific declaration for a given encoding. It is helpful if one intends to use the default definition always and therefore wants to get rid of a declaration for some specific encoding.

```
146 \def\UndeclareTextCommand#1#2{%
```

If there is no declaration for the current encoding do nothing. (This makes a hash table entry but without eTEX we can't do anything about that).

```

147 \expandafter\ifx\csname#2\string#1\endcsname\relax
148 \else

```

Else: throw away that declaration.

```

149     \global\expandafter\let\csname#2\string#1\endcsname
150             \undefined

```

But this is unfortunately not enough, we have to take a look at the top-level definition of the encoding specific command which for a command `\foo` would look similar to `\T1-cmd \foo \T1\foo` (three tokens).

Of course, instead of `T1` one could see a different encoding name; which one depends the encoding for which `\foo` was declared last.

Now assume we have just removed the declaration for `\foo` in `T1` and the top-level of `\foo` expands to the above. Then we better change that pretty fast otherwise we do get an "undefined csname error" when we try to typeset `\foo` within `T1` instead of getting the default definition for `\foo`. And what is the best way to change that top-level definition? Well, the only "encoding" we know for sure will still be around is the default encoding denoted by `?`.

Thus in case the last token of the top-level expansion is now undefined we change the declaration to look like `\?-cmd \foo \?\foo` which is done by the following (readable?) code:

```

151      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
152      \ifx\expandafter\@thirdofthree#1\@undefined
153          \expandafter\gdef\expandafter#1\expandafter
154              {\csname ?-cmd\expandafter\endcsname\expandafter
155                  #1\csname?\string#1\endcsname}%
156      \fi
157  \fi
158 }

159 \onlypreamble\UndeclareTextCommand

```

19.4.2 Hyphenation

<code>\patterns</code> <code>\@@patterns</code> <code>\hyphenation</code> <code>\@@hyphenation</code>	We redefine <code>\patterns</code> and <code>\hyphenation</code> to allow the use of commands declared with <code>\DeclareText*</code> to be used inside them. <code>160 \% \let\@@patterns\patterns</code> <code>161 \% \let\@@hyphenation\hyphenation</code> <code>162 \% \def\patterns{%</code> <code>163 \% \bgroup</code> <code>164 \% \let\protect\@empty</code> <code>165 \% \let\@typeset\protect\@empty</code> <code>166 \% \let\@changed@x\@changed@x@mouth</code> <code>167 \% \afterassignment\egroup</code> <code>168 \% \@@patterns</code> <code>169 \%}</code> <code>170 \% \def\hyphenation{%</code> <code>171 \% \bgroup</code> <code>172 \% \let\protect\@empty</code> <code>173 \% \let\@typeset\protect\@empty</code> <code>174 \% \let\@changed@x\@changed@x@mouth</code> <code>175 \% \afterassignment\egroup</code> <code>176 \% \@@hyphenation</code> <code>177 \%}</code>
--	--

19.4.3 Miscellania

- `\a` The `\a` command is used to access the accent commands even when they have been redefined (for example by the `tabbing` environment). Its internal name is `\@tabacckludge`.

The `\string` within the `\csname` guards against something like ' being active at the point of use.

```

178 \def\@tabacckludge#1{\expandafter\@changed@cmd
179                                     \csname\string#1\endcsname\relax}
180 \let\@tabacckludge

```

19.4.4 Default encodings

We define the default encodings for most commands to be either OT1, OML or OMS. These defaults are in the kernel and therefore fonts with these encodings must be available unless these defaults are redefined elsewhere. Recall that the standard kernel loads the encoding files for these encodings, and also that for the T1 encoding.

The naming conventions in the kernel are not what we would use if we were starting from scratch... Those defined by DEK (like `\ae` and `\ss`) or by the `\TeX` Users Group Technical Working Group on multi-lingual typesetting (like `\th` and `\ng`) have short names. Those which were added to the kernel in 1993 and early 1994 are named after their Adobe glyph names (like `\guillemotleft` and

\quotedblbase). Unfortunately, this naming scheme won't work for all glyphs, since some names (like \space) are already used, and some (like \endash) are very likely to be defined by users. So we're now using the naming scheme of \text followed by the Adobe name, (like \textendash and \textsterling). Except that some glyphs don't have Adobe names, so we're using the names used by fontinst for those (like \textcompwordmark). Sigh.

Some accents from OT1:

```
181 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\"}{OT1}
182 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\'}{OT1}
183 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\.}{OT1}
184 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\=}{OT1}
185 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\H}{OT1}
186 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\^}{OT1}
187 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\`}{OT1}
188 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\b}{OT1}
189 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\c}{OT1}
190 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\d}{OT1}
191 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\r}{OT1}
192 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\u}{OT1}
193 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\v}{OT1}
194 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\~}{OT1}
```

Some symbols from OT1:

```
195 %\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\AA}{OT1}
196 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\AE}{OT1}
197 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\L}{OT1}
198 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\OE}{OT1}
199 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\O}{OT1}
200 %\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\aa}{OT1}
201 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\ae}{OT1}
202 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\i}{OT1}
203 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\j}{OT1}

204 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\ij}{OT1}
205 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\IJ}{OT1}

206 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\l}{OT1}
207 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\oe}{OT1}
208 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\o}{OT1}
209 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\ss}{OT1}
210 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdollar}{OT1}
211 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textemdash}{OT1}
212 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textendash}{OT1}
213 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textexcldown}{OT1}
214 %\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texthypenchar}{OT1}
215 %\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texthypen}{OT1}
216 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquestiondown}{OT1}
217 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotedblleft}{OT1}
218 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotedblright}{OT1}
219 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotel}{OT1}
220 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquoter}{OT1}
221 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textsterling}{OT1}
```

Some symbols from OMS:

```
222 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasteriskcentered}{OMS}
223 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbackslash}{OMS}
224 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbar}{OMS}
225 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbardbl}{OMS}
226 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbraceleft}{OMS}
227 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbraceright}{OMS}
228 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbullet}{OMS}
229 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdaggerdbl}{OMS}
230 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdagger}{OMS}
```

```

231 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textparagraph}{OMS}
232 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textperiodcentered}{OMS}
233 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textsection}{OMS}
234 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\textcircled}{OMS}

    Some symbols from OML:

235 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textless}{OML}
236 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textgreater}{OML}
237 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\t}{OML}

    Some defaults we can fake.

    The interface for defining \copyright changed, it used to use \expandafter
    to add braces at the appropriate points.

238 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcopyright}{\textcircled{c}}
239 % \expandafter\def\expandafter
240 %           \copyright\expandafter{\expandafter{\copyright}{}}

241 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textasciicircum}{\^{}}
242 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textasciitilde}{\~{}}
243 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcompwordmark}{\leavevmode\kern\z@}
244 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textunderscore}{%
245   \leavevmode \kern.06em\vbox{\hrule\@width.3em}{}}

246 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textvisiblespace}{%
247   \mbox{\kern.06em\hrule\@height.3ex}%
248   \vbox{\hrule\@width.3em}%
249   \hbox{\hrule\@height.3ex}{}}

    Using \fontdimen3 in the next definition is some sort of a kludge (since it
    is the interword stretch) but it makes the ellipsis come out right in mono-spaced
    fonts too (since there it is zero).

250 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textellipsis}{%
251   .\kern\fontdimen3\font
252   .\kern\fontdimen3\font
253   .\kern\fontdimen3\font}

254 %\DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textregistered}{\textcircled{\scshape r}}
255 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textregistered}{\textcircled{%
256   \check@mathfonts\fontsize\sf@size\z@\math@fontsfalse\selectfont R}}
257 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\texttrademark}{\textsuperscript{TM}}
258 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\SS}{\SS}

259 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textordfeminine}{\textsuperscript{a}}
260 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textordmasculine}{\textsuperscript{o}}

```

19.4.5 Math material

Some commands can be used in both text and math mode:

```

261 \DeclareRobustCommand{\$}{\ifmmode\mathdollar\else\textdollar\fi}
262 \DeclareRobustCommand{\{}{\ifmmode\lbrace\else\textbraceleft\fi}
263 \DeclareRobustCommand{\}}{\ifmmode\rbrace\else\textbraceright\fi}
264 \DeclareRobustCommand{\P}{\ifmmode\mathparagraph\else\textparagraph\fi}
265 \DeclareRobustCommand{\$}{\ifmmode\mathsection\else\textsection\fi}
266 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dag}{\ifmmode\textdagger\else\textdaggerdbl\fi}
267 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ddag}{\ifmmode\textdaggerdbl\else\textdaggerdbl\fi}

```

For historical reasons \copyright needs {} around the definition in maths.

```

268 \DeclareRobustCommand{\_}{%
269   \ifmmode\nfss@text{\textunderscore}\else\textunderscore\fi}
270 \DeclareRobustCommand{\copyright}{%
271   \ifmmode{\nfss@text{\textcopyright}}\else\textcopyright\fi}
272 \DeclareRobustCommand{\pounds}{%
273   \ifmmode\mathsterling\else\textsterling\fi}
274 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dots}{%
275   \ifmmode\mathellipsis\else\textellipsis\fi}

```

```

276 \let\ldots\dots
277 </2ekernelj autoload>

```

19.5 Definitions for the OT1 encoding

The definitions for the ‘TEX text’ (OT1) encoding.

Declare the encoding.

```

278 {*OT1}
279 \DeclareFontEncoding{OT1}{}{}

```

Declare the accents.

```

280 \DeclareTextAccent{"}{OT1}{127}
281 \DeclareTextAccent{'}{OT1}{19}
282 \DeclareTextAccent{.}{OT1}{95}
283 \DeclareTextAccent{=}{OT1}{22}
284 \DeclareTextAccent{^}{OT1}{94}
285 \DeclareTextAccent{`}{OT1}{18}
286 \DeclareTextAccent{~}{OT1}{126}
287 \DeclareTextAccent{H}{OT1}{125}
288 \DeclareTextAccent{u}{OT1}{21}
289 \DeclareTextAccent{v}{OT1}{20}
290 \DeclareTextAccent{r}{OT1}{23}

```

Some accents have to be built by hand: Note that `\o@align` and `\o@lign` must be inside a group. In these definitions we no longer use the helper function `\sh@ft` from plain.tex since that now has two incompatible definitions.

```

291 \DeclareTextCommand{\b}{OT1}[1]
292   {\hmode@bgroup\o@lign{\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-3ex}%
293     \vbox to.2ex{\hbox{\char22}\vss}\hidewidth}\egroup}
294 \DeclareTextCommand{\c}{OT1}[1]
295   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{\#1}\ifdim\ht\z@=1ex\accent24 #1%
296     \else{\o@align{\unhbox\z@\crcr\hidewidth\char24\hidewidth}}\fi}
297 \DeclareTextCommand{\d}{OT1}[1]
298   {\hmode@bgroup
299     \o@lign{\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-1ex}. \hidewidth}\egroup}

```

Declare the text symbols.

```

300 \DeclareTextSymbol{\AE}{OT1}{29}
301 \DeclareTextSymbol{\OE}{OT1}{30}
302 \DeclareTextSymbol{\O}{OT1}{31}
303 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ae}{OT1}{26}
304 \DeclareTextSymbol{\i}{OT1}{16}
305 \DeclareTextSymbol{\j}{OT1}{17}
306 \DeclareTextSymbol{\oe}{OT1}{27}
307 \DeclareTextSymbol{\o}{OT1}{28}
308 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ss}{OT1}{25}
309 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textemdash}{OT1}{124}
310 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textendash}{OT1}{123}

```

Using the ligatures helps with OT1 fonts that have `\textexclamdown` and `\textquestiondown` in unusual positions.

```

311 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\textexclamdown}{OT1}{60}
312 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquestiondown}{OT1}{62}
313 \DeclareTextCommand{\textexclamdown}{OT1}{!`}
314 \DeclareTextCommand{\textquestiondown}{OT1}{?`}
315 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphenchar}{OT1}{`\`}
316 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphen}{OT1}{`\`}
317 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblleft}{OT1}{`\`}
318 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblright}{OT1}{`\`}
319 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotleft}{OT1}{`\`}
320 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotright}{OT1}{`\`}

```

Some symbols which are faked from others:

```
321 % \DeclareTextCommand{\aa}{OT1}
322 %   {{\accent23{a}}}
323 \DeclareTextCommand{\L}{OT1}
324   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@{\hbox{L}\hb@xt@{\wd\z@{\hss\xxxii L}}}}
325 \DeclareTextCommand{\l}{OT1}
326   {\hmode@bgroup\xxxii l\egroup}
327 % \DeclareTextCommand{\AA}{OT1}
328 %   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@{\hbox{h}\dimen@\ht\z@\advance\dimen@-1ex%
329 %     \rlap{\raise.67\dimen@\hbox{\char23}}A}}
```

In the OT1 encoding Å has a hand-crafted definition, so we have here the first recorded explicit use of \DeclareTextCompositeCommand.

```
330 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\r}{OT1}{A}
331   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@{\hbox{!}\dimen@\ht\z@\advance\dimen@-1ex%
332     \rlap{\raise.67\dimen@\hbox{\char23}}A}}
```

The dutch language uses the letter ‘ij’. It is available in T1 encoded fonts, but not in the OT1 encoded fonts. Therefor we fake it for the OT1 encoding.

```
333 \DeclareTextCommand{\ij}{OT1}{%
334   \nobreak\hskip\z@skip i\kern-0.02em j\nobreak\hskip\z@skip}
335 \DeclareTextCommand{\IJ}{OT1}{%
336   \nobreak\hskip\z@skip I\kern-0.02em J\nobreak\hskip\z@skip}
```

In the OT1 encoding, £ and \$ share a slot.

```
337 \DeclareTextCommand{\textdollar}{OT1}{\hmode@bgroup
338   \ifdim \fontdimen\@ne\font >\z@
339     \slshape
340   \else
341     \upshape
342   \fi
343   \char`\$\egroup}

344 \DeclareTextCommand{\textsterling}{OT1}{\hmode@bgroup
345   \ifdim \fontdimen\@ne\font >\z@
346     \itshape
347   \else
348     \fontshape{ui}\selectfont
349   \fi
350   \char`\$\egroup}
```

Here we are adding some more composite commands to the OT1 encoding. This makes the use of certain accents with i compatible with their use with the T1 encoding; this enables them to become true L^AT_EX internal representations. However, it will make these accents work a little less fast since a check will always be made for the existence of a composite.

```
351 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{OT1}{i}{`i}
352 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{OT1}{i}{`i}
353 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\`}{OT1}{i}{\@tabacckludge`i}
354 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\'}{OT1}{i}{\@tabacckludge'i}
355 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\^}{OT1}{i}{\^i}
356 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\"}{OT1}{i}{\"i}
357 </OT1>
```

19.6 Definitions for the T1 encoding

The definitions for the ‘Extended T_EX text’ (T1) encoding.

Declare the encoding.

```
358 {*T1}
359 \DeclareFontEncoding{T1}{}{}
```

Declare the accents.

```
360 \DeclareTextAccent{\`}{T1}{0}
```

```

361 \DeclareTextAccent{\'}{T1}{1}
362 \DeclareTextAccent{\^}{T1}{2}
363 \DeclareTextAccent{\~}{T1}{3}
364 \DeclareTextAccent{\"}{T1}{4}
365 \DeclareTextAccent{\H}{T1}{5}
366 \DeclareTextAccent{\r}{T1}{6}
367 \DeclareTextAccent{\v}{T1}{7}
368 \DeclareTextAccent{\u}{T1}{8}
369 \DeclareTextAccent{\=}{T1}{9}
370 \DeclareTextAccent{\.}{T1}{10}

```

Some accents have to be built by hand. Note that `\o@align` and `\o@lign` must be inside a group. In these definitions we no longer use the helper function `\sh@ft` from plain.tex since that now has two incompatible definitions.

```

371 \DeclareTextCommand{\b}{T1}[1]
372   {\hmode@bgroup\o@lignf\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-3ex}%
373    \vbox to .2ex{\hbox{\char9}\vss}\hidewidth}\egroup}
374 \DeclareTextCommand{\c}{T1}[1]
375   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{\#1}\ifdim\ht\z@=1ex\accent11 #1%
376     \else\o@align{\unhbox\z@\crcr
377       \hidewidth\char11\hidewidth}\fi}
378 \DeclareTextCommand{\d}{T1}[1]
379   {\hmode@bgroup
380     \o@lign{\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-1ex}.\hidewidth}\egroup}
381 \DeclareTextCommand{\k}{T1}[1]
382   {\hmode@bgroup\o@align{\null#1\crcr\hidewidth\char12}\egroup}
383 \DeclareTextCommand{\textogonekcentered}{T1}[1]
384   {\hmode@bgroup\o@align{\null#1\crcr\hidewidth\char12\hidewidth}\egroup}

```

Some symbols are constructed.

Slot 24 contains a small circle intended for construction of these two glyphs.

```

385 \DeclareTextCommand{\textperthousand}{T1}
386   {\%\char 24 } % space or `relax as delimiter?
387 \DeclareTextCommand{\textpertenthousand}{T1}
388   {\%\char 24\char 24 } % space or `relax as delimiter?

```

Declare the text symbols.

```

389 %\DeclareTextSymbol{\AA}{T1}{197}
390 \DeclareTextSymbol{\AE}{T1}{198}
391 \DeclareTextSymbol{\DH}{T1}{208}
392 \DeclareTextSymbol{\DJ}{T1}{208}
393 \DeclareTextSymbol{\L}{T1}{138}
394 \DeclareTextSymbol{\NG}{T1}{141}
395 \DeclareTextSymbol{\OE}{T1}{215}
396 \DeclareTextSymbol{\O}{T1}{216}
397 \DeclareTextSymbol{\SS}{T1}{223}
398 \DeclareTextSymbol{\TH}{T1}{222}
399 %\DeclareTextSymbol{\aa}{T1}{229}
400 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ae}{T1}{230}
401 \DeclareTextSymbol{\dh}{T1}{240}
402 \DeclareTextSymbol{\dj}{T1}{158}
403 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guillemotleft}{T1}{19}
404 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guillemotright}{T1}{20}
405 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guilsinglleft}{T1}{14}
406 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guilsinglright}{T1}{15}
407 \DeclareTextSymbol{\i}{T1}{25}
408 \DeclareTextSymbol{\j}{T1}{26}
409 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ij}{T1}{188}
410 \DeclareTextSymbol{\IJ}{T1}{156}
411 \DeclareTextSymbol{\l}{T1}{170}
412 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ng}{T1}{173}
413 \DeclareTextSymbol{\oe}{T1}{247}
414 \DeclareTextSymbol{\o}{T1}{248}

```

```

415 \DeclareTextSymbol{\quotedblbase}{T1}{18}
416 \DeclareTextSymbol{\quotesinglbase}{T1}{13}
417 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ss}{T1}{255}
418 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciicircum}{T1}{`^}
419 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciitilde}{T1}{`~}
420 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbackslash}{T1}{`\\"}
421 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbar}{T1}{`\| }
422 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbraceleft}{T1}{`\{}}
423 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbraceright}{T1}{`\}}
424 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcompwordmark}{T1}{23}
425 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdollar}{T1}{`\$}
426 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textemdash}{T1}{22}
427 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textendash}{T1}{21}
428 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textexclamdown}{T1}{189}
429 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textgreater}{T1}{`\>}
430 %\DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphenchar}{T1}{127}
431 %\DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphen}{T1}{`\-\_}
432 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textless}{T1}{`\<}
433 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquestiondown}{T1}{190}
434 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblleft}{T1}{16}
435 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblright}{T1}{17}
436 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedbl}{T1}{`\\"}
437 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotel}{T1}{`\`}
438 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotr}{T1}{`\'}
439 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsection}{T1}{159}
440 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsterling}{T1}{191}
441 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textunderscore}{T1}{95}
442 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textvisiblespace}{T1}{32}
443 \DeclareTextSymbol{\th}{T1}{254}

```

Declare the composites.

```

444 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{T1}{i}{`\i}
445 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{T1}{\i}{`\i}

"80 = 128
446 \DeclareTextComposite{\u}{T1}{A}{128}
447 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{T1}{A}{129}
448 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{C}{130}
449 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{C}{131}
450 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{D}{132}
451 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{E}{133}
452 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{T1}{E}{134}
453 \DeclareTextComposite{\u}{T1}{G}{135}

"88 = 136
454 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{L}{136}
455 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{L}{137}
456 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{N}{139}
457 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{N}{140}
458 \DeclareTextComposite{\H}{T1}{O}{142}
459 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{R}{143}

"90 = 144
460 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{R}{144}
461 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{S}{145}
462 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{S}{146}
463 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{S}{147}
464 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{T}{148}
465 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{T}{149}
466 \DeclareTextComposite{\H}{T1}{U}{150}
467 \DeclareTextComposite{\r}{T1}{U}{151}

"98 = 152
468 \DeclareTextComposite{\"}{T1}{Y}{152}

```

```

469 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{Z}{153}
470 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{Z}{154}
471 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{T1}{Z}{155}
472 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{T1}{I}{157}
    "A0 = 160
473 \DeclareTextComposite{\u}{T1}{a}{160}
474 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{T1}{a}{161}
475 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{c}{162}
476 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{c}{163}
477 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{d}{164}
478 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{e}{165}
479 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{T1}{e}{166}
480 \DeclareTextComposite{\u}{T1}{g}{167}
    "A8 = 168
481 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{l}{168}
482 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{l}{169}
483 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{n}{171}
484 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{n}{172}
485 \DeclareTextComposite{\H}{T1}{o}{174}
486 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{r}{175}
    "B0 = 176
487 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{r}{176}
488 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{s}{177}
489 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{s}{178}
490 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{s}{179}
491 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{t}{180}
492 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{t}{181}
493 \DeclareTextComposite{\H}{T1}{u}{182}
494 \DeclareTextComposite{\r}{T1}{u}{183}
    "B8 = 184
495 \DeclareTextComposite{\"}{T1}{y}{184}
496 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{z}{185}
497 \DeclareTextComposite{\v}{T1}{z}{186}
498 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{T1}{z}{187}
    "C0 = 192
499 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{A}{192}
500 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{A}{193}
501 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{A}{194}
502 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{A}{195}
503 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{A}{196}
504 \DeclareTextComposite{\r}{T1}{A}{197}
505 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{C}{199}
    "C8 = 200
506 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{E}{200}
507 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{E}{201}
508 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{E}{202}
509 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{E}{203}
510 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{I}{204}
511 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{I}{205}
512 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{I}{206}
513 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{I}{207}
    "D0 = 208
514 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{N}{209}
515 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{O}{210}
516 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{O}{211}
517 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{O}{212}
518 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{O}{213}
519 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{O}{214}

```

```

    "D8 = 216
520 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{U}{217}
521 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{U}{218}
522 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{U}{219}
523 \DeclareTextComposite{\"}{T1}{U}{220}
524 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{Y}{221}

    "E0 = 224
525 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{a}{224}
526 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{a}{225}
527 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{a}{226}
528 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{a}{227}
529 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{a}{228}
530 \DeclareTextComposite{\r}{T1}{a}{229}
531 \DeclareTextComposite{\c}{T1}{c}{231}

    "E8 = 232
532 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{e}{232}
533 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{e}{233}
534 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{e}{234}
535 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{e}{235}
536 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{i}{236}
537 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{\i}{236}
538 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{i}{237}
539 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{\i}{237}
540 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{i}{238}
541 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{\i}{238}
542 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{i}{239}
543 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{\i}{239}

    "F0 = 240
544 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{n}{241}
545 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{o}{242}
546 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{o}{243}
547 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{o}{244}
548 \DeclareTextComposite{\~}{T1}{o}{245}
549 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{o}{246}

    "F8 = 248
550 \DeclareTextComposite{\`}{T1}{u}{249}
551 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{u}{250}
552 \DeclareTextComposite{\^}{T1}{u}{251}
553 \DeclareTextComposite{\\"}{T1}{u}{252}
554 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{T1}{y}{253}

555 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\k}{T1}{o}{\textogonekcentered{o}}
556 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\k}{T1}{0}{\textogonekcentered{0}}

557 </T1>

```

19.7 Definitions for the OMS encoding

The definitions for the ‘ T_{EX} math symbol’ (OMS) encoding. Even though this is meant to be a math font, it includes some of the standard $\text{L}\text{A}\text{T}_{\text{EX}}$ text symbols.

Declare the encoding.

```

558 (*OMS)
559 \DeclareFontEncoding{OMS}{}{}

```

Declare the symbols.

```

560 % \changes{v1.99}{2004/02/02}{Added \cs{textbigcircle}}
561 % Note that slot 13 has in places been named |\Orb|: please root
562 % out and destroy this impolity wherever you find it!
563 % \begin{macrocode}
564 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasteriskcentered}{OMS}{3} % "03

```

```

565 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbackslash}{OMS}{110} % "6E
566 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbar}{OMS}{106} % "6A
567 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbardbl}{OMS}{107} % "6B
568 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbraceleft}{OMS}{102} % "66
569 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbraceright}{OMS}{103} % "67
570 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbullet}{OMS}{15} % "0F
571 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdaggerdbl}{OMS}{122} % "7A
572 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdagger}{OMS}{121} % "79
573 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textparagraph}{OMS}{123} % "7B
574 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textperiodcentered}{OMS}{1} % "01
575 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsection}{OMS}{120} % "78
576 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbigcircle}{OMS}{13} % "0D
577 \DeclareTextCommand{\textcircled}{OMS}[1]{\hmode@bgroup
578   \oalign{%
579     \hfil \raise .07ex\hbox {\upshape#1}\hfil \crcr
580     \char 13 % "0D
581   }%
582 \egroup}
583 </OMS>

```

19.8 Definitions for the OML encoding

The definitions for the ‘ $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ math italic’ (OML) encoding. Even though this is meant to be a math font, it includes some of the standard $\text{IAT}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ text symbols.

Declare the encoding.

```

584 (*OML)
585 \DeclareFontEncoding{OML}{}{}

```

Declare the symbols.

```

586 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textless}{OML}{`<`}
587 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textgreater}{OML}{`>`}
588 \DeclareTextAccent{\t}{OML}{127} % "7F
589 </OML>

```

19.9 Definitions for the OT4 encoding

These definitions are for the Polish extension to the ‘ $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ text’ (OT1) encoding. This encoding was created by B. Jackowski and M. Ryćko for use with the Polish version of Computer Modern and Computer Concrete. In positions 0–127 it is identical to OT1 but it contains some additional characters in the upper half. The $\text{IAT}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ support was developed by Mariusz Olko.

The PL fonts that use it are available as follows:

Metafont sources <ftp://ftp.gust.org.pl/TeX/language/polish/pl-mf.zip>;

Font files <ftp://ftp.gust.org.pl/TeX/language/polish/pl-tfm.zip>.

Declare the encoding.

```

590 (*OT4)
591 \DeclareFontEncoding{OT4}{}{}
592 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OT4}{cmr}{m}{n}

```

Declare the accents.

```

593 \DeclareTextAccent{"}{OT4}{127}
594 \DeclareTextAccent{'}{OT4}{19}
595 \DeclareTextAccent{.}{OT4}{95}
596 \DeclareTextAccent{=}{OT4}{22}
597 \DeclareTextAccent{^}{OT4}{94}
598 \DeclareTextAccent{`}{OT4}{18}
599 \DeclareTextAccent{~}{OT4}{126}
600 \DeclareTextAccent{H}{OT4}{125}
601 \DeclareTextAccent{u}{OT4}{21}
602 \DeclareTextAccent{v}{OT4}{20}
603 \DeclareTextAccent{r}{OT4}{23}

```

The ogonek accent is available only under a e A & E. But we have to provide some definition for \k. Some other accents have to be built by hand as in OT1:

```
604 \DeclareTextCommand{\k}{OT4}[1]{%
605   \TextSymbolUnavailable{\k{#1}}#1}
```

In these definitions we no longer use the helper function \sh@ft from plain.tex since that now has two incompatible definitions.

```
606 \DeclareTextCommand{\b}{OT4}[1]%
607   {\hmode@bgroup{o@align{\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-3ex}%
608     \vbox to .2ex{\hbox{\char22}\vss}\hidewidth}\egroup}%
609 \DeclareTextCommand{\c}{OT4}[1]%
610   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{\ifdim\ht\z@=1ex\accent24 #1%
611     \else\oalign{\unhbox\z@\crcr\hidewidth\char24\hidewidth}\fi}%
612 \DeclareTextCommand{\d}{OT4}[1]%
613   {\hmode@bgroup%
614     \o@align{\relax#1\crcr\hidewidth\ltx@sh@ft{-1ex}.\hidewidth}\egroup}
```

Declare the text symbols.

```
615 \DeclareTextSymbol{\AE}{OT4}{29}%
616 \DeclareTextSymbol{\OE}{OT4}{30}%
617 \DeclareTextSymbol{\O}{OT4}{31}%
618 \DeclareTextSymbol{\L}{OT4}{138}%
619 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ae}{OT4}{26}%
620 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guillemotleft}{OT4}{174}%
621 \DeclareTextSymbol{\guillemotright}{OT4}{175}%
622 \DeclareTextSymbol{\i}{OT4}{16}%
623 \DeclareTextSymbol{\j}{OT4}{17}%
624 \DeclareTextSymbol{\l}{OT4}{170}%
625 \DeclareTextSymbol{\o}{OT4}{28}%
626 \DeclareTextSymbol{\oe}{OT4}{27}%
627 \DeclareTextSymbol{\quotedblbase}{OT4}{255}%
628 \DeclareTextSymbol{\ss}{OT4}{25}%
629 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textemdash}{OT4}{124}%
630 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textendash}{OT4}{123}%
631 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textexclamdown}{OT4}{60}%
632 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphenchar}{OT4}{`-}%
633 \% \DeclareTextSymbol{\texthyphen}{OT4}{`-}%
634 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquestiondown}{OT4}{62}%
635 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblleft}{OT4}{92}%
636 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotedblright}{OT4}{`}%
637 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotel}{OT4}{`}%
638 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquoter}{OT4}{`'}
```

Definition for Å as in OT1:

```
639 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\r}{OT4}{A}%
640   {\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{!}\dimen@.ht\z@\advance\dimen@-1ex%
641     \rlap{\raise.67\dimen@hbox{\char23}}A}
```

In the OT4 encoding, £ and \$ share a slot.

```
642 \DeclareTextCommand{\textdollar}{OT4}{\hmode@bgroup%
643   \ifdim \fontdimen\@ne\font >\z@
644     \slshape%
645   \else%
646     \upshape%
647   \fi%
648   \char`\$\egroup}%
649 \DeclareTextCommand{\textsterling}{OT4}{\hmode@bgroup%
650   \ifdim \fontdimen\@ne\font >\z@
651     \itshape%
652   \else%
653     \fontshape{ui}\selectfont%
654   \fi%
655   \char`\$\egroup}
```

Declare the composites.

```

656 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{OT4}{A}{129}
657 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{C}{130}
658 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{OT4}{E}{134}
659 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{N}{139}
660 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{S}{145}
661 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{Z}{153}
662 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{OT4}{Z}{155}
663 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{OT4}{a}{161}
664 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{c}{162}
665 \DeclareTextComposite{\k}{OT4}{e}{166}
666 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{n}{171}
667 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{s}{177}
668 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{z}{185}
669 \DeclareTextComposite{\.}{OT4}{z}{187}
670 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{O}{211}
671 \DeclareTextComposite{\'}{OT4}{o}{243}
672 </OT4>

```

19.10 Definitions for the TS1 encoding

```

673 (*TS1)
674 \DeclareFontEncoding{TS1}{}{}
675 \DeclareFontSubstitution{TS1}{cmr}{m}{n}

```

Some accents have to be built by hand. Note that `\ooalign` and `\o@lign` must be inside a group.

```

676 \DeclareTextCommand{\capitalcedilla}{TS1}[1]
677   {\hmode@bgroup
678   \ooalign{\null#1\crcr\hidewidth\char11\hidewidth}\egroup}
679 \DeclareTextCommand{\capitalogonek}{TS1}[1]
680   {\hmode@bgroup
681   \ooalign{\null#1\crcr\hidewidth\char12\hidewidth}\egroup}

```

Accents for capital letters.

These commands can be used by the end user either directly or through definitions of the type

```
\DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\'}{T1}{X}{\capitalacute X}
```

None of the latter definitions are provided by default, since they are probably rarely used.

`"00 = 0`

```

682 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalgrave}{TS1}{0}
683 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalacute}{TS1}{1}
684 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalcircumflex}{TS1}{2}
685 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitaltilde}{TS1}{3}
686 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitaldieresis}{TS1}{4}
687 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalhungarumlaut}{TS1}{5}
688 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalring}{TS1}{6}
689 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalcaron}{TS1}{7}

```

`"08 = 8`

```

690 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalbreve}{TS1}{8}
691 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalmacron}{TS1}{9}
692 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitaldotaccent}{TS1}{10}

```

Tie accents.

The tie accent was borrowed from the `cmmi` font. The `tc` fonts now provide four tie accents, the first two are done in the classical way with assymetric glyphs hanging out of their boxes; the new ties are centered in their boxes like all other accents. They need a name: please tell us if you know what to call them.

`" =`

```

693 \DeclareTextAccent{\t}{TS1}{26}
694 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitaltie}{TS1}{27}
695 \DeclareTextAccent{\newtie}{TS1}{28}
696 \DeclareTextAccent{\capitalnewtie}{TS1}{29}

    Compund word marks.
    The text companion fonts contain two compound word marks of different
    heights, one has cap_height, the other asc_height.
697 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcapitalcompwordmark}{TS1}{23}
698 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textascendercompwordmark}{TS1}{31}

    The text companion symbols.
699 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotestraightbase}{TS1}{13}
    "10 = 16
700 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotestraightdblbase}{TS1}{18}
701 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttwelveudash}{TS1}{21}
702 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textthreequartersemdash}{TS1}{22}
    "18 = 24
703 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textleftarrow}{TS1}{24}
704 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textrightarrow}{TS1}{25}
    "20 = 32
705 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textblank}{TS1}{32}
706 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdollar}{TS1}{36}
707 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textquotesingle}{TS1}{39}
    "28 = 40
708 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasteriskcentered}{TS1}{42}

    Note that '054 is a comma and '056 is a full stop: these make numbers using
    oldstyle digits easier to input.
709 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdblhyphen}{TS1}{45}
710 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textfractionsolidus}{TS1}{47}

    Oldstyle digits.
    "30 = 48
711 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textzerooldstyle}{TS1}{48}
712 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textoneoldstyle}{TS1}{49}
713 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttwooldstyle}{TS1}{50}
714 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textthreeoldstyle}{TS1}{51}
715 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textfouroldstyle}{TS1}{52}
716 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textfiveoldstyle}{TS1}{53}
717 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsixoldstyle}{TS1}{54}
718 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsevenoldstyle}{TS1}{55}
    "38 = 56
719 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texteightoldstyle}{TS1}{56}
720 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textnineoldstyle}{TS1}{57}

    More text companion symbols.
721 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textlangle}{TS1}{60}
722 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textminus}{TS1}{61}
723 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textrangle}{TS1}{62}
    "48 = 72
724 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textmho}{TS1}{77}

    The big circle is here to define the command \textcircled. Formerly it was
    taken from the cmsy font.
725 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbigcircle}{TS1}{79}
726 \DeclareTextCommand{\textcircled}{TS1}[1]{\hmode@bgroup
727     \oalign{%
728         \hfil \raise .07ex\hbox {\upshape#1}\hfil \crcr
729         \char 79 % '117 = "4F
730     }%
731 \egroup}

```

More text companion symbols.

”50 = 80

732 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textohm}{TS1}{87}
 ”58 = 88

733 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textlbrackdbl}{TS1}{91}
 734 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textrbrackdbl}{TS1}{93}
 735 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textuparrow}{TS1}{94}
 736 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdownarrow}{TS1}{95}

”60 = 96

737 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciigrave}{TS1}{96}
 738 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textborn}{TS1}{98}
 739 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdivorced}{TS1}{99}
 740 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdied}{TS1}{100}

”68 = 104

741 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textleaf}{TS1}{108}
 742 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textmarried}{TS1}{109}
 743 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textmusicalnote}{TS1}{110}

”78 = 120

744 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttildelow}{TS1}{126}

This glyph, \textdblhyphenchar is hanging, like the hyphenchar of the ec fonts.

745 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdblhyphenchar}{TS1}{127}
 ”80 = 128

746 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciibreve}{TS1}{128}
 747 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciicaron}{TS1}{129}

This next glyph is *not* the same as \textquotedbl.

748 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textacutedbl}{TS1}{130}
 749 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textgravedbl}{TS1}{131}
 750 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdagger}{TS1}{132}
 751 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdaggerdbl}{TS1}{133}
 752 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbardbl}{TS1}{134}
 753 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textperthousand}{TS1}{135}

”88 = 136

754 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbullet}{TS1}{136}
 755 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcelsius}{TS1}{137}
 756 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdollaroldstyle}{TS1}{138}
 757 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcentoldstyle}{TS1}{139}
 758 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textflorin}{TS1}{140}
 759 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcolonmonetary}{TS1}{141}
 760 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textwon}{TS1}{142}
 761 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textnaira}{TS1}{143}

”90 = 144

762 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textguarani}{TS1}{144}
 763 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textpeso}{TS1}{145}
 764 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textlira}{TS1}{146}
 765 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textrecipe}{TS1}{147}
 766 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textinterrobang}{TS1}{148}
 767 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textinterrobangdown}{TS1}{149}
 768 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdong}{TS1}{150}
 769 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttrademark}{TS1}{151}

”98 = 152

770 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textpertenthousand}{TS1}{152}
 771 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textpilcrow}{TS1}{153}
 772 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbaht}{TS1}{154}
 773 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textnumero}{TS1}{155}

This next name may change. For the following sign we know only a german name, which is abzüglich. The meaning is something like “commercial minus”. An ASCII ersatz is ./. (dot slash dot). The temporary English name is \textdiscount.

```

774 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdiscount}{TS1}{156}
775 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textestimated}{TS1}{157}
776 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textopenbullet}{TS1}{158}
777 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textservicemark}{TS1}{159}

    "A0 = 160
778 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textlquill}{TS1}{160}
779 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textrquill}{TS1}{161}
780 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcent}{TS1}{162}
781 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsterling}{TS1}{163}
782 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcurrency}{TS1}{164}
783 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textyen}{TS1}{165}
784 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textbrokenbar}{TS1}{166}
785 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsection}{TS1}{167}

    "A8 = 168
786 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciidieresis}{TS1}{168}
787 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcopyright}{TS1}{169}
788 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textordfeminine}{TS1}{170}
789 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcopyleft}{TS1}{171}
790 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textlnot}{TS1}{172}

The meaning of the circled-P is “sound recording copyright”.

791 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textcircledP}{TS1}{173}
792 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textregistered}{TS1}{174}
793 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciimacron}{TS1}{175}

    "B0 = 176
794 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdegree}{TS1}{176}
795 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textpm}{TS1}{177}
796 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttwosuperior}{TS1}{178}
797 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textthreesuperior}{TS1}{179}
798 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textasciiaacute}{TS1}{180}
799 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textmu}{TS1}{181} % micro sign
800 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textparagraph}{TS1}{182}
801 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textperiodcentered}{TS1}{183}

    "B8 = 184
802 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textreferencemark}{TS1}{184}
803 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textonesuperior}{TS1}{185}
804 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textordmasculine}{TS1}{186}
805 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textsurd}{TS1}{187}
806 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textonequarter}{TS1}{188}
807 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textonehalf}{TS1}{189}
808 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textthreequarters}{TS1}{190}
809 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texteuro}{TS1}{191}

    "E0 = 208
810 \DeclareTextSymbol{\texttimes}{TS1}{214}
    "F0 = 240
811 \DeclareTextSymbol{\textdiv}{TS1}{246}
812 </TS1>

```

20 Package files

This file now also contains some packages that provide access to the more specialised encodings.

20.1 The fontenc package

This package allows authors to specify which encodings they will use. For each encoding FOO, the package looks to see if the encoding FOO has already been declared. If it has not, the file `fooenc.def` is loaded. The default encoding is set to be FOO.

In addition the package at the moment contains extra code to extend the `\@uclclist` (list of upper/lower case pairs) for encodings that involve cyrillic characters. THIS IS A TEMPORARY SOLUTION and will not stay this way forever (or so we hope) but right now we are missing a proper interface for this and didn't wanted to rush it.

813 `(*package)`

Here we define a macro that extends the `\@uclclist` if needed and afterwards turns itself in a noop.

```
814 \def\update@uclc@with@cyrillic{%
815   \expandafter\def\expandafter\@uclclist\expandafter
816   {@\@uclclist
817   \cyra\CYRA\cyrabch\CYRABHCH\cyrabchdsc\CYRABHCHDSC\cyrabhdze
818   \CYRABHDZE\cyrabha\CYRABHHA\cyrae\CYRAE\cyrb\CYRB\cyrbyus
819   \CYRBYUS\cyc\CYRC\cyrch\CYRCH\cyrchldsc\CYRCHLDSC\cyrchrdsc
820   \CYRCHRDSC\cyrchvcrs\CYRCHVCRS\cyrd\CYRD\cyrdelta\CYRDELTA
821   \cyrdje\CYRDJE\cyrdze\CYRDZEE\cyrdzhe\CYRDZHE\cyre\CYRE\cyreps
822   \CYREPS\cyrerev\CYREREV\cyrery\CYRERY\cyrf\CYRF\cyrfita
823   \CYRFITA\cyrg\CYRG\cyrgdsc\CYRGDSC\cyrgdschcrs\CYRGDSCHCRS
824   \cyrgcrs\CYRGHCRS\cyrghk\CYRGHK\cyrgup\CYRGUP\cyrh\CYRH
825   \cyrhdesc\CYRHDSC\cyrhhcrs\CYRHHCRS\cyrhk\CYRHHK\cyhrdsn
826   \CYRHRDSN\cyri\CYRI\cyrie\CYRIE\cyrii\CYRII\cyrishrt\CYRISHRT
827   \cyrishrtdesc\CYRISHRTDSC\cyrizh\CYRIZH\cyrje\CYRJE\cyrk\CYRK
828   \cyrkbeak\CYRKBEAK\cyrkdesc\CYRKDSC\cyrkcrs\CYRKHCRS\cyrkhk
829   \CYRKHK\cyrkvcrs\CYRKVCRS\cyrl\CYRL\cyrldesc\CYRLDSC\cyrlhk
830   \CYRLHK\cyrlje\CYRLJE\cyrm\CYRM\cyrmdesc\CYRMDSC\cyrmhk\CYRMHK
831   \cyrn\CYRN\cyrndsc\CYRNDSC\cyrng\CYRNG\cyrnhk\CYRNHK\cyrnje
832   \CYRNJE\cyrlnhk\CYRNLHK\cyro\CYRO\cyrotld\CYROTLD\cyrp\CYRP
833   \cyrphk\CYRPHK\cyrq\CYRQ\cyrr\CYRR\cyrrdesc\CYRRDSC\cyrrhk
834   \CYRRHK\cyrrtick\CYRRTICK\cyrs\CYRS\cyrsacrs\CYRSACRS
835   \cyrschwa\CYRSCHWA\cyrsdesc\CYRSDSC\cyrsemisftsn\CYRSEMISFTSN
836   \cyrsftsn\CYRSFTSN\cyrsh\CYRSH\cyrshch\CYRSHCH\cyrshha\CYRSHHA
837   \cyrt\CYRT\cyrtdesc\CYRTDSC\cyrtetse\CYRTETSE\cyrtshe\CYRTSHE
838   \cyru\CYRU\cyrushrt\CYRUSHRT\cyrv\CYRV\cyrw\CYRW\cyry\CYRY
839   \cyrya\CYRYA\cyryat\CYRYAT\cyryhcrs\CYRYHCRS\cyryi\CYRYI\cyryo
840   \CYRYO\cyryu\CYRYU\cyrz\CYRZ\cyrzdesc\CYRZDSC\cyrz\CYRZH
841   \cyrzdesc\CYRZHDSC}%
842 \let\update@uclc@with@cyrillic\relax
843 }
```

Here we process each option:

```
844 \DeclareOption*{%
845   \let\encodingdefault\CurrentOption
846   \edef\reserved@f{%
847     \lowercase{\def\noexpand\reserved@f{\CurrentOption enc.def}}%
848   \reserved@f
849   \InputIfFileExists\reserved@f
850   {}{\PackageError{fontenc}{%
851     {Encoding file `.\reserved@f' not found.%}
852     \MessageBreak
853     {You might have misspelt the name of the encoding}%
854     {Necessary code for this encoding was not}
855     {loaded.\MessageBreak
856     {Thus calling the encoding later on will}
857     {produce further error messages.}}%
858   \let\reserved@f\relax
```

In case the current encoding is one of a list of known cyrillic ones we extend the `\@uclclist`:

```
859 \expandafter\in@\expandafter{\CurrentOption}%
860 {T2A,T2B,T2C,X2,LCY,OT2}%
861 \ifin@
```

But only if it hasn't already been extended. This might happen if there are several calls to fontenc loading one of the above encodings. If we don't do this check the `\@uclclist` gets unnecessarily big, slowing down the processing at runtime.

```
862 \expandafter\in@\expandafter\cyra\expandafter
863 { \@uclclist } %
864 \ifin@
865 \else
866 \update@uclc@with@cyrillic
867 \fi
868 \fi
869 }

870 \ProcessOptions*
```

```
871 \fontencoding\encodingdefault\selectfont
```

To save some space we get rid of the macro extending the `\@uclclist` (might have happened already).

```
872 \let\update@uclc@with@cyrillic\relax
```

Finally we pretend that the fontenc package wasn't read in. This allows for using it several times, e.g., in a class file and in the preamble (at the cost of not getting any version info). That kind of hackery shows that using a general purpose package just for loading an encoding is not the right kind of interface for setting up encodings — it will get replaced at some point in the future.

```
873 \global\expandafter\let\csname ver@fontenc.sty\endcsname\relax
874 \global\expandafter\let\csname opt@fontenc.sty\endcsname\relax
875 \global\let\@ifl@ter@@\@ifl@ter
876 \def\@ifl@ter#1#2#3#4#5{\global\let\@ifl@ter\@ifl@ter@@}
877 </package>
```

20.2 The textcomp package

This one is for the TS1 encoding which contains text symbols for use with the T1-encoded text fonts. It therefore first inputs the file `TS1enc.def` and then sets (or resets) the defaults for the symbols it contains. The result of this is that when one of these symbols is accessed and the current encoding does not provide it, the symbol will be supplied by a silent, local change to this encoding.

```
878 /*TS1sty*/
```

Since many PostScript fonts only implement a subset of TS1 many commands only produce black blobs of ink. To resolve the resulting problems a number of options have been introduced and some code has been developed to distinguish sub-encodings.

The sub-encodings have a numerical id and are defined as follows for TS1:

#5 those TS1 symbols that are also in the ISO-Adobe character set; without `textcurrency`, which is often misused for the Euro. Older Type1 fonts from the non-T_EX world provide only this subset.

#4 = #5 + `\texteuro`. Most newer fonts provide this.

#3 = #4 + `\textomega`. Can also be described as $TS1 \cap (ISO-Adobe \cup MacRoman)$. (Except for the missing "currency".)

#2 = #3 + `\textestimated` + `\textcurrency`. Can also be described as $TS1 \cap Adobe-Western-2$. This may be relevant for OpenType fonts, which usually show the Adobe-Western-2 character set.

#1 = TS1 without `\textcircled` and `\t`. These two glyphs are often not implemented and if their kernel defaults are changed commands like `\copyright` unnecessarily fail.

#0 = full TS1

And here a summary to go in the transcript file:

```
879 \PackageInfo{textcomp}{Sub-encoding information:\MessageBreak
880   \space\space 5 = only ISO-Adobe without \string\textcurrency\MessageBreak
881   \space\space 4 = 5 + \string\texteuro\MessageBreak
882   \space\space 3 = 4 + \string\textohm\MessageBreak
883   \space\space 2 = 3 + \noexpand\textestimated+ \string\textcurrency\MessageBreak
884   \space\space 1 = TS1 - \noexpand\textcircled- \string\t\MessageBreak
885   \space\space 0 = TS1 (full)\MessageBreak
886 Font families with sub-encoding setting implement\MessageBreak
887 only a restricted character set as indicated.\MessageBreak
888 Family '?' is the default used for unknown fonts.\MessageBreak
889 See the documentation for details@gobble}
```

`\DeclareEncodingSubset` An encoding subset to which a font family belongs is declared by `\DeclareEncodingSubset` that take the major encoding as the first argument (e.g., `TS1`), the family name as the second argument (e.g., `cmr`), and the subset encoding id as a third, (e.g., `0` for `cmr`).

The default encoding subset to use when nothing is known about the current font family is named `?`.

```
890 \def\DeclareEncodingSubset#1#2#3{%
891   \@ifundefined{#1:#2}%
892     {\PackageInfo{textcomp}{Setting #2 sub-encoding to #1/#3}}%
893     {\PackageInfo{textcomp}{Changing #2 sub-encoding to #1/#3}}%
894   \@namedef{#1:#2}{#3}%
895 \onlypreamble\DeclareEncodingSubset
```

The options for the package are the following:

safe for unknown font families enables only symbols that are also in the ISO-Adobe character set; without "currency", which is often misused for the Euro. Older Type1 fonts from the non-TeX world provide only this subset.

euro enables the "safe" symbols plus the `\texteuro` command. Most newer fonts provide this.

full enables all `TS1` commands; useful only with fonts like EC or CM bright.

almostfull same as "full", except that `\textcircled` and `\t` are *not* redefined from their defaults to avoid that commands like `\copyright` suddenly no longer work.

force ignore all subset encoding definitions stored in the package itself or in the configuration file and always use the default subset as specified by one of the other options (seldom useful, only dangerous).

`\iftc@forced` Switch used to implement the `force` option

```
896 \newif\iftc@forced \tc@forcedfalse
```

This is implemented by defining the default subset:

```
897 \DeclareOption{full}{\DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{?}{0}}
898 \DeclareOption{almostfull}{\DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{?}{1}}
899 \DeclareOption{euro}{\DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{?}{4}}
900 \DeclareOption{safe}{\DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{?}{5}}
```

The default is “almostfull” which means that old documents will work except that `\textcircled` and `\t` will use the kernel defaults (with the advantage that this also works if the current font (as often the case) doesn’t implement these glyphs.

The “force” option simply sets the switch to true.

```
901 \DeclareOption{force}{\tc@forcedtrue}
```

The suggestions to user is to use the “safe” option always unless that balks in which case they could switch to “almostfull” but then better check their output manually.

```
902 \def\tc@errorwarn{\PackageError}
903 \DeclareOption{warn}{\gdef\tc@errorwarn{\PackageWarning{#1}{#2}}}
904 \ExecuteOptions{almostfull}
905 \ProcessOptions\relax
```

`\CheckEncodingSubset` The command `\CheckEncodingSubset` will check if the current font family has the right encoding subset to typeset a certain command. It takes five arguments as follows: first argument is either `\UseTextSymbol`, `\UseTextAccent` depending on whether or not the symbol is a text symbol or a text accent.

The second argument is the encoding from which this symbol should be fetched.

The third argument is either a fake accessor command or an error message. the code in that argument (if ever executed) receives two arguments: #2 and #5 of `\CheckEncodingSubset`.

Argument four is the subset encoding id to test against: if this value is higher than the subset id of the current font family then we typeset the symbol, i.e., execute `#1{#2}#5` otherwise it runs `#3#5`, e.g., to produce an error message or fake the glyph somehow.

Argument five is the symbol or accent command that is being checked.

For usage examples see definitions below.

```
906 \iftc@forced
```

If the “force” option was given we always use the default for testing against.

```
907 \def\CheckEncodingSubset#1#2#3#4#5{%
908     \ifnum #4>%
909         0\csname #2:?\endcsname
910         \relax
911     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
912     \else
913     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
914     \fi
915     {#1{#2}}{#3}%
916     #5%
917 }
```

In normal circumstances the test is a bit more complicated: first check if there exists a macro `\⟨arg2⟩:(current-family)` and if so use that value to test against, otherwise use the default to test against.

```
918 \else
919 \def\CheckEncodingSubset#1#2#3#4#5{%
920     \ifnum #4>%
921         \expandafter\ifx\csname #2:\f@family\endcsname\relax
922             0\csname #2:?\endcsname
923         \else
924             \csname #2:\f@family\endcsname
925         \fi
926     \relax
927     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
928     \else
929     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
930     \fi
931     {#1{#2}}{#3}%
932     #5%
```

```

933 }
934 \fi

tc@subst
935 \def\tc@subst#1{%
936   \tc@errorwarn{textcomp}%
937   {Symbol \string#1 not provided by\MessageBreak
938   font family \f@family\space
939   in TS1 encoding.\MessageBreak Default family used instead}\@eha
940 \bgroup\fontfamily{textcompsubstdefault}\selectfont#1\egroup
941 }

\textracompsubstdefault
942 \def\textracompsubstdefault{cmr}

\tc@error \tc@error is going to be used in arg #3 of \CheckEncodingSubset when a symbol
is not available in a certain font family. It gets pass the encoding it normally lives
in (arg one) and the name of the symbol or accent that has a problem.

943 % error commands take argument:
944 % #1 symbol to be used
945 \def\tc@error#1{%
946   \PackageError{textcomp}%
947   {Accent \string#1 not provided by\MessageBreak
948   font family \f@family\space
949   in TS1 encoding}\@eha
950 }

\tc@fake@euro \tc@fake@euro is an example of a “fake” definition to use in arg #3 of
\textracompsubstdefault when a symbol is not available in a certain font family.
Here we produce an Euro symbol by combining a “C” with a “=”.
951 \def\tc@fake@euro#1{%
952   \leavevmode
953   \PackageInfo{textcomp}{Faking \noexpand#1 for font family
954   \f@family\MessageBreak in TS1 encoding}%
955   \valign{##\cr
956   \vfil\hbox to 0.07em{\dimen@\f@size\p@
957   \math@fontsfalse
958   \fontsize{.7\dimen@}\z@\selectfont=\hss}\vfil\cr%
959   \hbox{C}\crcr
960   }%
961 }

\tc@check@symbol These are two abbreviations that we use below to check symbols and accents in
\tc@check@accent TS1. Only there to save some space, e.g., we can then write
\tc@check@symbol3\textracompsubstdefault
to ensure that \textracompsubstdefault is only typeset if the current font has a TS1 subset
id of less than 3. Otherwise \tc@error is called telling the user that for this font
family \textracompsubstdefault is not available.
962 \def\tc@check@symbol1{\CheckEncodingSubset\UseTextSymbol{TS1}\tc@subst}
963 \def\tc@check@accent{\CheckEncodingSubset\UseTextAccent{TS1}\tc@error}

We start with the commands that are “safe” and which can be unconditionally
set up, first the accents...
964 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalcedilla}{TS1}
965 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalogonek}{TS1}
966 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalgrave}{TS1}
967 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalacute}{TS1}
968 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalcircumflex}{TS1}
969 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitaltilde}{TS1}
970 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitaldieresis}{TS1}

```

```

971 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalhungarumlaut}{TS1}
972 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalring}{TS1}
973 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalcaron}{TS1}
974 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalbreve}{TS1}
975 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitalmacron}{TS1}
976 \DeclareTextAccentDefault{\capitaldotaccent}{TS1}

...and then the other glyphs.

977 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textcapitalcompwordmark}{TS1}
978 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textascendercompwordmark}{TS1}
979 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotestraightbase}{TS1}
980 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotestraightdblbase}{TS1}
981 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texttwelveudash}{TS1}
982 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textthreequartersemdash}{TS1}
983 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdollar}{TS1}
984 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textquotesingle}{TS1}
985 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasteriskcentered}{TS1}
986 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textfractionsolidus}{TS1}
987 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textminus}{TS1}
988 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textlbrackdbl}{TS1}
989 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textrbrackdbl}{TS1}
990 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciigrave}{TS1}
991 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texttildelow}{TS1}
992 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciibreve}{TS1}
993 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciicaron}{TS1}
994 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textgrave}{TS1}
995 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textacute}{TS1}
996 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdagger}{TS1}
997 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdaggerdbl}{TS1}
998 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbardbl}{TS1}
999 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textperthousand}{TS1}
1000 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbullet}{TS1}
1001 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textcelsius}{TS1}
1002 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textflorin}{TS1}
1003 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texttrademark}{TS1}
1004 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textcent}{TS1}
1005 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textsterling}{TS1}
1006 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textyen}{TS1}
1007 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textbrokenbar}{TS1}
1008 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textsection}{TS1}
1009 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciidieresis}{TS1}
1010 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textcopyright}{TS1}
1011 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textordfeminine}{TS1}
1012 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textlnot}{TS1}
1013 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textregistered}{TS1}
1014 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciimacron}{TS1}
1015 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdegree}{TS1}
1016 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textpm}{TS1}
1017 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texttwosuperior}{TS1}
1018 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textthreesuperior}{TS1}
1019 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textasciiaacute}{TS1}
1020 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textmu}{TS1}
1021 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textparagraph}{TS1}
1022 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textperiodcentered}{TS1}
1023 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textonesuperior}{TS1}
1024 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textordmasculine}{TS1}
1025 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textonequarter}{TS1}
1026 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textonehalf}{TS1}
1027 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textthreequarters}{TS1}
1028 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\texttimes}{TS1}
1029 \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\textdiv}{TS1}

```

The \texteuro is only available for subsets with id 4 or less. Otherwise we fake the glyph using \tc@fake@euro

```
1030 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\texteuro}{\CheckEncodingSubset\UseTextSymbol{TS1}\tc@fake@euro5\texteuro}
```

The \textohm is only available for subsets with id 3 or less. Otherwise we produce an error.

```
1032 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textohm}{\tc@check@symbol4\textohm}
```

The \textestimated and \textcurrency are only provided for fonts with subset encoding with id 2 or less.

```
1033 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textestimated}{\tc@check@symbol3\textestimated}
1034 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcurrency}{\tc@check@symbol3\textcurrency}
```

Nearly all of the remaining glyphs are provided only with fonts with id 1 or 0, i.e., are essentially complete.

```
1035 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\capitaltie}{\tc@check@accent2\capitaltie}
1036 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\newtie}{\tc@check@accent2\newtie}
1037 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\capitalnewtie}{\tc@check@accent2\capitalnewtie}
1038 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textleftarrow}{\tc@check@symbol2\textleftarrow}
1039 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textrightarrow}{\tc@check@symbol2\textrightarrow}
1040 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textblank}{\tc@check@symbol2\textblank}
1041 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdblhyphen}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdblhyphen}
1042 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textzerooldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textzerooldstyle}
1043 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textoneoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textoneoldstyle}
1044 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\texttwooldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\texttwooldstyle}
1045 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textthreeoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textthreeoldstyle}
1046 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textfouroldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textfouroldstyle}
1047 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textfiveoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textfiveoldstyle}
1048 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textsixoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textsixoldstyle}
1049 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textsevenoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textsevenoldstyle}
1050 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\texteightoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\texteightoldstyle}
1051 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textnineoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textnineoldstyle}
1052 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\texttangle}{\tc@check@symbol2\texttangle}
1053 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textrangle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textrangle}
1054 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textmho}{\tc@check@symbol2\textmho}
1055 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textbigcircle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textbigcircle}
1056 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textuparrow}{\tc@check@symbol2\textuparrow}
1057 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdownarrow}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdownarrow}
1058 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textborn}{\tc@check@symbol2\textborn}
1059 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdivorced}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdivorced}
1060 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdied}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdied}
1061 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textleaf}{\tc@check@symbol2\textleaf}
1062 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textmarried}{\tc@check@symbol2\textmarried}
1063 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textmusicalnote}{\tc@check@symbol2\textmusicalnote}
1064 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdblhyphenchar}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdblhyphenchar}
1065 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdollaroldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdollaroldstyle}
1066 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcentoldstyle}{\tc@check@symbol2\textcentoldstyle}
1067 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcolonmonetary}{\tc@check@symbol2\textcolonmonetary}
1068 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textwon}{\tc@check@symbol2\textwon}
1069 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textnaira}{\tc@check@symbol2\textnaira}
1070 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textguarani}{\tc@check@symbol2\textguarani}
1071 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textpeso}{\tc@check@symbol2\textpeso}
1072 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textlira}{\tc@check@symbol2\textlira}
1073 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textrecipe}{\tc@check@symbol2\textrecipe}
1074 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textinterrobang}{\tc@check@symbol2\textinterrobang}
1075 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textinterrobangdown}{\tc@check@symbol2\textinterrobangdown}
1076 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdong}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdong}
1077 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textpertenthousand}{\tc@check@symbol2\textpertenthousand}
1078 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textpilcrow}{\tc@check@symbol2\textpilcrow}
1079 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textbaht}{\tc@check@symbol2\textbaht}
1080 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textnumero}{\tc@check@symbol2\textnumero}
1081 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textdiscount}{\tc@check@symbol2\textdiscount}
```

```

1082 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textopenbullet}{\tc@check@symbol2\textopenbullet}
1083 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textservicemark}{\tc@check@symbol2\textservicemark}
1084 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textlquill}{\tc@check@symbol2\textlquill}
1085 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textrquill}{\tc@check@symbol2\textrquill}
1086 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcopyleft}{\tc@check@symbol2\textcopyleft}
1087 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcircledP}{\tc@check@symbol2\textcircledP}
1088 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textreferencemark}{\tc@check@symbol2\textreferencemark}
1089 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textsurd}{\tc@check@symbol2\textsurd}

```

The `\textcircled` and `\t` are handled specially, unless the current font has a subset id of 0 (i.e. full TS1) we pick the symbols up from the the math font encodings, i.e., the third argument to `\CheckEncodingSubset` uses `\UseTextAccent` to get them from there.

```

1090 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\textcircled}{%
1091   {\CheckEncodingSubset\UseTextAccent{TS1}{\UseTextAccent{OMS}}1\textcircled}%
1092 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\t}{%
1093   {\CheckEncodingSubset\UseTextAccent{TS1}{\UseTextAccent{OML}}1\t}%

```

Finally input the encoding-specific definitions for TS1 thus making the top-level definitions optimised for this encoding (and not for the default encoding, see section 19.2).

```
1094 \input{ts1enc.def}
```

Now having the new glyphs available we also want to make sure that they are used. For most cases this will automatically happen but for some glyphs there are inferior definitions already known to L^AT_EX which will prevent the usage of the TS1 versions (see section 19.1 above). So we better get rid of them:

```

1095 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textsterling}{OT1}
1096 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textdollar} {OT1}

```

Similar declarations should probably be made for other encodings like OT4 if they are in use.

```

1097 %\UndeclareTextCommand{\textsterling}{OT4}
1098 %\UndeclareTextCommand{\textdollar} {OT4}

```

From the T1 encoding there are two candidates for removal: `%o` and `%oo` since these are both constructed from `%` followed by a tiny ‘o’ rather than being a single glyph. The problem with this approach is that in PostScript fonts this small zero is usually not available resulting in `%■` rather than `%o` while the real glyph (at least for `\textperthousand`) is available in the PostScript version of TS1. So for the moment we compromise by removing the T1 declaration for `\textperthousand` but keeping the one for `\textpertenthousand`. This will have the effect that with Computer Modern fonts everything will come out (although `%o` and `%oo` are not taken from the same physical font) and with PostScript fonts `%o` will come out correctly while `%oo` will most likely look like `%■` — which is probably an improvement over just getting a single ‘■’ to indicate a completely missing glyph, which would happen if we also ‘undeclared’ `\textpertenthousand`.

```

1099 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textperthousand}{T1}
1100 %\UndeclareTextCommand{\textpertenthousand}{T1}

```

20.2.1 Supporting oldstyle digits

```

1101 \DeclareRobustCommand\oldstylenums[1]{%
1102   \begingroup
1103   \ifmmode
1104     \mathgroup\symletters #1%
1105   \else
1106     \CheckEncodingSubset\@use@text@encoding{TS1}%
1107     {\PackageWarning{textcomp}%
1108      {Oldstyle digits unavailable for
1109       family \f@family.\MessageBreak
1110       Lining digits used instead}%
1111     \tw@{#1}%

```

```

1112   \fi
1113 \endgroup
1114 }

```

20.2.2 Subset encoding defaults

For many font families commonly used in the TeX world we provide the subset encoding data here. Users can add additional font families in the file `textcomp.cfg` if they own other fonts.

However, if the option “forced” was given then all subset encoding specifications are ignored, so there is no point in setting any of them up:

```
1115 \iftc@forced \else
```

Computer modern based fonts (e.g., CM, CM-Bright, Concrete):

```

1116 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmr}    {0}
1117 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmss}   {0}
1118 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmtt}   {0}
1119 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmvtt}  {0}
1120 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmbr}   {0}
1121 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{cmtl}   {0}
1122 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ccr}    {0}

```

PSNFSS fonts:

```

1123 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ptm}    {4}
1124 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pcr}    {4}
1125 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{phv}    {4}
1126 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ppl}    {3}
1127 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pag}    {4}
1128 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pbk}    {4}
1129 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pnc}    {4}
1130 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pzc}    {4}
1131 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{bch}    {4}
1132 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{put}    {5}

```

Other CTAN fonts (probably not complete):

```

1133 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{uag}    {5}
1134 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ugq}    {5}
1135 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ul8}    {4}
1136 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ul9}    {4} % (LuxiSans, one day)
1137 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{augie}  {5}
1138 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{dayrom} {3}
1139 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{dayroms} {3}
1140 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pxr}    {0}
1141 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pxss}   {0}
1142 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pxtt}   {0}
1143 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{txr}    {0}
1144 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{txss}   {0}
1145 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{txtt}   {0}

```

Latin Modern and TeX Gyre:

```

1146 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{lmr}    {0}
1147 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{lmdh}   {0}
1148 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{lmss}   {0}
1149 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{lmssq}  {0}
1150 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{lmvtt}  {0}
1151 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qhv}    {0}
1152 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qag}    {0}
1153 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qbk}    {0}
1154 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qcr}    {0}
1155 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qcs}    {0}
1156 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qpl}    {0}
1157 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qtm}    {0}
1158 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qzc}    {0}
1159 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{qhvc}  {0}

```

```

Fourier-GUTenberg:
1160 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{futs}      {4}
1161 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{futx}      {4}
1162 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{futj}      {4}
    Y&Y's Lucida Bright
1163 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlh}       {3}
1164 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hls}       {3}
1165 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlst}      {3}

```

The remaining settings for Lucida are conservative: the following fonts contain the `\textohm` character but not the `\texteuro`, i.e., belong to neither subset 4 nor subset 3. If you want to use the `\textohm` with these fonts copy these definition to `textcomp.cfg` and change the subset to 3. However in that case make sure that you do not use the `\texteuro`.

```

1166 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlct}      {5}
1167 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlx}       {5}
1168 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlce}      {5}
1169 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlcn}      {5}
1170 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlcw}      {5}
1171 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{hlcf}      {5}

```

Other commercial families...

```

1172 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pplx}      {3}
1173 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{pplj}      {3}
1174 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ptmx}      {4}
1175 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ptmj}      {4}

```

If the file `textcomp.cfg` exists it will be loaded at this point. This allows to define further subset encodings for font families not covered by default.

```

1176 \InputIfFileExists{textcomp.cfg}
1177   {\PackageInfo{textcomp}{Local configuration file used}{}}
1178 \fi
1179 </TS1sty>

```

File m

ltcounts.dtx

21 Counters and Lengths

Commands for defining and using counters. This file defines:

\newcounter	To define a new counter.
\setcounter	To set the value of counters.
\addtocounter	Increase the counter #1 by the number #2.
\stepcounter	Increase a counter by one.
\refstepcounter	Increase a counter by one, also setting the value used by \label.
\value	For accessing the value of the counter as a TeX number (as opposed to \the<counter> which expands to the <i>printed</i> representation of <counter>)
\arabic	\arabic{<counter>}: 1, 2, 3, ...
\roman	\roman{<counter>}: i, ii, iii, ...
\Roman	\Roman{<counter>}: I, II, III, ...
\alph	\alph{<counter>}: a, b, c, ...
\Alph	\Alph{<counter>}: A, B, C, ...
\fnsymbol	\fnsymbol{<counter>}: *, †, ‡, ...
1 (*2ekernel)	

21.1 Environment Counter Macros

An environment foo has an associated counter defined by the following control sequences:

\c@foo	Contains the counter's numerical value. It is defined by \newcount\foocount.
\thefoo	Macro that expands to the printed value of \foocount. For example, if sections are numbered within chapters, and section headings look like Section II-3. The Nature of Counters then \thesection might be defined by:
	\def\thesection {\@Roman{\c@chapter}-\@arabic{\c@section}}
\p@foo	Macro that expands to a printed 'reference prefix' of counter foo. Any \ref to a value created by counter foo will produce the expansion of \p@foo\thefoo when the \label command is executed. See file ltxref.dtx for an extension of this mechanism.
\cl@foo	List of counters to be reset when foo stepped. Has format \@elt{counterA}\@elt{counterB}\@elt{counterC}.

NOTE:

\thefoo and \p@foo must be defined in such a way that \edef\bar{\thefoo} or \edef\bar{\p@foo} defines \bar so that it will evaluate to the counter value at the time of the \edef, even after \foocount and any other counters have been changed. This will happen if you use the standard commands \arabic, \Roman, etc.

The following commands are used to define and modify counters.

\refstepcounter{<foo>}

Same as \stepcounter, but it also defines \currentreference so that a subsequent \label{<bar>} command causes \ref{<bar>} to generate the current value of counter <foo>.

\@definecounter{<foo>}

Initializes counter {<foo>} (with empty reset list), defines \p@foo and \thefoo to be null. Also adds <foo> to \cl@ckpt – the reset list of a dummy counter @ckpt used for taking checkpoints for the \include system.

```

    \c@addtoreset{\⟨foo⟩}{\⟨bar⟩} : Adds counter ⟨foo⟩ to the list of counters
    \c@l@bar to be reset when counter ⟨bar⟩ is stepped.

\setcounter \setcounter{\⟨foo⟩}{\⟨val⟩} : Globally sets \foocounter equal to ⟨val⟩.
  2 \def\setcounter#1#2{%
  3   \@ifundefined{c@#1}{%
  4     {\@nocounterr{#1}}{%
  5       {\global\csname c@#1\endcsname#2\relax}}}

\addtocounter \addtocounter{\⟨foo⟩}{\⟨val⟩} Globally increments \foocounter by ⟨val⟩.
  6 \def\addtocounter#1#2{%
  7   \@ifundefined{c@#1}{%
  8     {\@nocounterr{#1}}{%
  9       {\global\advance\csname c@#1\endcsname #2\relax}}}

\newcounter \newcounter{\⟨newctr⟩}[{\⟨oldctr⟩}] Defines ⟨newctr⟩ to be a counter, which is
reset when counter ⟨oldctr⟩ is stepped. If ⟨newctr⟩ already defined produces
‘c@newctr already defined’ error.
 10 \def\newcounter#1{%
 11   \expandafter\@ifdefinable \csname c@#1\endcsname
 12   {\@definecounter{#1}}{%
 13     \@ifnextchar[{\@newctr{#1}}{}}

\value \value{\⟨ctr⟩} produces the value of counter ⟨ctr⟩, for use with a \setcounter or
\addtocounter command.
 14 \def\value#1{\csname c@#1\endcsname}

\@newctr
 15 \def\@newctr#1[#2]{%
 16   \@ifundefined{c@#2}{\@nocounterr{#2}}{\c@addtoreset{#1}{#2}}}

\stepcounter \stepcounter{foo} Globally increments counter \c@FOO and resets all subsidiary
counters.
 17 \def\stepcounter#1{%
 18   \addtocounter{#1}\@ne
 19   \begingroup
 20     \let\@elt\@stpelt
 21     \csname cl@#1\endcsname
 22   \endgroup}

\@stpelt
 23 \def\@stpelt#1{\global\csname c@#1\endcsname \z@}

\cl@ckpt
 24 \def\cl@ckpt{\@elt{page}>

\@definecounter
 25 \def\@definecounter#1{\expandafter\newcount\csname c@#1\endcsname
 26   \setcounter{#1}\z@
 27   \global\expandafter\let\csname cl@#1\endcsname\empty
 28   \@addtoreset{#1}{\@ckpt}{%
 29     \global\expandafter\let\csname p@#1\endcsname\empty
 30     \expandafter
 31     \gdef\csname the#1\expandafter\endcsname\expandafter
 32       {\expandafter\@arabic\csname c@#1\endcsname}>

\@addtoreset
 33 \def\@addtoreset#1#2{\expandafter\@cons\csname cl@#2\endcsname {{#1}}}

Numbering commands for definitions of \theCOUNTER and \list arguments.
All commands can now be used in text and math mode.

```

```

\arabic Representation of counter as arabic numerals. Changed 29 Apr 86 to make it
print the obvious thing it COUNTER not positive.
34 \def\arabic#1{\expandafter\@arabic\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\roman Representation of counter as lower-case Roman numerals.
35 \def\roman#1{\expandafter\@roman\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\Roman Representation of counter as upper-case Roman numerals.
36 \def\Roman#1{\expandafter\@Roman\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\alph Representation of counter as a lower-case letter: 1 = a, 2 = b, etc.
37 \def\alph#1{\expandafter\@alph\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\Alph Representation of counter as an upper-case letter: 1 = A, 2 = B, etc.
38 \def\Alph#1{\expandafter\@Alph\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\fnsymbol Representation of COUNTER as a footnote symbol: 1 = *, 2 = †, etc.
39 \def\fnsymbol#1{\expandafter\@fnsymbol\csname c@\#1\endcsname}

\@arabic \@arabic\FOOcounter Representation of \FOOcounter as arabic numerals.
40 \def\@arabic#1{\number #1} %% changed 29 Apr 86

\@roman \@roman\FOOcounter Representation of \FOOcounter as lower-case Roman nu-
merals.
41 \def\@roman#1{\romannumeral #1}

\@Roman \@Roman\FOOcounter Representation of \FOOcounter as upper-case Roman nu-
merals.
42 \def\@Roman#1{\expandafter\@slowromancap\romannumeral #1@}

\@slowromancap Fully expandable macro to change a roman number to uppercase.
43 \def\@slowromancap#1{\ifx @#1% then terminate
44     \else
45         \if i#1I\else\if v#1V\else\if x#1X\else\if l#1L\else\if
46             c#1C\else\if d#1D\else \if m#1M\else\if fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi
47             \expandafter\@slowromancap
48     \fi
49 }

\@alph \@alph\FOOcounter Representation of \FOOcounter as a lower-case letter: 1 =
a, 2 = b, etc.
50 \def\@alph#1{%
51   \ifcase#1\or a\or b\or c\or d\or e\or f\or g\or h\or i\or j\or
52   k\or l\or m\or n\or o\or p\or q\or r\or s\or t\or u\or v\or w\or x\or
53   y\or z\else\@ctrerr\fi}

\@Alph \@Alph\FOOcounter Representation of \FOOcounter as an upper-case letter: 1 =
A, 2 = B, etc.
54 \def\@Alph#1{%
55   \ifcase#1\or A\or B\or C\or D\or E\or F\or G\or H\or I\or J\or
56   K\or L\or M\or N\or O\or P\or Q\or R\or S\or T\or U\or V\or W\or X\or
57   Y\or Z\else\@ctrerr\fi}

\@fnsymbol Typesetting old fashioned footnote symbols. This can be done both in text or
math mode now.
58 \def\@fnsymbol#1{\ensuremath{\ifcase#1\or *\or \dagger\or \ddagger\or
59   \mathsection\or \mathparagraph\or \|\or **\or \dagger\dagger
60   \or \ddagger\ddagger \else\@ctrerr\fi}}
61 </ekernel>

```

File n

ltlength.dtx

22 Lengths

```
\newlength    Declare #1 to be a new length command.  
\setlength   Set the length command, #1, to the value #2.  
\addtolength Increase the value of the length command, #1, by the value #2.  
\settowidth  Set the length, #1 to the width of a box containing #2.  
\settoheight Set the length, #1 to the height of a box containing #2.  
\settodepth  Set the length, #1 to the depth of a box containing #2.  
1 (*2ekernel)  
2 \message{lengths,}  
  
\newlength  
3 \def\newlength#1{\@ifdefinable#1{\newskip#1}}  
  
\setlength  
4 \def\setlength#1#2{\#1#2\relax}  
  
\addtolength \relax added 24 Mar 86  
5 \def\addtolength#1#2{\advance#1 #2\relax}  
  
\settoheight The obvious analogs of \settowidth.  
\settodepth 6 \def\@settodim#1#2#3{\setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{{#3}}#2#1\@tempboxa  
\settowidth  Clear the memory afterwards (which might be a lot).  
\@settodim  
7 \setbox\@tempboxa\box\voidb@x  
8 \def\settoheight{\@settodim\ht}  
9 \def\settodepth {\@settodim\dp}  
10 \def\settowidth {\@settodim\wd}  
  
\@settopoint This macro takes the contents of the skip register that is supplied as its argument  
and removes the fractional part to make it a whole number of points. This can be  
used in class files to avoid values like 345.466666pt when calculating a dimension.  
  
11 \def\@settopoint#1{\divide#1\p@\multiply#1\p@}  
12 
```

File o

ltfssbas.dtx

This file contains the main implementation of the ‘low level’ font selection commands. See other parts of the L^AT_EX distribution, or *The L^AT_EX Companion* for higher level documentation of the L^AT_EX ‘New’ Font Selection Scheme.

Warning: The macro documentation is still basically the documentation from the first NFSS release and therefore in some cases probably not completely accurate.

23 Autoloading parts of NFSS

This code is set up in a way that some parts of it can be kept separate and will only be loaded if needed.

If we are producing an autoload version of L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} then all those parts with def1 or def2 docstrip guards will be placed into the autoloadable files **autofss1.sty** and **autofss2.sty**.

The ‘2ekernel’ code ensures that a \usepackage{autofss1} is essentially ignored if a ‘full’ format is being used that has picture mode already in the format.

Note the **autofss2** loading is currently disabled.

```
1 <2ekernel>\expandafter\let\csname ver@autofss1.sty\endcsname\fmtversion
```

The autoload file **autofss2** is a specialty because it contains code which will be completely local, ie loaded every time again.

24 Preliminary macros

We define a number of macros that will be used later.

\@nomath \@nomath is used by most macros that will have no effect in math mode. It issues a warning message.

```
2 <*2ekernel j autoload>
3 \def\@nomath#1{\relax\ifmmode
4   \font@warning{Command \noexpand#1 invalid in math mode}\fi}
5 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

\no@alphabet@error The macro \no@alphabet@error is called whenever the user requests a math *alphabet* that is not available in the current *version*. In math mode an error message is produced otherwise the command keeps silent. The argument is the name of the control sequence that identifies the math *alphabet*. The \relax at the beginning is necessary to prevent T_EX from scanning too far in certain situations.

```
6 <*2ekernel j def1>
7 \gdef\no@alphabet@error#1{\relax\ifmmode
8   \@latex@error{Math\space alphabet\space identifier\space
9     \noexpand#1 is\space undefined\space in\space math\space
10    version\space ^\math@version'}%
11   {Your\space requested\space math\space alphabet\space
12     is\space undefined\space in\space the\space current\space
13     math\space version.^^\JCheck\space the\space spelling\space
14     or\space use\space the\space \noexpand\SetMathAlphabet\space
15     command.}%
16   \fi}
17 </2ekernel j def1>
18 <*autoload>
19 \gdef\no@alphabet@error{\relax\ifmmode
```

```

20      \expandafter\try@sizes\expandafter\no@alphabet@error \fi}
21 </autoload>

\new@mathgroup We also give a new name to \newfam and \fam to avoid verbal confusion (see the
\mathgroup introduction).2
22 /*2ekernel j autoload)
23 \def\new@mathgroup{\alloc@8\mathgroup\chardef\sixt@@n}
24 \let\mathgroup\fam
25 \let\newfam\new@mathgroup
26 \onlypreamble\new@mathgroup

```

25 Macros for setting up the tables

\DeclareFontShape The macro \DeclareFontShape takes 6 arguments:

```

27 \def\DeclareFontShape{\begingroup
First we restore the catcodes of all characters used in the syntax.
28   \nfss@catcodes
We use \expandafter \endgroup to restore catcode in case something goes wrong
with the argument parsing (suggested by Tim Van Zandt)

```

\DeclareFontShape

```

29   \expandafter\endgroup
30   \DeclareFontShape@}
31 \def\DeclareFontShape@#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
32   \expandafter\ifx\csname #1+#2\endcsname\relax
33     \@latex@error{Font family `#1#2' unknown}\@eha
34   \else
35     \expandafter
36       \xdef\csname#1/#2/#3/#4\endcsname{\expandafter\noexpand
37                                     \csname #5\endcsname}%
38   \def\reserved@a{#6}%
39   \global
40   \expandafter\let\csname#5\expandafter\endcsname
41     \ifx\reserved@a\empty
42       \empty
43     \else
44       \reserved@a
45     \fi
46   \fi
47 }

```

\DeclareFixedFont Define a direct font switch that avoids all overhead.

```

48 \def\DeclareFixedFont#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
49   \begingroup
50     \math@fontsfalse
51     \everymath@size{}%
52     \fontsize{#6}\z@
53     \usefont{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
54     \global\expandafter\let\expandafter#1\the\font
55   \endgroup
56 }
57 </2ekernel j autoload>

```

\do@subst@correction

```

58 /*2ekernel j autoload)
59 \def\do@subst@correction{%
60   \xdef\subst@correction{%

```

²For the same reason it seems advisable to \let\fam and \newfam equal to \relax, but this is commented out to retain compatibility to existing style files.

```

61      \font@name
62      \global\expandafter\font
63          \csname \curr@fontshape/\f@size\endcsname
64          \noexpand\fontname\font
65      \relax}%

```

Calling `\subst@correction` after the current group means calling it after we have loaded the substitution font which is done inside a group.

```

66      \aftergroup\subst@correction
67 }

```

`\DeclareFontFamily`

```

68 \def\DeclareFontFamily#1#2#3{%

```

If we want fast checking for the encoding scheme we can just check for `\T@..` being defined.

```

69 \% \tempswafalse
70 \% \def\reserved@b{\#1}%
71 \% \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{\def\reserved@c{\#1}%
72 \%     \ifx\reserved@b\reserved@c \tempswatrue\fi}%
73 \% \cdp@list
74 \% \if@tempswa
75 \@ifundefined{T\#1}%
76     {%
77         \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#1' unknown}\@eha
78     }%
79     {%

```

Now we have to define the macro `\(#1)+(#2)` to contain #3. But since most of the time #3 will be empty we use `\let` in a tricky way rather than a simple `\def` since this will save internal memory. We store the argument #3 in a temporary macro `\reserved@a`.

```

80 \def\reserved@a{\#3}%

```

We compare `\reserved@a` with `\empty`. If these two are the same we `\let` the ‘extra’ macro equal to `\empty` which is not the same as doing a `\let` to `\reserved@a` — the latter would blow one extra memory location rather than reusing the one from `\empty`.

```

81 \global
82 \expandafter\let\csname #1+\#2\expandafter\endcsname
83     \ifx \reserved@a\empty
84         \empty
85     \else \reserved@a
86     \fi
87 }%
88 }

```

`\cdp@list` We initialize the code page list to be empty.

```

89 \let\cdp@list\empty
90 \onlypreamble\cdp@list

```

`\cdp@elt`

```

91 \let\cdp@elt\relax
92 \onlypreamble\cdp@elt

```

`\DeclareFontEncoding`

```

93 \def\DeclareFontEncoding{%

```

First we start with ignoring all blanks and newlines since every surplus space in the second or third argument will come out in a weird place in the document.

```

94 \begingroup
95 \nfss@catcodes
96 \expandafter\endgroup
97 \DeclareFontEncoding@}
98 \onlypreamble\DeclareFontEncoding

```

```

99 \def\DeclareFontEncoding#1#2#3{%
100   \expandafter
101   \ifx\csname T@#1\endcsname\relax
102     \def\cdp@elt{\noexpand\cdp@elt}%
103     \xdef\cdp@list{\cdp@list\cdp@elt{#1}%
104       {\default@family}{\default@series}%
105       {\default@shape}}%

```

To support encoding dependent commands (like accents) we initialise the command $\langle encoding \rangle$ -cmd to be $\@changed@cmd$. (See `ltoutenc.dtx` for details.)

```

106   \expandafter\let\csname#1-cmd\endcsname\@changed@cmd
107 \else
108   \@font@info{Redeclaring font encoding #1}%
109 \fi
110 \global\@namedef{T@#1}{#2}%
111 \global\@namedef{M@#1}{\default@M#3}%

```

Keep a record of the last encoding being declared:

```

112 \xdef\LastDeclaredEncoding{#1}%
113 }
114 \@onlypreamble\DeclareFontEncoding@

```

`\LastDeclaredEncoding` The last encoding being declared by `\DeclareFontEncoding`.

```

115 \def\LastDeclaredEncoding{}%

```

`\DeclareFontSubstitution`

```

116 \def\DeclareFontSubstitution#1#2#3#4{%
117   \expandafter
118   \ifx\csname T@#1\endcsname\relax
119     \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#1' unknown}\@eha
120   \else
121     \begingroup

```

We loop through the `\cdp@list` and rebuild it anew in `\toks@` thereby replacing the defaults for the encoding in question with the new defaults. It is important to store the encoding to test against expanded in `\reserved@a` since it might just be `\LastDeclaredEncoding` that is passed as #1.

```

122   \edef\reserved@a{#1}%
123   \toks@{%
124     \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{%
125       \def\reserved@b{##1}%
126       \ifx\reserved@a\reserved@b

```

Here we use the new defaults but we use `##1` (i.e., the encoding name already stored previously) since we know that it is expanded.

```

127   \addto@hook\toks@{\cdp@elt{##1}{##2}{##3}{##4}}%
128 \else

```

If `\reserved@a` and `\reserved@b` differ then we simply copy from the old list to the new.

```

129   \addto@hook\toks@{\cdp@elt{##1}{##2}{##3}{##4}}%
130   \fi}%
131   \cdp@list
132   \xdef\cdp@list{\the\toks@}%
133 \endgroup
134 \global
135 \@namedef{D@#1}{%
136   \def\default@family{#2}%
137   \def\default@series{#3}%
138   \def\default@shape{#4}%
139 }%
140 \fi

```

```

141 }
142 \onlypreamble\DeclareFontSubstitution

\DeclareFontEncodingDefaults
143 \def\DeclareFontEncodingDefaults#1#2{%
144   \ifx\relax#1\else
145     \ifx\default@T\empty\else
146       \font@info{Overwriting encoding scheme text defaults}%
147     \fi
148     \gdef\default@T{#1}%
149   \fi
150   \ifx\relax#2\else
151     \ifx\default@M\empty\else
152       \font@info{Overwriting encoding scheme math defaults}%
153     \fi
154     \gdef\default@M{#2}%
155   \fi
156 }
157 \onlypreamble\DeclareFontEncodingDefaults

\default@T
\default@M 158 \let\default@T\empty
159 \let\default@M\empty

\DeclarePreloadSizes
160 \def\DeclarePreloadSizes#1#2#3#4#5{%
161   \ifundefined{T@#1}%
162     {\@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#1' unknown}\@eha}%
163   \f%
164   \begingroup
165     \def\reserved@f##1,f%

```

Don't know at the moment what this group here does!

We define a macro `\reserved@f3` that grabs the next *size* and loads the corresponding font. This is done by delimiting `\reserved@f`'s only argument by the token , (comma).

The end of the list will be detected when there are no more elements, i.e. when `\reserved@f`'s argument is empty. The trick used here is explained in Appendix D of the TeXbook: if the argument is empty the `\if` will select the first clause and `\let \reserved@f` equal to `\relax`. (We use the > character here since it cannot appear in font file names.)

```

166     \if>##1>%
167       \let\reserved@f\relax
168     \else

```

Otherwise, we define `\font@name` appropriately and call `\pickup@font` to do the work. Note that the requested `\curr@fontshape` combination must have been defined, or you will get an error. The definition of `\font@name` is carried out globally to be consistent with the rest of the code in this file.

```

169     \xdef\font@name{\csname#1/#2/#3/#4/#\endcsname}%
170     \pickup@font

```

Now we forget the name of the font just loaded. More precisely, we set the corresponding control sequence to `\relax`. This means that later on, when the font is first used, the macro `\define@newfont` is called again to execute the 'extra' macro for this font.

```

171     \global\expandafter\let\font@name\relax
172   \fi

```

³We cannot use `\tempa` since it is needed in `\pickup@font`.

Finally we call `\reserved@f` again to process the next *size*. If `\reserved@f` was `\let` equal to `\relax` this will end the macro.

```
173     \reserved@f}%
```

We finish with reinserting the list of sizes after the `\reserved@f` macro and appending an empty element so that the end of the list is recognized properly.

```
174     \reserved@f#5,%  
175     \endgroup  
176 }%  
177 }  
178 \onlypreamble\DeclarePreloadSizes
```

`\ifmath@fonts` We need a switch to decide if we have to switch math fonts. For this purpose we provide `\ifmath@fonts` that can be set to true or false by the `\S@...` macros depending on if math fonts are provided for this size or not. The default is of course to switch all fonts.

```
179 \newif\ifmath@fonts \math@fontstrue
```

`\DeclareMathSizes` `\DeclareMathSizes` takes the text size, math text size, math script size, and math scriptscript size as arguments and defines the right `\S@...` macro.

```
180 \def\DeclareMathSizes{  
181   \@ifstar{\@DeclareMathSizes\math@fontsfalse}{  
182     {\@DeclareMathSizes{}}}  
183 \onlypreamble\DeclareMathSizes
```

`\@DeclareMathSizes`

```
184 \def\@DeclareMathSizes#1#2#3#4#5{  
185   \@defaultunits\dimen@#2pt\relax\@nnil  
186   \if$#3$%  
187     \expandafter \let  
188     \csname S@\strip@pt\dimen@\endcsname  
189     \math@fontsfalse  
190   \else  
191     \expandafter \gdef  
192     \csname S@\strip@pt\dimen@\endcsname  
193     {\gdef\tf@size{#3}\gdef\sf@size{#4}%  
194       \gdef\ssf@size{#5}%  
195       #1%  
196     }%  
197   \fi}  
198 \onlypreamble\@DeclareMathSizes
```

26 Selecting a new font

26.1 Macros for the user

`\fontencoding` As we said in the introduction a font is described by four parameters. We first define macros to specify the wanted *family*, *series*, or *shape*. These are simply recorded in internal macros `\f@family`, `\f@series`, and `\f@shape`, resp. We use `\edef`'s so that the arguments can also be macros.

```
199 \DeclareRobustCommand\fontencoding[1]{%  
200   \expandafter\ifx\csname T@#1\endcsname\relax  
201     \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#1' unknown}\@eha  
202   \else  
203     \edef\f@encoding{#1}  
204   \ifx\cf@encoding\f@encoding
```

If the new encoding is the same as the old encoding we have nothing to do. However, in case we had a sequence of several encoding changes without a `\selectfont` inbetween we can save processing by making sure that `\enc@update` is `\relax`.

```
205   \let\enc@update\relax  
206   \else
```

If current and new encoding differ we define the macro `\enc@update` to contain all updates necessary at `\selectfont` time.

```
207      \let\enc@update\@@enc@update
208      \fi
209      \fi
210 }
```

`\@@enc@update`

```
211 \def\@@enc@update{%
```

When `\@@enc@update` is executed `\f@encoding` holds the encoding name for the new encoding and `\cf@encoding` the name of the last active encoding.

We start by setting the init command for encoding dependent macros to `\@changed@cmd`.

```
212      \expandafter
213      \let
214      \csname\cf@encoding -cmd\endcsname
215      \@changed@cmd
```

Then we turn the one for the new encoding to `\@current@cmd` (see `ltoutenc.dtx` for further explanations).

```
216      \expandafter
217      \let
218      \csname\f@encoding-cmd\endcsname
219      \@current@cmd
```

We execute the default settings `\default@T`, followed by the one for the new encoding.

```
220      \default@T
221      \csname T@\f@encoding\endcsname
```

Finally we change the default substitution values, disable `\enc@update` and make `\f@encoding` officially the current encoding.

```
222      \csname D@\f@encoding\endcsname
223      \let\enc@update\relax
224      \let\cf@encoding\f@encoding
225 }
```

`\enc@update` The default action in `\selectfont` is to do nothing.

```
226 \let\enc@update\relax
```

`\fontfamily`

`\f@family` 227 `\DeclareRobustCommand\fontfamily[1]{\edef\f@family{\#1}}`

`\fontseries` 228 `\DeclareRobustCommand\fontseries[1]{\edef\f@series{\#1}}`

`\f@series` 229 `\DeclareRobustCommand\fontshape [1]{\edef\f@shape{\#1}}`

`\fontshape` Some handy abbreviation if you want to get some particular font in the current size. If also the size should change one has to issue a `\fontsize` command first.

```
230 \def\usefont#1#2#3#4{\fontencoding{\#1}\fontfamily{\#2}%
231           \fontseries{\#3}\fontshape{\#4}\selectfont
232           \ignorespaces}
```

`\linespread` The command `\linespread` changes the current `\baselinestretch` by calling `\set@fontsize`. The values for `\f@size` and `\f@baselineskip` will be left unchanged.

```
233 \DeclareRobustCommand\linespread[1]
234   {\set@fontsize{\#1}\f@size\f@baselineskip}
```

`\fontsize` We also define a macro that allows to specify a size. In this case, however, we also need the value of `\baselineskip`. As the first argument to `\set@fontsize` we pass the current value of `\baselinestretch`. This will either match the internal value (in which case nothing changes, or it will be an updated value due to a

user change of that macro using `\renewcommand`. If we would pass the internal `\f@linespread` such a change would be efectively overwritten by a size change.

```
235 \DeclareRobustCommand\fontsize[2]
236   {\set@fontsize\baselinestretch{\#1}{\#2}}
```

`\f@linespread` This macro holds the current internal value for `\baselinestretch`.

```
237 \let\f@family\@empty
238 \let\f@series\@empty
239 \let\f@shape\@empty
240 \let\f@size\@empty
241 \let\f@baselineskip\@empty
242 \let\f@linespread\@empty
```

`\cf@encoding`

```
243 \let\f@encoding\@empty
244 \let\cf@encoding\@empty
```

`\@defaultunits` The function `\@defaultunits` when wrapped around a dimen or skip assignment supplies default units. Usage:

```
\@defaultunits\dimen@=#1pt\relax\@nnil
```

Note: the `\relax` is *important*. Other units can be substituted for the ‘pt’ if desired.

We use `\remove@to@nnil` as an auxiliary macros for `\@defaultunits`. It just has to gobble the supplied default unit ‘pt’ or whatever, if it wasn’t used in the assignment.

```
245 \def\@defaultunits{\afterassignment\remove@to@nnil}
```

`\strip@pt` This macro strips the characters pt produced by using `\the` on a dimen register.

```
246 \begingroup
247   \catcode`P=12
248   \catcode`T=12
249   \lowercase{
250     \def\x{\def\rem@pt##1.##2PT{##1\ifnum##2>\z@\##2\fi}}
251   \expandafter\endgroup\x
252 \def\strip@pt{\expandafter\rem@pt\the}
```

`\mathversion` `\mathversion` takes the math *version* name as argument, defines `\math@version` appropriately and switches to the font selected forcing a call to `\glb@settings` if the *version* is known to the system.

```
253 \DeclareRobustCommand\mathversion[1]
254   {\@nomath\mathversion
255    \expandafter\ifx\csname mv@\#1\endcsname\relax
256      \@latex@error{Math version `#1' is not defined}\@eha\else
257      \edef\math@version{\#1}\%
```

We need to force a math font setup both now and at the point where we return to the previous math version. Forcing a math font setup can simply be done by setting `\glb@currsize` to an invalid value since this will trigger the setup when the formula starts.

```
258 \gdef\glb@currsize{}%
```

When the scope of the current `\mathversion` ends we need to restore the old setup. However this time we need to force it directly at least if we are inside math, otherwise we could wait. Another way to enhance this code here is todo the setting only if the version really has changed after all. This might be interesting in case of `amstext` and `boldsymbol`.

```
259   \aftergroup\glb@settings
260   \fi}
```

If \TeX would support a hook just before the end of a formula (opposite of \everymath so to speak) the implementation of the algorithm would be much simpler because in that case we would set up the correct math fonts at this point without having to worry about incorrect settings due to nesting. The same would be true if in \LaTeX the use of \$ (as the primitive \TeX command) would be impossible and instead only a higher-level interface would be available. Note that this does not mean that a \$ couldn't be the short-hand for starting and stopping that higher-level interface, it only means that the direct \TeX function must be hidden.

Anyway, since we don't have this and won't have it in $\text{\LaTeX}_2\epsilon$ we need to implement it in a somewhat slower way.

We test for the current math font setup on entry of a formula, i.e., on the hooks \everymath and \everydisplay . But since these hooks may contain user data we provide ourselves with an internal version of these hooks which stays frozen.

```

\frozen@everymath New internal names for \everymath and \everydisplay.
\frozen@everydisplay 261 \let\frozen@everymath\everymath
                      262 \let\frozen@everydisplay\everydisplay

\everymath Now we provide now user hooks that will be called in the frozen internals.
\everydisplay 263 \newtoks\everymath
                  264 \newtoks\everydisplay

\frozen@everymath Now we define the behaviour of the frozen hooks: first check the math setup then
call the user hook.
265 \frozen@everymath = {\check@mathfonts
266                         \the\everymath}

\frozen@everydisplay Ditto for the display hook.
267 \frozen@everydisplay = {\check@mathfonts
268                         \the\everydisplay}

\curr@math@size This holds locally the current math size.
269 \let\curr@math@size\empty

```

26.2 Macros for loading fonts

\pickup@font The macro \pickup@font which is used in \selectfont is very simple: if the font name is undefined (i.e. not known yet) it calls \define@newfont to load it.

```

270 \def\pickup@font{%
271     \expandafter \ifx \font@name \relax
272         \define@newfont
273     \fi}

```

\split@name \pickup@font assumes that \font@name is set but it is sometimes called when \f@family , \f@series , \f@shape , or \f@size may have the wrong settings (see, e.g., the definition of $\text{\getanddefine@fonts}$). Therefore we need a macro to extract font *family*, *series*, *shape*, and *size* from the font name. To this end we define \split@name which takes the font name as a list of characters of \catcode 12 (without the backslash at the beginning) delimited by the special control sequence \@nil . This is not very complicated: we first ensure that / has the right \catcode

```

274 {\catcode`\/=12
and define \split@name so that it will define our private \f@encoding, \f@family,
\f@series, \f@shape, and \f@size macros.

```

```

275 \gdef\split@name#1/#2/#3/#4/#5\@nil{\def\f@encoding{#1}%
276                                         \def\f@family{#2}%
277                                         \def\f@series{#3}%
278                                         \def\f@shape{#4}%
279                                         \def\f@size{#5}}

```

```
\curr@fontshape Abbreviation which may get removed again for speed.
280 \def\curr@fontshape{\f@encoding/\f@family/\f@series/\f@shape}
281 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

```
\define@newfont Now we can tackle the problem of defining a new font.
282 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
283 \def\define@newfont{%
```

We have already mentioned that the token list that `\split@name` will get as argument must not start with a backslash. To reach this goal we will set the `\escapechar` to `-1` so that the `\string` primitive will not generate an escape character. To keep this change local we open a group. We use `\begingroup` for this purpose since `\define@newfont` might be called in math mode, and an empty `\bgroup...\egroup` would add an empty Ord atom to the math list and thus affect the spacing.

Also locally redefine `\typeout` so that ‘No file ...fd’ Warnings become Font Info message just sent to the log file.

```
284 \begingroup
285   \let\typeout\@font@info
286   \escapechar\m@ne
```

Then we extract *encoding scheme*, *family*, *series*, *shape*, and *size* from the font name. Note the four `\expandafter`'s so that `\font@name` is expanded first, then `\string`, and finally `\split@name`.

```
287   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
288     \split@name\expandafter\string\font@name\@nil
```

If the `\curr@fontshape` combination is not available, (i.e. undefined) we call the macro `\wrong@fontshape` to take care of this case. Otherwise `\extract@font` will load the external font for us.

```
289 %   \expandafter\ifx
290 %     \csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname \relax
291 %       \try@load@fontshape % try always
292 %     \fi
293   \expandafter\ifx
294     \csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname \relax
295     \wrong@fontshape\else
```

To allow substitution we call the `curr@fontshape` macro which usually will expand to `\relax` but may hold code for substitution (see `\subst@fontshape` definition).

```
296 %   \csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname
297   \extract@font\fi
```

We are nearly finished and must only restore the `\escapechar` by closing the group.

```
298 \endgroup}
299 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

As `autofss2.sty` only makes local definitions it is re-loaded for each font, to save some string memory in the kernel, and to speed up the loading of some packages which may load fonts. The code is actually pre-loaded into the kernel and removed at `\begin{document}`. The `\ifx` test below ensures that if `\usepackage{autofss2}` appears in the preamble, then the code is not removed at this time. Can not use `\AtBeginDocument` here as it is not defined yet! Listing all the commands like this is not ideal as any changes to the `autofss2.sty` need to be reflected here, but this seems the most memory efficient mechanism as it avoids the use of an extra csname to store the list.

This is currently disabled, so the ‘autofss2’ code remains in the kernel, and `autofss2.sty` is not generated in the current public release.

```
300 (*autoloadxxx)
301 \expandafter\def\expandafter\@begindocumenthook\expandafter{%
302   \expandafter\ifx\csname ver@autofss2.sty\endcsname\relax
```

```

303 \gdef\define@newfont{%
304   \begingroup
305     \makeatletter\nfss@catcodes
306     \catcode`\#6\relax
307     \@@input autofs2.sty\relax\define@newfont
308   \endgroup}%
309 \begingroup
310   \def\do##1{\global\let##1\@undefined}%
311   \do\extract@sizefn
312   \do\try@simple@size
313   \do\set@simple@size@args
314   \do\extract@rangefontinfo
315   \do\is@range
316   \do\check@range
317   \do\check@singl
318   \do\set@size@funct@args
319   \do\set@size@funct@args@
320   \do\try@size@range
321   \do\empty@sfcnt
322   \do\gen@sfcnt
323   \do\genb@sfcnt
324   \do\sub@sfcnt
325   \do\subf@sfcnt
326   \do\fixed@sfcnt
327 \endgroup
328 \fi}
329 </autoloadxxx>
330 (*2ekernelj autoload)
331 \def\try@load@fontshape{%
332   \expandafter
333   \ifx\csname\f@encoding+\f@family\endcsname\relax
334     \@font@info{Try loading font information for
335                 \f@encoding+\f@family}%

```

We predefine this combination to be `\empty` which means that next time we don't try again unnecessary in case we don't find a `.fd` file. If the file contains a `\DeclareFontFamily` command than this setting will be overwritten.

```

336   \global\expandafter\let
337     \csname\f@encoding+\f@family\endcsname\empty

```

Set the catcodes used in the syntax, but do it only once (this will be restored at the end of the font loading group).

```

338   \nfss@catcodes
339   \let\nfss@catcodes\relax

```

For increased portability make the external filename monocase, but look for the (old style) mixed case filename if the first attempt fails.

On any monocase system this means that the file is looked for twice which takes up time and string space, but at least for this release Check for both names to give people time to re-install their private fd files with lowercase names.

```

340   \edef\reserved@a{%
341     \lowercase{%
342       \noexpand\InputIfFileExists{\f@encoding\f@family.fd}}{%
343         \reserved@a\relax
344           {\@input{\f@encoding\f@family.fd}}{%
345 \fi}

```

`\nfss@catcodes` This macro should contain the standard `\catcode` assignments to all characters which are used in the commands found in an `.fd` file and which might have special `\catcodes` in the middle of a document. If necessary, this list can be extended in a package file using a suitable number of `\expandafter`, i.e.,

```

\expandafter\def\expandafter\nfss@catcodes
\expandafter{\nfss@catcodes <additional settings>}

```

Note, that this macro might get executed several times since it is also called by `\DeclareFontShape`, thus it probably should not be misused as a general purpose hook.

```
346 \def\nfss@catcodes{%
```

We start by making @ a letter and ignoring all blanks and newlines.

```
347     \makeatletter
348     \catcode`\\ 9%
349     \catcode`^I9%
350     \catcode`^M9%
```

Then we set up \, {, }, # and % in case an .fd file is loaded during a verbatim environment.

```
351     \catcode`\\\\z@
352     \catcode`{\@ne
353     \catcode`}\@tw@
354     \catcode`\#6%
355     \catcode`^7%
356     \catcode`\%14%
```

The we make sure that the important syntax parts have the right `\catcode`.

```
357     \@makeother\<%
358     \@makeother\>%
359     \@makeother\*%
360     \@makeother\.%%
361     \@makeother\-%%
362     \@makeother\/%%
363     \@makeother\[%%
364     \@makeother\]%
365     \@makeother\`%
366     \@makeother\%
367     \@makeother\%"%
368 }
```

`\DeclareErrorFont` Declare the last resort shape! We assume that in this fontshape there is a 10pt font but it doesn't really matter. We only loose one macro name if the assumption is false. But at least the font should be there!

```
369 \def\DeclareErrorFont#1#2#3#4#5{%
370     \xdef\error@fontshape{%
371         \noexpand\expandafter\noexpand\split@name\noexpand\string
372         \expandafter\noexpand\csname#1/#2/#3/#4/#5\endcsname
373         \noexpand@nil}%
374 }
```

Initialize all those internal variables which may or may not have values in the first seconds of NFSS' bootstrapping process. Later on such values will be updated when an encoding is selected, etc.

We definitely don't want to set `\f@encoding`; we can set all the others since if they are left "blank" any selection would grab "error default values" as well. However, this probably should go also.

```
374 %
375     \gdef\f@encoding{#1}%
376     \gdef\default@family{#2}%
377     \gdef\default@series{#3}%
378     \gdef\default@shape{#4}%
379     \global\let\f@family\default@family
380     \global\let\f@series\default@series
381     \global\let\f@shape\default@shape
382     \gdef\f@size{#5}%
383     \gdef\f@baselineskip{#5pt}%
384 }
```

```
384 \@onlypreamble\DeclareErrorFont
```

`\wrong@fontshape` Before we come to the macro `\extract@font` we have to take care of unknown `\curr@fontshape` combinations. The general strategy is to issue a warning and

to try a default *shape*, then a default *series*, and finally a default *family*. If this last one also fails TeX will go into an infinite loop. But if the defaults are set incorrectly one deserves nothing else!

```
385 \def\wrong@fontshape{%
386   \csname D@\f@encoding\endcsname      % install defaults if in math
```

We remember the wanted `\curr@fontshape` combination which we will need in a moment.

```
387   \edef\reserved@a{\csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname}%
388   \ifx\last@fontshape\reserved@a
389     \errmessage{Corrupted NFSS tables}%
390     \error@fontshape
391   \else
```

Then we warn the user about the mess and set the shape to its default.

```
392   \let\f@shape\default@shape
```

If the combination is not known, try the default *series*.

```
393   \expandafter\ifx\csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname\relax
394     \let\f@series\default@series
```

If this is still undefined, try the default *family*. Otherwise give up. We never try to change the encoding scheme!

```
395   \expandafter
396   \ifx\csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname\relax
397     \let\f@family\default@family
398   \fi \fi
399 \fi
```

At this point a valid `\curr@fontshape` combination must have been found. We inform the user about this fact.

The `\expandafter\string` here stops TeX adding the space that it usually puts after command names in messages. The similar construction with `\@undefined` just produces ‘undefined’, but saves a few tokens.

`\@wrong@font@char` is locally redefined in `\UseTextSymbol` from its normal (empty) definition, to report the symbol generating the font switch.

```
400   \@font@warning{Font shape ` \expandafter\string\reserved@a'
401                 \expandafter\gobble\string\@undefined\MessageBreak
402                 using ` \curr@fontshape' instead \@wrong@font@char}%
403   \global\let\last@fontshape\reserved@a
```

We change `\@defaultsubs` to produce a warning at the end of the document.

The macro `\@defaultsubs` is initially `\relax` but gets changed here if some default font substitution happens. It is then executed in `\enddocument`.

```
404   \gdef\@defaultsubs{%
405     \@font@warning{Some font shapes were not available, defaults
406       substituted.\@gobbletwo}}%
```

If we substitute a `\curr@fontshape` combination by the default one we don’t want the warning to be printed out whenever this (unknown) combination is used. Therefore we globally `\let` the macro corresponding to the wanted combination equal to its substitution. This requires the use of four `\expandafter`’s since `\csname... \endcsname` has to be expanded before `\reserved@a` (i.e. the requested combination), and this must happen before the `\let` is executed.

```
407   \global\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\let
408     \expandafter\reserved@a
409     \csname\curr@fontshape\endcsname
```

Now we can redefine `\font@name` accordingly. This *must* be done globally since it might occur in the group opened by `\define@newfont`. If we would this definition were local the closing `\endgroup` there would restore the old meaning of `\font@name` and then switch to the wrong font at the end of `\selectfont` although the correct font was loaded.

```
410   \xdef\font@name{%
```

```

411      \csname\curr@fontshape/\f@size\endcsname}%
The last thing this macro does is to call \pickup@font again to load the font if
it is not defined yet. At this point this code will loop endlessly if the defaults are
not well defined.
412      \pickup@font}

\@wrong@font@char Normally empty but redefined in \UseTextSymbol so that the Font shape unde-
413 \let\@wrong@font@char\empty

\@defaultsubs See above.
\@defaultsubs 414 \let\@defaultsubs\relax

\strip@prefix In \extract@font we will need a way to recover the replacement text of a macro.
This is done by the primitive \meaning together with the macro \strip@prefix
(for the details see appendix D of the TEXbook, p. 382).
415 \def\strip@prefix#1>{}
```

27 Assigning math fonts to *versions*

```

\install@mathalphabet This is just another name for \gdef but we can redefine it if necessary later on.
416 \let\install@mathalphabet\gdef

\math@fonts
417 \let\math@fonts\empty
```

\select@group \select@group has four arguments: the new *(math alphabet identifier)* (a control sequence), the *(math group number)*, the extra macro for math mode and the \curr@fontshape definition macro name. We first check if we are in math mode.

```
418 \% \def\select@group#1#2#3{\relax\ifmmode
```

We do these things locally using \begingroup instead of \bgroup to avoid the appearance of an empty Ord atom on the math list.

```
419 \% \begingroup
```

We set the math fonts for the *family* in question by calling \getanddefine@fonts in the correct environment.

```
420 \% \escapechar\m@ne
```

```
421 \% \getanddefine@fonts{\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}#3%
```

We globally select the math fonts...

```
422 \% \globaldefs\one \math@fonts
```

... and close the group to restore \globaldefs and \escapechar.

```
423 \% \endgroup
```

As long as no *size* or *version* change occurs the *(math alphabet identifier)* should simply switch to the installed *math group* instead of calling \select@group unnecessarily. So we globally redefine the first argument (the new *(math alphabet identifier)*) to expand into a \mathgroup switch and then select this *alphabet*. Note that this redefinition will be overwritten by the next call to a *version* macro. The original code for the end of \select@group was

```
\gdef#1{#3\mathgroup #2}#1\fi}
```

i.e. first redefining the *(math alphabet identifier)* and then calling the new definition to switch to the wanted *(math group)*. Now we define the *(math alphabet identifier)* as a call to the \use@mathgroup command.

```
424 \% \xdef#1{\noexpand\use@mathgroup\noexpand#2%
```

```
425 \% {\number\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}%)
```

But this is not sufficient, as we learned the hard way. The problem here is that the loading of the fonts that comprise the alphabet identifier #1, as well as the necessary math font assignments is deferred until it is used. This is OK so far, but if the fonts are switched within the current formula (which may happen if a sub-formula is a box that contains a math version switch) the font assignments for #1 are not restored unless #1 is used again. This is disastrous since TeX sees the wrong fonts at the end of the math formula, when it converts the math list into a horizontal list.

This is taken into account as follows: When a math alphabet identifier is used for the first time in a certain version it modifies the corresponding macro `\mv@<version>` so that it calls `\getanddefine@fonts` directly in future as well. We use the macro `\extract@alph@from@version` to do this. It takes the math alphabet identifier #1 and the math version macro as arguments.

```
426 %     \expandafter\extract@alph@from@version
427 %         \csname mv@\math@version\expandafter\endcsname
428 %         \expandafter{\number\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}%
429 %         #1%
430 %     \stepcounter{mv@\math@version}%
```

Finally, it is not possible to simply call the new definition since we have an argument (the third argument of `\use@mathgroup` or more exactly the argument of `\math@egroup` if the `margid` option is in force) which would swallow our closing `\fi`. So we use the `\expandafter` technique to remove the `\fi` before the `\use@mathgroup` is expanded.

```
431 %\expandafter #1\fi}
```

`\extract@alph@from@version` We proceed to the definition of the macro `\extract@alph@from@version`. As stated above, it takes a math alphabet identifier and a math version macro (e.g. `\mv@normal`) as its arguments.

```
432 \def\extract@alph@from@version#1#2#3{%
```

To extract and replace the definition of math alphabet identifier #3 in macro #1 we have to recall how this definition looks like: Somewhere in the replacement text of #1 there is the sequence

```
\install@mathalphabet<math alphabet identifier> #3{%
  <Definitions for #3>}
```

Hence, the first thing we do is to extract the tokens preceding this definitions, the definition itself, and the tokens following it. To this end we define one auxiliary macro `\reserved@a`.

```
433 \def\reserved@a##1\install@mathalphabet#3##2##3@nil{%
```

When `\reserved@a` is expanded, it will have the tokens preceding the definition in question in its first argument (##1), the following tokens in its third argument (##3), and the replacement text for the math alphabet identifier #3 in its second argument. (##2). This is then recorded for later use in a temporary macro `\reserved@b`.

```
434 \def\reserved@b{##2}{%
```

Additionally, we define a macro `\reserved@c` to reconstruct the definitions for the math version in question from the tokens that will remain unchanged (##1 and ##3) and the yet to build new definitions for the math alphabet identifier #3.

```
435 \def\reserved@c##1{\gdef#1{##1##1##3}}{%
```

Then we execute our auxiliary macro.

```
436 \expandafter\reserved@a#1\@nil
```

OK, so now we have to build the new definition for #3. To do so, we first extract the interesting parts out of the old one. The old definition looks like:

```
\select@group<math alphabet identifier>
  <math group number><math extra part>
  <curr@fontshape definition>
```

So we define a new temporary macro `\reserved@a` that extracts these parts.

```
437     \def\reserved@a{\select@group#3##1##2\@nil{%
```

This macro can now directly rebuild the math version definition by calling `\reserved@c`:

```
438     \reserved@c{%
439         \getanddefine@fonts{#2}##2%
440         \install@mathalphabet{#3}{%
441             \relax\ifmmode \else \non@alpherr{#3}\fi
442             \use@mathgroup{#1}{#2}}}%
```

In addition it defines the alphabet the way it should be used from now on.

```
443     \gdef{#3}{\relax\ifmmode \else \non@alpherr{#3}\fi
444         \use@mathgroup{#1}{#2}}}%
```

Finally, we only have to call this macro `\reserved@a` on the old definitions recorded in `\reserved@b`:

```
445     \expandafter\reserved@a\reserved@b\@nil
446 }
```

`\math@bgroup` Here are the default definitions for `\math@bgroup` and `\math@egroup`. We use `\math@bgroup` instead of `\begingroup` to avoid ‘leaking out’ of style changes. This has the side effect of always producing mathord atoms.

```
447 \let\math@bgroup\bgroup
448 \def\math@egroup#1{\#1\egroup}
449 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

`\calculate@math@sizes` Here is the default definition for `\calculate@math@sizes` a more elaborate interface is under testing in `mthscale.sty`.

```
450 <*2ekernel j def1>
451 \gdef\calculate@math@sizes{%
452   \font@info{Calculating}{space math\space sizes\space for\space
453   size\space <\f@size>}%
454   \dimen@\f@size \p@
455   \tempdima \defaultscriptratio \dimen@
456   \dimen@ \defaultscriptsratio \dimen@
457   \expandafter\xdef\csname S@\f@size\endcsname{%
458     \gdef\noexpand\sf@size{\f@size}%
459     \gdef\noexpand\sf@size{\strip@pt\tempdima}%
460     \gdef\noexpand\ssf@size{\strip@pt\dimen@}%
461     \noexpand\math@fontstrue}%
462 </2ekernel j def1>
463 <*autoload>
464 \def\calculate@math@sizes{\try@sizes\calculate@math@sizes}
465 </autoload>
```

`\defaultscriptratio` The default ratio for math sizes is:

`\defaultscriptsratio` 1 to `\defaultscriptratio` to `\defaultscriptsratio`.
By default this is 1 to .7 to .5.

```
466 <*2ekernel j autoload>
467 \def\defaultscriptratio{.7}
468 \def\defaultscriptsratio{.5}
```

`\noaccents@` If we don’t have a definition for `\noaccents@` we provide a dummy.

```
469 \ifx\noaccents@\undefined
470   \let\noaccents@\empty
471 \fi
```

`\showhyphens` The `\showhyphens` command must be redefined since the version in `plain.tex` uses `\tenrm`. We have also made some further adjustments for its use in L^AT_EX.

```
472 </2ekernel j autoload>
473 <*2ekernel j autoerr>
```

```

474 \gdef\showhyphens#1{%
475   \setbox0\vbox{%
476     \color@begingroup
477     \everypar{ }%
478     \parfillskip\z@skip\hsize\maxdimen
479     \normalfont
480     \pretolerance\m@ne\tolerance\m@ne\hbadness\z@\showboxdepth\z@ \ #1%
481     \color@endgroup}%
482 </2ekernel j autoerr>
483 \autoload\def\showhyphens{\@autoerr\showhyphens}
484 <2ekernel j autoload>

\addto@hook We need a macro to add tokens to a hook.
485 \long\def\addto@hook#1#2{\#1\expandafter{\the#1#2} }

\@vpt
486 \def\@vpt{5}

\@vipt
487 \def\@vipt{6}

\@viipt
488 \def\@viipt{7}

\@viiipt
489 \def\@viiipt{8}

\@ixpt
490 \def\@ixpt{9}

\@xpt
491 \def\@xpt{10}

\@xipt
492 \def\@xipt{10.95}

\@xiipt
493 \def\@xiipt{12}

\@xivpt
494 \def\@xivpt{14.4}

\@xviipt
495 \def\@xviipt{17.28}

\@xxpt
496 \def\@xxpt{20.74}

\@xxvpt
497 \def\@xxvpt{24.88}

498 </2ekernel j autoload>

```

File p

ltfsstrc.dtx

28 Introduction

This package contains the code for tracing font loading and font changes. It basically overlays some of the low-level functions of NFSS with additional code used for tracing.

The package accepts the following options:

errorshow Write all information about font changes etc. only to the transcript file unless an error happens. This means that information about font substitution will not be shown on the terminal.

warningshow Show all NFSS warnings on the terminal. This setting corresponds to the default behaviour of NFSS if the **tracefnt** package is *not* loaded!

infoshow Show all NFSS warning and all NFSS info messages (that are normally only written to the transcript file) also on the terminal. This is the default if the **tracefnt** package is loaded.

debugshow In addition to **infoshow** show also changing of math fonts as far as possible (this option can produce a large amount of output).

loading Show the name of external fonts when they are loaded. This option shows only “newly” loaded fonts not those already preloaded in the format or the class file before the **tracefnt** package became active.

pausing Turn all font warnings into errors so that L^AT_EX will stop.

29 A driver for this document

The next bit of code contains the documentation driver file for T_EX, i.e., the file that will produce the documentation you are currently reading. It will be extracted from this file by the DOCSTRIP program.

When this file is processed directly by L^AT_EX this will produce the documentation as well.

```
1 (*driver)
2 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
3
4
5 %\OnlyDescription % comment out for implementation details
6
7 \begin{document}
8   \DocInput{ltfsstrc.dtx}
9 \end{document}
10 /driver)
```

30 The Implementation

Warning: Read the macro documentation with a grain of salt. It is still basically the documentation from the first NFSS release and therefore in some cases probably not completely accurate.

If we are making a package file it is a good idea to test whether we are running under 2e. This code is actually placed at the very beginning of this file for easier maintenance, thus commented out here.

```

11 (*package)
12 %\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
13 %\ProvidesPackage{tracefnt}[??/??/?? v?.??
14 %                                         Standard LaTeX package (font tracing)]
15 
```

The `debug` module makes use of commands contained in a special package file named `trace.sty`.⁴

```

16 <+debug> \input trace.sty

```

31 Handling Options

\tracingfonts Here is the definition of the integer register for the font trace. As a default in a package file we use 1 to give error messages if fonts are substituted. If this code is used for debugging or tracing reasons in the format file (i.e. in `fam.dtx`) we use 0 as the default. But if no font trace is used we build a definition that will produce a warning message.

```

17 {*2ekernel j autoload}
18 \def\tracingfonts{%
19   \font@warning{Command \noexpand\tracingfonts
20     not provided.\MessageBreak
21     Use the `tracefnt' package.\MessageBreak Command found:}%
22   \count@}
23 
```

The `\count@` in the line above will remove the number after `\tracingfonts`. Note that this definition will be overwritten by the next line if one of these modules are included.

```

24 (*package, trace, debug)
25 \newcount\tracingfonts
26 \tracingfonts=0
27 
```

The option `errorshow` turns off all warnings so that only real errors are shown. `warningshow` corresponds to the NFSS default (when `tracefnt` is not loaded). `infoshow` is the default for this package here; and `debugshow`, `loading`, and `pausing` extend the amount of information even further.

```

28 (*package)
29 \DeclareOption{errorshow}{%
30   \def\font@info#1{%
31     \GenericInfo{(Font)}{\spaces\spaces\space\space}%
32     {LaTeX Font Info: \space\space\space#1}%
33   \def\font@warning#1{%
34     \GenericInfo{(Font)}{\spaces\spaces\space\space}%
35     {LaTeX Font Warning: #1}%
36   }
37 \DeclareOption{warningshow}{%
38   \def\font@info#1{%
39     \GenericInfo{(Font)}{\spaces\spaces\space\space}%
40     {LaTeX Font Info: \space\space\space#1}%
41   \def\font@warning#1{%
42     \GenericWarning{(Font)}{\spaces\spaces\space\space}%
43     {LaTeX Font Warning: #1}%
44   }
45 \DeclareOption{infoshow}{%
46   \def\font@info#1{%
47     \GenericWarning{(Font)}{\spaces\spaces\space\space}%
48     {LaTeX Font Info: \space\space\space#1}%

```

⁴This package is not in distribution at the moment (and probably doesn't work any longer). Think of this part of the code as being historical artefacts.

```

49 \def\@font@warning#1{%
50     \GenericWarning{(Font)\@spaces\@spaces\@spaces\space\space}{%
51         {LaTeX Font Warning: #1}}%
52 }
53 \DeclareOption{loading}{%
54     \tracingfonts\tw@%
55 }
56 \DeclareOption{debugshow}{%
57     \ExecuteOptions{infoshow}%
58     \tracingfonts\thr@@%
59 }
60 \DeclareOption{pausing}{%
61     \def\@font@warning#1{%
62         \GenericError{%
63             {(Font)\@spaces\@spaces\@spaces\space\space}{%
64                 {LaTeX Font Warning: #1}}%
65             {See the LaTeX Companion for details.}%
66             {I'll stop for every LaTeX Font Warning because}%
67             {you requested\MessageBreak the `pausing' option}%
68             {to the tracefnt package.}}%
69 }

```

We make `infoshow` the default, which in turn defines `\font@warning` and `\font@info`.

```

70 \ExecuteOptions{infoshow}%
71 \ProcessOptions%
72 </package>

```

We also need a default definition inside the kernel:

```

73 <*2ekernelj autoload>
74 \def\@font@info#1{%
75     \GenericInfo{(Font)\@spaces\@spaces\@spaces\space\space}{%
76         {LaTeX Font Info: \space\space\space\#1}}%
77 \def\@font@warning#1{%
78     \GenericWarning{(Font)\@spaces\@spaces\@spaces\space\space}{%
79         {LaTeX Font Warning: #1}}%
80 </2ekernelj autoload>

```

32 Macros common to `fam.tex` and `tracefnt.sty`

In the first versions of `tracefnt.dtx` some macros of `fam.dtx`⁵ were redefined to included the extra tracing information. Now these macros are all defined in this file (i.e. removed from `fam.dtx`) and different production versions can be obtained simply by specifying a different set of modules to include when generating `ltfss.dtx`.

32.1 General font loading

`\extract@font` This macro organizes the font loading. It first calls `\get@external@font` which will return in `\external@font` the name of the external font file (the `.tfm`) as it was determined by the NFSS tables.

```

81 <*2ekernelj packagej autoload>
82 \def\extract@font{%
83     \get@external@font

```

Then the external font is loaded and assigned to the font identifier stored inside `\font@name` (for this reason we need `\expandafter`).

```

84     \global\expandafter\font\font@name\external@font\relax

```

⁵This file is currently not distributed in documented form. Its code is part of `ltfss.dtx`.

When tracing we typeout the internal and external font name.

```
85 {*trace}
86     \ifnum \tracingfonts >1
87     \o@font@info{External font `\\external@font'
88             loaded as\\MessageBreak \\font@name}\fi
89 (/trace)
```

Finally we call the corresponding “loading action” macros to finish things. First the font is locally selected to allow the use of `\font` inside the loading action macros.

```
90     \\font@name \\relax
```

The next two lines execute the “loading actions” for the family and then for the individual font shape.

```
91     \\csname \\f@encoding+\\f@family\\endcsname
92     \\csname\\curr@fontshape\\endcsname
93     \\relax
94     }
95 (/2ekernel j package j autoload)
```

The `\relax` at the end needs to be explained. This is inserted to prevent `TEX` from scanning too far when it is executing the replacement text of the loading code macros.

`\get@external@font` This function tries to find an external font name. It will place the name into the macro `\external@font`. If no font is found it will return the one that was defined via `\DeclareErrorFont`.

```
96 (*2ekernel j autoload)
97 \\def\\get@external@font{%
```

We don’t know the external font name at the beginning.

```
98     \\let\\external@font\\empty
99     \\edef\\font@info{\\expandafter\\expandafter\\expandafter\\string
100         \\csname \\curr@fontshape \\endcsname}%
101     \\try@size@range
```

If this failed, we’ll try to substitute another size of the same font. This is done by the `\try@size@substitution` macro. It “knows about” `\do@extract@font`, `\font@name`, `\f@size`, and so on.

```
102     \\ifx\\external@font\\empty
103         \\try@size@substitution
104         \\ifx\\external@font\\empty
105             \\@latex@error{Font \\expandafter \\string\\font@name\\space
106                 not found}\\@eha
107             \\error@fontshape
108             \\get@external@font
109     \\fi\\fi
110 }
111 (/2ekernel j autoload)
```

`\selectfont` The macro `\selectfont` is called whenever a font change must take place.

```
112 (*2ekernel j package j autoload)
113 \\DeclareRobustCommand\\selectfont
114 {%
```

When `debug` is specified we actually want something like ‘undebbug’. The font selection is now stable so that using `\tracingall` on some other macros will show us a lot of unwanted information about font loading. Therefore we disable tracing during font loading as long as `\tracingfonts` is less than 4.

```
115 (+debug)  \\pushtracing
116 (+debug)  \\ifnum\\tracingfonts<4 \\tracingoff
117 (+debug)  \\else \\tracingon\\p@selectfont \\fi
```

If `\baselinestretch` was redefined by the user it will not longer match its internal counterpart `\f@linespread`. If so we call `\set@fontsize` to prepare `\size@update`.

```
118     \ifx\f@linespread\baselinestretch \else
119         \set@fontsize\baselinestretch\f@size\f@baselineskip \fi
```

Then we generate the internal name of the font by concatenating *family*, *series*, *shape*, and current *size*, with slashes as delimiters between them. This is much more readable than standard L^AT_EX's `\twfbf`, etc. We define `\font@name` globally, as always. The reason for this is explained later on.

```
120     \xdef\font@name{%
121         \csname\curr@fontshape/\f@size\endcsname}%
```

We call the macro `\pickup@font` which will load the font if necessary.

```
122     \pickup@font
```

Then we select the font.

```
123     \font@name
```

If `\tracingfonts` is greater than 2 we also show the font switch. We do this before `\glb@settings` is called since this macro might redefine `\font@name`.

```
124 <*trace>
125     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
126         \font@info{Switching to \font@name}\fi
127 </trace>
```

Finally we call `\size@update`. This macro is normally empty but will contain actions (like setting the `\baselineskip`) that have to be carried out when the font size, the base `\baselineskip` or the `\baselinestretch` have changed.

```
128     \size@update
```

A similar function is called to handle anything related to encoding updates. This one is changed from `\relax` by `\fontencoding`.

```
129     \enc@update
```

Just before ending this macro we have to pop the tracing stack if it was pushed before.

```
130 <+debug> \poptracing
131 }
```

`\set@fontsize` The macro `\set@fontsize` does the actual work. First it assigns new values to `\f@size`, `\f@baselineskip` and `\f@linespread`.

```
132 \def\set@fontsize#1#2#3{%
133     \edef\f@size{\strip@pt\tempdimb}%
134     \edef\f@skipa{\strip@pt\tempskipa}%
135     \edef\f@skipb{\the\tempskipa}%
136     \edef\f@linespread{\#1}%
137 }
```

For backward compatibility and for later testing within `\selectfont` the internal value of `\f@linespread` is passed back to `\baselinestretch`.

```
138     \let\baselinestretch\f@linespread
```

Additional processing will happen within `\selectfont`. For this reason the macro `\size@update` (which will be called in `\selectfont`) will be defined to be:

```
139     \def\size@update{%
```

First calculate the new `\baselineskip` and also store it in `normalbaselineskip`

```
140     \baselineskip\f@baselineskip\relax
141     \baselineskip\f@linespread\baselineskip
142     \normalbaselineskip\baselineskip
```

then to set up a new `\strutbox`

```
143     \setbox\strutbox\hbox{%
144         \vrule\@height.7\baselineskip
145             \vrule\@depth.3\baselineskip
146             \vrule\@width\z@}%
```

We end with a bit of tracing information.

```
147 {*trace}
148   \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
149     \ifx\f@linespread\empty
150       \let\reserved@a\empty
151     \else
152       \def\reserved@a{\f@linespread x}%
153     \fi
154     \@font@info{Changing size to \f@size/\reserved@a
155                 \f@baselineskip}%
156   \aftergroup\type@restoreinfo \fi
157 
```

When all this is processed `\size@update` redefines itself to `\relax` so that in later calls of `\selectfont` no extra code will be executed.

```
158   \let\size@update\relax}%
159 }
```

Instead of defining this macro internally we might speed things up by placing the code into a separate macro and use `\let!`

`\size@update` Normally this macro does nothing; it will be redefined by `\set@fontsize` to initiate an update.

```
160 \let\size@update\relax
```

`\type@restoreinfo` This macro produces some info when a font size and/or baseline change will get restored.

```
161 {*trace}
162   \def\type@restoreinfo{%
163     \ifx\f@linespread\empty
164       \let\reserved@a\empty
165     \else
166       \def\reserved@a{\f@linespread x}%
167     \fi
168     \@font@info{Restoring size to
169                 \f@size/\reserved@a\f@baselineskip}%
170 }
```

`\glb@settings` The macro `\glb@settings` globally selects all math fonts for the current size if `\glb@currsize` necessary.

```
171 \def\glb@settings{%
```

When `\glb@settings` gains control a size change was requested and all previous font assignments need to be replaced. Therefore the old values of the fonts are no longer needed. For every *math group* the new assignments are appended to `\math@fonts`. But this happens only if the `math@fonts` switch is set to true. However, we always set up the correct math sizes for script and scriptscript fonts since they may be needed even if we don't set up the whole math machinery.

Here we set the math size, script size and scriptscript size. If the `S@...` macro is not defined we have to first calculate the three sizes.

```
172   \expandafter\ifx\csname S@\f@size\endcsname\relax
173     \calculate@math@sizes
174   \fi
```

The effect of this is that `\calculate@math@sizes` may or may not define the `S@...` macro. In the first case the next time the same size is requested this macro is used, otherwise `\calculate@math@sizes` is called again. This also sets the `math@fonts` switch. If it is true we must switch the math fonts.

```
175   \csname S@\f@size\endcsname
176   \ifmath@fonts
177 {*trace}
178   \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
```

```

179      \c@font@info{Setting up math fonts for
180          \f@size/\f@baselineskip}\fi
181 
```

Inside a group we execute the macro for the current math *version*. This sets `\math@fonts` to a list of `\textfont...` assignments. `\getanddefine@fonts` (which may be called at this point) needs the `\escapechar` parameter to be set to `-1`.

```

182      \begingroup
183          \escapechar\m@ne
184          \csname mv@\math@version \endcsname

```

Then we set `\globaldefs` to 1 so that all following changes are done globally. The math font assignments recorded in `\math@fonts` are executed and `\glb@currsiz` is set equal to `\f@size`. This signals that the fonts for math in this size are set up.

```

185      \globaldefs\@ne
186      \math@fonts
187      \let \glb@currsiz \f@size
188 
```

Finally we execute any code that is supposed to happen whenever the math font setup changes. This register will be executed in local mode which means that everything that is supposed to have any effect should be done globally inside. We can't execute it within `\globaldefs\@ne` as we don't know what ends up inside this register, e.g., it might contain calculations which use some local registers to calculate the final (global) value.

```
189      \the\every@math@size
```

Otherwise we announce that the math fonts are not set up for this size.

```

190 {*trace}
191     \else
192         \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
193             \c@font@info{No math setup for
194                 \f@size/\f@baselineskip}\fi
195 
```

```

196     \fi
197 }
198 
```

```
/2ekernelj packagej autoload}
```

`\baselinestretch` In `\selectfont` we used `\baselinestretch` as a factor when assigning a value to `\baselineskip`. We use 1 as a default (i.e. no stretch).

```

199 
```

```
*2ekernelj autoload}
200 \def\baselinestretch{1}
```

`\every@math@size` We must still define the hook `\every@math@size` we used in `\glb@settings`. We initialize it to nothing. It is important to remember that everything that goes into this hook should do global updates, local changes will have weird effects.

```

201 \newtoks\every@math@size
202 \every@math@size={}
203 
```

```
/2ekernelj autoload}
```

32.2 Math fonts setup

32.2.1 Outline of algorithm for math font sizes

TeX uses the the math fonts that are current when the end of a formula is reached. If we don't want to keep font setups local to every formula (which would result in an enormous overhead, we have to be careful not to end up with the wrong setup in case formulas are nested, e.g., we need to be able to handle

```
$ a=b+c \mbox{ \small for all $b$ and $c \in Z$}$
```

Here the inner formulae `b` and `c\in Z` are typeset in `\small` but we have to return to `\normalsize` before we reach the closing `$` of the outer formula.

This is handled in the following way:

1. At any point in the document the global variable `\gbl@currsize` contains the point size for which the math fonts currently are set up.
2. Whenever we start a formula we compare its value with the local variable `\f@size` that describes the current text font size.
3. If both are the same we assume that we can use the current math font setup without adjustment.
4. If they differ we call `\gbl@settings` which changes the math font setup and updates `\gbl@currsize`.
 - (a) If we are recursively inside another formula (`\if@inmath`) we ensure that `\gbl@settings` is executed again in the outer formula, so that the old setup is automatically restored.
 - (b) Otherwise, we set the switch `@inmath` locally to `true` so that all nested formulae will be able to detect that they are nested in some outer formula.

The above algorithm has the following features:

- For sizes which are not containing any formula no math setup is done. Compared to the original algorithm of NFSS this results in the following savings:
 - No unnecessary loading of math fonts for sizes that are not used to typeset any math formulae (explicit or implicit ones).
 - No time overhead due to unnecessary changes of the math font setup on entrance and exit of the text font size.
- Math font setup changes for top-level formulae will survive (there is no restoration after the formula) thus any following formula in the same size will be directly typesettable. Compared to original implementation in NFSS2 the new algorithm has the overhead of one test per formula to see if the current math setup is valid (in the original algorithm the setup was always valid, thus no test was necessary).
- In nested formulae the math font setup is restored in the outer formula by a series of `\aftergroup` commands and checks. Compared to the original algorithm this involves additional checks ($2 \times \langle \text{non-math levels} \rangle$ per inner formula).

32.2.2 Code for math font size setting

`\check@mathfonts` In the `\check@mathfonts` macros we implement the steps 2 to 4 except that instead of a switch the macro `\init@restore@glb@settings` is used.

```

204 (*2ekernel j package j autoload)
205 \def\check@mathfonts{%
206   \ifx \gbl@currsize \f@size
207   (*trace)
208     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
209       \font@info{*** MATH: no change \f@size\space
210         curr/global (\curr@math@size/\gbl@currsize)}\fi
211   (*trace)
212   \else
213   (*trace)
214     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
215       \font@info{*** MATH: setting up \f@size\space
216         curr/global (\curr@math@size/\gbl@currsize)}\fi

```

```

217 </trace>
218     \glb@settings
219     \init@restore@glb@settings
220   \fi
221 \let\curr@math@size\f@size
222 \def\init@restore@glb@settings{\aftergroup\restglb@settings}%
223 }

```

`\init@restore@glb@settings` This macros does by default nothing but get redefined inside `\check@mathfonts` to initiate fontsize restoring in nested formulas.

```

224 <-trace> \let\init@restore@glb@settings\relax
225 (*trace)
226 \def\init@restore@glb@settings{%
227     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
228         \@font@info{*** MATH: no resetting (not in
229             nested math)}\fi
230 }
231 </trace>

```

`\restglb@settings` This macro will be executed the first time after the current formula.

```

232 \def\restglb@settings{%
233 (*trace)
234     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
235         \@font@info{*** MATH: restoring}\fi
236 </trace>
237     \begingroup
238         \let\f@size\curr@math@size
239         \ifx\glb@currsize\f@size
240 (*trace)
241     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
242         \@font@info{*** MATH: ... already okay (\f@size)}\fi
243 </trace>
244     \else
245 (*trace)
246     \ifnum \tracingfonts>\thr@@
247         \@font@info{*** MATH: ... to \f@size}\fi
248 </trace>
249     \glb@settings
250   \fi
251   \endgroup
252 }

```

32.2.3 Other code for math

`\use@mathgroup` The `\use@mathgroup` macro should be used in user macros to select a math group. Depending on whether or not the `margid` option is in force it has two or three arguments. For this reason it should be called as the last macro.

First we test if we are inside math mode since we don't want to apply a useless definition.

```

253 \def\use@mathgroup#1#2{\relax\ifmmode
254 (*trace)
255   \ifnum \tracingfonts>\tw@
256     \count@#2\relax
257     \@font@info{Using \noexpand\mathgroup
258             (\the\count@) #2}\fi
259 </trace>

```

If so we first call the '=' macro (i.e. argument three) to set up special things for the selected math group. Then we call `\mathgroup` to select the group given by argument two and finally we place `#1` (i.e. the argument of the *<math alphabet identifier>*) at the end. This part of the code is surrounded by two commands which

behave like `\begingroup` and `\endgroup` if we want $\langle\text{math alphabet identifier}\rangle$ s but will expand into `\empty` if we want simply switches to a new math group. Since argument number 2 may be a digit instead of a control sequence we add a `\relax`. Otherwise something like `\mit{1}` would switch to math group 11 (and back) instead of printing an oldstyle 1.

```
260     \math@bgroup
261         \expandafter\ifx\csname M@\f@encoding\endcsname#1\else
262             #1\fi
263             \mathgroup#2\relax
```

Before we reinsert the swallowed token (arg. three) into the input stream, in the case that the $\langle\text{math alphabet identifier}\rangle$ isn't called in math mode, we remove the `\fi` with the `\expandafter` trick. This is necessary if the token is actually an macro with arguments. In such a case the `\fi` will be misinterpreted as the first argument which would be disastrous.

```
264     \expandafter\math@egroup\fi}%
```

The surrounding macros equal `\begingroup` and `\endgroup`. But using internal names makes it possible to overwrite their meaning in certain cases. This is for example used in $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ - \TeX macros for placing accents.

`\math@egroup` If the `margid` option is in force (which can be tested by looking at the definition of `\math@bgroup` we change the `\math@egroup` command a bit to display the current $\langle\text{math group number}\rangle$ after it closes the scope of $\langle\text{math alphabet}\rangle$ with `\endgroup`.

```
265 (*trace)
266   \ifx\math@bgroup\bgroup
267     \def\math@egroup#1{\#1\egroup
268       \ifnum\tracingfonts>\tw@
269         \font@info{Restoring \noexpand\mathgroup
270           (\ifnum\mathgroup=\m@ne default\else \the\mathgroup\ \fi)%
271         }\fi}
272   \fi
273 
```

`\getanddefine@fonts` `\getanddefine@fonts` has two arguments: the $\langle\text{math group number}\rangle$ and the *family/series/shape* name as a control sequence.

```
274 \def\getanddefine@fonts#1#2{%
```

First we turn of tracing when `\tracingfonts` is less than 4.

```
275 (+debug) \pushtracing
276 (+debug) \ifnum\tracingfonts<4 \tracingoff
277 (+debug) \else \tracingon\getanddefine@fonts \fi

278 (*trace)
279   \ifnum\tracingfonts>\tw@
280   \count@#1\relax
281   \font@info{\noexpand\mathgroup (\the\count@) #1 :=\MessageBreak
282             \string#2 \tf@size/\sf@size/\ssf@size}\fi
283 
```

We append the current `\tf@size` to #2 to obtain the font name.⁶ Again, `font@name` is defined globally, for the reasons explained in the description of `\wrong@fontshape`.

```
284 \xdef\font@name{\csname \string#2/\tf@size\endcsname}%
```

Then we call `\pickup@font` to load it if necessary. We remember the internal name as `\textfont@name`.

```
285 \pickup@font \let\textfont@name\font@name
```

⁶One might ask why this expansion does not generate a macro name that starts with an additional `\` character. The solution is that `\escapechar` is set to `-1` before `\getanddefine@fonts` is called.

```

Same game for \scriptfont and \scriptscriptfont:
286 \xdef\font@name{\csname \string#2\sf@size\endcsname}%
287 \pickup@font \let\scriptfont@name\font@name
288 \xdef\font@name{\csname \string#2\ssf@size\endcsname}%
289 \pickup@font

```

Then we append the new \textfont... assignments to the \math@fonts.

```

290 \edef\math@fonts{\math@fonts
291         \textfont#1\textfont@name
292         \scriptfont#1\scriptfont@name
293         \scriptscriptfont#1\font@name}%

```

Just before ending this macro we have to pop the tracing stack if it was pushed before.

```

294 <+debug> \poptracing
295 }
296 </2ekernel j package j autoload>

```

33 Scaled font extraction

\ifnot@nil We begin with a simple auxiliary macro. It checks whether its argument is the token \@nil. If so, it expands to \gobble which discards the following argument, otherwise it expands to \firstofone which reproduces its argument.

```

297 <*2ekernel j autoload>
298 \def\ifnot@nil#1{\def\reserved@a{#1}%
299 \ifx\reserved@a\@nil \expandafter\@gobble
300 \else \expandafter\@firstofone\fi}

```

\remove@to@nnil Three other auxiliary macros will be needed in the following: \remove@to@nnil gobbles up everything up to, and including, the next \@nnil token, and \remove@angles and \remove@star do the same for the character > and *, respectively, instead of \@nnil.

```

301 \def\remove@to@nnil#1\@nnil{}
302 \def\remove@angles#1>{\set@simple@size@args}
303 \def\remove@star#1*{#1}
304 </2ekernel j autoload>

```

\extract@sizefn This macro takes a size specification and parses it into size function and the optional and mandatory arguments.

```

305 <*2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
306 \def\extract@sizefn#1#2\@nil{%
307 \if>#2>\set@size@funct@args#1\@nil
308     \let\sizefn@info\empty
309 \else\expandafter\set@size@funct@args\remove@star#2\@nil
310     \def\sizefn@info{#1}\fi
311 }

```

\try@simple@size This function tries to extract the given size (specified by \f@size) for the requested font shape. The font information must already be present in \font@info. The central macro that does the real work is \extract@fontinfo. We will first give a simple example how this macro works, and describe it in full generality later.

Assume that the requested parameters are: *encoding scheme* ‘OT1’, *family* ‘cm’, *series* ‘sansserif’, *shape* ‘normal’, and *size* ‘12’. The correspondign font definitions have already been extracted from the macro \OT1/cm/sansserif/normal and stored in \font@info. (Otherwise \extract@fontinfo doesn’t get called.) This information consists of a token list made of characters of category code 12 of the form

```
<10*>cmss10<12*>cmss12<17*>cmss17
```

For reasonable packages one usually needs more sizes but this is sufficient to get the flavour. We will define a macro `\extract@fontinfo` to find the external font name ('cmss12') for us:

```
\def\extract@fontinfo#1<#2>#3<#4\@nnil{%
  \set@simple@size@args#3<#4\@nnil
  \execute@size@function{#2}}
```

so that when it gets called via

```
\extract@fontinfo<12*>cmss10<12*>cmss12<17*>cmss17\@nnil
```

#1 will contain all characters before `<12*>`, #2 will be empty, #3 will be exactly `cmss12`, and #3 will be `17>cmss17`. The expansion is therefore

```
\set@simple@size@args cmss12<17*>cmss17\@nnil
\execute@size@function{}
```

This means: the default (empty) size function will be executed, with its optional argument argument set to empty and its mandatory argument set to `cmss12` by `\set@simple@size@args`. As we discussed earlier, the effect of the default size function is to load the given external font (`cmss12`) at the specified size (12)—which is exactly what was intended.

But this is only part of the whole story. It may be that the size requested does not occur in the token list `\font@info`. And the simple definition of `\extract@fontinfo` we gave above does not allow to specify give more than one size specification in front of the external font name.

Let's address these two problems separately. The first one is solved with the following trick: We define `\extract@fontinfo` as follows:

```
\def\extract@fontinfo#1<#2>#3<#4\@nnil{%
  \ifnot@nil{#3}%
  {\set@simple@size@args#3<#4\@nnil
   \execute@size@function{#2}%
  }}}
```

How does this work? We call `\extract@fontinfo` via

```
\expandafter\extract@fontinfo\font@info<12*>\@nil<\@nnil
```

i.e. by appending `<12*>\@nil<\@nnil`. If the size ('12' in this case) appears in `\font@info` everything works as explained above, the only difference being that argument #4 of `\extract@fontinfo` additionally gets the tokens `<12*>\@nil<\@nnil`. However, if the size is not found everything up to the final `<12*>` is in argument #1, #3 gets `\@nil`, and #2 and #4 are empty. The macro `\ifnot@nil` will discard the calls to `\set@simple@size@args` and `\execute@size@function`, and hence `\font@info` will continue to be equal to `\@empty`. This means that no simple size specification matching the requested size could be found.

The second problem (more than one simple size specification for one external font name) will be addressed in `\set@simple@size@args` below.

The macros are hidden inside other control sequences so that we have to build `\extract@fontinfo` in several steps.

So here's the actual definition of `\extract@font` in `\try@simple@size`.

```
312 % % this could be replaced by \try@size@range making the subst slower!
313 \def\try@simple@size{%
```

`\reserved@a` is made an abbreviation for the head of the definition of the macro `\extract@fontinfo`.

```
314     \def\reserved@a{\def\extract@fontinfo####1}{%
```

Now we can define `\extract@fontinfo`. Here we handle a small but convenient variation: in case of the default (empty) size function it is allowed to omit the `*` character.

```

315      \expandafter\reserved@a\expandafter<\f@size>##2##3\@nnil{%
316          \ifnot@nil{##2}%
317              {\set@simple@size@args##2##3\@nnil
318                  \execute@size@function\sizefn@info
319              }%

```

Now we call `\extract@fontinfo`. Note the `<\@nil` tokens at the end.

```

320      \expandafter\expandafter
321          \expandafter\extract@fontinfo\expandafter\font@info
322          \expandafter<\f@size>\@nil<\@nnil
323 }

```

`\set@simple@size@args` As promised above, the macro `\set@simple@size@args` will handle the case of several size specifications in a row. If another size specification follows, the very first token of its argument list is the character `<`. By starting the definition as follows,

```
324 \def\set@simple@size@args#1<%
```

parameter `#1` is empty in this case, and contains the size function's arguments otherwise. We distinguish these two cases (Note that the character `<` cannot appear in `#1`) by calling `\remove@angles` for empty `#1` and `\extract@sizefn` otherwise. In the latter case we have to take care of the remaining character tokens and discard them. This is done by `\remove@to@nnil`. Note also the use of Kabelschacht's method.

```

325      \if<#1<%
326          \expandafter\remove@angles
327      \else
328          \extract@sizefn#1*\@nil
329          \expandafter\remove@to@nnil
330      \fi}

```

Now, we are through with the case of a simple size, except for calling the size function. This will be handled later, as it is the same mechanism for all types of size specification. We will now proceed to macros for extraction of size range specification.

`\extract@rangefontinfo` `\extract@rangefontinfo` goes through a font shape definition in the input until it recognizes the tokens `<\@nil->`. It looks for font ranges with font size functions. Its operation is rather simple: it discards everything up to the next size specification and passes this on to `\is@range` for inspection. The specification (parameter `#2` is inserted again, in case it is needed later).

```

331 \def\extract@rangefontinfo#1<#2>{%
332     \is@range#2->\@nil#2>}

```

`\is@range` `\is@range` is again a sort of dispatcher macro: if the size specification it is looking at is not a range specification it discards it and calls `\extract@rangefontinfo` to continue the search. Otherwise it calls `\check@range` to check the requested size against the specified range.

From the way `\is@range` is called inside `\extract@rangefontinfo` we see that `#2` is the character `>` if the size specification found is a simple one (as it does not contain a `-` character). This is checked easily enough and `\extract@rangefontinfo` called again. Note that the extra tokens inserted after the `\@nil` in the call to `\is@range` appear at the beginning of the first argument to `\extract@rangefontinfo` and are hence ignored.

```

333 \def\is@range#1-#2\@nil{%
334     \if>#2\expandafter\check@singl\else
335         \expandafter\check@range\fi}

```

`\check@range` `\check@range` takes lower bound as parameter `#1`, upper bound as `#2`, size function as `#3` and the size function's arguments as `#4`. If `#3` is the special token `\@nil` `\font@info` is exhausted and we can stop searching.

```

336 \def\check@range#1-#2>#3<#4\@nnil{%
337   \ifnot@nil{#3}{%
338     \def\reserved@f{\extract@rangefontinfo<#4\@nnil}%
339     \upper@bound0#2\p@
340     \ifdim\upper@bound=\z@\upper@bound\maxdimen\fi
341     \ifdim\font@size\p@<\upper@bound
342     \lower@bound0#1\p@
343     \ifdim\font@size\p@<\lower@bound
344     \else
345       \set@simple@size@args#3<#4\@nnil
346       \execute@size@function\sizefn@info
347       \ifx\external@font\@empty
348       \else
349         \let\reserved@f\@empty
350       \fi
351       \fi
352     \fi
353     \reserved@f}}
354 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>

\lower@bound We use two dimen registers \lower@bound and \upper@bound to store the lower
\upper@bound and upper endpoints of the range we found.

355 (*2ekernel j autoload)
356 \newdimen\lower@bound
357 \newdimen\upper@bound
358 </2ekernel j autoload>

\check@singl \check@singl takes the size as parameter #1, size function as #2 and the size
function's arguments as #3. We can assume that there is always something in the
pipeline since the very last entry is a faked range (see above).

359 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
360 \def\check@singl#1>#2<#3\@nnil{%
361   \def\reserved@f{\extract@rangefontinfo<#3\@nnil}%
362   \ifdim\font@size\p@=\#1\p@

```

Otherwise if this test is passed we can try executing the size function.

```
363      \set@simple@size@args#2<#3\@nnil
364      \execute@size@function\sizefn@info
```

If the function was successful it should have left an external font name in `\external@font`. We use this to see if we can stop scanning. Otherwise we recurse.

```
365      \ifx\external@font\@empty
366      \else
367          \let\reserved@f\@empty
368      \fi
369      \fi
370      \reserved@f}
```

`\set@size@funct@args` This macro sets the optional and mandatory arguments for a size function. If the optional argument is not present it is set to the empty token list. The mandatory argument is delimited by the token `\@nil`.

```
371 \def\set@size@funct@args{\@ifnextchar[%}
372   \set@size@funct@args@{\set@size@funct@args@[]}}
373 \def\set@size@funct@args@[#1]#2\@nil{%
374   \def\mandatory@arg{#2}%
375   \def\optional@arg{#1}%
376 }</2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\DeclareSizeFunction` This function defines a new size function hiding the internal from the designer. The body of the size function may use `\optional@arg` and `\mandatory@arg` denoting the optional and mandatory argument that may follow the size specification `<...>`.

```
377 <*2ekernel j autoload>
378 \def\DeclareSizeFunction#1#2{\@namedef{s@fct@#1}{#2}}
379 \onlypreamble\DeclareSizeFunction
380 }</2ekernel j autoload>
```

`\execute@size@function` This macro is very simple. The only point worth noting is that calling an undefined size function will do nothing (actually execute a `\relax`).

```
381 <*2ekernel j package j autoload>
382 \def\execute@size@function#1{%
383   %% could be added to autoload as well
384   \ifundefined{s@fct@#1}%
385     {\errmessage{Undefined font size function #1}%
386      \s@fct@%}
387     {\csname s@fct@#1\endcsname}%
388 }</trace>
389 <-trace>    \csname s@fct@#1\endcsname
390 }
391 }</2ekernel j package j autoload>
```

`\try@size@range` This macro tries to find a suitable range for requested size (specified by `\f@size`) in `\font@info`. All the relevant action is done in `\extract@rangefontinfo`. All that needs to be done is to stuff in the token list in `\font@info` so that `\extract@rangefontinfo` can inspect it. Note the `<-*\@nil><` token at the end to stop scanning.

```
392 <*2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
393 \def\try@size@range{%
394   \expandafter\extract@rangefontinfo\font@info <-*\@nil<\@nnil
395 }
396 }</2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\try@size@substitution` This is the last thing that can be tried. If the desired `\f@size` is found neither among the simple size specifications nor in one of the ranges the whole list of size specifications is searched for a nearby simple size.

```
397 {*2ekernel j def1}
398 \gdef\try@size@substitution{%
```

First we do some initializations. `\@tempdimb` will hold the difference between the wanted size and the best solution found so far, so we initialise it with `\maxdimen`. The macro `\best@size` will hold the best size found, nothing found is indicated by the empty value.

```
399  \@tempdimb \maxdimen
400  \let \best@size \empty
```

Now we loop over the specification

```
401  \expandafter \try@simples \font@info <\number\@M>\@nil<\@nnil
402 }
403 </2ekernel j def1>
404 {*autoload}
405 \def\try@size@substitution{\try@simples\try@size@substitution}
406 </autoload>
```

`\font@submax` The macro `\font@submax` records the maximal deviation from the desired size

`\fontsubfuzz` encountered so far. Its value is used in a warning message at `\end{coument}`. The macro `\fontsubfuzz` contains the amount that will not cause terminal warnings (warnings still go into the transcript file).

```
407 {*2ekernel j autoload}
408 \def\font@submax{0pt}
409 \def\fontsubfuzz{.4pt}
410 </2ekernel j autoload>
411 <+package>\def\fontsubfuzz{0pt}
```

`\try@simples` `\try@simples` goes through a font shape definition in the input until it recognizes the tokens `<*>\@nil`. It looks for simple sizes to determine the two closest sizes. It is assumed that simple sizes are in increasing order.

```
412 {*2ekernel j def1}
413 \gdef\try@simples#1<#2>{%
414  \tryif@simple#2->\tryif@simple}
415 </2ekernel j def1>
416 {*autoload}
417 \def\try@simples{\@autoload{fss1}}
418 </autoload>
```

`\tryis@simple` `\tryis@simple` is similar to `\is@range`. If it sees a simple size, it checks it against the value of `\f@size` and sets `\lower@font@size` or `\higher@font@size`. In the latter case, it stops the iteration. By adding `<\number\@M>` at the end of the line we always have an end point. This is a hack which probably should be corrected.

First it checks whether it is finished already, then whether the size specification in question is a simple one.

```
419 {*2ekernel j def1}
420 \gdef\tryif@simple#1-#2\tryif@simple{%
```

Most common case for `\reserved@f` first:

```
421  \let \reserved@f \try@simples
422  \if>#2%
```

If so, it compares it to the value of `\f@size`. This is done using a dimen register since there may be fractional numbers.

```
423  \dimen@ #1\p@
424  \ifdim \dimen@<\@M\p@
```

If `\dimen@` is `\@M\p@` we have reached the end of the fontspec (hopefully) otherwise we compare the value with `\f@size` and compute in `\@tempdimc` the absolute value of the difference between the two values.

```

425      \ifdim \f@size\p@<\dimen@
426          \tempdimc \dimen@
427          \advance\tempdimc -\f@size\p@
428      \else
429          \tempdimc \f@size\p@
430          \advance\tempdimc -\dimen@
431      \fi

```

The result is then compared with the smallest difference we have encountered, if the new value (in `\tempdimc` is smaller) we have found a size which is a better approximation so we make it the `\best@size` and adjust `\tempdimb`.

```

432      \ifdim \tempdimc<\tempdimb
433          \tempdimb \tempdimc
434          \def \best@size{\#1}%
435      \fi

```

When we have reached the end of the fontspec we substitute the best size found (if any). We code this inline to save macro space; in the past this was done by a macro called `\subst@size`.

```
436      \else
```

`\subst@size` This macro substitutes the size recorded in `\best@size` for the unavailable size `\f@size`. `\font@submax` records the maximum difference between desired size and selected size in the whole run.

```

437 % \% \subst@size           %% coded inline
438 % \% \def\subst@size{%
439   \ifx \external@font\empty
440     \ifx \best@size\empty
441     \else
442       \ifdim \tempdimb>\font@submax \relax
443         \xdef \font@submax {\the\tempdimb}%
444       \fi
445     \let \f@user@size \f@size
446     \let \f@size \best@size
447     \ifdim \tempdimb>\fontsubfuzz\relax
448       \font@warning{Font\space shape\space
449                     `curr@fontshape'\space in\space size\space
450                     <\f@user@size>\space not\space available\MessageBreak
451                     size\space <\f@size>\space substituted}%
452     \fi
453     \try@simple@size
454     \do@subst@correction
455   \fi
456 \fi
457 \% %}

```

This brings us back into the main part of `\tryif@simple`. Finally we get rid of any rubbish left over on the input stack.

```

458   \let \reserved@f \remove@to@nnil
459   \fi
460 \fi

```

If it's a range iterate also.

```

461 \reserved@f}
462 ⟨/2ekernel j def1⟩

```

33.1 Sizefunctions

In the following we define some useful size functions.

`\s@fct@` This is the default size function. Mandatory argument is an external font name, optional argument a scale factor. The font is scaled to `\f@size` if no optional argument is present, and to `\f@size` multiplied by the optional argument otherwise.

```

463 (*2ekernel j autoload)
464 \DeclareSizeFunction{}{\empty@sfcnt\@font@warning}
465 \DeclareSizeFunction{s}{\empty@sfcnt\@font@info}
466 </2ekernel j autoload>
467 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
468 \def\empty@sfcnt#1{%
469     \tempdimb \f@size\p@
470     \ifx\optional@arg\empty
471     \else
472         \tempdimb \optional@arg\tempdimb
473         #1{Font\space shape\space `curr@fontshape'\space
474             will\space be\MessageBreak
475             scaled\space to\space size\space \the\tempdimb}%
476     \fi
477     \edef\external@font{\mandatory@arg\space at\the\tempdimb}}
478 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\s@fct@gen` `\s@fct@sgen` This size function generates the external name from the mandatory argument and the requested user size, and thus can be used for external names where the size is encoded in the font name. The optional argument a scale factor. The font is scaled to `\f@size` if no optional argument is present, and to `\f@size` multiplied by the optional argument otherwise.

```

479 (*2ekernel j autoload)
480 \DeclareSizeFunction{gen}{\gen@sfcnt\@font@warning}
481 \DeclareSizeFunction{sgen}{\gen@sfcnt\@font@info}
482 </2ekernel j autoload>
483 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
484 \def\gen@sfcnt{%
485     \edef\mandatory@arg{\mandatory@arg\f@size}%
486     \empty@sfcnt}
487 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\s@fct@genb` `\s@fct@sgenb` This size function is similar to `gen`, but for fonts where the size is encoded in the font name in centipoins, as in the DC fonts version 1.2. The font is scaled to `\f@size` if no optional argument is present, and to `\f@size` multiplied by the optional argument otherwise.

```

488 (*2ekernel j autoload)
489 \DeclareSizeFunction{genb}{\genb@sfcnt\@font@warning}
490 \DeclareSizeFunction{sgenb}{\genb@sfcnt\@font@info}
491 </2ekernel j autoload>
492 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
493 \def\genb@sfcnt{%
494     \edef\mandatory@arg{\mandatory@arg\expandafter\genb@x\f@size..\@{}}%
495     \empty@sfcnt}
496 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\genb@x` `\genb@y` The auxiliary macros `\genb@x` and `\genb@y` are used to convert the `\f@size` into centipoins.

```

497 (*2ekernel j def2 j autoload)
498 \def\genb@x#1.#2.#3\@{\two@digits{#1}\genb@y#200\@}
499 \def\genb@y#1#2#3\@{\#1#2}
500 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

`\s@fct@sub` This size function handles font substitution. The mandatory argument is a family/series/shape combination, the optional argument (if present) is ignored. The

font encoding scheme cannot be changed. Therefore, the first thing we do is to prepend the encoding scheme.

```

501 {*2ekernel j autoload}
502 \DeclareSizeFunction{sub}{\sub@sfcnt@\font@warning}
503 \DeclareSizeFunction{ssub}{\sub@sfcnt@\font@info}
504 </2ekernel j autoload>
505 {*2ekernel j def2 j autoload}
506 \def\sub@sfcnt#1{%
507     \edef\mandatory@arg{\f@encoding/\mandatory@arg}%

```

Next action is split the arg into its individual components and allow for a late font shape load.

```

508     \begingroup
509         \expandafter\split@name\mandatory@arg/\@nil
510         \try@load@fontshape
511     \endgroup

```

Then we record the current `\f@size` since it may get clobbered.

```
512     \let\f@user@size\f@size
```

Then we check whether this new combination is defined and give an error message if not. In this case we also switch to `\error@fontshape`.

```

513     \expandafter
514     \ifx\csname\mandatory@arg\endcsname\relax
515         \errmessage{No\space declaration\space for\space
516             shape\space \mandatory@arg}%
517         \error@fontshape
518     \else

```

Otherwise we warn the user about the substitution taking place.

```

519     #1{Font\space shape\space `curr@fontshape'\space in\space
520         size\space <\f@size>\space not\space available\MessageBreak
521         Font\space shape\space `mandatory@arg'\space tried\space
522         instead}%
523     \expandafter\split@name\mandatory@arg/\@nil
524 \fi

```

Then we restart the font specification scan by calling `\get@external@font`.

```

525     \edef\f@size{\f@user@size}%
526     \get@external@font

```

Finally `\do@subst@correction` is called to get the font name right.

```

527     \do@subst@correction
528 }
529 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>

```

- `\s@fct@subf` The `subf` size function allows substitution of another font. The mandatory argument is the external name of the font to be substituted, the optional argument a size scaling factor like in the default size function. The main difference to the default size function is the warning message.

```

530 {*2ekernel j autoload}
531 \DeclareSizeFunction{subf}{\subf@sfcnt@\font@warning}
532 \DeclareSizeFunction{ssubf}{\subf@sfcnt@\font@info}
533 </2ekernel j autoload>
534 {*2ekernel j def2 j autoload}
535 \def\subf@sfcnt#1{%
536     #1{Font\space shape\space `curr@fontshape'\space in\space
537         size\space \f@size\space not\space available\MessageBreak
538         external\space font\space `mandatory@arg'\space used}%
539     \empty@sfcnt#1%
540 }
541 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>

```

\s@fct@fixed The **fixed** size function is for using a font at a different size than requested. A warning message is printed, and the external font to be used is taken from the mandatory argument. If an optional argument is present it is used as the ‘at’ size for the font. Otherwise the font is loaded at its design size.

```
542 {*2ekernel j autoload}
543 \DeclareSizeFunction{fixed}{\fixed@sfcnt\@font@warning}
544 \DeclareSizeFunction{sfixed}{\fixed@sfcnt\@font@info}
545 </2ekernel j autoload>
546 {*2ekernel j def2 j autoload}
547 \def\fixed@sfcnt#1{%
548   \ifx\optional@arg\empty
549     \let\external@font\mandatory@arg
550   \else
551     \edef\external@font{\mandatory@arg\space at\optional@arg pt}%
552   \fi
553   #1{External\space font\space `\\external@font'\space loaded\space
554     for\space size\MessageBreak
555     <\f@size>}%
556 }
557 </2ekernel j def2 j autoload>
```

File q

ltfsscmp.dtx

This file contains the implementation of commands giving compatibility with the original ‘NFSS1’ release of the Font Selection Scheme.

Warning: The macro documentation is still basically the documentation from the first NFSS release and therefore in some cases probably not completely accurate.

34 Compatibility code for NFSS release 1

There have been a couple of commands which became obsolete with NFSS2. In the past they have been still part of the kernel code to make it possible to process old packages using those commands but since they take up valuable space we decided to remove them and instead auto-load their definitions if they are actually encountered in some file.

Thus the following code doesn’t really belong to this file but I put it here for the moment until finally a documented version of `ltfss.dtx` is available.

[auto-loading not activated]

`\new@fontshape`
`\subst@fontshape`
 `\extra@def`
 `\default@mextra`
`\define@mathalphabet`
`\define@mathgroup`

These macros are the interfaces in NFSS1 which shouldn’t be used any longer. We will define them to call the macro `\scan@fontshape` which is an internal macro that loads the real definitions and then to execute themselves again. Once this auto-loading has happened they have the definition shown below and thus execute their real code directly.

```
1 {*autoload}
2 \def\new@fontshape{\scan@fontshape\new@fontshape}
3 \def\subst@fontshape{\scan@fontshape\subst@fontshape}
4 \def\extra@def{\scan@fontshape\extra@def}
5 \def\default@mextra{\scan@fontshape\default@mextra}
6 \def\define@mathalphabet{\scan@fontshape\define@mathalphabet}
7 \def\define@mathgroup{\scan@fontshape\define@mathgroup}
```

`\scan@fontshape` Here is the kernel definition for `\scan@fontshape` which loads the actual definitions from the file `nfsscmp.def`.

```
8 \def\scan@fontshape{\input{nfsscmp.def}}
```

The following definitions are now placed into the auto-load file.

Since we don’t know when this file will be read in we need to provide ourselves with standard `\catcode` settings. This is done by placing all definitions in a group and calling `\nfss@catcodes`. But this macro will also disable spaces which isn’t very appropriate for the following code because it contains a lot of helper messages. Therefore we change this back.

```
9 \begingroup
10 \nfss@catcodes
11 \catcode`\\ =10\relax
12 {/autoload}
13 {*}compat}
```

`\new@fontshape` The interface is now `\DeclareFontShape`.

```
14 \gdef\new@fontshape#1#2#3#4{%
15     \warn@rel@i\new@fontshape\DeclareFontShape
16     \expandafter\scan@fontshape\@gobble#4<\@nil><<%
17     \DeclareFontShape U{#1}{#2}{#3}\reserved@f}
18 \onlypreamble\new@fontshape
```

\warn@rel@i	The warning message used above.
	<pre> 19 \gdef\warn@rel@i#1#2{% 20 \@font@warning{*** NFSS release 1 command 21 \noexpand#1found\MessageBreak 22 *** Update by using release 2 command 23 \string#2.\MessageBreak 24 *** Recovery is probably possible}% 25 } 26 \onlypreamble\warn@rel@i </pre>
\scan@fontshape	This will scan the old font shape definition syntax.
	<pre> 27 \gdef\scan@fontshape{% 28 \let\reserved@f\@empty 29 \let\reserved@e\@empty % holds last info 30 \scan@@fontshape 31 } 32 \onlypreamble\scan@fontshape </pre>
\scan@@fontshape	
	<pre> 33 \gdef\scan@@fontshape#1>#2#3<% 34 \ifx\@nil#1% 35 \edef\reserved@f{\reserved@f\reserved@e}% 36 \else 37 \def\reserved@b{#1}% nick names 38 \def\reserved@c{#3}% 39 \in@{ at}{#3}% 40 \ifin@ 41 \in@{pt}{#3}% 42 \ifin@{ not a proof but a good chance 43 \reserved@a#3\@nil 44 \fi 45 \def\reserved@b{#2}% 46 \def\reserved@c{#1}% 47 }% 48 \reserved@a#3\@nil 49 \fi 50 \ifnum 0<0#2 51 \edef\reserved@d{\subf*\reserved@c}% 52 \ifcase #2\or 53 \or 54 \else 55 \errmessage{*** What's this? NFSS release 0? ***}% 56 \fi 57 \else 58 \edef\reserved@d{#2\reserved@c}% 59 \fi 60 \ifx\reserved@d\reserved@e 61 \edef\reserved@f{\reserved@f<\reserved@b}>}% 62 \else 63 \edef\reserved@f{\reserved@f\reserved@e<\reserved@b}>}%add old info 64 \let\reserved@e\reserved@d 65 \fi 66 \expandafter\scan@@fontshape 67 \fi 68 } 69 \onlypreamble\scan@@fontshape </pre>
\subst@fontshape	This is now also handled by the extend syntax of \DeclareFontShape.
	<pre> 70 \gdef\subst@fontshape#1#2#3#4#5#6{% </pre>

```

71      \warn@rel@i\subst@fontshape\DeclareFontShape
72      \DeclareFontShape{U}{#1}{#2}{#3}{<->sub*#4/#5/#6}{}
73  \@onlypreamble\subst@fontshape

\extra@def This was replaced by \DeclareFontFamily.
74 \gdef\extra@def#1#2#3{%
75   \warn@rel@i\extra@def\DeclareFontFamily
76   \DeclareFontFamily{U}{#1}{}
77 }
78 \@onlypreamble\extra@def

\default@mextra The new name is \DeclareFontEncodingDefaults but in this case we don't feel
comfortable with this either.
79 \gdef\default@mextra{%
80   \warn@rel@i\default@mextra\DeclareFontEncodingDefaults
We pick up the argument to \default@mextra implicitly as the second argument
of \DeclareFontEncodingDefaults.
81   \DeclareFontEncodingDefaults\relax
82 }
83 \@onlypreamble\default@mextra

\preload@sizes The new interface is \DeclarePreloadSizes.
84 \gdef\preload@sizes{%
85   \warn@rel@i\preload@sizes\DeclarePreloadSizes
86   \DeclarePreloadSizes U%
87 }
88 \@onlypreamble\preload@sizes

\err@rel@i This macro is used in cases where emulation with NFSS2 features is not really
possible.
89 \gdef\err@rel@i#1#2{%
90   @latex@error{*** NFSS release 1 command \noexpand#1found%
91   ^~J*** Recovery not possible. Use \string#2}%
92   {The new release of NFSS doesn't support the
93   \noexpand#1command^~Jany longer.
94   Please upgrade your file to the syntax of NFSS
95   release 2^~Jusing the \noexpand#2command.}%
Let's die.
96   \batchmode\input.\relax
97 }
98 \@onlypreamble\err@rel@i

\newmathalphabet \newmathalphabet is the old form.
\newmathalphabet@@ 99 \gdef\newmathalphabet{%
\newmathalphabet@@@ 100 \ifno@font@opt
101   @latex@error{*** NFSS release 1 command
102   \noexpand\newmathalphabet found%
103   ^~J \space*** Automatic recovery not possible.%
104   ^~J \space*** TYPE H for Help%
105   }%
106   {Please look at the file usrguide.tex for hints on
107   how to resolve this problem.}%
108 \else
109   \warn@rel@i\newmathalphabet\DeclareMathAlphabet
110 \fi
111 \@ifstar\newmathalphabet@@@
112   \newmathalphabet@@@
113 \gdef\newmathalphabet@@@{\DeclareMathAlphabet#1{U}{}{}{}{}}
114 \gdef\newmathalphabet@@@#1#2#3#4{%
115   \DeclareMathAlphabet{#1}{U}{#2}{#3}{#4}}

```

```

116 \@onlypreamble\newmathalphabet
117 \@onlypreamble\newmathalphabet@@
118 \@onlypreamble\newmathalphabet@@@

\if@no@font@opt
\@no@font@optfalse 119 \global\let\if@no@font@opt\iftrue
120 \gdef\@no@font@optfalse{\let\if@no@font@opt\iffalse}

\define@mathalphabet This is a case where dying is best.
121 \gdef\define@mathalphabet{%
122     \err@rel@i\define@mathalphabet\DeclareMathAlphabet
123 }
124 \@onlypreamble\define@mathalphabet

\define@mathgroup And here is another one
125 \gdef\define@mathgroup{%
126     \err@rel@i\define@mathgroup\DeclareSymbolFont
127 }
128 \@onlypreamble\define@mathgroup
129 </compat>

\addtoversion \addtoversion is the old form.
130 \def\addtoversion#1#2{%
131   \warn@rel@i\addtoversion\SetMathAlphabet
132   \SetMathAlphabet#2{#1}{U}}
133 \@onlypreamble\addtoversion

That finishes the definitions for the old interfaces — but first we better finish
the group.
134 <*autoload>
135 \endgroup
136 </autoload>

```

File r

ltfssdcl.dtx

This file contains the main implementation of the font selection scheme commands. See other parts of the L^AT_EX distribution, or *The L^AT_EX Companion* for higher level documentation of these commands.

Warning: The macro documentation is still basically the documentation from the first NFSS release and therefore in some cases probably not completely accurate.

35 Interface Commands

\in@ \in is a utility macro with two arguments. It determines whether its first argument occurs in its second and sets the switch \ifin@ accordingly. The first argument may not contain braces nor # (more precisely, tokens of category code 1, 2, or 6).

```
1 (*2ekernel j autoload)
2 \def\in@#1#2%
3 {%
4   \begingroup
5     \def\in@@##1#1{ }%
6     \toks@\expandafter{\in@@#2{}{}#1}%
7     \edef\in@{\the\toks@}%
8   \expandafter\endgroup
9   \ifx\in@{\empty}
10    \in@false
11  \else
12    \in@true
13  \fi
14 }
15 \newif\ifin@
```

Before the \begin{document} command several *(math versions)* and *(math alphabet identifiers)* may be declared. In principle, there should be exactly one family/series/shape combination be declared for each version/alphabet pair. But we want to allow for defaults as well for automagical filling of holes.

While building the tables for math alphabet identifiers and math versions we keep several lists:

- the list of all math versions, \version@list, each entry prefixed by the control sequence \version@elt, i.e. this list has the following form

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\version@elt} & \langle \text{version}_1 \rangle \text{\version@elt} \langle \text{version}_2 \rangle \dots \\ & \quad \text{\version@elt} \langle \text{version}_n \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- the list of all math alphabet identifiers. Here every entry has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\group@elt} \langle \text{math group number} \rangle \\ & \quad \{ \{ \langle \text{default family} \rangle \} \{ \langle \text{default series} \rangle \} \{ \langle \text{default shape} \rangle \} \}. \end{aligned}$$

- Each defined math alphabet identifier holds a list containing Information about the *versions* for which it is defined. This list has a more complicated structure: it looks as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\set@alpha} \langle \text{the alphabet identifier itself} \rangle \\ & \quad \text{\reserved@c} \langle \text{math version} \rangle \langle \text{font info} \rangle \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \quad \text{\@nil} \end{aligned}$$

where $\langle font\ info \rangle$ is either `\reserved@e` (if the combination is not defined yet) or

```
{\{<family>\}{<series>\}{<shape>\}}
```

`\version@list` We initialize the version list to be empty.

```
16 \let\version@list=\empty
17 \onlypreamble\version@list
```

`\version@elt`

```
18 \let\version@elt\relax
19 \onlypreamble\version@elt
```

`\new@mathversion` The macro `\new@mathversion` is called with the version control sequence as its argument.

```
20 \% \def\new@mathversion#1{%
```

The first thing this macro does is to check if the version identifier is already present in `\version@list`. We enclose `\version@list` in braces since it might be empty (if no *version* is defined yet). But this means that we need a suitable number of `\expandafter` primitives.

```
21 \% \expandafter\in@\expandafter#1\expandafter{\version@list}%
22 \% \ifin@
```

If so it prints an error message. The `\next` macro is used to get rid of the four characters `\mv@` that would otherwise appear at the begin of the version name in the error message.

```
23 \% \clatex@error{Math version
24 \%           ` \expandafter\gobblefour\string#1'
25 \%           already defined}\@eha
```

Otherwise we have a new version, and we can proceed with entering it into the tables. We add it to `\version@list`. This is very easy: we define `\version@elt` (which is the delimiter in `\version@list`) to protect itself and the following token from being expanded and simply redefine `\version@list`.

```
26 \% \else
27 \%   \global\expandafter\newcount\csname c@\expandafter
28 \%           \gobble\string#1\endcsname
29 \%   \global\csname c@\expandafter
30 \%           \gobble\string#1\endcsname\@ne
31 \%   \def\version@elt{\noexpand\version@elt\noexpand}%
32 \%   \edef\version@list{\version@list\version@elt#1}%
```

Then we prepare to enter the new version into all math alphabet identifier lists. Remember that these lists use `\reserved@c` as delimiter, and that there appears the control sequence `\reserved@e` that must not be expanded. Therefore we take suitable precautions.

```
33 \% \def\reserved@c{\noexpand\reserved@c\noexpand}%
34 \% \let\reserved@e\relax
```

We will now go through the `\alpha@list` to process every $\langle math\ alphabet\ identifier \rangle$ in turn. Since this list has `\group@elt` as a delimiter we define this control sequence. It has three arguments as every entry consists of three items (as explained above).

```
35 \% \def\group@elt##1##2##3{%
```

The first of these arguments is the $\langle math\ alphabet\ identifier \rangle$. We redefine it by appending the information about the new version at the end of the list contained in it. However, there is one subtlety: the definitions for `\reserved@c` and `\reserved@e` made above prevent the main part of the list from being expanded. But we still have to take care of the header and the trailer. To do this we remove the trailer by means of the macro `\remove@nil` which also protect the header from

being expanded. Its definition is given below. Now we can prepare to add the new version.

```

36 %           \edef##1{\expandafter\remove@nil##1%
37 %                         \reserved@c
38 %                           ##1%
39 %                         \reserved@e
40 %                           \noexpand\@nil}}%

```

Finally we call `\alpha@list` which will now execute the macro `\group@elt` once for every defined *(math alphabet identifier)*. And that's all for now.

```

41 %           \alpha@list
42 %             \fi}

```

`\alpha@list` As we explained above every entry in `\alpha@list` has the form
`\alpha@elt`
*(alphabet identifier)**(internal group number)**(default font assignments)*...

We initialize it to `\empty`.

```

43 \let\alpha@list\empty
44 \onlypreamble\alpha@list

```

`\alpha@elt`

```

45 \let\alpha@elt\relax
46 \onlypreamble\alpha@elt

```

`\newgroup` Start the group (fam) allocation at 0. (Doesn't belong here.)

```

47 \count18=-1

```

`\stepcounter`

`\select@group` We surround `\select@group` with braces so that functions using it can be used directly after `_` or `^`. However, if we use oldstyle syntax where the math alphabet doesn't have arguments (ie if `\math@bgroup` is not `\bgroup`) we need to get rid of the extra group.

```

48 \def\select@group#1#2#3#4{%
49   \ifx\math@bgroup\bgroup\else\relax\expandafter\@firstofone\fi
50   {%
51     \ifmmode
52       \ifnum\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname<\sixt@@n
53         \begingroup
54           \escapechar\m@ne
55           \getanddefine@fonts{\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}#3%
56           \globaldefs\@ne \math@fonts
57         \endgroup
58         \init@restore@version
59         \xdef#1{\noexpand\use@mathgroup\noexpand#2%
60               {\number\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}}%
61         \global\advance\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname\@ne
62     \else
63       \let#1\relax
64       \@latex@error{Too many math alphabets used in
65                     \math@version}%
66       \eha
67     \fi
68   \else \expandafter\@alpherr\fi
69   #1{#4}%
70 }%
71 }
72 \onlypreamble\restore@mathversion

```

`\init@restore@version`

```

73 \def\init@restore@version{%

```

```

74      \global\let\init@restore@version\relax
75      \xdef\restore@mathversion
76          {\expandafter\noexpand\csname mv@\math@version\endcsname
77           \global\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname
78           \number\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname\relax}%
79      \aftergroup\dorestore@version
80 }
81 \onlypreamble\init@restore@version

```

\non@alpherr

```

82 </2ekernel j autoload>
83 <*2ekernel j autoerr>
84 \gdef\non@alpherr#1{\@latex@error{%

```

The command here will have a space at the end of its name, so we make sure not to insert an extra one.

```

85     \string#1 allowed only in math mode}\@ehd}
86 </2ekernel j autoerr>
87 <autoload>\def\non@alpherr{\@autoerr\non@alpherr}
88 <*2ekernel j autoload>

```

\dorestore@version

```

89 \def\dorestore@version
90 { \ifmmode
91     \aftergroup\dorestore@version
92   \else
93     \gdef\init@restore@version{%
94       \global\let\init@restore@version\relax
95       \xdef\restore@mathversion
96           {\expandafter\noexpand\csname mv@\math@version\endcsname
97            \global\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname
98            \number\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname\relax}%
99      \aftergroup\dorestore@version
100    }%
101   \begingroup
102     \let\getanddefine@fonts\@gobbletwo
103     \restore@mathversion
104   \endgroup
105   \fi}%
106 \onlypreamble\dorestore@version

```

\document@select@group We surround \select@group with braces so that functions using it can be used directly after _ or ^.

```

107 \def\document@select@group#1#2#3#4{%
108   \ifx\math@bgroup\bgroup\else\relax\expandafter\@firstofone\fi
109   {%
110   \ifmmode
111     \ifnum\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname<\sixt@@n
112     \begingroup
113       \escapechar\m@ne
114       \getanddefine@fonts{\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}#3%
115       \globaldefs\@ne \math@fonts
116     \endgroup
117     \expandafter\extract@alph@from@version
118       \csname mv@\math@version\expandafter\endcsname
119       \expandafter{\number\csname
120                     c@mv@\math@version\endcsname}%
121       #1%
122       \global\advance\csname c@mv@\math@version\endcsname\@ne
123   \else
124     \let#1\relax
125     \@latex@error{Too many math alphabets used
126                   in version \math@version}%

```

```

127          \@eha
128      \fi
129  \else \expandafter\non@alpherr\fi
130  #1{#4}%
131 }%
132 }

\process@table
133 \def\process@table{%
134     \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{%
135         \font@info{Checking defaults for
136             ##1##2##3##4}%
137         \expandafter
138         \ifx\csname##1##2##3##4\endcsname\relax

```

Grouping is important for two reasons, first `\cdp@elt` will get redefined if `\Declare... functions` are executed within the external .fd file and secondly `\try@load@fontshape` changes a lot of catcodes without surrounding itself with a group.

```

139         \begingroup
140             \def\f@encoding{##1}\def\f@family{##2}%
141             \try@load@fontshape
142             \endgroup
143         \fi
144         \expandafter
145         \ifx\csname##1##2##3##4\endcsname\relax
146             \@latex@error{This NFSS system isn't set up properly}%
147                 {For encoding scheme ##1 the defaults
148                     ##2##3##4 do not form a valid font shape}%
149         \else
150             \font@info{... okay}%
151         \fi}%
152     \cdp@list

```

Now we make sure that `\error@fontshape` is okay.

```

153     \begingroup
154         \escapechar\m@ne
155         \error@fontshape
156         \expandafter\ifx\csname \curr@fontshape\endcsname\relax
157             \begingroup
158                 \try@load@fontshape
159             \endgroup
160         \fi
161         \expandafter\ifx\csname \curr@fontshape\endcsname\relax
162             \@latex@error{This NFSS system isn't set up properly}%
163                 {The system maintainer forgot to specify a suitable
164                     substitution
165                     font shape using the \noexpand\DeclareErrorFont
166                     command}%
167         \fi
168     \endgroup

```

Set `\select@group` to its meaning used within the document body.

```
169     \let\select@group\document@select@group
```

Install the default font attributes they are currently pointing to error font shape.
Don't use `\reset@font` since that would trigger `\selectfont`.

```

170     \fontencoding{\encodingdefault}%
171     \fontfamily{\familydefault}%
172     \fontseries{\seriesdefault}%
173     \fontshape{\shapedefault}%

```

kill all macros not longer needed. we need to add many more!!!!!!

```
174 \everyjob{}%
```

```

175 }
176 \@onlypreamble\process@table
177 \%@\onlypreamble\set@mathradical

\DeclareMathVersion
178 \def\DeclareMathVersion#1{%
179   \expandafter\new@mathversion\csname mv@#1\endcsname}
180 \@onlypreamble\DeclareMathVersion

\new@mathversion
181 \def\new@mathversion#1{%
182   \expandafter\in@\expandafter#1\expandafter{\version@list}%
183   \ifin@
184     \@font@info{Redeclaring math version
185       `}\expandafter\gobblefour\string#1'}%
186   \else
187     \global\expandafter\newcount\csname c@\expandafter
188           \gobble\string#1\endcsname
189     \def\version@elt{\noexpand\version@elt\noexpand}%
190     \edef\version@list{\version@list\version@elt#1}%
191   \fi
\toks@ is used to gather all tokens for the math version. \count@ will be used to
count the math groups we add to this version.
192   \toks@{}%
193   \count@\z@

Now we loop over \group@list to add all math groups defined so far to the version
and at the same time to count them.
194   \def\group@elt##1##2{%
195     \advance\count@\@ne
196     \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts##1##2}%
197   }%
198   \group@list

We set the counter for this math version to the number of math groups found in
\group@list.
199   \global\csname c@\expandafter\gobble\string#1\endcsname\count@

Now we loop over \alpha@list to add all math alphabets known so far. We have
to distinguish the case that an alphabet by default should produce an error in new
versions.
200   \def\alpha@elt##1##2##3{%
201     \ifx##2\@alphabet@error
202       \toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@\install@mathalphabet##1%
203         {\no@alphabet@error##1}}%
204     \else
205       \toks@\expandafter{\the\toks@\install@mathalphabet##1%
206         {\select@group##1##2##3}}%
207     \fi
208   }%
209   \alpha@list

Finally we define the math version to expand to the contents of \toks@.
210   \xdef#1{\the\toks@}%
211 }
212 \@onlypreamble\new@mathversion

\DeclareSymbolFont
213 \def\DeclareSymbolFont#1#2#3#4#5{%
214   \tempswafalse
215   \edef\reserved@b{#2}%
216   \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{\def\reserved@c{##1}%

```

```

217      \ifx\reserved@b\reserved@c \atempswatrue\fi}%
218  \cdp@list
219  \if@tempswa
220  \@ifundefined{sym#1}{%
221      \expandafter\new@mathgroup\csname sym#1\endcsname
222      \expandafter\new@symbolfont\csname sym#1\endcsname
223          {#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}%
224  {%
225      \font@info{Redeclaring symbol font `#1'}}%
Update the group list.
226  \def\group@elt##1##2{%
227      \noexpand\group@elt\noexpand##1%
228      \expandafter\ifx\csname sym#1\endcsname##1%
229          \expandafter\noexpand\csname##2##3##4##5\endcsname
230      \else
231          \noexpand##2%
232      \fi}%
233  \xdef\group@list{\group@list}%
Update the version list.
234  \def\version@elt##1{%
235      \expandafter
236      \SetSymbolFont@\expandafter##1\csname##2##3##4##5\expandafter
237          \endcsname \csname sym#1\endcsname
238      }%
239  \version@list
240  }%
241 \else
242     \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `##2' unknown}\@eha
243 \fi
244 }
245 \onlypreamble\DeclareSymbolFont

\group@list
246 \let\group@list\empty
247 \onlypreamble\group@list

\group@elt
248 \let\group@elt\relax
249 \onlypreamble\group@elt

\new@symbolfont
250 \def\new@symbolfont##1##2##3##4##5{%
251     \toks@\expandafter{\group@list}%
252     \edef\group@list{\the\toks@\noexpand\group@elt\noexpand##1%
253         \expandafter\noexpand\csname##2##3##4##5\endcsname}%
254     \def\version@elt##1{\toks@\expandafter{##1}%
255         \edef##1{\the\toks@\noexpand\getanddefine@fonts
256             ##1\expandafter\noexpand\csname##2##3##4##5\endcsname}%
257         \global\advance\csname c@\expandafter
258             \gobble\string##1\endcsname\@ne
259         }%
260     \version@list
261 }
262 \onlypreamble\new@symbolfont

\SetSymbolFont
263 \def\SetSymbolFont##1##2##3##4##5##6{%
264     \atempswafalse
265     \edef\reserved@b{##3}%
266     \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{\def\reserved@c{##1}%

```

```

267      \ifx\reserved@b\reserved@c \atempswatrue\fi}%
268 \cdp@list
269 \if@tempswa
270   \expandafter\SetSymbolFont@
271   \csname mv@\#2\expandafter\endcsname\csname#3/#4/#5/#6\expandafter
272   \endcsname \csname sym#1\endcsname
273 \else
274   \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#3' unknown}\@eha
275 \fi
276 }
277 @onlypreamble\SetSymbolFont

\SetSymbolFont@
278 \def\SetSymbolFont@#1#2#3{%
279   \expandafter\in@\expandafter#1\expandafter{\version@list}%
280 \ifin@
281   \expandafter\in@\expandafter#3\expandafter{\group@list}%
282 \ifin@
283   \begingroup
284     \expandafter\get@cdp\string#2\@nil\reserved@a
285     \toks@{}%
286     \def\install@mathalphabet##1##2{%
287       \addto@hook\toks@{\install@mathalphabet##1{##2}}%
288     }%
289     \def\getanddefine@fonts##1##2{%
290       \ifnum##1=#3%
291         \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts##2}%
292         \expandafter\get@cdp\string##2\@nil\reserved@b
293         \ifx\reserved@a\reserved@b\else
294           \font@info{Encoding `\'{reserved@b}' has changed
295             to `\'{reserved@a}' for symbol font\MessageBreak
296             `\'{expandafter}@gobblefour\string#3' in the
297             math version `\'{expandafter
298               @gobblefour\string#1}}%
299           \fi
300           \font@info{%
301             Overwriting symbol font
302             `\'{expandafter}@gobblefour\string#3' in
303             version `\'{expandafter
304               @gobblefour\string#1}'\MessageBreak
305             \spaces \expandafter@gobble\string##2 -->
306               \expandafter@gobble\string##2}%
307           \else
308             \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts##1##2}%
309           \fi}%
310           #1%
311           \xdef#1{\the\toks@}%
312           \endgroup
313     \else
314       \@latex@error{Symbol font `\'{expandafter}@gobblefour\string#3'
315                     not defined}\@eha
316     \fi
317   \else
318     \@latex@error{Math version `\'{expandafter}@gobblefour\string#1'
319                   is not
320                   defined}{You probably mispelled the name of the math
321                   version.^~JOr you have to specify an additional package.}%
322   \fi
323 }
324 @onlypreamble\SetSymbolFont@

\get@cdp

```

```

325 \def\get@cdp#1#2/#3@nil#4{\def#4{#2}}
326 @onlypreamble\get@cdp

\DeclareMathAlphabet
327 \def\DeclareMathAlphabet#1#2#3#4#5{%
328   \otempswafalse
329   \edef\reserved@a{#2}%
330   \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{\def\reserved@c{##1}%
331     \ifx\reserved@a\reserved@c \otempswatrue\fi}%
332   \cdp@list
333   \if@tempswa
334     \expandafter\ifx
335     \csname\expandafter\gobble\string#1\endcsname
336     \relax
337     \new@mathalphabet#1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
338   \else

```

Check if it is already a math alphabet.

```

339   \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@\string\select@group}%
340     {\expandafter\meaning\csname \expandafter
341      \gobble\string#1\space\endcsname}%
342   \reserved@a
343   \ifin@
344     \font@info{Redeclaring math alphabet \string#1}%
345     \def\version@elt##1{%
346       \expandafter\SetMathAlphabet@\expandafter
347         ##1\csname#2/#3/#4/#5\expandafter\endcsname

```

```

348       \csname M@#2\expandafter\endcsname
349       \csname \expandafter\gobble\string#1\space\endcsname#1}%
350   \version@list
351 \else

```

Check if it is a math alphabet defined via \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet.

```

352   \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@\string\use@mathgroup}%
353     {\expandafter\meaning\csname \expandafter
354      \gobble\string#1\space\endcsname}%
355   \reserved@a
356   \ifin@

```

In that case overwriting is simple since there is nothing inserted in the math version macros.

```

357     \font@info{Redeclaring math alphabet \string#1}%
358     \new@mathalphabet#1{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%

```

Otherwise panic.

```

359   \else
360     \latex@error{Command ` \string#1' already defined}\@eha
361   \fi
362   \fi
363   \fi
364 \else
365   \latex@error{Encoding scheme ` #2' unknown}\@eha
366 \fi
367 }
368 @onlypreamble\DeclareMathAlphabet

```

\new@mathalphabet

```

369 \def\new@mathalphabet#1#2#3#4#5{%
370   \toks@\expandafter{\alpha@list}%
371   \edef#1{\expandafter\noexpand\csname \expandafter
372     \gobble\string#1\space\endcsname
373     \if/#5/%
374     \noexpand\no@alphabet\error

```

```

375           \noexpand\no@alphabet@error
376       \else
377           \expandafter\noexpand\csname M@#2\endcsname
378           \expandafter\noexpand\csname#2/#3/#4/#5\endcsname
379       \fi
380   }%
381 \toks2\expandafter{#1}%
382 \edef\alpha@list{\the\toks@noexpand\alpha@elt\the\toks2}%
383 \def\version@elt##1{\toks@expandafter{##1}%
384     \edef##1{\the\toks@install@mathalphabet
385         \expandafter\noexpand
386             \csname \expandafter@gobble
387                 \string#\space\endcsname
388             {\if/\#5/%
389                 \noexpand\no@alphabet@error
390                 \noexpand#1%
391             \else
392                 \noexpand\select@group\the\toks2
393             \fi}%
394     }%
395 \version@list
396 \expandafter\edef\csname \expandafter@gobble
397             \string#\space\endcsname{\if/\#5/%
398                 \noexpand\no@alphabet@error
399                 \noexpand#1%
400             \else
401                 \noexpand\select@group\the\toks2
402             \fi}%
403 \edef#1{\noexpand\protect
404     \expandafter\noexpand\csname \expandafter
405         @gobble\string#\space\endcsname}%
406 }
407 @onlypreamble\new@mathalphabet

```

\SetMathAlphabet

```

408 \def\SetMathAlphabet#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
409   \tempswafalse
410   \edef\reserved@b{#3}%
411   \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{\def\reserved@c{##1}%
412     \ifx\reserved@b\reserved@c \tempswatrue\fi}%
413   \cdp@list
414   \if@tempswa
415     \expandafter\SetMathAlphabet@
416       \csname mv@#2\expandafter\endcsname\csname#3/#4/#5/#6\expandafter
417       \endcsname \csname M@#3\expandafter\endcsname
418       \csname \expandafter@gobble\string#\space\endcsname#1%
419   \else
420     \@latex@error{Encoding scheme `#3' unknown}\@eha
421   \fi
422 }
423 @onlypreamble\SetMathAlphabet

```

\SetMathAlphabet@

```

424 \def\SetMathAlphabet@#1#2#3#4#5{%
425   \expandafter\in@\expandafter#1\expandafter{\version@list}%
426   \ifin@
427     \expandafter\in@\expandafter#4\expandafter{\alpha@list}%
428   \ifin@
429     \begingroup
430       \toks@{ }%
431       \def\getanddefine@fonts##1##2{%
432         \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts##1##2}%
433       }%

```

```

434      \def\reserved@c##1##2##3##4{%
435          \expandafter\gobble\string##4}%
436      \def\install@mathalphabet##1##2{%
437          \ifx##1#4%
438              \addto@hook\toks@%
439                  {\install@mathalphabet\#4{\select@group\#4#3#2}}%
440                  @font@info{Overwriting math alphabet
441                      `string#5' in version `}\expandafter
442                      \@gobblefour\string#1\MessageBreak
443                      \spaces \reserved@c##2 -->
444                          \expandafter\@gobble\string#2}%
445          \else
446              \addto@hook\toks@{\install@mathalphabet##1{##2}}%
447          \fi
448      }%
449      #1%
450      \xdef#1{\the\toks@}%
451      \endgroup
452  \else

```

If the math alphabet was defined via `\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet` we have remove its external definition and add it as a normal math alphabet to every version before trying to change it in one version.

```

453      \edef\reserved@a{%
454          \noexpand\in@{\string\use@mathgroup}{\meaning#4}%
455          \reserved@a
456          \ifin@
457              \def\reserved@b##1\use@mathgroup##2##3{%
458                  \def\reserved@b{##3}\def\reserved@c{##2}}%
459                  \expandafter\reserved@b#4%
460                  \begingroup
461                      \def\install@mathalphabet##1##2{%
462                          \addto@hook\toks@{\install@mathalphabet##1{##2}}%
463                      }%
464                      \def\getanddefine@fonts##1##2{%
465                          \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts##1##2}%
466                          \ifnum##1=\reserved@b
467                              \expandafter
468                              \addto@hook\expandafter\toks@%
469                              \expandafter{\expandafter\install@mathalphabet
470                              \expandafter#4\expandafter
471                                  \expandafter\select@group\expandafter
472                                  #4\reserved@c##2}}%
473                      \fi
474                  }%
475                  \def\version@elt##1{%
476                      \toks@{}%
477                      ##1%
478                      \xdef##1{\the\toks@}%
479                  }%
480                  \version@list
481          \endgroup

```

Put it into the `\alpha@list` with default ‘error’

```

482          \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\alpha@list\expandafter
483              {\alpha@list
484                  \alpha@elt #4\no@alphabet@error \no@alphabet@error}%
485                  \gdef#4{\no@alphabet@error #5}% fake things :-

```

Then call the internal setting routine again:

```

486          \SetMathAlphabet@{#1}{#2}{#3}#4#5%
487          \else
488              \@latex@error{Command `string#5' not defined as a
489                  math alphabet}%

```

```

490           {Use \noexpand\DeclareMathAlphabet to define it.}%
491       \fi
492   \fi
493 \else
494   @latex@error{Math version `\'expandafter\gobblefour$string#1'
495     is not
496     defined}{You probably mispelled the name of the math
497     version.^JOr you have to specify an additional package.}%
498 \fi
499 }
500 @onlypreamble\SetMathAlphabet@
```

\DeclareMathAlphabet could do with more checks like allowing single number in #4 lowercase in #4 etc

```

501 \def\DeclareMathAccent#1#2#3#4{%
502   \expandafter\in@\csname sym#3\expandafter\endcsname
503     \expandafter{\group@list}%
504   \ifin@
505     \begingroup
506       \count\z@=#4\relax
507       \count\tw@\count\z@
508       \divide\count\z@\sixt@on
509       \count@\count\z@
510       \multiply\count@\sixt@on
511       \advance\count\tw@-\count@
512       \if\relax\noexpand#1 is command?
513         \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@\{\string\mathaccent}{\meaning#1}}%
514         \reserved@a
515       \ifin@
516         \expandafter\set@mathaccent
517           \csname sym#3\endcsname#1#2%
518           {\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}}%
519           \font@info{Redeclaring math accent \string#1}%
520     \else
521       \expandafter\ifx
522         \csname\expandafter\@gobble\string#1\endcsname
523         \relax
524           \expandafter\set@mathaccent
525             \csname sym#3\endcsname#1#2%
526             {\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}}%
527           \else
528             @latex@error{Command `\'string#1' already defined}\@eha
529           \fi
530         \fi
531       \else
532         @latex@error{Not a command name: `\'noexpand#1'}\@eha
533       \fi
534     \endgroup
535   \else
536     @latex@error{Symbol font `#3' is not defined}\@eha
537   \fi
538 }
539 @onlypreamble\DeclareMathAccent
```

\set@mathaccent

```

540 \def\set@mathaccent#1#2#3#4{%
541   \xdef#2{\mathaccent"\mathchar@type#3\hexnumber@#1#4\relax}%
542 @onlypreamble\set@mathaccent
```

\DeclareMathSymbol

```

543 \def\DeclareMathSymbol#1#2#3#4{%
544   \expandafter\in@\csname sym#3\expandafter\endcsname
545     \expandafter{\group@list}%
```

```

546 \ifin@
547   \begingroup
548     \count\z@=#4\relax
549     \count\tw@\count\z@
550     \divide\count\z@\sixt@on
551     \count@\count\z@
552     \multiply\count@\sixt@on
553     \advance\count\tw@-\count@
554     \if\relax\noexpand#1 is command?
555       \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@\{\string\mathchar\}\{\meaning#1\}%
556       \reserved@a
557       \ifin@
558         \expandafter\set@mathsymbol
559           \csname sym#3\endcsname#1#2%
560           {\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}%
561             \font@info{Redeclaring math symbol }\string#1}%
562       \else
563         \expandafter\ifx
564           \csname\expandafter\gobble\string#1\endcsname
565           \relax
566           \expandafter\set@mathsymbol
567             \csname sym#3\endcsname#1#2%
568             {\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}%
569               \else
570                 \@latex@error{Command `}\string#1` already defined}\@eha
571               \fi
572             \fi
573           \else
574             \expandafter\set@mathchar
575               \csname sym#3\endcsname#1#2
576               {\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}%
577                 \fi
578           \endgroup
579         \else
580           \@latex@error{Symbol font `#3' is not defined}\@eha
581         \fi
582     }
583 \onlypreamble\DeclareMathSymbol

\set@mathchar
584 \def\set@mathchar#1#2#3#4{%
585   \global\mathcode`#2=\mathchar@type#3\hexnumber@#1#4\relax}
586 \onlypreamble\set@mathchar

\set@mathsymbol
587 \def\set@mathsymbol#1#2#3#4{%
588   \global\mathchardef#2"\mathchar@type#3\hexnumber@#1#4\relax}
589 \onlypreamble\set@mathsymbol

590 %\def\mathsymbol#1#2#3{%
591 %  \tempcnta=#3\relax
592 %  \tempcntb\tempcnta
593 %  \divide\tempcnta\sixt@on
594 %  \count@\tempcnta
595 %  \multiply\count@\sixt@on
596 %  \advance\tempcntb-\count@
597 %  \mathchar"\mathchar@type#1\hexnumber@#2%
598 %    \hexnumber@\tempcnta\hexnumber@\tempcntb\relax}
599 %
600 %\def\DeclareMathAlphabet#1#2#3{%
601 %  \DeclareMathSymbol{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}

```

```

\DeclareMathDelimiter
602 \def\DeclareMathDelimiter#1{%
603   \if\relax\noexpand#1%
604     \expandafter\@DeclareMathDelimiter
605   \else
606     \expandafter\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter
607   \fi
608 #1}
609 \onlypreamble\DeclareMathDelimiter

\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter This macro checks if the second arg is a “math type” such as \mathopen. The undocumented original code didn’t use math types when the delimiter was a single letter. For this reason the coding is a bit strange as it tries to support the undocumented syntax for compatibility reasons.
610 \def\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter#1#2#3#4{%
7 is the default value returned in the case that \mathchar@type is passed something unexpected, like a math symbol font name. We locally move \mathalpha out of the way so if you use that the right branch is taken. This will still fail if an explicit number 7 is used!
611   \begingroup
612     \let\mathalpha\mathord
613     \ifnum7=\mathchar@type{#2}%
614       \endgroup
If this branch is taken we have old syntax (5 arguments).
615     \expandafter\@firstofone
616   \else
If this branch is taken \mathchar@type is different from 7 so we assume new syntax. In this case we also use the arguments to set up the letter as a math symbol for the case where it is not used as a delimiter.
617   \endgroup
618   \DeclareMathSymbol#1{#2}{#3}{#4}%
Then we arrange that \@xDeclareMathDelimiter only gets #1, #3, #4 ... as it does not expect a math type as argument.
619   \expandafter\@firstoftwo
620   \fi
621   {\@xDeclareMathDelimiter#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}
622 \onlypreamble\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter

\@DeclareMathDelimiter
623 \def\@DeclareMathDelimiter#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
624   \expandafter\in@\csname sym#3\expandafter\endcsname
625   \expandafter{\group@list}%
626 \ifin@
627   \expandafter\in@\csname sym#5\expandafter\endcsname
628   \expandafter{\group@list}%
629 \ifin@
630   \begingroup
631     \count\z@=#4\relax
632     \count\tw@\count\z@
633     \divide\count\z@\sixt@@n
634     \count@\count\z@
635     \multiply\count@\sixt@@n
636     \advance\count\tw@-\count@
637     \edef\reserved@{\hexnumber@\{\count\z@\}\hexnumber@\{\count\tw@\}}%
638   %
639   \count\z@=#6\relax
640   \count\tw@\count\z@
641   \divide\count\z@\sixt@@n
642   \count@\count\z@

```

```

643      \multiply\count@\sixt@@n
644      \advance\count@tw@-\count@
645      \edef\reserved@d{\hexnumber@{\count@z@}\hexnumber@{\count@tw@}}%
646 %
647      \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@{\string\delimiter}{\meaning#1}}%
648      \reserved@a
649      \ifin@
650          \expandafter\set@mathdelimiter
651              \csname sym#3\expandafter\endcsname
652              \csname sym#5\endcsname#1#2%
653              \reserved@c\reserved@d
654          \font@info{Redeclaring math delimiter \string#1}%
655      \else
656          \expandafter\ifx
657              \csname\expandafter\@gobble\string#1\endcsname
658              \relax
659          \expandafter\set@mathdelimiter
660              \csname sym#3\expandafter\endcsname
661              \csname sym#5\endcsname#1#2%
662              \reserved@c\reserved@d
663      \else
664          \@latex@error{Command ` \string#1' already defined}\@eha
665      \fi
666      \fi
667      \endgroup
668  \else
669      \@latex@error{Symbol font `#5' is not defined}\@eha
670  \fi
671  \else
672      \@latex@error{Symbol font `#3' is not defined}\@eha
673  \fi
674 }
675 \onlypreamble\@DeclareMathDelimiter

\@xDeclareMathDelimiter
676 \def\@xDeclareMathDelimiter#1#2#3#4#5{%
677     \expandafter\in@\csname sym#2\expandafter\endcsname
678     \expandafter{\group@list}%
679     \ifin@
680         \expandafter\in@\csname sym#4\expandafter\endcsname
681         \expandafter{\group@list}%
682     \ifin@
683         \begingroup
684             \count@z@=#3\relax
685             \count@tw@ \count@z@
686             \divide\count@z@\sixt@@n
687             \count@ \count@z@
688             \multiply\count@ \sixt@@n
689             \advance\count@tw@-\count@
690             \edef\reserved@c{\hexnumber@{\count@z@}\hexnumber@{\count@tw@}}%
691 %
692             \count@z@=#5\relax
693             \count@tw@ \count@z@
694             \divide\count@z@\sixt@@n
695             \count@ \count@z@
696             \multiply\count@ \sixt@@n
697             \advance\count@tw@-\count@
698             \edef\reserved@d{\hexnumber@{\count@z@}\hexnumber@{\count@tw@}}%
699             \expandafter\set@mathdelimiter
700                 \csname sym#2\expandafter\endcsname\csname sym#4\endcsname#1%
701                 \reserved@c\reserved@d
702         \endgroup
703     \else

```

```

704      \@latex@error{Symbol font `#4' is not defined}\@eha
705      \fi
706  \else
707      \@latex@error{Symbol font `#2' is not defined}\@eha
708  \fi
709 }
710 \onlypreamble\@xDeclareMathDelimiter

```

\set@mathdelimiter We have to end the definition of a math delimiter like `\lfloor` with a space and not with `\relax` as we did before, because otherwise constructs involving `\abovewithdelims` will prematurely end (pr/1329)

```

711 \def\set@mathdelimiter#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
712   \xdef#3{\delimitter"\mathchar@type#4\hexnumber@#1#5%
713                                         \hexnumber@#2#6 }%
714 \onlypreamble\set@mathdelimiter

```

\set@@mathdelimiter

```

715 \def\set@@mathdelimiter#1#2#3#4#5{%
716   \global\delcode`#3="\hexnumber@#1#4\hexnumber@#2#5\relax}
717 \onlypreamble\set@@mathdelimiter

```

\DeclareMathRadical

```
718 \def\DeclareMathRadical#1#2#3#4#5{%
```

Below is a crude fix to make this macro work if #1 is undefined or `\relax`. Should be improved!

```

719  \expandafter\ifx
720    \csname\expandafter\@gobble\string#1\endcsname
721    \relax
722    \let#1\radical
723  \fi
724  \edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\in@{\string\radical}{\meaning#1}}%
725  \reserved@a
726  \ifin@
727    \expandafter\in@\csname sym#2\expandafter\endcsname
728      \expandafter{\group@list}%
729  \ifin@
730    \expandafter\in@\csname sym#4\expandafter\endcsname
731      \expandafter{\group@list}%
732  \ifin@
733    \begingroup
734      \count\z@=#3\relax
735      \count\tw@\count\z@
736      \divide\count\z@\sixt@n
737      \count@\count\z@
738      \multiply\count@\sixt@n
739      \advance\count\tw@-\count@
740      \edef\reserved@c{%
741        \hexnumber@{\count\z@}\hexnumber@{\count\tw@}}%
742      \count\z@=#5\relax
743      \count\tw@\count\z@
744      \divide\count\z@\sixt@n
745      \count@\count\z@
746      \multiply\count@\sixt@n
747      \advance\count\tw@-\count@
748      \edef\reserved@d{%
749        \hexnumber@{\count\z@}\hexnumber@{\count\tw@}}%

```

Coded inline instead of using `\set@mathradical`

```

750 %      \expandafter\set@mathradical
751 %        \csname sym#2\expandafter\endcsname
752 %        \csname sym#4\endcsname#1%
753 %        \reserved@c\reserved@d

```

```

754         \xdef#1{\radical"\expandafter\hexnumber@%
755             \csname sym#2\endcsname\reserved@c%
756             \expandafter\hexnumber@%
757                 \csname sym#4\endcsname\reserved@d%
758             \relax}%
759         \endgroup
760     \else
761         \@latex@error{Symbol font `#4' is not defined}\@eha
762     \fi
763 \else
764     \@latex@error{Symbol font `#2' is not defined}\@eha
765     \fi
766 \else
767     \@latex@error{Command `\string#1' already defined}\@eha
768 \fi
769 }
770 \onlypreamble\DeclareMathRadical

```

Definition below was wrong it contained \delimiter !

```
\def\set@mathradical#1#2#3#4#5{%
    \xdef#3{\radical"\hexnumber@#1#4\hexnumber@#2#5\relax}}
```

\mathalpha just a dummy currently

```
771 \let\mathalpha\relax
```

\mathchar@type

```

772 \def\mathchar@type#1{%
773   \ifodd 2#11 #1\else % is this non-negative number?
774     \ifx#1\mathord 0\else
775       \ifx#1\mathop 1\else
776         \ifx#1\mathbin 2\else
777           \ifx#1\mathrel 3\else
778             \ifx#1\mathopen 4\else
779               \ifx#1\mathclose 5\else
780                 \ifx#1\mathpunct 6\else
781                   % anything else is variable ord
782                   \fi
783                 \fi
784               \fi
785             \fi
786           \fi
787         \fi
788       \fi
789     \fi}
790 \onlypreamble\mathchar@type

```

\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet

```

791 \def\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet#1#2{%
792   \expandafter\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@
793     \csname \expandafter\@gobble\string#1\space\endcsname{#2}#1}
794 \onlypreamble\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet

```

\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@

```
795 \def\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@#1#2#3{%
```

We use the switch \if@tempswa to decide if we can declare this symbol font alphabet.

```
796     \if@tempswatrue
```

First check if #2 is known to be a symbol font

```
797   \expandafter\in@\csname sym#2\expandafter\endcsname
798     \expandafter{\group@list}%
799   \ifin@
```

Check if #1 is defined as a math alphabet defined via \DeclareMathAlphabet:

```
800      \expandafter\in@\expandafter#1\expandafter{\alpha@list}%
801      \ifin@
82      If so remove it from the \alpha@list and from all math version macros.
802      \@font@info{Redeclaring math alphabet \string#3}%
803      \toks@{}%
804      \def\alpha@elt##1##2##3{%
805          \ifx##1#1\else\addto@hook\toks@{\alpha@elt##1##2##3}\fi}%
806      \alpha@list
807      \xdef\alpha@list{\the\toks@}%
```

Now we loop over all versions and remove the math alphabet:

```
808      \def\version@elt##1{%
809          \begingroup
810          \toks@{}%
811          \def\getanddefine@fonts####1####2{%
812              \addto@hook\toks@{\getanddefine@fonts####1####2}}%
813          \def\install@mathalphabet####1####2{%
814              \ifx####1#1\else
815                  \addto@hook\toks@{\install@mathalphabet
816                      ####1{####2}}\fi}%
817              ####1%
818              \xdef##1{\the\toks@}%
819          \endgroup
820          }%
821      \version@list
822  \else
```

If #3 is not defined as a math alphabet check if it is defined at all:

```
823      \expandafter\ifx
824      \csname\expandafter\@gobble\string#1\space\endcsname
825      \relax
```

If it is undefined, fine otherwise check if it is a math alphabet defined via \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet:

```
826      \else
827          \edef\reserved@a{%
828              \noexpand\in@\string\use@mathgroup}{\meaning#1}%
829          \reserved@a
830          \ifin@
831              \@font@info{Redeclaring math alphabet \string#3}%
832          \else
```

Since the command #3 is defined to be something which is not a math alphabet we have to skip redefining it.

```
833          \atempswafalse
834          \@latex@error{Command ` \string#3' already defined}\@eha
835          \fi
836          \fi
837          \fi
838  \else
```

Since the symbol font is not known we better skip defining this alphabet.

```
839          \atempswafalse
840          \@latex@error{Unknown symbol font '#2'}\@eha
841          \fi
842          \if@tempswa
```

When we reach this point we are allowed to define #1 to be a symbol font math alphabet. This means that we have to set it to

```
\use@mathgroup <math-settings> \sym<name>
```

The $\langle math-settings \rangle$ are the one for the encoding that is used in the font shape where $\backslash sym\langle name \rangle$ is pointing to. This means that we have to get it from the information stored in $\backslash group@list$. Thus we loop through that list after defining $\backslash group@elt$ in a suitable way.

```
843      \def\group@elt##1##2{%
844          \expandafter\ifx\csname sym#2\endcsname##1%
845          \expandafter\reserved@a\string##2\@nil
846          \fi}%
847      \def\reserved@a##1##2##3\@nil{%
848          \def\reserved@a{##2}}%
849          \group@list
850          \toks@{\relax\ifmmode \else \non@alpherr#1\fi}%
851          \edef#1{\the\toks@
852              \noexpand\use@mathgroup
853              \expandafter\noexpand\csname M@\reserved@a\endcsname
854              \csname sym#2\endcsname}%
855          \def#3{\protect#1}%
856      \fi
857 }
858 \onlypreamble\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@
859 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

File s

ltfssini.dtx

This file contains the top level L^AT_EX interface to the font selection scheme commands. See other parts of the L^AT_EX distribution, or *The L^AT_EX Companion* for higher level documentation of these commands.

36 NFSS Initialisation

Finally, there are six commands that are to be used in L^AT_EX and that we will therefore protect against expansion at the wrong point: \fontfamily, \fontseries, \fontshape, \fontsize, \selectfont, and \mathversion.

36.1 Providing math *versions*

L^AT_EX provides two *versions*. We call them *normal* and *bold*, respectively.

```
1 \DeclareMathVersion{normal}
2 \DeclareMathVersion{bold}
```

Now we define the standard font change commands. We don't allow the use of \rmfamily etc. in math mode.

First the changes to another *family*:

```
3 \DeclareRobustCommand\rmfamily
4   {\not@math@\alphabet\rmfamily\mathrm
5   \fontfamily\rmdefault\selectfont}
6 \DeclareRobustCommand\sffamily
7   {\not@math@\alphabet\sffamily\mathsf
8   \fontfamily\sfdefault\selectfont}
9 \DeclareRobustCommand\ttfamily
10  {\not@math@\alphabet\ttfamily\mathtt
11  \fontfamily\ttdefault\selectfont}
```

Then the commands changing the *series*:

```
12 \DeclareRobustCommand\bfseries
13   {\not@math@\alphabet\bfseries\mathbf
14   \fontseries\bfdefault\selectfont}
15 \DeclareRobustCommand\mdseries
16   {\not@math@\alphabet\mdseries\relax
17   \fontseries\mddefault\selectfont}
18 \DeclareRobustCommand\upshape
19   {\not@math@\alphabet\upshape\relax
20   \fontshape\updefault\selectfont}
```

Then the commands changing the *shape*:

```
21 \DeclareRobustCommand\slshape
22   {\not@math@\alphabet\slshape\relax
23   \fontshape\sldefault\selectfont}
24 \DeclareRobustCommand\scshape
25   {\not@math@\alphabet\scshape\relax
26   \fontshape\scdefault\selectfont}
27 \DeclareRobustCommand\itshape
28   {\not@math@\alphabet\itshape\mathit
29   \fontshape\itdefault\selectfont}
```

We also have to define the *emphasize* font change command (i.e. \em). This command will look if the current font is sloped (i.e. has a positive \fontdimen1) and will then select either \upshape or \itshape.

```
30 \DeclareRobustCommand\em
31   {\@nomath\em \ifdim \fontdimen1ne\font >\z@
32   \upshape \else \itshape \fi}
```

`\not@math@alphabet` This function generates an error message when it is called in math mode. The same function should be defined in `newfont.sty`.

```

33 \def\not@math@alphabet#1#2{%
34   \relax
35   \ifmmode
36     @late@error{Command \noexpand#1invalid in math mode}%
37     {%
38       Please
39       \ifx#2\relax
40         define a new math alphabet^{#1}%
41         if you want to use a special font in math mode%
42       \else

```

We have to a `\noexpand` below to prevent expansion of #2. In case of #1 we can omit this (due to the current definition of robust commands since they do come out right there :-).

```

43   use the math alphabet \noexpand#2instead of
44   the #1command}%
45   \fi
46   .
47 }%
48 \fi}

```

Finally we provide two abbreviations to switch to the *L^AT_EX versions*.

```

49 \def\boldmath{@nomath\boldmath
50   \mathversion{bold}}
51 \def\unboldmath{@nomath\unboldmath
52   \mathversion{normal}}

```

Here we switch to the default math version by defining the internal macro `\math@version`. We dare not to call `\mathversion` at this place because this would call `\glb@settings`.

```
53 \def\math@version{normal}
```

36.2 Miscellaneous

`\newfont` We start by defining a few macros that are part of standard L^AT_EX's user interface.

`\symbol` The use of these functions is not encouraged, but they will allow to process older documents without changes to the source.

```

54 \def\newfont#1#2{\@ifdefinable#1{\font#1=#2\relax}{}}
55 \def\symbol#1{\char #1\relax}

```

`\@setfontsize` This abbreviation is used by L^AT_EX's user level size changing commands, such as `\large`.

```
56 \def\@setfontsize#1#2#3{@nomath#1%
```

For the benefit of people relying on keeping the name of the current font command saved in `\@currsize` we define it. To ensure that `\@setfontsize` keeps being robust we omit this assignment during times where `\protect` differs from `\@typeset@protect`.

```

57   \ifx\protect\@typeset@protect
58     \let\@currsize#1%
59   \fi
60   \fontsize{#2}{#3}\selectfont

```

For compatibility we also define `\@setsizesize` the 209 command

```

61 <*compat>
62 \def\@setsizesize#1#2#3#4{@setfontsize#1{#4}{#2}}
63 </compat>

```

`\oldstylenums` This macro implements old style numerals but only works if we assume that the standard math fonts are used. Thus it needs changing in case other math encodings are used.

```

64 \def\oldstylenums#1{%
65   \begingroup
Provide spacing using the interword space of the current font.
66   \spaceskip\fontdimen\tw@\font
Then switch to the math italic font. We don't change the current value of
\f@series which means that you can use bold numerals if \bfseries is in force.
As family we use \rmdefault which means that this only works if there exist an
OML encoded version of that font or rather a corresponding .fd file (which is the
case for standard LATEX fonts even though they only contain substitutions).
67   \usefont{OML}{\rmdefault}{\f@series}{it}%
68   \mathgroup\symletters #1%
69   \endgroup
70 }

```

\hexnumber@ To set up L^AT_EX's special math character definitions we first provide a macro to generate hexadecimal numbers. It is a rather simple \ifcase.

```

71 \def\hexnumber@#1{\ifcase\number#1
72 0\or 1\or 2\or 3\or 4\or 5\or 6\or 7\or 8\or
73 9\or A\or B\or C\or D\or E\or F\fi}

```

\nfss@text In its simplest form \nfss@text is an \mbox. This will produce unbreakable text outside math and inside math you will get text with the same fonts as outside. The only drawback is that such item won't change sizes in subscripts. But this behavior can be easily changed. With the **amstex** style option one will get a sub style called **amstext** which will redefine the \nfss@text macro to produce correct text in all sizes.

We have to use \def instead of the shorter \let since \mbox is undefined when we reach this point.

```
74 \def\nfss@text#1{{\mbox{#1}}}
```

\copyright The definition of \copyright was changed so that it works in other type styles, and to make it robust. We leave the family untouched so that the copyright notice will come out differently if a different font family is in use. This command is commented out, since it is now defined in ltoutenc.dtx.

```

75 %\DeclareRobustCommand\copyright
76 %  {{\ooalign{\hfil
77 %    \raise.07ex\hbox{\mdseries\upshape c}\hfil\crcr
78 %    \mathhexbox20D}}}

```

\normalfont \reset@font \p@reset@font The macro \reset@font is used in L^AT_EX to switch to a standard font, in order to initialize the current font in situations where typesetting is done in a new visual context (e.g. in a footnote). We define it here to allow the test for the new L^AT_EX version above but nevertheless are able to run all kind of mixtures.

The user interface name for \reset@font is \normalfont:

```

79 \DeclareRobustCommand\normalfont
80   {\usefont\encodingdefault
81    \familydefault
82    \seriesdefault
83    \shapedefault
84    \relax}
85 \let\reset@font\normalfont

```

We left out the special L^AT_EX fonts which are not automatically included in the base version of the font selection since these fonts contain only a few characters which are also included in the AMS fonts so anybody who is using these fonts doesn't need them. But for compatibility reasons we will define these symbols.

```

86 \def\not@base#1{\@latex@error
87 {Command \noexpand#1 not provided in base LATEX2e}%

```

```

88 {Load the latexsym or the amsfonts package to
89 define this symbol}}
90 \def\mho{\not@base\mho}
91 \def\Join{\not@base\Join}
92 \def\Box{\not@base\Box}
93 \def\Diamond{\not@base\Diamond}
94 \def\leadsto{\not@base\leadsto}
95 \def\sqsubset{\not@base\sqsubset}
96 \def\sqsupset{\not@base\sqsupset}
97 \def\lhd{\not@base\lhd}
98 \def\unlhd{\not@base\unlhd}
99 \def\rhd{\not@base\rhd}
100 \def\unrhd{\not@base\unrhd}

```

We now initialize all variables set by \DeclareErrorFont. These values are not really important since they will be overwritten later on by the definition in `fontdef.ltx`.

However, if `fontdef.cfg` is corrupted then at least a hopefully suitable error font is present.

```

101 \DeclareErrorFont{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}{10} %% don't modify this setting
102                                     %% overwrite it in fontdef.cfg
103                                     %% if necessary

```

We now load the customizable parts of NFSS.

```

104 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne
Still using TEX2. need a configuration file to avoid setting the 8bit characters.
105 \InputIfFileExists{fonttext.cfg}
106     {\typeout{=====
107         ^^^J%
108             Local config file fonttext.cfg used^J%
109             ^^^J%
110             ======}%}
111     \def\@addtofilelist##1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,##1}}%
112 }
113 {\typeout{!!!!!!!!!!!!!!^J%
114     !^J%
115         ! You MUST use a fonttext.cfg file!^J%
116         ! As you are still using TeX2!!!!^J%
117         !^J%
118         ! See the documentation file tex2.txt^J%
119         !^J%
120         !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!}%}
121 \batchmode \@@end}
122 \else

```

With T_EX3 can use the standard ltx file if no configuration file exists.

```

123 \InputIfFileExists{fonttext.cfg}
124     {\typeout{=====
125         ^^^J%
126             Local config file fonttext.cfg used^J%
127             ^^^J%
128             ======}%}
129     \def\@addtofilelist##1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,##1}}%
130 }
131 {\input{fonttext.ltx}}
132 \fi
133 \let\@addtofilelist\gobble

```

Ditto for math although I don't think that we will get a lot of customisation :-)

```

134 \InputIfFileExists{fontmath.cfg}
135     {\typeout{=====
136         ^^^J%

```

```

137          Local config file fontmath.cfg used^^J%
138          ^^J%
139          =====}%%
140          \def\@addtofilelist##1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,##1}}%
141          }
142          {\input{fontmath.ltx}}
143 \let\@addtofilelist\@gobble

```

Then we preload several fonts. This file might be customized *without* changing the behavior of the format (i.e. necessary font definitions will be loaded at runtime if they are not preloaded). This is done in the file `preload.ltx`.

```

144 \InputIfFileExists{preload.cfg}
145     {\typeout{=====
146     ^^^J%
147         Local config file preload.cfg used^^J%
148         ^^J%
149         =====}%%
150         \def\@addtofilelist##1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,##1}}%
151         }
152         {\input{preload.ltx}}
153 \let\@addtofilelist\@gobble

```

`\@acci` We also save the values of some accents in `\@acci`, `\@accii` and `\@acciii` so they `\@accii` can be restored by a `minipage` inside a `tabbing` environment.

`\@acciii` 154 `\let\@acci` \let\@accii` \let\@acciii` =`

`\cal` Here were the two old *(alphabet identifiers)*.
`\mit`

File t

fontdef.dtx

37 Introduction

This file is used to generate the files `fonttext.ltx` (text font declarations) and `fontmath.ltx` (math font declarations), which are used during the format generation. It contains the declaration of the standard text encodings used at the site as well as a minimal subset of font shape groups that NFSS will look at to ensure that the specified encodings are valid.

The math part contains the setup for math encodings as well as the default math symbol declarations that belong to the encoding.

It is possible to change this setup (by using other fonts, or defaults) without losing the ability to process documents written at other sites. Portability in this sense means that a document will compile without errors. It does not mean, however, that identical output will be produced. For this it is necessary that the distributed setup is used at both installations.

38 Customization

You are not allowed to change this source file! If you want to change the default encodings and/or the font shape groups preloaded you should create a copy of `fonttext.ltx` under the name `fonttext.cfg` and change this copy. If L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} finds a file of this name it will use it, otherwise it uses the standard file which is `fontdef.ltx`.

If you don't plan to use Computer Modern much or at all, it might (!) be a good idea to make your own `fonttext.cfg`. Look at the comments below (docstrip module 'text') to see what should go into such a file.

To change the math font setup use a copy of `fontmath.ltx` under the name `fontmath.cfg` and change this copy. However, dealing with this interface is even more a job for an expert than changing the text font setup — in short, we don't encourage either.

Warning: please note that we don't support customised L^AT_EX versions. Thus, before sending in a bug report please try your test file with a L^AT_EX format which is not customised and send in the log from that version (unless the problem goes away).

Please note: the following standard encodings have to be defined in all local variants of `font....cfg` to guarantee that all L^AT_EX installations behave in the same way.

T1	Cork T _E X text encoding
OT1	old T _E X text encoding
U	unknown encoding
OML	old T _E X math letters encoding
OMS	old T _E X math symbols encoding
OMX	old T _E X math extension symbols encoding

Notice that some of these encodings are 'old' in the sense that we hope that they will be superseded soon by encoding standards defined by the T_EX user community. Therefore this set of default encodings may change in the future.

The first candidate is OT1 which will soon be replaced by T1, the official T_EX text encoding.

Warning: If you add additional encodings to this file there is no guarantee any longer that files processable at your installation will also

be processable at other installations. Thus, if you make use of such an encoding in your document, e.g. if you intend to typeset in Cyrillic (OT2 encoding), you need to specify this encoding in the preamble of your document prior to sending it to another installation. Once the encoding is specified in that place in your document, the document is processable at all L^AT_EX installations (provided they have suitable fonts installed).

For this reason we suggest that you define a short package file that sets up an additional encoding used at your site (rather than putting the encoding into this file) since this package can easily be shipped with your document.

39 The `docstrip` modules

The following modules are used to direct `docstrip` in generating external files:

driver	produce a documentation driver file
text	produce the file <code>fonttext.ltx</code>
math	produce the file <code>fontmath.ltx</code>
cfgtext	produce a dummy <code>fonttext.cfg</code> file
cfgmath	produce a dummy <code>fontmath.cfg</code> file

A typical `docstrip` command file would then have entries like:

```
\generateFile{fonttext.ltx}{t}{\from{fontdef.dtx}{text}}
```

40 A driver for this document

The next bit of code contains the documentation driver file for T_EX, i.e. the file that will produce the documentation you are currently reading. It will be extracted from this file by the DOCSTRIP program.

```
1 (*driver)
2 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
3 \GetFileInfo{fontdef.dtx}
4 \begin{document}
5   \DocInput{fontdef.dtx}
6 \end{document}
7 </driver>
```

41 The `fonttext.ltx` file

The identification is done earlier on with a `\ProvidesFile` declaration.

```
8 (*text)
9 \typeout{== Don't modify this file, use a .cfg file instead ==^^J}
```

41.1 Encodings

This file declares the standard encodings for text and math fonts. All others should be declared in packages or in the documents directly.

For every text encoding there are normally a number of encoding specific commands, e.g. accents, special characters, etc. (The definition for such a command might have to change when the encoding is changed, because the character is in a different position, or not available at all, or the accent is produced in a different way.) This is handled by a general mechanism which is described in `ltoutenc.dtx`.

By convention, text encoding specific declarations, including the declaration `\DeclareFontEncoding`, are kept in separate file of the form `<enc>enc.def`,

e.g. `ot1enc.def`. This allows other applications to make use of the declarations as well.

Similar to the default encoding, the loading of the encoding files for the two major text encodings shouldn't be changed. In particular, the `inputenc` package depends on this.

```
10 \input {omlenc.def}
11 \input {t1enc.def}
12 \input {ot1enc.def}      % <- should come after T1 for speed
13 \input {omsenc.def}
```

We then set the default text font encoding. This will hopefully change some day to T1. This setting should *not* be changed to produce a portable format.

```
14 \fontencoding{OT1}
```

If different encodings for text fonts are in use one could put the common setup into `\DeclareFontEncodingDefaults`. There is now a better mechanism so using this interface is discouraged!

```
15 \DeclareFontEncodingDefaults{}{}
```

Then we define the default substitution for every encoding. This release of L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} assumes that the ec fonts are available. It is possible to change this to point to some other font family (e.g., Times with the appropriate encoding if it is available) without making documents non-portable. However, in such a case documents will produce different page breaks at other sites. The substitution defaults can all be changed without losing portability as long as there are font shape definitions for the selected substitutions.

```
16 \DeclareFontSubstitution{T1}{cmr}{m}{n}
17 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}
```

For every encoding declaration, L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} will try to verify that the given substitution information makes sense, i.e. that it is impossible to go into an endless loop if font substitution happens. This is done at the moment the `\begin{document}` is encountered. L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} will then check that for every encoding the substitution defaults form a valid font shape group, which means that it will check if there is a `\DeclareFontShape` declaration for this combination. We will therefore load the corresponding .fd files now. If we don't do this they would be loaded at verification time (i.e. at `\begin{document}`) which would delay processing unnecessarily.

Warning: Please note that this means that you have to regenerate the format whenever you change any of these .fd files since L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} will not read .fd files if it already knows about the encoding/family combination.

The `\nfss@catcodes` ensures that white space is ignored in any definitions made in the fd files.

```
18 \begingroup
19 \nfss@catcodes
20 \input {t1cmr.fd}
21 \input {ot1cmr.fd}
22 \endgroup
```

We also load some other font definition files which are normally needed in a document. This is only done for processing speed and you can comment the next two lines out to save some memory. If necessary these files are then loaded when your document is processed. (Loading .fd files is a less drastic step compared to preloading fonts because the number of fonts is limited 255 at (nearly) every T_EX installation, while the amount of main memory is not a limiting factor at most installations.)

```
23 \begingroup
24 \nfss@catcodes
25 \input {ot1cmss.fd}
26 \input {ot1cmtt.fd}
27 \endgroup
```

Even with all the precautions it is still possible that NFSS will run into problems, for example, when a `.fd` file contains corrupted data. To guard against such cases NFSS has a very low-level fallback font that is installed with the following line.

```
28 \DeclareErrorFont{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}{10}
```

This means, “if everything else fails use Computer Modern Roman normal shape at 10pt in the old text encoding”. You can change the font used but the encoding should be the same as the one specified with `\fontencoding` above.

41.2 Defaults

To allow the use of `\rmfamily`, `\sffamily`, etc. in documents even if non-standard families are used we provide nine macros which hold the name of the corresponding families, series, and so on. This makes it easy to use other font families (like Times Roman, etc.). One simply has to redefine these defaults.

All these hooks have to be defined in this file but you can change their meaning (except for `\encodingdefault`) without making documents non-portable.

<code>\rmdefault</code>	The following three definitions set up the meaning for <code>\rmfamily</code> , <code>\sffamily</code> , and <code>\ttfamily</code> .
<code>\sfdefault</code>	
<code>\ttdefault</code>	29 <code>\newcommand\rmdefault{cmr}</code> 30 <code>\newcommand\sfdefault{cmss}</code> 31 <code>\newcommand\ttdefault{cmtt}</code>
<code>\bfdefault</code>	Series changing commands are influenced by the following hooks.
<code>\mddefault</code>	32 <code>\newcommand\bfdefault{bx}</code> 33 <code>\newcommand\mddefault{m}</code>
<code>\itdefault</code>	Shape changing commands use the following hooks.
<code>\sldefault</code>	34 <code>\newcommand\itdefault{it}</code>
<code>\scdefault</code>	35 <code>\newcommand\sldefault{sl}</code>
<code>\updefault</code>	36 <code>\newcommand\scdefault{sc}</code> 37 <code>\newcommand\updefault{n}</code>
<code>\encodingdefault</code>	Finally we have the hooks that describe the behaviour of the <code>\normalfont</code> command. To stay portable, the definition of <code>\encodingdefault</code> should <i>not</i> be changed and should match the setting above for <code>\fontencoding</code> . All other values can be set according to your taste.
	38 <code>\newcommand\encodingdefault{OT1}</code> 39 <code>\newcommand\familydefault{\rmdefault}</code> 40 <code>\newcommand\seriesdefault{\mddefault}</code> 41 <code>\newcommand\shapedefault{\updefault}</code>

This finishes the low-level setup in `fonttext.ltx`.

```
42 </text>
```

42 The `fontmath.ltx` file

The identification is done earlier on with a `\ProvidesFile` declaration.

```
43 /*math*/
44 \typeout{== Don't modify this file, use a .cfg file instead ==^J}
```

42.1 The font encodings used

```
45 \DeclareFontEncoding{OML}{}{}
46 \DeclareFontEncoding{OMS}{}{}
47 \DeclareFontEncoding{OMX}{}{}
```

Finally a declaration for U encoding which serves for all fonts that do not fit standard encodings. For math this sets up `\noaccents@` providing for AMS-L^AT_EX. This macro is used therein to handle accented characters if they are not supported by the font. In other words, if fonts with U encoding are used in math, all accents (like from `\breve`) are obtained from some other font that has them.

```
48 \DeclareFontEncoding{U}{}{\noaccents@}
```

The encodings for math are next:

```
49 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OML}{cmm}{m}{it}
50 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}
51 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OMX}{cmex}{m}{n}
52 \DeclareFontSubstitution{U}{cmr}{m}{n}

53 \begingroup
54 \nfss@catcodes
55 \input {omlcmm.fd}
56 \input {oms cmsy.fd}
57 \input {omx cmex.fd}
58 \input {ucmr.fd}
59 \endgroup
```

42.1.1 Symbolfont and Alphabet declarations

We now define the basic symbol fonts used by L^AT_EX. These four symbol fonts must be defined by this file.

It is possible to make the symbol fonts point to other external fonts without losing the ability to process documents written at other sites, as long as one defines the same symbol font names with the same encodings, e.g. `operators` with OT1 etc. If other encodings are used documents become non-portable. Such a change should therefore be done in a package file.

```
60 \DeclareSymbolFont{operators} {OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}
61 \DeclareSymbolFont{letters} {OML}{cmm}{m}{it}
62 \DeclareSymbolFont{symbols} {OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}
63 \DeclareSymbolFont{largetsymbol}{OMX}{cmex}{m}{n}

64 \SetSymbolFont{operators}{bold}{OT1}{cmr}{bx}{n}
65 \SetSymbolFont{letters} {bold}{OML}{cmm}{b}{it}
66 \SetSymbolFont{symbols} {bold}{OMS}{cmsy}{b}{n}
```

Below are the seven math alphabets which are defined by NFSS. Again they must be defined by this file. However, as before you can change the fonts used without losing portability, but you should be careful when changing the encoding since that may make documents come out wrong.

```
67 \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathrm}{operators}
68 \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathnormal}{letters}
69 \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet{\mathcal}{symbols}
70 \DeclareMathAlphabet {\mathbf}{OT1}{cmr}{bx}{n}
71 \DeclareMathAlphabet {\mathsf}{OT1}{cmss}{m}{n}
72 \DeclareMathAlphabet {\mathit}{OT1}{cmr}{m}{it}
73 \DeclareMathAlphabet {\mathtt}{OT1}{cmtt}{m}{n}
```

Given the currently available fonts we cannot bold-en `\mathbf` and `\mathtt` but in principle one could use ‘ultra bold’ or something. The alphabets defined via `\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet` will change automatically in a new math version if the corresponding symbol font changes.

```
74 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathsf}{bold}{cmss}{bx}{n}
75 \SetMathAlphabet{\mathit}{bold}{cmr}{bx}{it}
```

42.2 Math font sizes

The declarations below declare the text, script and scriptscript size to be used for each text font size.

All occurrences of sizes longer than a single character are replaced with the macro name that holds them, saving a number of tokens (but losing a bit of speed, so this may not stay this way).

```

76 \DeclareMathSizes{5}{5}{5}{5}
77 \DeclareMathSizes{6}{6}{5}{5}
78 \DeclareMathSizes{7}{7}{5}{5}
79 \DeclareMathSizes{8}{8}{6}{5}
80 \DeclareMathSizes{9}{9}{6}{5}
81 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xpt}{\@xpt}{7}{5}
82 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xipt}{\@xipt}{8}{6}
83 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xiipt}{\@xiipt}{8}{6}
84 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xivpt}{\@xivpt}{\@xpt}{7}
85 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xvipt}{\@xvipt}{\@xiipt}{\@xpt}
86 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xxpt}{\@xxpt}{\@xivpt}{\@xiipt}
87 \DeclareMathSizes{\@xxvpt}{\@xxvpt}{\@xxpt}{\@xvipt}

```

42.3 The math symbol assignments

We start by setting up math codes for most of the characters typed in directly from the keyboard. Most of them are normally already setup up in the same way by *InitEX*. However, we repeat them here to have a complete setup which can be exchanged with another if desired.

42.3.1 The letters

```

88 \DeclareMathSymbol{a}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`a}
89 \DeclareMathSymbol{b}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`b}
90 \DeclareMathSymbol{c}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`c}
91 \DeclareMathSymbol{d}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`d}
92 \DeclareMathSymbol{e}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`e}
93 \DeclareMathSymbol{f}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`f}
94 \DeclareMathSymbol{g}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`g}
95 \DeclareMathSymbol{h}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`h}
96 \DeclareMathSymbol{i}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`i}
97 \DeclareMathSymbol{j}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`j}
98 \DeclareMathSymbol{k}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`k}
99 \DeclareMathSymbol{l}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`l}
100 \DeclareMathSymbol{m}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`m}
101 \DeclareMathSymbol{n}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`n}
102 \DeclareMathSymbol{o}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`o}
103 \DeclareMathSymbol{p}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`p}
104 \DeclareMathSymbol{q}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`q}
105 \DeclareMathSymbol{r}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`r}
106 \DeclareMathSymbol{s}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`s}
107 \DeclareMathSymbol{t}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`t}
108 \DeclareMathSymbol{u}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`u}
109 \DeclareMathSymbol{v}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`v}
110 \DeclareMathSymbol{w}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`w}
111 \DeclareMathSymbol{x}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`x}
112 \DeclareMathSymbol{y}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`y}
113 \DeclareMathSymbol{z}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`z}

114 \DeclareMathSymbol{A}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`A}
115 \DeclareMathSymbol{B}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`B}
116 \DeclareMathSymbol{C}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`C}
117 \DeclareMathSymbol{D}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`D}
118 \DeclareMathSymbol{E}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`E}
119 \DeclareMathSymbol{F}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`F}
120 \DeclareMathSymbol{G}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`G}
121 \DeclareMathSymbol{H}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`H}
122 \DeclareMathSymbol{I}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`I}
123 \DeclareMathSymbol{J}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`J}

```

```

124 \DeclareMathSymbol{K}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`K}
125 \DeclareMathSymbol{L}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`L}
126 \DeclareMathSymbol{M}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`M}
127 \DeclareMathSymbol{N}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`N}
128 \DeclareMathSymbol{O}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`O}
129 \DeclareMathSymbol{P}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`P}
130 \DeclareMathSymbol{Q}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`Q}
131 \DeclareMathSymbol{R}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`R}
132 \DeclareMathSymbol{S}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`S}
133 \DeclareMathSymbol{T}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`T}
134 \DeclareMathSymbol{U}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`U}
135 \DeclareMathSymbol{V}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`V}
136 \DeclareMathSymbol{W}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`W}
137 \DeclareMathSymbol{X}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`X}
138 \DeclareMathSymbol{Y}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`Y}
139 \DeclareMathSymbol{Z}{\mathalpha}{letters}{`Z}

```

42.3.2 The digits

```

140 \DeclareMathSymbol{0}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`0}
141 \DeclareMathSymbol{1}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`1}
142 \DeclareMathSymbol{2}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`2}
143 \DeclareMathSymbol{3}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`3}
144 \DeclareMathSymbol{4}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`4}
145 \DeclareMathSymbol{5}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`5}
146 \DeclareMathSymbol{6}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`6}
147 \DeclareMathSymbol{7}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`7}
148 \DeclareMathSymbol{8}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`8}
149 \DeclareMathSymbol{9}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`9}

```

42.3.3 Punctuation, brace, etc. keys

```

150 \DeclareMathSymbol{!}{\mathclose}{operators}{`21}
151 \DeclareMathSymbol{*}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`03} % \ast
152 \DeclareMathSymbol{+}{\mathbin}{operators}{`2B}
153 \DeclareMathSymbol{,}{\mathpunct}{letters}{`3B}
154 \DeclareMathSymbol{-}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`00}
155 \DeclareMathSymbol{.}{\mathord}{letters}{`3A}
156 \DeclareMathSymbol{:}{\mathrel}{operators}{`3A}
157 \DeclareMathSymbol{;}{\mathpunct}{operators}{`3B}
158 \DeclareMathSymbol{=}{\mathrel}{operators}{`3D}
159 \DeclareMathSymbol{?}{\mathclose}{operators}{`3F}

```

The following symbols are defined as delimiters below which automatically defines them as math symbols.

```

160 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{()}{\mathopen}{operators}{`28}
161 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{}{\mathclose}{operators}{`29}
162 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{/}{\mathord}{letters}{`3D}
163 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{[]}{\mathopen}{operators}{`5B}
164 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{}{\mathclose}{operators}{`5D}
165 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{|}{\mathord}{symbols}{`6A}
166 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{<}{\mathrel}{letters}{`3C}
167 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{>}{\mathrel}{letters}{`3E}

```

Should all of the following being activated by default? Probably not.

```

168 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{`}{\mathopen}{symbols}{`66}
169 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{`}{\mathclose}{symbols}{`67}
170 \% \DeclareMathSymbol{``}{\mathord}{symbols}{`6E} % \backslash
171 \mathcode`\ = "8000 % \space
172 \mathcode`\'= "8000 % ^\prime
173 \mathcode`\_= "8000 % \

```

42.3.4 Delimitercodes for characters

[to be completed]

Finally, IniTeX sets all `\delcode` values to -1, except `\delcode`.=0`

```

174 \DeclareMathDelimiter{()}{\mathopen}{operators}{28}{largesymbols}{00}
175 \DeclareMathDelimiter{}{\mathclose}{operators}{29}{largesymbols}{01}
176 \DeclareMathDelimiter{[]}{\mathopen}{operators}{5B}{largesymbols}{02}
177 \DeclareMathDelimiter{}{\mathclose}{operators}{5D}{largesymbols}{03}

```

The next two are considered to be relations when not used in the context of a delimiter! And worse, they do even represent different glyphs when being used as delimiter and not as delimiter. This is a user level syntax inherited from plain T_EX. Therefore we explicitly redefine the math symbol definitions for these symbols afterwards.

```

178 \DeclareMathDelimiter{<}{\mathopen}{symbols}{68}{largesymbols}{0A}
179 \DeclareMathDelimiter{>}{\mathclose}{symbols}{69}{largesymbols}{0B}
180 \DeclareMathSymbol{<}{\mathrel}{letters}{3C}
181 \DeclareMathSymbol{>}{\mathrel}{letters}{3E}

```

And here is another case where the non-delimiter version produces a glyph different from the delimiter version.

```

182 \DeclareMathDelimiter{/}{\mathord}{operators}{2F}{largesymbols}{0E}
183 \DeclareMathSymbol{/}{\mathord}{letters}{3D}
184 \DeclareMathDelimiter{|}{\mathord}{symbols}{6A}{largesymbols}{0C}
185 \expandafter\DeclareMathDelimiter\@backslashchar
186 \mathord{symbols}{6E}{largesymbols}{0F}

```

N.B. { and } should NOT get delcodes; otherwise parameter grouping fails!

42.4 Symbols accessed via control sequences

42.4.1 Greek letters

```

187 \DeclareMathSymbol{\alpha}{\mathord}{letters}{0B}
188 \DeclareMathSymbol{\beta}{\mathord}{letters}{0C}
189 \DeclareMathSymbol{\gamma}{\mathord}{letters}{0D}
190 \DeclareMathSymbol{\delta}{\mathord}{letters}{0E}
191 \DeclareMathSymbol{\epsilon}{\mathord}{letters}{0F}
192 \DeclareMathSymbol{\zeta}{\mathord}{letters}{10}
193 \DeclareMathSymbol{\eta}{\mathord}{letters}{11}
194 \DeclareMathSymbol{\theta}{\mathord}{letters}{12}
195 \DeclareMathSymbol{\iota}{\mathord}{letters}{13}
196 \DeclareMathSymbol{\kappa}{\mathord}{letters}{14}
197 \DeclareMathSymbol{\lambda}{\mathord}{letters}{15}
198 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mu}{\mathord}{letters}{16}
199 \DeclareMathSymbol{\nu}{\mathord}{letters}{17}
200 \DeclareMathSymbol{\xi}{\mathord}{letters}{18}
201 \DeclareMathSymbol{\pi}{\mathord}{letters}{19}
202 \DeclareMathSymbol{\rho}{\mathord}{letters}{1A}
203 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sigma}{\mathord}{letters}{1B}
204 \DeclareMathSymbol{\tau}{\mathord}{letters}{1C}
205 \DeclareMathSymbol{\upsilon}{\mathord}{letters}{1D}
206 \DeclareMathSymbol{\phi}{\mathord}{letters}{1E}
207 \DeclareMathSymbol{\chi}{\mathord}{letters}{1F}
208 \DeclareMathSymbol{\psi}{\mathord}{letters}{20}
209 \DeclareMathSymbol{\omega}{\mathord}{letters}{21}
210 \DeclareMathSymbol{\varepsilon}{\mathord}{letters}{22}
211 \DeclareMathSymbol{\vartheta}{\mathord}{letters}{23}
212 \DeclareMathSymbol{\varpi}{\mathord}{letters}{24}
213 \DeclareMathSymbol{\varrho}{\mathord}{letters}{25}
214 \DeclareMathSymbol{\varsigma}{\mathord}{letters}{26}
215 \DeclareMathSymbol{\varphi}{\mathord}{letters}{27}
216 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Gamma}{\mathalpha}{operators}{00}
217 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Delta}{\mathalpha}{operators}{01}
218 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Theta}{\mathalpha}{operators}{02}
219 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Lambda}{\mathalpha}{operators}{03}
220 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Xi}{\mathalpha}{operators}{04}

```

```

221 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Pi}{\mathalpha}{operators}{05}
222 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Sigma}{\mathalpha}{operators}{06}
223 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Upsilon}{\mathalpha}{operators}{07}
224 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Phi}{\mathalpha}{operators}{08}
225 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Psi}{\mathalpha}{operators}{09}
226 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Omega}{\mathalpha}{operators}{0A}

```

42.4.2 Ordinary symbols

```

227 \DeclareMathSymbol{\aleph}{\mathord}{symbols}{40}
228 \def\hbar{{\mathchar'26\mkern-9mu h}}
229 \DeclareMathSymbol{\imath}{\mathord}{letters}{7B}
230 \DeclareMathSymbol{\jmath}{\mathord}{letters}{7C}
231 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ell}{\mathord}{letters}{60}
232 \DeclareMathSymbol{\wp}{\mathord}{letters}{7D}
233 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Re}{\mathord}{symbols}{3C}
234 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Im}{\mathord}{symbols}{3D}
235 \DeclareMathSymbol{\partial}{\mathord}{letters}{40}
236 \DeclareMathSymbol{\infty}{\mathord}{symbols}{31}
237 \DeclareMathSymbol{\prime}{\mathord}{symbols}{30}
238 \DeclareMathSymbol{\emptyset}{\mathord}{symbols}{3B}
239 \DeclareMathSymbol{\nabla}{\mathord}{symbols}{72}
240 \def\surd{{\mathchar"1270}}
241 \DeclareMathSymbol{\top}{\mathord}{symbols}{3E}
242 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bot}{\mathord}{symbols}{3F}
243 \def\angle{{\vbox{\ialign{$\m@th\scriptstyle##$\crcr
244     \not\mathrel{\mkern14mu}\crcr
245     \noalign{\nointerlineskip}
246     \mkern2.5mu\leaders\hrule\@height.34pt\hfill\mkern2.5mu\crcr}}}}
247 \DeclareMathSymbol{\triangle}{\mathord}{symbols}{34}
248 \DeclareMathSymbol{\forall}{\mathord}{symbols}{38}
249 \DeclareMathSymbol{\exists}{\mathord}{symbols}{39}
250 \DeclareMathSymbol{\neg}{\mathord}{symbols}{3A}
251 \let\lnot=\neg
252 \DeclareMathSymbol{\flat}{\mathord}{letters}{5B}
253 \DeclareMathSymbol{\natural}{\mathord}{letters}{5C}
254 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sharp}{\mathord}{letters}{5D}
255 \DeclareMathSymbol{\clubsuit}{\mathord}{symbols}{7C}
256 \DeclareMathSymbol{\diamondsuit}{\mathord}{symbols}{7D}
257 \DeclareMathSymbol{\heartsuit}{\mathord}{symbols}{7E}
258 \DeclareMathSymbol{\spadesuit}{\mathord}{symbols}{7F}

```

42.4.3 Large Operators

```

259 \DeclareMathSymbol{\coprod}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{60}
260 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigvee}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{57}
261 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigwedge}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{56}
262 \DeclareMathSymbol{\biguplus}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{55}
263 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigcap}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{54}
264 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigcup}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{53}
265 \DeclareMathSymbol{\intop}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{52}
266 \def\int{\intop\nolimits}
267 \DeclareMathSymbol{\prod}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{51}
268 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sum}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{50}
269 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigotimes}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{4E}
270 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigoplus}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{4C}
271 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigodot}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{4A}
272 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ointop}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{48}
273 \def\oint{\ointop\nolimits}
274 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigsqcup}{\mathop}{largesymbols}{46}
275 \DeclareMathSymbol{\smallint}{\mathop}{symbols}{73}

```

42.4.4 Binary symbols

```

276 \DeclareMathSymbol{\triangleleft}{\mathbin}{letters}{2F}

```

```

277 \DeclareMathSymbol{\triangleright}{\mathbin}{letters}{`2E}
278 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigtriangleup}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`34}
279 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigtriangledown}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`35}
280   \let \varbigtriangledown \bigtriangledown
281   \let \varbigtriangleup \bigtriangleup

```

These last two synonyms are needed because the `stamryd` package redefines them as Operators.

```

282 \DeclareMathSymbol{\wedge}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`5E}
283   \let\land=\wedge
284 \DeclareMathSymbol{\vee}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`5F}
285   \let\lor=\vee
286 \DeclareMathSymbol{\cap}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`5C}
287 \DeclareMathSymbol{\cup}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`5B}
288 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ddagger}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`7A}
289 \DeclareMathSymbol{\dagger}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`79}
290 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sqcap}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`75}
291 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sqcup}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`74}
292 \DeclareMathSymbol{\uplus}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`5D}
293 \DeclareMathSymbol{\amalg}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`71}
294 \DeclareMathSymbol{\diamond}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`05}
295 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bullet}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0F}
296 \DeclareMathSymbol{\wr}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`6F}
297 \DeclareMathSymbol{\div}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`04}
298 \DeclareMathSymbol{\odot}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0C}
299 \DeclareMathSymbol{\oslash}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0B}
300 \DeclareMathSymbol{\otimes}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0A}
301 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ominus}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`09}
302 \DeclareMathSymbol{\oplus}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`08}
303 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mp}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`07}
304 \DeclareMathSymbol{\pm}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`06}
305 \DeclareMathSymbol{\circ}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0E}
306 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bigcirc}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`0D}
307 \DeclareMathSymbol{\setminus}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`6E}
308 \DeclareMathSymbol{\cdotp}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`01}
309 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ast}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`03}
310 \DeclareMathSymbol{\times}{\mathbin}{symbols}{`02}
311 \DeclareMathSymbol{\star}{\mathbin}{letters}{`3F}

```

42.4.5 Relations

```

312 \DeclareMathSymbol{\propto}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`2F}
313 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sqsubseteq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`76}
314 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sqsupseteq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`77}
315 \DeclareMathSymbol{\parallel}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`6B}
316 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mid}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`6A}
317 \DeclareMathSymbol{\dashv}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`61}
318 \DeclareMathSymbol{\vdash}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`60}
319 \DeclareMathSymbol{\nearrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`25}
320 \DeclareMathSymbol{\searrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`26}
321 \DeclareMathSymbol{\nwarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`2D}
322 \DeclareMathSymbol{\swarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`2E}
323 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Leftrightarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`2C}
324 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Leftarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`28}
325 \DeclareMathSymbol{\Rightarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`29}
326 \def\neq{\not=}\let\neq\neg
327 \DeclareMathSymbol{\leq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`14}
328   \let\le=\leq
329 \DeclareMathSymbol{\geq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`15}
330   \let\ge=\geq
331 \DeclareMathSymbol{\succ}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`1F}
332 \DeclareMathSymbol{\prec}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`1E}
333 \DeclareMathSymbol{\approx}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`19}
334 \DeclareMathSymbol{\succeq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{`17}

```

```

335 \DeclareMathSymbol{\preceq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{16}
336 \DeclareMathSymbol{\supset}{\mathrel}{symbols}{1B}
337 \DeclareMathSymbol{\subset}{\mathrel}{symbols}{1A}
338 \DeclareMathSymbol{\supseteq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{13}
339 \DeclareMathSymbol{\subseteq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{12}
340 \DeclareMathSymbol{\in}{\mathrel}{symbols}{32}
341 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ni}{\mathrel}{symbols}{33}
342     \let\owns=\ni
343 \DeclareMathSymbol{\gg}{\mathrel}{symbols}{1D}
344 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ll}{\mathrel}{symbols}{1C}
345 \DeclareMathSymbol{\not}{\mathrel}{symbols}{36}
346 \DeclareMathSymbol{\leftrightarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{24}
347 \DeclareMathSymbol{\leftarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{20}
348     \let\gets=\leftarrow
349 \DeclareMathSymbol{\rightarrow}{\mathrel}{symbols}{21}
350     \let\to=\rightarrow
351 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mapstochar}{\mathrel}{symbols}{37}
352     \def\mapsto{\mapstochar\rightarrow}
353 \DeclareMathSymbol{\sim}{\mathrel}{symbols}{18}
354 \DeclareMathSymbol{\simeq}{\mathrel}{symbols}{27}
355 \DeclareMathSymbol{\perp}{\mathrel}{symbols}{3F}
356 \DeclareMathSymbol{\equiv}{\mathrel}{symbols}{11}
357 \DeclareMathSymbol{\asymp}{\mathrel}{symbols}{10}
358 \DeclareMathSymbol{\smile}{\mathrel}{letters}{5E}
359 \DeclareMathSymbol{\frown}{\mathrel}{letters}{5F}
360 \DeclareMathSymbol{\leftharpoonup}{\mathrel}{letters}{28}
361 \DeclareMathSymbol{\leftharpoondown}{\mathrel}{letters}{29}
362 \DeclareMathSymbol{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrel}{letters}{2A}
363 \DeclareMathSymbol{\rightharpoondown}{\mathrel}{letters}{2B}

```

Here cometh much profligate robustification of math constructs. Warning: some of these commands may become non-robust if an AMS package is loaded.

Further potential problems: some math font packages may make unfortunate assumptions about some of these definitions that are not true of the robust versions we need.

```

364 \DeclareRobustCommand
365   \cong{\mathrel{\mathpalette\@ vereq\sim}} % congruence sign
366 \def\@ vereq#1#2{\lower.5\p@\vbox{\lineskip\maxdimen\lineskip-.5\p@
367   \ialign{$\m@th#1\hfil##\hfil$\crcr#2\crcr=\crcr}}}
368 \DeclareRobustCommand
369 \notin{\mathrel{\m@th\mathpalette\c@ncel\in}}
370 \def\c@ncel#1#2{\m@th\ooalign{$\hfil#1\mkern1mu/\hfil$\crcr$#1#2$}}
371 \DeclareRobustCommand
372 \rightleftharpoons{\mathrel{\mathpalette\rlh@{}{}{}}}
373 \def\rlh@#1{\vcenter{\m@th\hbox{\ooalign{\raise2pt
374   \hbox{$\#1\rightharpoonup$}\crcr
375   $\#1\leftharpoondown$}}}}
376 \DeclareRobustCommand
377 \doteq{\buildrel\textstyle.\over=}

```

42.4.6 Arrows

```

378 \DeclareRobustCommand
379   \joinrel{\mathrel{\mkern-3mu}}
380 \DeclareRobustCommand
381 \relbar{\mathrel{\smash{-}}} % \smash, because -
382                               % has the same height as +

```

In contrast to `plain.tex` `\Relbar` got braces around the equal sign to guard against it being “math active” expanding to `\futurelet`.... This might be the case when packages are implementing shorthands for math, e.g. `=>` meaning `\Rightarrow` etc. It would actually be better not to use `=` in such definitions but instead define something like `\mathequalsign` and use this. However we can’t do this now as it would break other math layouts where characters are in different

```

places (since those wouldn't know about the need for a new command name).
383 \DeclareRobustCommand
384   \Relbar{\mathrel{=}}
385 \DeclareMathSymbol{\lhook}{\mathrel}{letters}{`2C}
386   \def\hookrightarrow{\lhook\joinrel\rightarrow}
387 \DeclareMathSymbol{\rhook}{\mathrel}{letters}{`2D}
388   \def\hookleftarrow{\leftarrow\joinrel\rhook}
389 \DeclareRobustCommand
390   \bowtie{\mathrel{\triangleright}\joinrel\mathrel{\triangleleft}}
391 \DeclareRobustCommand
392   \models{\mathrel{}{}\joinrel\Relbar}
393 \DeclareRobustCommand
394   \Longrightarrow{\Relbar\joinrel\rightarrow}

```

LaTeX Change: `\longrightarrow` and `\longleftarrow` redefined to make them robust.

```

395 \DeclareRobustCommand\longrightarrow
396   {\relbar\joinrel\rightarrow}
397 \DeclareRobustCommand\longleftarrow
398   {\leftarrow\joinrel\relbar}
399 \DeclareRobustCommand
400   \Longleftarrow{\Leftarrow\joinrel\Relbar}
401 \DeclareRobustCommand
402   \longmapsto{\mapstochar\longrightarrow}
403 \DeclareRobustCommand
404   \longleftrightarrow{\leftarrow\joinrel\rightarrow}
405 \DeclareRobustCommand
406   \Longleftrightarrow{\Leftarrow\joinrel\Rightarrow}
407 \DeclareRobustCommand
408   \iff{\; \Longleftrightarrow \; }

```

42.4.7 Punctuation symbols

```

409 \DeclareMathSymbol{\ldotp}{\mathpunct}{letters}{`3A}
410 \DeclareMathSymbol{\cdotp}{\mathpunct}{symbols}{`01}
411 \DeclareMathSymbol{\colon}{\mathpunct}{operators}{`3A}

```

This is commented out, since `\ldots` is now defined in `ltoutenc.dtx`.

```

412 %\def\@ldots{\mathinner{\ldotp\ldotp\ldotp}}
413 %\ DeclareRobustCommand\ldots
414 %           {\relax\ifmmode\@ldots\else\mbox{$\mathinner{\ldots}$}\fi}
415 \DeclareRobustCommand
416   \cdots{\mathinner{\cdotp\cdotp\cdotp}}
417 \DeclareRobustCommand
418   \vdots{\vbox{\baselineskip4\p@\lineskiplimit\z@
419     \kern6\p@\hbox{.}\hbox{.}\hbox{.}}}
420 \DeclareRobustCommand
421   \ddots{\mathinner{\mkern1mu\raise7\p@
422     \vbox{\kern7\p@\hbox{.}\mkern2mu
423       \raise4\p@\hbox{.}\mkern2mu\raise\p@\hbox{.}\mkern1mu}}}

```

42.4.8 Math accents

```

424 \DeclareMathAccent{\acute}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`13}
425 \DeclareMathAccent{\grave}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`12}
426 \DeclareMathAccent{\ddot}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`7F}
427 \DeclareMathAccent{\tilde}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`7E}
428 \DeclareMathAccent{\bar}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`16}
429 \DeclareMathAccent{\breve}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`15}
430 \DeclareMathAccent{\check}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`14}
431 \DeclareMathAccent{\hat}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`5E}
432 \DeclareMathAccent{\vec}{\mathord}{letters}{`7E}
433 \DeclareMathAccent{\dot}{\mathalpha}{operators}{`5F}
434 \DeclareMathAccent{\widetilde}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{`65}
435 \DeclareMathAccent{\widehat}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{`62}

```

For some reason plain TeX never bothered to provide a ring accent in math (although it is available in the fonts), but since we got a request for it here we go:

```

436 \DeclareMathAccent{\mathring}{\mathalpha}{operators}{17}

42.4.9 Radicals

437 \DeclareMathRadical{\sqrtsign}{symbols}{70}{largesymbols}{70}

42.4.10 Over and under something, etc

438 \def\overrightarrow#1{\vbox{\m@th\ialign{##\crcr
439     \rightarrowfill\crcr\noalign{\kern-\p@\nointerlineskip}
440     $ \hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil $ \crcr}}
441 \def\overleftarrow#1{\vbox{\m@th\ialign{##\crcr
442     \leftarrowfill\crcr\noalign{\kern-\p@\nointerlineskip}%
443     $ \hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil $ \crcr}}
444 \def\overbrace#1{\mathop{\vbox{\m@th\ialign{##\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}%
445     \downbracefill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}%
446     $ \hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil $ \crcr}}\limits}
447 \def\underbrace#1{\mathop{\vtop{\m@th\ialign{##\crcr
448     $ \hfil\displaystyle{#1}\hfil $ \crcr
449     \noalign{\kern3\p@\nointerlineskip}%
450     \upbracefill\crcr\noalign{\kern3\p@}}}\limits}

    (quite a waste of tokens, IMHO — Frank)
451 \def\skew#1#2#3{${\muskip\z@#1mu\divide\muskip\z@\tw@ \mkern\muskip\z@
452     #2\{\mkern-\muskip\z@{#3}\mkern\muskip\z@}\mkern-\muskip\z@{}$}
453 \def\rightarrowfill{$\m@th\smash{\mkern-7mu%
454     \cleaders\hbox{$\mkern-2mu\smash{\mkern-2mu}$}\hfill
455     \mkern-7mu\mathord\rightarrow$}
456 \def\leftarrowfill{$\m@th\mathord\leftarrow\mkern-7mu%
457     \cleaders\hbox{$\mkern-2mu\smash{\mkern-2mu}$}\hfill
458     \mkern-7mu\smash{-$}
459 \DeclareMathSymbol{\braceleft}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{7A}
460 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bracerd}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{7B}
461 \DeclareMathSymbol{\bracelu}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{7C}
462 \DeclareMathSymbol{\braceru}{\mathord}{largesymbols}{7D}
463 \def\downbracefill{$\m@th\setbox\z@\hbox{$\braceleft$}%
464     \braceleft\leaders\vrule\@height\ht\z@\@depth\z@\hfill\braceru
465     \bracelu\leaders\vrule\@height\ht\z@\@depth\z@\hfill\bracerd$}
466 \def\upbracefill{$\m@th\setbox\z@\hbox{$\braceru$}%
467     \bracelu\leaders\vrule\@height\ht\z@\@depth\z@\hfill\bracerd
468     \braceleft\leaders\vrule\@height\ht\z@\@depth\z@\hfill\braceru$}

42.4.11 Delimiters

469 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\loustache} % top from (, bottom from )
470   {\mathopen}{largesymbols}{7A}{largesymbols}{40}
471 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rmoustache} % top from ), bottom from (
472   {\mathclose}{largesymbols}{7B}{largesymbols}{41}
473 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\arrowvert} % arrow without arrowheads
474   {\mathord}{symbols}{6A}{largesymbols}{3C}
475 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\Arrowvert} % double arrow without arrowheads
476   {\mathord}{symbols}{6B}{largesymbols}{3D}
477 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\Vert}
478   {\mathord}{symbols}{6B}{largesymbols}{OD}
479 \let\|=Vert
480 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\vert}
481   {\mathord}{symbols}{6A}{largesymbols}{OC}
482 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\uparrow}
483   {\mathrel}{symbols}{22}{largesymbols}{78}
484 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\downarrow}
485   {\mathrel}{symbols}{23}{largesymbols}{79}
486 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\updownarrow}
487   {\mathrel}{symbols}{6C}{largesymbols}{3F}

```

```

488 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\Uparrow}{%
489   {\mathrel{symbols}{>2A}{largesymbols}{>7E}}%
490 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\Downarrow}{%
491   {\mathrel{symbols}{>2B}{largesymbols}{>7F}}%
492 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\Updownarrow}{%
493   {\mathrel{symbols}{>6D}{largesymbols}{>77}}%
494 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\backslash}{% for double coset G\backslash H
495   {\mathord{symbols}{>6E}{largesymbols}{>0F}}%
496 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rangle}{%
497   {\mathclose{symbols}{>69}{largesymbols}{>0B}}%
498 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\langle}{%
499   {\mathopen{symbols}{>68}{largesymbols}{>0A}}%
500 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rbrace}{%
501   {\mathclose{symbols}{>67}{largesymbols}{>09}}%
502 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\lbrace}{%
503   {\mathopen{symbols}{>66}{largesymbols}{>08}}%
504 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rceil}{%
505   {\mathclose{symbols}{>65}{largesymbols}{>07}}%
506 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\lceil}{%
507   {\mathopen{symbols}{>64}{largesymbols}{>06}}%
508 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rfloor}{%
509   {\mathclose{symbols}{>63}{largesymbols}{>05}}%
510 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\lfloor}{%
511   {\mathopen{symbols}{>62}{largesymbols}{>04}}}

\lgroup There are three plain TeX delimiters which are not fully supported by NFSS,
\rgroup since they partly point into a bold cmr font. Allocating a full symbol font, just
\bgroup to have three delimiters seems a bit too much given the limited space available.
For this reason only the extensible sizes are supported. If this is not desired one
can use, without losing portability, define \mathbf and \mathtt as font symbol
alphabet (setting up cmr/bx/n and cmtt/m/n as symbol fonts first) and modify
the delimiter declarations to point with their small variant to those symbol fonts.
(This is done in oldlfnt.dtx so look there for examples.)
\rgroup
512 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\lgroup} % extensible ( with sharper tips
513   {\mathopen{symbols}{>3A}{largesymbols}{>3A}}
514 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\rgroup} % extensible ) with sharper tips
515   {\mathclose{symbols}{>3B}{largesymbols}{>3B}}
516 \DeclareMathDelimiter{\bgroup} % the vertical bar that extends braces
517   {\mathord{symbols}{>3E}{largesymbols}{>3E}}

```

42.5 Math versions of text commands

The \mathunderscore here is really a text definition, so it has been put back into `ltoutenc.dtx` (by Chris, 30/04/97) and should be removed from here.

These symbols are the math versions of text commands such as \P, \\$, etc.

```

\mathparagraph These math symbols are not in plain TeX.
\mathsection 518 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mathparagraph}{\mathord}{symbols}{>7B}
\mathdollar 519 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mathsection}{\mathord}{symbols}{>78}
\mathsterling 520 \DeclareMathSymbol{\mathdollar}{\mathord}{operators}{>24}
\mathhunderscore 521 \def\mathsterling{\mathit{\mathchar"7024}}
522 \def\mathhunderscore{\kern.06em\vbox{\hrule\@width.3em} }

\mathellipsis This is plain TeX's \ldots.
523 \def\mathellipsis{\mathinner{\ldotp\ldotp\ldotp}}%

```

42.6 Other special functions and parameters

42.6.1 Biggggg

```
524 \def\big#1{\hbox{$\left.\vbox{\vbox{to8.5pt{}}}\right.\n@space$}}}
```

```

525 \def\Big#1{{\hbox{$\left#1\vbox{to11.5\p@{}\right.\n@space$}}}}
526 \def\bigg#1{{\hbox{$\left#1\vbox{to14.5\p@{}\right.\n@space$}}}}
527 \def\Bigg#1{{\hbox{$\left#1\vbox{to17.5\p@{}\right.\n@space$}}}}
528 \def\n@space{\nulldelimiterspace\z@\m@th}

```

42.6.2 The log-like functions

\operator@font The \operator@font determines the symbol font used for log-like functions.

```

529 \def\operator@font{\mathgroup\symoperators}

```

42.6.3 Parameters

```

530 \thinmuskip=3mu
531 \medmuskip=4mu plus 2mu minus 4mu
532 \thickmuskip=5mu plus 5mu

```

This finishes the low-level setup in `fontmath.ltx`.

```

533 
```

43 Default cfg files

We provide default `cfg` files here to ensure that on installations that search large file trees we do not pick up some strange customisation files from somewhere.

```

534 <*cfgtext j cfgmath j cfgprel>
535 %%
536 %%
537 %%
538 %% Load the standard setup:
539 %%
540 <+cfgtext>\input{fonttext.ltx}
541 <+cfgmath>\input{fontmath.ltx}
542 <+cfgprel>\input{preload.ltx}
543 %%
544 %% Small changes could go here; see documentation in cfgguide.tex for
545 %% allowed modifications.
546 %%
547 %% In particular it is not allowed to misuse this configuration file
548 %% to modify internal LaTeX commands!
549 %%
550 %% If you use this file as the basis for configuration please change
551 %% the \ProvidesFile lines to clearly identify your modification, e.g.,
552 %%
553 <+cfgtext>%> \ProvidesFile{fonttext.cfg}[2001/06/01
554 <+cfgmath>%> \ProvidesFile{fonttext.cfg}[2001/06/01
555 <+cfgprel>%> \ProvidesFile{preload.cfg}[2001/06/01
556 %%                                         Customised local font setup]
557 %%
558 %%
559 </cfgtext j cfgmath j cfgprel>

```

File u

preload.dtx

44 Overview

This file contains a number of possible settings for preloading fonts during installation of NFSS2 (which is used by L^AT_EX 2 _{ε}). It will be used to generate the following files:

preload.min	minimal subset of fonts necessary to run NFSS2
preload.ori	preload of CM fonts similar to the old <code>1fonts.tex</code>
preload.ltx	The standard selection of preloads
cmpreloa.xpt	preload of CM fonts for 10pt document size
cmpreloa.xip	preload of CM fonts for 11pt document size
cmpreloa.xii	preload of CM fonts for 12pt document size
dcpreloa.xpt	preload of DC fonts for 10pt size
dcpreloa.xip	preload of DC fonts for 11pt size
dcpreloa.xii	preload of DC fonts for 12pt size

These files are for installations that make use of Computer Modern fonts either old encoding (OT1) or Cork encoding (T1). The Computer Modern fonts with Cork encoding are known as DC-fonts.

Most important is `preload.ltx` which is used during format generation. You are *not* allowed to change this file.

45 Customization

You can customize the preloaded fonts in your L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} system by installing a file with the name `preload.cfg`. If this file exists it will be used in place of the system file `preload.ltx`. You can, for example, copy one of the files mentioned above (that can be generated from this source) to `preload.cfg`.

Or you can define completely other preloads. In that case start from `preload.min` since that contains the fonts that have to be preloaded by *all* L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} systems.

Avoid using `preload.ori`, it will load so many fonts that on most installations it is nearly impossible to load other font families afterwards. This file is only generated to show what fonts have been preloaded by L^AT_EX 2.09.

If you normally use other fonts than Computer Modern `preload.min` might be best.

Warning: If you preload fonts with encodings other than the normally supported encodings you have to declare that encoding in a `fontdef.cfg` configuration file (see the documentation in the file `fontdef.dtx`). Adding an extra encoding to the format might produce non-portable documents, thus this should be avoided if possible.

46 Module switches for the DOCSTRIP program

The DOCSTRIP will generate the above file from this source using the following module directives:

driver	produce a documentation driver file
preload	produce a preload...file
cm	for OT1 encoded Computer Modern
dc	for T1 encoded Computer Modern
min	produce minimal subset
xpt	produce 10pt preloads
xipt	produce 11pt preloads
xiipt	produce 12pt preloads
ori	produce preloads similar to old <code>lfonts.tex</code>
tex	produce preload.ltx

A typical DOCSTRIP command file would then have entries like:

```
\generateFile{preload.min}{t}{\from{preload.dtx}{preload,min}}
```

for generating preload files.

47 A driver for this document

The next bit of code contains the documentation driver file for TEX, i.e., the file that will produce the documentation you are currently reading. It will be extracted from this file by the DOCSTRIP program.

```
1 <*driver>
2 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
3 %\OnlyDescription % comment out for implementation details
4 \begin{document}
5   \DocInput{preload.dtx}
6 \end{document}
7 </driver>
```

48 The code

We begin by loading the math extension font (`cmex10`) and the LATEX line and circle fonts. It is necessary to do this explicitly since these are used by `lplain.tex` and `latex.tex`. Since the internal font name contains / characters and digits we construct the name via `\csname`. These are the only fonts (!) that must be loaded in this file.

All `\DeclarePreloadSizes` can be removed or others can be added, they only influence the processing speed.

```
8 \expandafter\font\csname OMX/cmex/m/n/10\endcsname=cmex10\relax
9 \font\tenln =line10 \font\tenlnw =linew10\relax
10 \font\tencirc=lcircle10 \font\tencircw=lcirclew10\relax
```

The above fonts should not be touched but anything below this point here in the preload suggestions can be modified without any problems.

```
11 <-tex>%*****
12 <-tex>% Start any modification below this point **
13 <-tex>%*****
14 <-tex>
15 %%
16 %% Computer Modern Roman:
17 %%-----
18 <*ori>
19 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}
20   {5,6,7,8,9,10,10.95,12,14.4,17.28,20.74,24.88}
21 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{bx}{n}{9,10,10.95,12,14.4,17.28}
22 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{s1}{10,10.95,12}
23 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{it}{7,8,9,10,10.95,12}
24 </ori>
25 <+xpt & cm> \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}{5,7,10}
```

```

26 <+xpt & dc> \DeclarePreloadSizes{T1}{cmr}{m}{n}{5,7,10}
27 <+xipt & cm> \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}{6,8,10.95}
28 <+xipt & dc> \DeclarePreloadSizes{T1}{cmr}{m}{n}{6,8,10.95}
29 <+xipt & cm> \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmr}{m}{n}{6,8,12}
30 <+xipt & dc> \DeclarePreloadSizes{T1}{cmr}{m}{n}{6,8,12}
31 %%
32 %% Computer Modern Sans:
33 %%-----
34 <+ori> \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmss}{m}{n}{10,10.95,12}
35 %%
36 %% Computer Modern Typewriter:
37 %%-----
38 <+ori> \DeclarePreloadSizes{OT1}{cmtt}{m}{n}{9,10,10.95,12}
39 %%
40 %% Computer Modern Math:
41 %%-----
42 <*ori>
43 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OML}{cmm}{m}{it}
44 {5,6,7,8,9,10,10.95,12,14.4,17.28,20.74}
45 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}
46 {5,6,7,8,9,10,10.95,12,14.4,17.28,20.74}
47 </ori>

```

The math fonts are the same for both DC and CM fonts. So far there isn't an agreed on standard.

```

48 <*xpt>
49 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OML}{cmm}{m}{it}{5,7,10}
50 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}{5,7,10}
51 </xpt>
52 <*xipt>
53 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OML}{cmm}{m}{it}{6,8,10.95}
54 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}{6,8,10.95}
55 </xipt>
56 <*xiipt>
57 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OML}{cmm}{m}{it}{6,8,12}
58 \DeclarePreloadSizes{OMS}{cmsy}{m}{n}{6,8,12}
59 </xiipt>
60 %%
61 %% LaTeX symbol fonts:
62 %%-----
63 <*ori>
64 \DeclarePreloadSizes{U}{lasy}{m}{n}
65 {5,6,7,8,9,10,10.95,12,14.4,17.28,20.74}
66 </ori>
67 </preload>

```

<i>Command</i>	<i>Corresponds to</i>	<i>Action</i>
<code>\textrm{...}</code>	<code>\rmfamily</code>	Typeset argument in roman family
<code>\textsf{...}</code>	<code>\sffamily</code>	Typeset argument in <code>sans serif</code> family
<code>\texttt{...}</code>	<code>\ttfamily</code>	Typeset argument in <code>typewriter</code> family
<code>\textmd{...}</code>	<code>\mdseries</code>	Typeset argument in medium series
<code>\textbf{...}</code>	<code>\bfseries</code>	Typeset argument in bold series
<code>\textup{...}</code>	<code>\upshape</code>	Typeset argument in normal shape
<code>\textit{...}</code>	<code>\itshape</code>	Typeset argument in <i>italic</i> shape
<code>\textsl{...}</code>	<code>\slshape</code>	Typeset argument in <i>slanted</i> shape
<code>\textsc{...}</code>	<code>\scshape</code>	Typeset argument in <i>SMALL CAPS</i> shape
<code>\emph{...}</code>	<code>\em</code>	Typeset argument <i>emphasized</i>

Table 1: Font-change commands with arguments

The font change commands provided here all start with `\text..` to emphasize that they are for use in normal text and to be easily memorable. They automatically take care of any necessary italic correction on either side of the argument.

File v **ltfntcmd.dtx**

Abstract

The commands defined in this file `ltfntcmd` are part of the kernel code for $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}/\text{NFSS}2$.

It is also meant to serve as documentation for package writers since it demonstrates how to define high-level font changing commands using a small number of creator functions.

49 Introduction

Font changes such as `\bfseries`, `\sffamily`, etc. are declarations; this means that their scope is delimited by the grouping structure, either by the next `\end` of some environment or by explicitly using a group, e.g., writing something like `\{\bfseries...` in the source. If you make the mistake of writing `\bfseries{...}` (thinking of `\bfseries` as a command with one argument) then the result is rather striking.

Font declarations are an artifact of the `\TeX` system and for several reasons it is better to avoid them on the user level whenever possible. In `\LaTeX3` they will probably all be replaced by environments and by font commands taking one argument.

This file defines a creator function for such declarative font switches. This function creates commands which can be used in both math and text.

This file also defines a number of high-level commands (all starting with `\text..`) that have one argument and typeset this argument in the requested way. Thus these commands are for typesetting short pieces of text in a specific family, series or shape. These are all produced as examples of the use of a creator function which is itself also defined in this file.

Table 1 shows all these high-level commands in action. A further advantage of using these commands is that they automatically take care of any necessary italic correction on either side of their argument.

Thus, when using such commands, one does not have to worry about forgetting the italic correction when changing fonts. Only in very few situations is this

additional space wrong but, for example, most typographers recommend omitting the italic correction if a small punctuation character, like a comma, directly follows the font change. Since the amount of correction required is partly a matter of taste, you can define in what situations the italic correction should be suppressed. This is done by putting the characters that should cancel a preceding italic correction in the list `\nocorrlist`.⁷ The default definition for this list is produced by the following.

```
\newcommand \nocorrlist {,.}
```

It is best to declare the most often used characters first, because this will make the processing slightly faster. For example,

```
\emph{When using the NFSS{} high-level commands,  
the \emph{proper} use of italic corrections is  
automatically taken care of}. Only  
\emph{sometimes} one has to help \LaTeX{} by  
adding a \verb=\nocorr= command.
```

which results in:

When using the NFSS high-level commands, the proper use of italic corrections is automatically taken care of. Only sometimes one has to help L^AT_EX by adding a \nocorr command.

In contrast, the use of the declaration forms is often more appropriate when you define your own commands or environments.

```
\newenvironment{bfitemize}{\begin{itemize}\normalfont\bfseries}{\end{itemize}}  
\begin{bfitemize}  
\item This environment produces boldface items.  
\item It is defined in terms of \LaTeX's  
  \texttt{itemize} environment and NFSS  
  declarations.  
\end{bfitemize}
```

This gives:

- **This environment produces boldface items.**
- **It is defined in terms of L^AT_EX's itemize environment and NFSS declarations.**

In addition to global customization of when to insert the italic correction, it is of course sometimes necessary to explicitly insert one with `\!/`.

It is also possible to suppress the italic correction in individual instances. For this, the command `\nocorr` is provided.

The `\nocorr` must appear as the first or last token inside the braces of the argument of the `\text...` commands, at that end of the text where you wish to suppress the italic correction.

It is worth pointing out here that inserting a `\!/` in places where it can have no function (i.e. anywhere except immediately after a slanted letter) is not an error—it will just be silently ignored. Unfortunately this is not true if the redefinition of `\!/` in `amstex.sty` is used as this version can cause space to be removed immediately before the `\!/`.

⁷Any package that changes the `\catcode` of a character inside `\nocorrlist` must then explicitly reset the list. Otherwise the changed character will no longer be recognized by the suppression algorithm.

50 The implementation

\DeclareTextFontCommand

This is the creator function for \text... commands. It gives a warning if \foo or \fragfoo is already defined.

In math mode it simply puts the font declaration and text into a box (possibly an automatically sized one).

Otherwise it first scans the text to see where \nocorr occurs within it. This sets the \check@ic commands to do what is necessary concerning the italic correction at both ends.

The algorithm for deciding whether to put in an italic correction is not very subtle: one is added whenever the newly current font is not itself positively sloped, unless the next token is a character in the ‘nocorr’ list. At the end of the text this is done after closing the group so as to check the ‘outer font’. Note that this will often result in adding an italic correction token after a character in an unsloped font; we believe (in early 2003) that this is perhaps inefficient but not dangerous.

It also now checks for empty contents of the text command and optimises this case. Some care is also taken to check that doing dangerous things in vertical mode is avoided.

The italic correction token is added to the horizontal list before (in the list) an immediately preceding non-zero glob of glue (skip) and any non-zero penalty preceding that since, in the typical case, this puts it immediately after the last character in the preceding word.

Note that it is necessary to put in the \aftergroup\maybe@ic at the end of the group so that it comes after any other aftergroup tokens and immediately before the following tokens. It is also necessary to remove the \fi from the token list before the group ends; this is done by adding an \expandafter just before the closing brace.

```
1 /*2ekernel*/
2 \def \DeclareTextFontCommand #1#2{%
3   \DeclareRobustCommand#1[1]{%
4     \ifmmode
5       \nfss@text{#2##1}%
6     \else
7       \hmode@bgroup
8       \text@command{##1}%
9       #2\check@icl ##1\check@icr
10      \expandafter
11      \egroup
12    \fi
13  }%
14 }
```

\textrm Now we define the \text*family* commands in terms of the above; \textttt does not look very nice!

\textsf

\textttt 15 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textrm}{\rmfamily}

\textnormal 16 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textsf}{\sffamily}

17 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\texttt}{\ttfamily}

18 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textnormal}{\normalsize}

\textbf For the series attribute:

\textmd 19 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textbf}{\bfseries}

20 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textmd}{\mdseries}

\textit And for the shapes:

\textsl 21 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textit}{\itshape}

\textsc 22 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textsl}{\slshape}

\textup 23 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textsc}{\scshape}

24 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\textup}{\upshape}

\emph Finally we have the \em font change declaration of L^AT_EX. The corresponding definition with argument is

```
25 \DeclareTextFontCommand{\emph}{\em}
```

\nocorr This is just a label, so it does nothing; it should also be unexpandable.

```
26 \let \nocorr \relax
```

\check@icl We define these defaults in case some error causes them to be expanded at the wrong time.

```
27 \let \check@icl \@empty
28 \let \check@icr \@empty
```

\text@command This checks for a \nocorr as the first token in its argument and also for one in \check@nocorr@ any other position not protected within braces (the latter is treated as if it were at the end of the argument).

Is this the correct action in the ‘empty’ case? It is efficient but typographically it is, strictly, incorrect!

```
29 \def \text@command #1{%
30   \def \reserved@a {#1}%
31   \ifx \reserved@a \@empty
32     \let \check@icl \@empty
33     \let \check@icr \@empty
34   \else
```

\space is a reserved word in L^AT_EX or actually already in plain T_EX. If somebody really redefines it so many things will break that I don’t see any reason to make this routine here slower than necessary.

```
35 \% \def \reserved@b { }%
36 \% \ifx \reserved@a \reserved@b
37   \ifx \reserved@a \space
38     \let \check@icl \@empty
39     \let \check@icr \@empty
40   \else
41     \check@nocorr@ #1\nocorr@nil
42   \fi
43 \fi
44 }
45 \def \check@nocorr@ #1#2\nocorr#3@nil {%
```

The two checks are initialised here to their values in the normal case.

```
46 \let \check@icl \maybe@ic
47 \def \check@icr {\ifvmode \else \aftergroup \maybe@ic \fi}%
48 \def \reserved@a {\nocorr}%
49 \def \reserved@b {#1}%
50 \def \reserved@c {#3}%
51 \ifx \reserved@a \reserved@b
52   \ifx \reserved@c \empty
```

In this case there is a \nocorr at the start but not at the end, so \check@icl should be empty.

```
53   \let \check@icl \@empty
54 \else
```

Otherwise there is a \nocorr both at the start and elsewhere, so no italic corrections should be added.

```
55   \let \check@icl \@empty
56   \let \check@icr \@empty
57   \fi
58 \else
59   \ifx \reserved@c \empty
```

In this case there is no `\nocorr` anywhere, so we need to check for an italic correction at both the beginning and the end. This has been set up as the default so no code is needed here.

```
60      \else
```

In this case there is no `\nocorr` at the start but there is one elsewhere, so no `\aftergroup` is needed.

```
61          \let \check@icr \empty
62          \fi
63      \fi
64 }
```

`\ifmaybe@ic` Switch used solely within `\maybe@ic` not interfering with other switches.

```
65 \newif\ifmaybe@ic
```

`\maybe@ic` These macros implement the italic correction.

`\maybe@ic@` 66 `\def \maybe@ic {\futurelet\@let@token\maybe@ic@}`
67 `\def \maybe@ic@ {}`

We first check to see if the current font is positively sloped. (But do not forget the message Rainer sent about an upright font with non-zero slope! Or is this an urban myth?) It has been suggested that this should test against a small positive value, but what?

```
68 \ifdim \fontdimen\ne\font>\z@
69 \else
70     \maybe@ictrue
```

It would be possible, but probably not worthwhile, to continue the forward scan beyond any closing braces.

```
71     \expandafter\@tfor\expandafter\reserved@a\expandafter:\expandafter=%
72         \nocorrlist
```

We have to hide the `\@let@token` in the macro `\t@st@ic` rather than testing it directly in the loop since it might be `\let` to a `\fi` or `\else`, which would result in chaos.

```
73     \do \t@st@ic
```

Frank thinks that the next bit is inefficient if done after the second change. Chris thinks that most all of this is inefficient for the commonest cases: but that is the price of a cleverer algorithm. It is certainly needed to deal with the use of `\nolinebreak`.

```
74     \ifmaybe@ic \sw@slant \fi
75     \fi
76 }
```

`\t@st@ic` The next token in the input stream is stored in `\@let@token` via a `\let`, the current token from `\nocorrlist` is stored via `\def` in `\reserved@a`. To compare them we have to fiddle around a bit.

If the only things to check were characters then this could be done via an `\if` thus their catcodes would not matter; but this will not work whilst `\futurelet` is used above.

```
77 \def \t@st@ic {%
78     \expandafter\let\expandafter\reserved@b\expandafter=\reserved@a\relax
79     \ifx\reserved@b\@let@token
```

If they are the same we record the fact and jump out of the loop.

```
80     \maybe@icfalse
81     \break@tfor
82     \fi
83 }
```

`\sw@slant` The definition of the mysterious `\sw@slant` command is as follows.

`\fix@penalty` 84 `\def \sw@slant {}`

It is surely correct to put in an italic correction when there is no skip. If the last thing on the list is actually a zero skip (including things whose dimension part is zero, such as `\hfill`), or anything other than a character, then the italic correction will have no effect.

In order to work correctly with unbreakable spaces from `\~` (and other common forms of line-breaking control) we also move back across a penalty before the glue.

```
85 \ifdim \lastskip=\z@
86   \fix@penalty
87 \else
88   \skip@ \lastskip
89   \unskip
90   \fix@penalty
91   \hskip \skip@
92 \fi
93 }
```

The above code means: “If there is a non-zero space just before the current position (`\ifdim...`) save the amount of that space (`\skip@\lastskip`), remove it (`\unskip`), then do a similar thing if there is a penalty just before the skip, and finally put the space back in.”

Since zero glue cannot be distinguished in this context from no glue, we dare not put in an `\hskip` in this case as this may produce an unwanted breakpoint. This is not satisfactory.

The penalty before the glue is handled similarly, with the same caveats concerning the zero case. Is this the first recorded use of `\unpenalty` in standard L^AT_EX code?

```
94 \def \fix@penalty {%
95   \ifnum \lastpenalty=\z@
96     \@@italiccorr
97   \else
98     \count@ \lastpenalty
99     \unpenalty
100    \@@italiccorr
101    \penalty \count@
102  \fi
103 }
```

`\nocorrlist` This holds the list of characters that should prevent italic correction. They should be ordered by decreasing frequency of use. If any such character is made active later on one needs to redefine the list so that the active character becomes part of it.

```
104 \def \nocorrlist {,.}
```

`\nfss@text` This command will by default behave like a L^AT_EX `\mbox` but may be redefined by packages such as `amstext.sty` to be a bit cleverer.

```
105 \ifx \nfss@text\undefined
106   \def \nfss@text {\leavevmode\hbox}
107 \fi
```

`\DeclareOldFontCommand` This is the function used to create declarative font-changing commands that can also be used to change alphabets in math-mode.

Usage: `\DeclareOldFontCommand \fn{\langle font-change decls\rangle} {\langle math-alphabet\rangle}`

Here `\fn` is the font-declaration command being defined, `\langle font-change decls\rangle` is the declaration it will expand to in text-mode, and `\langle math-alphabet\rangle` is the (single) math alphabet specifier which is to be used in math-mode.

It does not care whether the command being defined already exists but it does give a warning if it redefines anything.

Here are some typical examples of its use in conjunction with more basic NFSS2 font commands.

```
\DeclareOldFontCommand{\rm}{\normalfont\rmfamily}{\mathrm}
```

```

\DeclareOldFontCommand{\sf}{\normalfont\sffamily}{\mathsf}
\DeclareOldFontCommand{\tt}{\normalfont\ttfamily}{\mathtt}

108 \def \DeclareOldFontCommand #1#2#3{%
109   \DeclareRobustCommand #1{\@fontswitch {#2}{#3}}%
110 }

\@fontswitch These two commands actually do the necessary tests and declarative font- or
\@@math@egroup alphabet-changing.
\@@math@egroup 111 \def \@fontswitch #1#2{%
112   \ifmmode
113     \let \math@bgroup \relax
114     \def \math@egroup {\let \math@bgroup \@@math@bgroup
115                           \let \math@egroup \@@math@egroup}%

```

We need to have a `\relax` in the following line in case the #2 is something like `\mathsf` grabbing the next token as an argument. For this reason the code also uses explicit arguments again (see pr/1275).

```

116   #2\relax
117 \else
118   #1%
119 \fi
120 }
121 \let \@@math@bgroup \math@bgroup
122 \let \@@math@egroup \math@egroup

```

These commands are available only in the preamble.

```

123 \onlypreamble \DeclareTextFontCommand
124 \onlypreamble \DeclareOldFontCommand

```

51 Initialization

`\normalsize` This is defined to produce an error.

```

125 \def\normalsize{%
126   \@latex@error {The font size command \protect\normalsize\space
127                 is not defined:\MessageBreak
128                 there is probably something wrong with
129                 the class file}\@eha
130 }
131 ⟨/2ekernel⟩

```

File w

ltpageno.dtx

52 Page Numbering

Page numbers are produced by a page counter, used just like any other counter. The only difference is that `\c@page` contains the number of the next page to be output (the one currently being produced), rather than one minus it. Thus, it is normally initialized to 1 rather than 0. `\c@page` is defined to be `\count0`, rather than a count assigned by `\newcount`.

`\pagenumbering`

The user sets the `\pagenumbering{<foo>}` command, which sets the page counter to 1 and defines `\thepage` to be `\foo`. For example, `\pagenumbering{roman}` causes pages to be numbered i, ii, etc.

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \message{page nos.,}
3 \countdef\c@page=0 \c@page=1
4 \def\cl@page{}
5 \def\pagenumbering#1{%
6   \global\c@page \c@ne \gdef\thepage{\csname \#1\endcsname
7   \c@page}}
8 
```

File x

ltxref.dtx

53 Cross Referencing

The user writes `\label{<foo>}` to define the following cross-references:

`\ref{<foo>}`: value of most recently incremented referencable counter. in the current environment. (Chapter, section, theorem and enumeration counters counters are referencable, footnote counters are not.)

`\pageref{<foo>}`: page number at which `\label{foo}` command appeared. where foo can be any string of characters not containing ‘\’, ‘{’ or ‘}’.

Note: The scope of the `\label` command is delimited by environments, so
`\begin{theorem} \label{foo} ... \end{theorem} \label{bar}`
defines `\ref{foo}` to be the theorem number and `\ref{bar}` to be the current section number.

Note: `\label` does the right thing in terms of spacing – i.e., leaving a space on both sides of it is equivalent to leaving a space on either side.

53.1 Cross Referencing

```
1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{x-ref,}
```

This is implemented as follows. A referencable counter CNT is incremented by the command `\refstepcounter{CNT}`, which sets `\@currentlabel == {CNT}{eval(\p@cnt\theCNT)}`. The command `\label{FOO}` then writes the following on file `\auxout`:

```
\newlabel{FOO}{{eval(\@currentlabel)}{eval(\thepage)}}
```

```
\ref{FOO} ==
BEGIN
```

```
if \r@foo undefined
then  @refundefined := G T
??
```

```
Warning: 'reference foo on page ... undefined'
```

```
else  \@car \eval(\r@FOO)\@nil
```

```
fi
```

```
END
```

```
\pageref{foo} =
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
if \r@foo undefined
then  @refundefined := G T
??
```

```
Warning: 'reference foo on page ... undefined'
```

```
else  \@cdr \eval(\r@FOO)\@nil
```

```
fi
```

```
END
```

`\G@refundefinedtrue` This does not save on name-space (since `\G@refundefinedfalse` was never
`\@refundefined` needed) but it does make the implementation of such one-way switches more consistent. The extra macro to make the change is used since this change appears several times.

Note despite its name, `\G@refundefinedtrue` does *not* correspond to an `\if` command, and there is no matching `...false`. It would be more natural to call the command `\G@refdefined` (as inspection of the change log will reveal) but unfortunately such a change would break any package that had defined a `\ref`-like

command that mimicked the definition of `\ref`, calling `\G@refundefinedtrue`. Inspection of the T_EX archives revealed several such packages, and so this command has been named ...true so that the definition of `\ref` need not be changed, and the packages will work without change.

```

3 % \newif\ifG@refundefined
4 % \def\G@refundefinedtrue{\global\let\ifG@refundefined\iftrue}
5 % \def\G@refundefinedfalse{\global\let\ifG@refundefined\iffalse}
6 \def\G@refundefinedtrue{%
7   \gdef\@refundefined{%
8     \@latex@warning@no@line{There were undefined references}}}
9 \let\@refundefined\relax

```

<code>\ref</code>	Referencing a <code>\label</code> . RmS 91/10/25: added a few extra <code>\reset@font</code> , as suggested by Bernd Raichle
<code>\pageref</code>	RmS 92/08/14: made <code>\ref</code> and <code>\pageref</code> robust
<code>\@setref</code>	RmS 93/09/08: Added setting of refundefined switch.
	<pre> 10 \def\@setref#1#2#3{% 11 \ifx#1\relax 12 \protect\G@refundefinedtrue 13 \nfss@textf{\reset@font\bfseries ??}% 14 \@latex@warning{Reference `#3' on page \thepage \space 15 undefined}% 16 \else 17 \expandafter#2#1\null 18 \fi} 19 \def\ref#1{\expandafter\@setref\csname r@#1\endcsname\@firstoftwo{#1}} 20 \def\pageref#1{\expandafter\@setref\csname r@#1\endcsname 21 \@secondoftwo{#1}} </pre>
<code>\newlabel</code>	This command will be written to the <code>.aux</code> file to pass label information from one run to another.
<code>\@newl@bel</code>	The internal form of <code>\newlabel</code> and <code>\bibcite</code> . Note that this macro does it's work inside a group. That way the local assignments it needs to do don't clutter the save stack. This prevents large documents with many labels to run out of save stack.
	<pre> 22 \def\@newl@bel#1#2#3{% 23 \@ifundefined{#1@#2}% 24 \relax 25 \gdef\@multiplelabels{% 26 \@latex@warning@no@line{There were multiply-defined labels}% 27 \@latex@warning@no@line{Label `#2' multiply defined}% 28 \global\@namedef{#1@#2}{#3}} 29 \def\newlabel{\@newl@bel r} 30 \onlypreamble\@newl@bel </pre>
<code>\if@multiplelabels</code>	This is redefined to produce a warning if at least one label is defined more than once. It is executed by the <code>\enddocument</code> command.
<code>\@multiplelabels</code>	<pre> 31 \let\@multiplelabels\relax </pre>
<code>\label</code>	The commands <code>\label</code> and <code>\refstepcounter</code> have been changed to allow
<code>\refstepcounter</code>	<code>\protect</code> 'ed commands to work properly. For example,
	<pre> \def\thechapter{\protect\foo{\arabic{chapter}}.\roman{section}}} </pre>
	will cause a <code>\label{bar}</code> command to define <code>\ref{bar}</code> to expand to something like <code>\foo{4.d}</code> . Change made 20 Jul 88.
	<pre> 32 \def\label#1{\@bsphack 33 \protected@write\@auxout{}{% 34 {\string\newlabel{#1}{\@currentlabel}{\thepage}}}} 35 \@esphack} </pre>

```

36 \def\refstepcounter#1{\stepcounter{#1}%
37   \protected@edef@\currentlabel
38     {\csname p@#1\endcsname\csname the#1\endcsname}%
39 }

```

\@currentlabel For \label commands that come before any environment

```

40 \def\@currentlabel{%
41   />ekernel}

```

53.2 An extension of counter referencing

At the moment a reference to a counter `foo` will generate the equivalent of `\p@foo\thefoo` although not quite in this form. For some applications it would be nice if one could have `\thefoo` being an argument to `\p@foo` to be able to put material before and after the number generated by `\thefoo`. This can be easily achieved with a small change to one of the kernel commands as follows:

```

\def\refstepcounter#1{\stepcounter{#1}%
  \protected@edef@\currentlabel
    {\csname p@#1\expandafter\endcsname\csname the#1\endcsname}%
}

```

The trick is to ensure that `\csname the#1\endcsname` is turned into a single token before `\p@...` is expanded further. This way, if the `\p@...` command is a macro with one argument it will receive `\the....`. With the kernel code (i.e., without the `\expandafter`) it will instead pick up `\csname` which would be disastrous.

Using `\expandafter` instead of braces delimiting the argument is better because, assuming that the `\p@...` command is not defined as a macro with one argument, the braces will stay and prohibit kerning that might otherwise happen between the glyphs generated by `\the...` and surrounding glyphs.

We have refrained from making this change in the kernel code although for existing documents it would be 100% backward compatible. The reason being that any class or package making use of this functionality would then horribly fail with older L^AT_EX installations.

Instead we suggest that people who are interested in using this functionality in a document class or package add the redefinition to the class file. To ensure that this redefinition is properly applied they might want to test for the original definition first, e.g.

```

\CheckCommand*\refstepcounter[1]{\stepcounter{#1}%
  \protected@edef@\currentlabel
    {\csname p@#1\endcsname\csname the#1\endcsname}%
}
\renewcommand*\refstepcounter[1]{\stepcounter{#1}%
  \protected@edef@\currentlabel
    {\csname p@#1\expandafter\endcsname\csname the#1\endcsname}%
}

```

File y

ltmiscen.dtx

54 Miscellaneous Environments

This section implements the basic environment mechanism, and also a few specific environments including `document`, The math environments and related commands, the ‘flushing’ environments, (`center`, `flushleft`, `flushright`), and `verbatim`.

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \message{environments,}
```

54.1 Environments

`\begin{foo}` and `\end{foo}` are used to delimit environment `foo`.

`\begin{foo}` starts a group and calls `\foo` if it is defined, otherwise it does nothing.

`\end{foo}` checks to see that it matches the corresponding `\begin` and if so, it calls `\endfoo` and does an `\endgroup`. Otherwise, `\end{foo}` does nothing.

If `\end{foo}` needs to ignore blanks after it, then `\endfoo` should globally set the `@ignore` switch true with `\@ignoretrue` (this will automatically be global).

NOTE: `\@end` is defined to be the `\end` command of T_EX82.

`\enddocument` is the user’s command for ending the manuscript file.

`\stop` is a panic button — to end T_EX in the middle.

```
\enddocument ==
BEGIN
  \@checkend{document}    %% checks for unmatched \begin
  \clearpage
  \begingroup
    if @filesw = true
      then close file @mainaux
      if G@refundefined = true
        then LaTeX Warning: 'There are undefined references.' fi
      if @multiplelabels = true
        then LaTeX Warning:
          'One or more label(s) multiply defined.'
      else
        \@setckpt {ARG1}{ARG2} == null
        \newlabel{LABEL}{VAL} ==
          BEGIN
            \reserved@a == VAL
            if def(\reserved@a) = def(\r@LABEL)
              else @tempswa := true           fi
          END
        \bibcite{LABEL}{VAL} == null
        BEGIN
          \reserved@a == VAL
          if def(\reserved@a) = def(\g@LABEL)
            else @tempswa := true           fi
        END
        @tempswa := false
        make @ a letter
        \input \jobname.AUX
        if @tempswa = true
          then LaTeX Warning: 'Label may have changed.
                                         Rerun to get cross-references right.'
        fi      fi      fi
```

```

\endgroup
finish up
END

\@writefile{EXT}{ENTRY} ==
if tf@EXT undefined
    else \write\tf@EXT{ENTRY}
fi

\@currenvir The name of the current environment. Initialized to document to so that
\end{document} works correctly.
3 \def\@currenvir{document}

\if@ignore
\@ignoretrue
\@ignorefalse
6 \@ignorefalse

\ignorespacesafterend
7 \let\ignorespacesafterend\@ignoretrue

\enddocument
8 \def\enddocument{%
The \end{document} hook is executed first. If necessary it can contain a
\clearpage to output dangling floats first. In this position it can also contain
something like \end{foo} so that the whole document effectively starts and ends
with some special environment. However, this must be used with care, eg if two
applications would use this without knowledge of each other the order of the
environments will be wrong after all. \AtEndDocument is redefined at this point so
that and such commands that get into the hook do not chase their tail...
9   \let\AtEndDocument\@firstofone
10  \enddocumenthook
11  \@checkend{document}%
12  \clearpage
13  \begingroup
14    \if@files
15      \immediate\closeout\mainaux
16      \let\@setckpt\gobbletwo
17      \let\@newl@bel\@testdef

The previous line is equiv to setting
\def\newlabel{\@testdef r}%
\def\bibcite{\@testdef b}%

We use \@@input to load the .aux file, so that it doesn't show up in the list of
files produced by \listfiles.
18  \tempswafalse
19  \makeatletter \@@input\jobname.aux
20  \fi
21  \dofilelist

First we check for font size substitution bigger than \fontsubfuzz. The \relax
is necessary because this is a macro not a register.
22  \ifdim \font@submax >\fontsubfuzz\relax

In case you wonder about the \gobbletwo inside the message below, this is a
horrible hack to remove the tokens \on@line. that are added by \font@warning
at the end.
23  \font@warning{Size substitutions with differences\MessageBreak
24          up to \font@submax\space have occurred.\gobbletwo}%
25  \fi

```

The macro `\@defaultsubs` is initially `\relax` but gets redefined to produce a warning if there have been some default font substitutions.

```
26     \@defaultsubs
```

The macro `\@refundefined` is initially `\relax` but gets redefined to produce a warning if there are undefined refs.

```
27     \@refundefined
```

If a label is defined more than once, `\@tempswa` will always be true and thus produce a “Label(s) may ...” warning. But since a rerun will not solve that problem (unless one uses a package like `variorref` that generates labels on the fly), we suppress this message.

```
28     \if@filesw
29         \ifx \@multiplelabels \relax
30             \if@tempswa
31                 \@latex@warning@no@line{Label(s) may have changed.
32                             Rerun to get cross-references right}%
33             \fi
34         \else
35             \@multiplelabels
36         \fi
37     \fi
38 \endgroup
39 \deadcycles\z@\@@end}
```

`\@testdef`

```
40 \def\@testdef #1#2#3{%
41   \def\reserved@a{#3}\expandafter \ifx \csname #1#2\endcsname
42   \reserved@a \else \@tempswatru e \fi}
```

`\@writefile`

```
43 \long\def\@writefile#1#2{%
44   \@ifundefined{tf@#1}\relax
45   {\@temptokena{#2}%
46     \immediate\write\csname tf@#1\endcsname{\the\@temptokena}%
47   }%
48 }
```

`\stop`

```
49 \def\stop{\clearpage\deadcycles\z@\let\par\@par\@@end}
```

```
50 \everypar{\@nodocument} %% To get an error if text appears before the
51 \nullfont           %% \begin{document}
```

`\begin`, `\end`, and `\@checkend` changed so `\end{document}` will catch an unmatched `\begin`. Changed 24 May 89 as suggested by Frank Mittelbach and Rainer Sch\"opf.

```
\begin{NAME} ==
BEGIN
  IF \NAME undefined  THEN  \reserved@a == BEGIN report error
END
  ELSE  \reserved@a ==
        (@currenvir :=L NAME) \NAME
FI
@ignore :=G F      %% Added 30 Nov 88
\begingroup
@endpe := F
@currenvir :=L NAME
\NAME
```

```

END

\end{NAME} ==
BEGIN
  \endNAME
  \checkend{NAME}
  \endgroup
  IF @endpe = T          %% @endpe set True by \endparenv
    THEN \doendpe         %% \doendpe redefines \par and
  \everypar                %% to suppress paragraph indentation in
                           %% immediately following text
    FI
    IF @ignore = T
      THEN @ignore :=G F
        \ignorespaces
    FI
  END

\checkend{NAME} ==
BEGIN
  IF \currenvir = NAME
    ELSE \badend{NAME}
  FI
END

\begin
52 \def\begin#1{%
53   \ifundefined{#1}{%
54     {\def\reserved@a{\@latex@error{Environment #1 undefined}\@eha}}%
55     {\def\reserved@a{\def\currenvir{#1}}%
56       \edef\currenvline{\on@line}%
57       \csname #1\endcsname}%
58   \ignorespaces
59   \begingroup\endpefalse\reserved@a}

\end
60 \def\end#1{%
61   \csname end#1\endcsname\checkend{#1}%
62   \expandafter\endgroup\if@endpe\doendpe\fi
63   \if@ignore\ignorespaces\fi}

\checkend
64 \def\checkend#1{\def\reserved@a{#1}\ifx
65   \reserved@a\currenvir \else\badend{#1}\fi}

\currenvline We do need a default value for \currenvline on top-level since the document
environment cancels the brace group. This means that a mismatch with \begin
{document} will not produce a line number. Thus the outer default must be
\empty or we will end up with two spaces.
66 \let\currenvline\empty

```

54.2 Center, Flushright, Flushleft

67 \message{center,}

```

\center, \flushright and \flushleft set
  \rightskip = 0pt or \flushglue (as appropriate)
  \leftskip = 0pt or \flushglue (as appropriate)

```

```

\parindent = 0pt
\parfillskip = 0pt. (except \flushleft)
\\ == \par \vskip -\parskip
\\[LENGTH] == \\ \vskip LENGTH
\\*[LEN] == \\* \vskip LENGTH

```

They invoke the trivlist environment to handle vertical spacing before and after them.

\centering, \raggedright and \raggedleft are the declaration analogs of the above.

\raggedright has a more universal effect, however. It sets \rightskip := flushglue. Every environment, like the list environments, that set \rightskip to its 'normal' value set it to \rightskip

```

{@centercr
68 \def{@centercr}{\ifhmode \unskip\else \nolnerr\fi
69     \par\ifstar{\nobreak@xcentercr}\@centercr}

@xcentercr
70 \def@xcentercr{\addvspace{-\parskip}\ifnextchar
71     [\@icentercr\ignorespaces}

@icentercr
72 \def@icentercr[#1]{\vskip #1\ignorespaces}

center We use \relax to prevent \item scanning too far.
73 \def\center{\trivlist \centering\item\relax}
74 \def\endcenter{\endtrivlist}

\centering
75 \def\centering{%
76   \let\\@centercr
77   \rightskip\@flushglue\leftskip\@flushglue
78   \parindent\z@\parfillskip\z@skip}

@rightskip
79 \newskip@rightskip \rightskip \z@skip

flushleft We use \relax to prevent \item scanning too far.
80 \def\flushleft{\trivlist \raggedright\item\relax}
81 \def\endflushleft{\endtrivlist}

\raggedright
82 \def\raggedright{%
83   \let\\@centercr\rightskip\@flushglue \rightskip\@rightskip
84   \leftskip\z@skip
85   \parindent\z@}

flushright We use \relax to prevent \item scanning too far.
86 \def\flushright{\trivlist \raggedleft\item\relax}
87 \def\endflushright{\endtrivlist}

```

```

\raggedleft
88 \def\raggedleft{%
89   \let\\@centercr
90   \rightskip\z@skip\leftskip\@flushglue
91   \parindent\z@\parfillskip\z@skip}
92 \message{verbatim,}

```

54.3 Verbatim

The verbatim environment uses the fixed-width `\ttfamily` font, turns blanks into spaces, starts a new line for each carriage return (or sequence of consecutive carriage returns), and interprets *every* character literally. I.e., all special characters `\`, `{`, `$`, etc. are `\catcode`'d to 'other'.

The command `\verb` produces in-line verbatim text, where the argument is delimited by any pair of characters. E.g., `\verb #...#` takes '`...`' as its argument, and sets it verbatim in `\ttfamily` font.

The `*-variants` of these commands are the same, except that spaces print as the TeXbook's space character instead of as blank spaces.

```

\@vobeyspaces
93 {\catcode`\\ =\active%
94 \gdef\@vobeyspaces{\catcode`\\ \active\let \obeysp{}}

\@obeysp

\@xverbatim
\@sxverbatim 95 \begingroup \catcode `|=0 \catcode [= 1
96 \catcode `]=2 \catcode `{|=12 \catcode `}|=12
97 \catcode `\\=12 |gdef|@xverbatim#1\end{verbatim}#[#1|end[verbatim]]
98 |gdef|@sxverbatim#1\end{verbatim*}#[#1|end[verbatim*]]
99 \endgroup

\@verbatim  Real start of verbatim environment We use \relax to prevent \item scanning too
far.
100 \def\@verbatim{\trivlist \item\relax
101   \if@minipage\else\vskip\parskip\fi
102   \leftskip\@totalleftmargin\rightskip\z@skip
103   \parindent\z@\parfillskip\@flushglue\parskip\z@skip

Added \@@par to clear possible \parshape definition from a surrounding list (the
verbatim guru says).
104   \@@par
105   \tempswafalse
106   \def\par{%
107     \if@tempswa

A \leavevmode added: needed if, for example, a blank verbatim line is the first
thing in a list item (wow!).
108     \leavevmode \null \@@par\penalty\interlinepenalty
109     \else
110       \tempswatrue
111       \ifhmode\@@par\penalty\interlinepenalty\fi
112     \fi}%

To allow customization we hide the font used in a separate macro.
113   \let\do\@makeother \dospecials
114   \obeylines \verbatim@font \noligs
115   \hyphenchar\font\m@ne

To avoid a breakpoint after the labels box, we remove the penalty put there by
the list macros: another use of \unpenalty!
116   \everypar \expandafter{\the\everypar \unpenalty}%
117 }

```

```

\verbatim (RmS 93/09/19) Protected against ‘missing item’ error message triggered by
\endverbatim empty verbatim environment.
118 \def\verbatim{\@verbatim \frenchspacing\@vobeyspaces \xverbatim}
119 \def\endverbatim{\if@newlist \leavevmode\fi\endtrivlist}

\verbatim@font Macro to select the font used for verbatim typesetting. It also does other work if
necessary for the font used.
120 \def\verbatim@font{\normalfont\ttfamily}

\verbatim*
121 \namedef{verbatim*}{\overbatim\xverbatim}
122 \expandafter\let\csname endverbatim*\endcsname =\endverbatim

\@makeother
123 \def\@makeother#1{\catcode`\#12\relax}

\verb@balance@group
124 \let\verb@balance@group\empty

\verb@egroup
125 \def\verb@egroup{\global\let\verb@balance@group\empty\egroup}

\verb@eol@error
126 \begingroup
127   \obeylines%
128   \gdef\verb@eol@error{\obeylines%
129     \def^~M{\verb@egroup\@latex@error{%
130       \noexpand\verb ended by end of line}\@ehc}%
131 \endgroup

\verb Typesetting a small piece verbatim.
132 \def\verb{\relax\ifmmode\hbox{\else\leavevmode\null\fi
133   \bgroup
134     \verb@eol@error \let\do\@makeother \dospecials
135   \verb@font\@noligs
136   \@ifstar\@sverb\@verb}

\@sverb Definitions of \@sverb and \verb changed so \verb+ foo+ does not lose lead-
ing blanks when it comes at the beginning of a line. Change made 24 May 89.
Suggested by Frank Mittelbach and Rainer Schöpf.
137 \def\@sverb#1{%
138   \catcode`\#1\active
139   \lccode`\~`#1%
140   \gdef\verb@balance@group{\verb@egroup
141     \@latex@error{\noexpand\verb illegal in command argument}\@ehc}%
142   \aftergroup\verb@balance@group
143   \lowercase{\let~\verb@egroup}}%

\@verb
144 \def\@verb{\@vobeyspaces \frenchspacing \@sverb}

\verbatim@nolig@list
145 \def\verbatim@nolig@list{\do\^\do\<\do\>\do\,\do\'\do\-\}

\do@noligs
146 \def\do@noligs#1{%
147   \catcode`\#1\active
148   \begingroup
149     \lccode`\~`#1\relax
150     \lowercase{\endgroup\def~{\leavevmode\kern\z@\char`#1}}}

```

\@noligs To stay compatible with packages that use \@noligs we keep it.

151 \def\@noligs{\let\do\do@noligs \verbatim@nolig@list}

152 ⟨/2ekernel⟩

File z

ltmath.dtx

55 Math setup

This file contains a lot of the original plain T_EX code, as well as the L_AT_EX environments for math. It still needs sorting out.

```
1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{math definitions,}
```

55.1 Math commands based on plain T_EX

55.1.1 The log-like functions

\log The standard operators:

```
3 \def\log{\mathop{\operator@font log}\nolimits}
4 \def\lg{\mathop{\operator@font lg}\nolimits}
5 \def\ln{\mathop{\operator@font ln}\nolimits}
6 \def\lim{\mathop{\operator@font lim}}
7 \def\limsup{\mathop{\operator@font lim\,,sup}}
8 \def\liminf{\mathop{\operator@font lim\,,inf}}
9 \def\sin{\mathop{\operator@font sin}\nolimits}
10 \def\arcsin{\mathop{\operator@font arcsin}\nolimits}
11 \def\sinh{\mathop{\operator@font sinh}\nolimits}
12 \def\cos{\mathop{\operator@font cos}\nolimits}
13 \def\arccos{\mathop{\operator@font arccos}\nolimits}
14 \def\cosh{\mathop{\operator@font cosh}\nolimits}
15 \def\tan{\mathop{\operator@font tan}\nolimits}
16 \def\arctan{\mathop{\operator@font arctan}\nolimits}
17 \def\tanh{\mathop{\operator@font tanh}\nolimits}
18 \def\cot{\mathop{\operator@font cot}\nolimits}
19 \def\coth{\mathop{\operator@font coth}\nolimits}
20 \def\sec{\mathop{\operator@font sec}\nolimits}
21 \def\csc{\mathop{\operator@font csc}\nolimits}
22 \def\max{\mathop{\operator@font max}\nolimits}
23 \def\min{\mathop{\operator@font min}\nolimits}
24 \def\sup{\mathop{\operator@font sup}\nolimits}
25 \def\inf{\mathop{\operator@font inf}\nolimits}
26 \def\arg{\mathop{\operator@font arg}\nolimits}
27 \def\ker{\mathop{\operator@font ker}\nolimits}
28 \def\dim{\mathop{\operator@font dim}\nolimits}
29 \def\hom{\mathop{\operator@font hom}\nolimits}
30 \def\det{\mathop{\operator@font det}\nolimits}
31 \def\exp{\mathop{\operator@font exp}\nolimits}
32 \def\Pr{\mathop{\operator@font Pr}\nolimits}
33 \def\gcd{\mathop{\operator@font gcd}\nolimits}
34 \def\deg{\mathop{\operator@font deg}\nolimits}
```

\bmod And some operators have to be done by hand:

```
35 \def\bmod{%
36   \nonscript\mskip-\medmuskip\mkern5mu%
37   \mathbin{\operator@font mod}\penalty900\mkern5mu%
38   \nonscript\mskip-\medmuskip}
```

\pmod

```
39 \def\pmod#1{%
40   \allowbreak\mkern18mu(\operator@font mod)\,,\,#1)}
```

55.1.2 Biggggg

\big Variants on \big and friends for use with delimiters:

```
41 \def\bigl{\mathopen\bigl}
42 \def\bigr{\mathrel\bigr}
43 \def\bigr{\mathclose\bigr}
44 \def\Bigl{\mathopen\Bigl}
45 \def\Bigr{\mathrel\Bigr}
46 \def\Bigr{\mathclose\Bigr}
47 \def\biggl{\mathopen\biggl}
48 \def\biggm{\mathrel\biggm}
49 \def\biggr{\mathclose\biggr}
50 \def\Biggl{\mathopen\Biggl}
51 \def\Biggm{\mathrel\Biggm}
52 \def\Biggr{\mathclose\Biggr}
```

55.1.3 The UNSORTED Rest

The other math commands are lifted from plain T_EX.

\jot

```
53 \newdimen\jot
54 \jot=3pt
```

\interdisplaylinepenalty

```
55 \newcount\interdisplaylinepenalty
56 \interdisplaylinepenalty=100
```

\choose

```
57 \def\choose{\atopwithdelims()}
```

\brack

```
58 \def\brack{\atopwithdelims[]}
```

\brace

```
59 \def\brace{\atopwithdelims\{\}}
```

\mathpalette

```
60 \def\mathpalette#1#2{%
61   \mathchoice
62     {#1\displaystyle{#2}}%
63     {#1\textstyle{#2}}%
64     {#1\scriptstyle{#2}}%
65     {#1\scriptscriptstyle{#2}}}
```

\root

\rootbox 66 \newbox\rootbox

\r@t

```
67 \def\root#1{\of{%
68   \setbox\rootbox\hbox{$\m@th\scriptscriptstyle{#1}$}}%
69   \mathpalette\r@t}
```

```
70 \def\r@t#1#2{%
```

```
71   \setbox\z@\hbox{$\m@th#1\sqrtsign{#2}$}%
72   \dimen@\ht\z@\advance\dimen@-\dp\z@
73   \mkern5mu\raise.6\dimen@\copy\rootbox
74   \mkern-10mu\box\z@}
```

\phantom

\hphantom 75 \newif\ifv@

\vphantom 76 \newif\ifh@

```
77 \def\vphantom{\v@true\h@false\ph@nt}
```

```

78 \def\hphantom{\v@false\h@true\ph@nt}
79 \def\phantom{\v@true\h@true\ph@nt}
80 \def\ph@nt{%
81   \ifmmode
82     \expandafter\mathpalette\expandafter\mathph@nt
83   \else
84     \expandafter\makeph@nt
85   \fi}
86 \def\makeph@nt#1{%
87   \setbox\z@\hbox{\color@begingroup#1\color@endgroup}\finph@nt}
88 \def\mathph@nt#1#2{%
89   \setbox\z@\hbox{$\m@th#1\{#2\}$}\finph@nt}
90 \def\finph@nt{%
91   \setbox\tw@\null
92   \ifv@ \ht\tw@\ht\z@ \dp\tw@\dp\z@\fi
93   \ifh@ \wd\tw@\wd\z@\fi \box\tw@}

\mathstrut
94 \def\mathstrut{\vphantom{}}

\smash
95 \def\smash{%
96   \relax % \relax, in case this comes first in \halign
97   \ifmmode
98     \expandafter\mathpalette\expandafter\mathsm@sh
99   \else
100    \expandafter\makesm@sh
101   \fi}
102 \def\makesm@sh#1{%
103   \setbox\z@\hbox{\color@begingroup#1\color@endgroup}\finsm@sh}
104 \def\mathsm@sh#1#2{%
105   \setbox\z@\hbox{$\m@th#1\{#2\}$}\finsm@sh}
106 \def\finsm@sh{\ht\z@\z@ \dp\z@\z@ \box\z@}

\buildrel
107 \def\buildrel#1\over#2{\mathrel{\mathop{\kern\z@#2}\limits^{#1}}}

\cases
108 \def\cases#1{\left.\right.,\vcenter{\normalbaselines\m@th
109   \ialign{$##\hfil&\quad##\hfil\cr\cr#1\cr\cr}}\right.}

\matrix
110 \def\matrix#1{\null,\vcenter{\normalbaselines\m@th
111   \ialign{\hfil###\hfil&\quad\hfil###\hfil\cr\cr
112   \mathstrut\cr\cr\noalign{\kern-\baselineskip}
113   #1\cr\cr\mathstrut\cr\cr\noalign{\kern-\baselineskip}}}\,}

\pmatrix
114 \def\pmatrix#1{\left(\begin{array}{c}#1\end{array}\right)}

\bordermatrix
115 \def\bordermatrix#1{\begingroup \m@th
116   \tempdima 8.75\p@
117   \setbox\z@\vbox{%
118     \def\cr{\cr\noalign{\kern2\p@\global\let\cr\endline}}%
119     \ialign{$##\hfil\kern2\p@\kern\tempdima\&\thinspace\hfil##\hfil
120       \&\quad\hfil##\hfil\cr\cr
121       \omit\strut\hfil\cr\cr\noalign{\kern-\baselineskip}%
122       #1\cr\cr\omit\strut\cr}}\endgroup

```

```

123  \setbox\tw@{\vbox{\unvcopy\z@\global\setbox\@ne\lastbox}%
124  \setbox\tw@{\hbox{\unhbox\@ne\unskip\global\setbox\@ne\lastbox}%
125  \setbox\tw@{\hbox{\$kern\wd\@ne\kern-\@tempdima\left(\kern-\wd\@ne
126    \global\setbox\@ne\vbox{\box\@ne\kern2\p@}%
127    \vcenter{\kern-\ht\@ne\unvbox\z@\kern-\baselineskip}\,,\right)$}%
128  \null\; \vbox{\kern\ht\@ne\box\tw@}\endgroup}

\openup
129 \def\openup{\afterassignment\openup\dimen@}
130 \def\openup{\advance\lineskip\dimen@
131   \advance\baselineskip\dimen@
132   \advance\lineskiplimit\dimen@}

\displaylines
133 \newif\ifdt@p
134 \def\displ@y{\global\dt@ptrue\openup\jot\m@th
135   \everycr{\noalign{\ifdt@p \global\dt@pfalse \ifdim\prevdepth>-1000\p@
136     \vskip-\lineskiplimit \vskip\normallineskiplimit \fi
137     \else \penalty\interdisplaylinepenalty \fi}}}
138 \def\@lign{\tabskip\z@skip\everycr{}% restore inside \displ@y
139 \def\displaylines#1{\displ@y \tabskip\z@skip
140   \halign{\hb@xt@{\displaywidth{$\@lign\hfil\displaystyle##\hfil$}}\crcr
141     #1\crcr}}
142 \let\sp=_
143 \let\sb=_

\>
\;: 144 %\def\,{\mskip\thinmuskip}      % already defined in ltspace
\! 145 \def\>{\mskip\medmuskip}
146 \def\;{\mskip\thickmuskip}
147 \def\!{\mskip-\thinmuskip}

\*
148 \def\*{\discretionary{\thinspace\the\textrm{font2}\char2}{}}{}}
```

\!: Nickname for the medium space since \> is not available inside tabbing.

```

\active@math@prime This is the definition of the active math prime.
150 \def\active@math@prime{\^{\bgroup\prim@s}}
```

```

\prime@s
151 {\catcode`\'=active \global\let'\active@math@prime}
152 \def\prim@s{%
153   \prime\futurelet\@let@token\pr@m@s}
154 \def\pr@m@s{%
155   \ifx'\@let@token
156     \expandafter\pr@@@s
157   \else
158     \ifx^'\@let@token
159       \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\pr@@@t
160     \else
161       \egroup
162     \fi
163   \fi}
164 \def\pr@@@s#1{\prim@s}
```

```

165 \def\pr@@t#1#2{\#2\egroup}

166 {\catcode`_=active \gdef_{{}_-} } % _ in math is
167 % either subscript or _

55.2 Math Environments

\(\ Produces $...$ with checks that \(` isn't used in math mode, and that \)` is only
\(` used in math mode begun with \(`.

168 \def\({\relax\ifmmode\@badmath\else$\fi}
169 \def\){\relax\ifmmode\ifinner$\else\@badmath\fi\else \@badmath\fi}

\[\ Produces $$...$$ with checks that \[\ isn't used in math mode, and that \] is
\] only used in math mode begun with \].

170 \def\[{%
171   \relax\ifmmode
172     \@badmath
173   \else
174     \ifvmode
175       \nointerlineskip
176       \makebox[.6\linewidth]{}}%
177   \fi
178   $$%$$ BRACE MATCH HACK
179   \fi
180 }

181 \def\]{%
182   \relax\ifmmode
183   \ifinner
184     \@badmath
185   \else
186     $$%$$ BRACE MATCH HACK
187   \fi
188   \else
189     \@badmath
190   \fi
191   \ignorespaces
192 }

math Disguises for \(`...) and \[\...`].
displaymath 193 \let\math=\(
194 \let\endmath=\)
195 \def\displaymath{\[}
196 \def\enddisplaymath{\]} \ignoretrue

equation Numbered equations, using the counter \c@equation. Note: The document style
\c@equation must define \theequation etc., and do the appropriate \addtoreset. It should
also redefine \eqnnum if another format for the equation number is desired other
than the standard (...), or to move the equation numbers to the flushleft. (See
comment on the \def of \eqnnum.)
197 \def\c@equation{\refstepcounter{equation}}
198 \def\equation{$\refstepcounter{equation}$}
199 \def\endequation{\eqno \hbox{\eqnnum}\ignoretrue}

\eqnnum Produces the equation number for equation and eqnarray environments. The
following definition is for flushright numbers; for flushleft numbers, see leqno.clo.
The equation number is set in black roman type even if an eqnarray environment
appears in an italic environment.
200 \def\eqnnum{\normalfont \normalcolor (\theequation)}

```

```

\stackrel A disguise for plain TEX's buildrel.
201 \def\stackrel#1#2{\mathrel{\mathop{#2}\limits^{#1}}}

\frac A disguise for plain TEX's \over.
202 \def\frac#1#2{{\begingroup#1\endgroup\over#2} }

\sqrt Add an optional argument to plain's \sqrt to give the nth root of an expression
@sqrt  $\sqrt[n]{e}$ .
203 \DeclareRobustCommand\sqrt{\@ifnextchar[\@sqrt@sqrtsign}
204 \def@sqrtsign[#1]{\root #1\of}

\eqnarray Here's the eqnarray environment: Default is for left-hand side of equations to be
@eqcnt flushright. To make them flushleft, \let@eqnse = \hfil.
@eqpen 205 \newcount@eqcnt
@if@eqnsw 206 \newcount@eqpen
@eqnse 207 \newif\if@eqnsw@eqnswtrue
208 \newskip@centering
209 @centering = Opt plus 1000pt

To get a proper \@currentlabel we have to redefine it for the whole display. Note
that we can't use \refstepcounter as this results in \@currentlabel getting
restored at the wrong and thus always writing the first label to the .aux file.
210 \def\eqnarray{%
211   \stepcounter{equation}%
212   \def@currentlabel{\p@equation\theequation}%
213   \global@eqnswtrue
214   \m@th
215   \global@eqcnt\z@
216   \tabskip@centering
217   \let\\@eqncr
218   $$\everycr{}\halign to\displaywidth\bgroup
219     \hskip@centering$\displaystyle\tabskip\z@skip##$\@eqnse
220     &\global@eqcnt\@ne\hskip\tw@\arraycolsep \hfil$##$\hfil
221     &\global@eqcnt\@tw@ \hskip\tw@\arraycolsep
222     $ \displaystyle$##$\hfil\tabskip@centering
223     &\global@eqcnt\thr@@ \hb@xt@z@\bgroup\hss##\egroup
224     \tabskip\z@skip
225   \cr
226 }
227 \def\endeqnarray{%
228   \@@eqncr
229   \egroup
230   \global\advance\c@equation\m@ne
231   $$\@ignoretrue
232 }
233 \let@eqnse=\relax

\nonumber Switches off equation numbering.
234 \def\nonumber{\global@eqnswfalse}

@eqncr
@xeqncr 235 \def@eqncr{%
@yeqncr 236   {\ifnum0=`\fi
237   \@ifstar{%
238     \global@eqpen\@M@yeqncr
239   }{%
240     \global@eqpen\interdisplaylinepenalty \@yeqncr
241   }%
242 }

```

```

243 \def\@yeqncr{\@testopt\@xeqncr{z@skip}
244 \def\@xeqncr[#1]{%
245   \ifnum0=\`{fi}%
246   \@@eqncr
247   \noalign{\penalty\@eqpen\vskip\jot\vskip #1\relax}%
248 }

\@@eqncr
249 \def\@@eqncr{\let\reserved@a\relax
250   \ifcase\@eqcnt \def\reserved@a{& &}\or \def\reserved@a{& &}%
251   \or \def\reserved@a{&}\else
252   \let\reserved@a\empty
253   \@latex@error{Too many columns in eqnarray environment}\@ehc\fi
254   \reserved@a \if@eqnsw\@eqnnum\stepcounter{equation}\fi
255   \global\@eqnswtrue\global\@eqcnt\z@\cr}

eqnarray* Here's the eqnarray* environment:
\@seqncr 256 \let\@seqncr=\@eqncr
257 \cnamedef{eqnarray*}{\def\@eqncr{\nonumber\@seqncr}\eqnarray}
258 \cnamedef{endeqnarray*}{\nonumber\endeqnarray}

\lefteqn \lefteqn{FORMULA} typesets FORMULA in display math style flushleft in a box of width zero.
259 \def\lefteqn#1{\rlap{$\displaystyle #1$}}

\ensuremath In math mode, \ensuremath{text} is equivalent to text; in LR or paragraph mode, it is equivalent to $text$. \relax is not needed in front of the \ifmmode as \protect will be \let to \relax. This version (due to Donald Arseneau) avoids duplicating its argument in the 'then' and 'else' part of the \ifmath which is necessary in nested 'tabular' like environments. See amslatex/2104.
260 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ensuremath}{%
261   \ifmmode
262     \expandafter\@firstofone
263   \else
264     \expandafter\@ensuredmath
265   \fi}

\@ensuredmath The \relax stops \ensuremath{} starting display math.
266 \long\def\@ensuredmath#1{$\relax#1$}
267 </2ekernel>

```

55.3 External options to the standard document classes

55.3.1 Left equation numbering

\@eqnnum To put the equation number on the left side of an equation we have to use a little trick. The number is shifted \displaywidth to the left inside a box of (approximately) zero width. This fails when the quation is too wide, the equation number may overprint the equation itself.

```

268 {*leqno}
269 \renewcommand\@eqnnum{\hb@xt@.01\p@{}%
270           \rlap{\normalfont\normalcolor
271           \hspace{-\displaywidth(\theequation)}}}
272 </leqno>

```

55.3.2 Flush left equations

To get the displayed math environments to print the contents flush left (with an indentation) we have to redefine all of L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} 's displayed math environments.

\mathindent The amount of indentation of the equations is stored in a register.

273 *(*fleqn)*

274 *\newdimen\mathindent*

The setting of *\mathindent* has to be deferred until the class file has been processed, because *\leftmargini* is still 0pt wide at the moment *fleqn.clo* is read in.

275 *\AtEndOfClass{\mathindent\leftmargini}*

\[Begin display math;

276 *\renewcommand[\relax*

277 *\ifmmode\@badmath*

278 *\else*

279 *\begin{trivlist}%*

280 *\@beginparpenalty\predisplaypenalty*

281 *\@endparpenalty\postdisplaypenalty*

282 *\item[]\leavevmode*

283 *\hb@xt@\linewidth\bgroup \\$\m@th\displaystyle %\$*

284 *\hskip\mathindent\bgroup*

285 *\fi}*

\] end display math;

286 *\renewcommand[\relax*

287 *\ifmmode*

288 *\egroup \\$\hfil% \$*

289 *\egroup*

290 *\end{trivlist}%*

291 *\else \@badmath*

292 *\fi}*

equation The equation environment

293 *\renewenvironment{equation}{%*

294 *\@beginparpenalty\predisplaypenalty*

295 *\@endparpenalty\postdisplaypenalty*

296 *\refstepcounter{equation}%*

297 *\trivlist \item[]\leavevmode*

298 *\hb@xt@\linewidth\bgroup \\$\m@th% \$*

299 *\displaystyle*

300 *\hskip\mathindent}%*

301 *\\$ \\$\hfil % \$*

302 *\displaywidth\linewidth\hbox{\@eqnnum}%*

303 *\egroup*

304 *\endtrivlist}*

eqnarray The eqnarray environment

305 *\renewenvironment{eqnarray}{%*

306 *\stepcounter{equation}%*

307 *\def\@currentlabel{\p@equation\theequation}%*

308 *\global\@eqnswtrue\m@th*

309 *\global\@eqcnt\z@*

310 *\tabskip\mathindent*

311 *\let\\=\@eqncr*

312 *\setlength\abovedisplayskip{\topsep}%*

313 *\ifvmode*

314 *\addtolength\abovedisplayskip{\partopsep}%*

315 *\fi*

When the documentclass uses a non-zero \parskip setting the \topsep might have a negative value to compensate for that. Therefore we add \parskip to \abovedisplayskip.

```
316   \addtolength\abovedisplayskip{\parskip}%
317   \setlength\belowdisplayskip{\abovedisplayskip}%
318   \setlength\belowdisplayshortskip{\abovedisplayskip}%
319   \setlength\abovedisplayshortskip{\abovedisplayskip}%
320   $$\everycr{}\halign{#}\hfil\hbox{#}\hfil\cr
321   \bgroup
322     \hskip\@centering
323     $\displaystyle\tabskip\z@skip\@eqnsel\&%
324     \global\@eqcnt\@ne \hskip \tw@arraycolsep \hfil\@eqnsel\&%
325     \global\@eqcnt\tw@ \hskip \tw@arraycolsep
326     $\displaystyle\@eqnsel\hfil \tabskip\@centering\&%
327     \global\@eqcnt\thr@@
328     \hb@xt@\z@\bgroup\hss\egroup\tabskip\z@skip\cr}%
329   \f@eqncr
330   \egroup
331   \global\advance\c@equation\m@ne$$
332   \ignorespaces
333 }
334 </fleqn>
```

File A

ltlists.dtx

56 List, and related environments

The generic commands for creating an indented environment – `enumerate`, `itemize`, `quote`, etc – are:

```
\list{\(LABEL)\}{\(COMMANDS)\} ... \endlist
```

which can be invoked by the user as the list environment. The LABEL argument specifies item labeling. COMMANDS contains commands for changing the horizontal and vertical spacing parameters.

Each item of the environment is begun by the command `\item[ITEMLABEL]` which produces an item labeled by ITEMLABEL. If the argument is missing, then the LABEL argument of the `\list` command is used as the item label.

The label is formed by putting `\makelabel{\(ITEMLABEL)}` in an hbox whose width is either its natural width or else `\labelwidth`, whichever is larger. The `\list` command defines `\makelabel` to have the default definition:

```
\makelabel{\(ARG)\} == BEGIN \hfil ARG END
```

which, for a label of width less than `\labelwidth`, puts the label flushright, `\labelsep` to the left of the item's text. However, `\makelabel` can be `\let` to another command by the `\list`'s COMMANDS argument.

A `\usecounter{\(foo)}` command in the second argument causes the counter `foo` to be initialized to zero, and stepped by every `\item` command without an argument. (`\label` commands within the list refer to this counter.)

When you leave a list environment, returning either to an enclosing list or normal text mode, LaTeX begins a new paragraph if and only if you leave a blank line after the `\end` command. This is accomplished by the `\@endparenv` command.

Blank lines are ignored every other reasonable place—i.e.:

- Between the `\begin{list}` and the first `\item`,
- Between the `\item` and the text of that item.
- Between the end of the last item and the `\end{list}`.

For an environment like quotation, in which items are not labeled, the entire environment is a single item. It is defined by letting `\quotation == \list{}{\...}\item\relax`. (Note the `\relax`, there in case the first character in the environment is a '['.) The spacing parameters provide a great deal of flexibility in designing the format, including the ability to let the indentation of the first paragraph be different from that of the subsequent ones.

The trivlist environment is equivalent to a list environment whose second argument sets the following parameter values:

`\leftmargin = 0`: causes no indentation of left margin

`\labelwidth = 0`: see below for precise effect this has.

`\itemindent = 0`: with a null label, makes first paragraph have no indentation. Succeeding paragraphs have `\parindent` indentation. To give first paragraph same indentation, set `\itemindent = \parindent` before the `\item[]`.

Every `\item` in a trivlist environment must have an argument—in many cases, this will be the null argument (`\item[]`). The trivlist environment is mainly used for paragraphing environments, like verbatim, in which there is no margin change. It provides the same vertical spacing as the list environment, and works reasonably well when it occurs immediately after an `\item` command in an enclosing list.

56.1 List and Trivlist

The following variables are used inside a list environment:

\@totalleftmargin The distance that the prevailing left margin is indented from the outermost left margin,

\linewidth The width of the current line. Must be initialized to **\hsize**.

\@listdepth A count for holding current list nesting depth.

\makelabel A macro with a single argument, used to generate the label from the argument (given or implied) of the **\item** command. Initialized to **\@mklab** by the **\list** command. This command must produce some stretch—i.e., an **\hfil**.

\@inlabel A switch that is false except between the time an **\item** is encountered and the time that TeX actually enters horizontal mode. Should be tested by commands that can be messed up by the list environment's use of **\everypar**.

\box\@labels When **\@inlabel = true**, it holds the labels to be put out by **\everypar**.

\@noperitem A switch set by **\list** when **\@inlabel = true**. Handles the case of a **\list** being the first thing in an item.

\@noparlist A switch set true for a list that begins an item. No **\topsep** space is added before or after **\item**'s such a list.

\@newlist Set true by **\list**, set false by the first text (by **\everypar**).

\@noitemarg Set true when executing an **\item** with no explicit argument. Used to save space. To save time, make two separate **\@item** commands.

\@nmbrlist Set true by **\usecounter** command, causes list to be numbered.

\@listctr \def'ed by **\usecounter** to name of counter.

\@noskipsec A switch set true by a sectioning command when it is creating an in-text heading with **\everypar**.

Throughout a list environment, **\hsize** is the width of the current line, measured from the outermost left margin to the outermost right margin. Environments like tabbing should use **\linewidth** instead of **\hsize**.

Here are the parameters of a list that can be set by commands in the **\list**'s COMMANDS argument. These parameters are all TeX skips or dimensions (defined by **\newskip** or **\newdimen**), so the usual TeX or L^AT_EX commands can be used to set them. The commands will be executed in vmode if and only if the **\list** was preceded by a **\par** (or something like an **\end{list}**), so the spacing parameters can be set according to whether the list is inside a paragraph or is its own paragraph.

56.2 Vertical Spacing (skips)

\topsep: Space between first item and preceding paragraph.

\partopsep: Extra space added to **\topsep** when environment starts a new paragraph (is called in vmode).

\itemsep: Space between successive items.

\parsep: Space between paragraphs within an item – the **\parskip** for this environment.

56.3 Penalties

\begin{parpenalty}: put at the beginning of a list
\endparpenalty: put at end of list
\itempenalty: put between items.

56.4 Horizontal Spacing (dimens)

\leftmargin: space between left margin of enclosing environment (or of page if top level list) and left margin of this list. Must be nonnegative.
\rightmargin: analogous.
\listparindent: extra indentation at beginning of every paragraph of a list except the one started by the \item command. May be negative! Usually, labeled lists have \listparindent equal to zero.
\itemindent: extra indentation added right BEFORE an item label.
\labelwidth: nominal width of box that contains the label. If the natural width of the label <= \labelwidth, then the label is flushed right inside a box of width \labelwidth (with an \hfil). Otherwise, a box of the natural width is employed, which causes an indentation of the text on that line.
\labelsep: space between end of label box and text of first item.

56.5 Default Values

Defaults for the list environment are set as follows. First, \rightmargin, \listparindent and \itemindent are set to 0pt. Then, one of the commands \@listi, \@listii, ..., \@listvi is called, depending upon the current level of the list. The \@list ... commands should be defined by the document style. A convention that the document style should follow is to set \leftmargin to \leftmargini, ..., \leftmarginvi for the appropriate level. Items that aren't changed may be left alone, but everything that could possibly be changed must be reset.

```
\list{LABEL}{COMMANDS} ==
BEGIN
  if \@listdepth > 5
    then LaTeX error: 'Too deeply nested'
    else \@listdepth :=G \@listdepth + 1
  fi
  \rightmargin     := 0pt
  \listparindent   := 0pt
  \itemindent      := 0pt
  \eval{@list \romannumeral\the\@listdepth} %% Set default values:
  \@itemlabel      :=L LABEL
  \makelabel       == \cmklab
  @nmbrlist        :=L false
  COMMANDS

  \@trivlist           % commands common to \list and
  \trivlist

  \parskip      :=L \parsep
  \parindent    :=L \listparindent
  \linewidth    :=L \linewidth - \rightmargin - \leftmargin
  \@totalleftmargin :=L \@totalleftmargin + \leftmargin
  \parshape 1 \@totalleftmargin \linewidth
```

```

\ignorespaces                                % gobble space up to \item
END

\endlist == BEGIN \clistdepth :=G \clistdepth -1
                                         \endtrivlist
END

\@trivlist ==
BEGIN
  if @newlist = T then \noitemerr fi
    %% This command removed for some forgotten
  reason.
  \topsepadd :=L \topsep
  if @noskipsec then leave vertical mode fi %% Added 11 Jun 85
  if vertical mode
    then \topsepadd :=L \topsepadd + \partopsep
    else \unskip \par                         % remove glue from end of last line
  fi
  if @inlabel = true
    then @noperitem :=L true
        @noperlist :=L true
    else @noperlist :=L false
        \topsep :=L \topsepadd
  fi
  \topsep      :=L \topsep + \parskip %% Change 4 Sep 85
  \leftskip    :=L 0pt                  % Restore paragraphing
parameters
  \rightskip     :=L \rightskip
  \parfillskip   :=L 0pt + 1fil

NOTE: \setpar called on every \list in case \par has been
temporarily munged before the \list command.
\setpar{if @newlist = false then {\@par} fi}
\newlist       :=G T
\outerparskip  :=L \parskip
END

\trivlist ==
BEGIN
  \parsep      := \parskip
  @nbrlist := F
  \trivlist
  \labelwidth := 0
  \leftmargin := 0
  \itemindent := \parindent
  \itemlabel :=L "empty"                   %% added 93/12/13
  \makelabel{LABEL} == LABEL
END

\endtrivlist ==
BEGIN
  if @inlabel = T then \indent fi
  if horizontal mode then \unskip \par fi
  if @noperlist = true
  else if \lastskip > 0
    then \tempskipa := \lastskip
        \vskip - \lastskip

```

```

                \vskip \tempskipa -\outerparskip + \parskip
            fi
        \endparenv
    fi
END

\endparenv ==
BEGIN
    \addpenalty{@endparpenalty}
    \addvspace{\topsepadd}
\endgroup %% ends the \begin command's \begingroup
\par == BEGIN
    \restorepar
    \everypar{}
    \par
END
\everypar == BEGIN remove \lastbox \everypar{} END
\begingroup %% to match the \end commands \endgroup
END

\item == BEGIN if math mode then WARNING fi
    if next char =
        then \item
        else @noitemarg := true
            \item[@itemlabel]
END

\item[LAB] ==
BEGIN
    if @noparitem = true
        then @noparitem := false
            % NOTE: then clause hardly every taken,
            % so made a macro \donoparitem
            \box@labels :=G \hbox{\hskip -\leftmargin
                \box@labels
                \hskip \leftmargin }
    if @minipage = false then
        \tempskipa := \lastskip
        \vskip -\lastskip
        \vskip \tempskipa + \outerparskip - \parskip
    fi
    else if @inlabel = true
        then \indent \par % previous item empty.
    fi
    if hmode then 2 \unskip's
        % To remove any space at end of prev.
        % paragraph that could cause a blank line.
        \par
    fi
    if @newlist = T
        then if @nobreak = T % Kludge if list follows \section
            then \addvspace{\outerparskip - \parskip}
            else \addpenalty{@beginparpenalty}
                \addvspace{\topsep}
                \addvspace{-\parskip} %% added 4 Sep 85
        fi
        else \addpenalty{@itempenalty}

```

```

                \addvspace{\itemsep}
        fi
        @inlabel :=G true
    fi

    \everypar{ @minipage :=G F
        @newlist :=G F
        if @inlabel = true
            then @inlabel :=G false
            \hskip -\parindent
            \box@\labels
            \penalty 0
            %% 3 Oct 85 -- allow line break here
            \box@\labels :=G null
        fi
        \everypar{} }
    @nobreak :=G false
    if @noitemarg = true
        then @noitemarg := false
        if @nmbrlist
            then \refstepcounter{@listctr}
        fi     fi
    @tempboxa :=L \hbox{\makelabel{LAB}}
    \box@\labels :=G \labels \hskip \itemindent
        \hskip - (\labelwidth + \labelsep)
        if \wd \@tempboxa > \labelwidth
            then \box@\tempboxa
            else \hbox to \labelwidth
    {\unhbox\@tempboxa}
    fi
    \hskip\labelsep
    \ignorespaces                                %% gobble space up to text
END

\makelabel{LABEL} == ERROR      %% default to catch lonely \item

\usecounter{CTR} == BEGIN  @nmbrlist :=L true
                           \@listctr == CTR
                           \setcounter{CTR}{0}
END

DEFINE \dimen's and \count

\topskip
\partopsep 1 (*2ekernel)
\itemsep 2 \newskip\topsep
\parsep 3 \newskip\partopsep
\@topsep 4 \newskip\itemsep
\@topsepadd 5 \newskip\parsep
\outerparskip 6 \newskip\@topsep
\@topsepadd 7 \newskip\@topsepadd
\outerparskip 8 \newskip\@outerparskip

\leftmargin
\rightmargin 9 \newdimen\leftmargin
\listparindent 10 \newdimen\rightmargin
\itemindent 11 \newdimen\listparindent
\labelwidth
\labelsep
\@totallleftmargin
```

```

12 \newdimen\itemindent
13 \newdimen\labelwidth
14 \newdimen\labelsep
15 \newdimen\linewidth
16 \newdimen\@totalleftmargin \@totalleftmargin=\z@

\leftmargini
\leftmarginii 17 \newdimen\leftmargini
\leftmarginiii 18 \newdimen\leftmarginii
\leftmarginiv 19 \newdimen\leftmarginiii
\leftmarginv 20 \newdimen\leftmarginiv
\leftmarginvi 21 \newdimen\leftmarginv
\leftmarginvii 22 \newdimen\leftmarginvi

\@listdepth
\@itempenalty 23 \newcount\@listdepth \@listdepth=0
\@beginparpenalty 24 \newcount\@itempenalty
\@endparpenalty 25 \newcount\@beginparpenalty
\@endparpenalty 26 \newcount\@endparpenalty

\@labels
27 \newbox\@labels

\if@inlabel
\@inlabelfalse 28 \newif\if@inlabel \@inlabelfalse
\@inlabeltrue
\if@newlist
\@newlistfalse 29 \newif\if@newlist \@newlistfalse
\@newlisttrue
\if@noparitem
\@noparitemfalse 30 \newif\if@noparitem \@noparitemfalse
\@noparitemtrue
\if@noparlist
\@noparlistfalse 31 \newif\if@noparlist \@noparlistfalse
\@noparlisttrue
\if@noitemarg
\@noitemargfalse 32 \newif\if@noitemarg \@noitemargfalse
\@noitemargtrue
\if@newlist
\@newlistfalse 33 \newif\if@nmbrlist \@nmbrlistfalse
\@newlisttrue
\list
34 \def\list#1#2{%
35   \ifnum \@listdepth >5\relax
36     \atodeep
37   \else
38     \global\advance\@listdepth\@ne
39   \fi
40   \rightmargin\z@
41   \listparindent\z@
42   \itemindent\z@
43   \csname @list\romannumeral\the\@listdepth\endcsname
44   \def\@itemlabel{\#1}%
45   \let\makelabel\@mklab
46   \@nmbrlistfalse
47   #2\relax
48   \@trivlist
49   \parskip\parsep
50   \parindent\listparindent
51   \advance\linewidth -\rightmargin
52   \advance\linewidth -\leftmargin
53   \advance\@totalleftmargin \leftmargin
54   \parshape \@ne \@totalleftmargin \linewidth
55   \ignorespaces}

```

```

\par@deathcycles
56 \newcount\par@deathcycles

\@trivlist Because \par is sometimes made a no-op it is possible for a missing \item to
produce a loop that does not fill memory and so never gets trapped by TEX.
We thus need to trap this here by seting \par to count the number of times a
paragraph ii is called with no progress being made started.

57 \def\@trivlist{%
58   \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
59   \@topsepadd \topsep
60   \ifvmode
61     \advance\@topsepadd \partopsep
62   \else
63     \unskip \par
64   \fi
65   \if@inlabel
66     \noparitemtrue
67     \noparlisttrue
68   \else
69     \if@newlist \noitemerr \fi
70     \noparlistfalse
71     \@topsep \@topsepadd
72   \fi
73   \advance\@topsep \parskip
74   \leftskip \z@skip
75   \rightskip \@rightskip
76   \parfillskip \flushglue
77   \par@deathcycles \z@
78   \setpar{\if@newlist
79     \advance\par@deathcycles \one
80     \ifnum \par@deathcycles >\@m
81       \noitemerr
82       {\@par}%
83     \fi
84     \else
85       {\@par}%
86     \fi}%
87   \global \newlisttrue
88   \outerparskip \parskip}

\trivlist
89 \def\trivlist{%
90   \parsep\parskip
91   \nmbrlistfalse
92   \@trivlist
93   \labelwidth\z@
94   \leftmargin\z@
95   \itemindent\z@

We initialise \itemlabel so that a trivlist with an \item not having an
optional argument doesn't produce an error message.

96 \let\itemlabel\empty
97 \def\makelabel##1{##1}

\endlist
98 \def\endlist{%
99   \global\advance\listdepth\m@ne
100  \endtrivlist}

```

The definition of \trivlist used to be in ltspace.dtx so that other commands could be ‘let to it’. They now use \def.

```

\endtrivlist
101 \def\endtrivlist{%
102   \if@inlabel
103     \leavevmode
104     \global \c@inlabelfalse
105   \fi
106   \if@newlist
107     \c@noitemerr
108     \global \c@newlistfalse
109   \fi
110   \ifhmode\unskip \par

```

We also check if we are in math mode and issue an error message if so (hoping that `\currenvir` resolves suitably). Otherwise the usual “perhaps a missing item” error will get triggered later which is confusing.

```

111   \else
112     \c@inmatherr{\end{\currenvir}}%
113   \fi
114   \if@noparlist \else
115     \ifdim\lastskip >\z@
116       \c@tempkipa\lastskip \vskip -\lastskip
117       \advance\c@tempkipa\parskip \advance\c@tempkipa -\c@outerparskip
118       \vskip\c@tempkipa
119     \fi
120   \c@endparenv
121 \fi
122 }

```

`\c@endparenv` To suppress the paragraph indentation in text immediately following a paragraph-making environment, `\everypar` is changed to remove the space, and `\par` is redefined to restore `\everypar`. Instead of redefining `\par` and `\everypar`, `\c@endparenv` was changed to set the `@endpe` switch, letting `\end` redefine `\par` and `\everypar`.

This allows paragraph-making environments to work right when called by other environments. (Changed 27 Oct 86)

```

123 \def\c@endparenv{%
124   \addpenalty\c@endparpenalty\addvspace\c@topsepadd\c@endpetrue}
125 \def\c@doendpe{\c@endpetrue
126   \def\par{\c@restorepar\everypar{}\par\c@endpefalse}\everypar

```

Use `\setbox0=\lastbox` instead of `\hskip -\parindent` so that a `\noindent` becomes a no-op when used before a line immediately following a list environment(23 Oct 86).

```

127           {{\setbox\z@\lastbox}\everypar{}\c@endpefalse}}

```

`\c@ifendpe`

```

128 \newif\c@ifendpe
129 \c@endpeltrue \c@endpefalse

```

`\c@mklab`

```

130 \def\c@mklab#1{\hfil #1}

```

`\c@item`

```

131 \def\c@item{%
132   \c@inmatherr\c@item
133   \c@ifnextchar [\c@item{\c@noitemargtrue \c@item[\c@itemlabel]}}

```

`\c@donoparitem`

```

134 \def\c@donoparitem{%
135   \c@noparitemfalse

```

```

136  \global\setbox\@labels\hbox{\hskip -\leftmargin
137          \unhbox\@labels
138          \hskip \leftmargin}%
139  \if@minipage\else
140      \tempskipa\lastskip
141      \vskip -\lastskip
142      \advance\tempskipa\outerparskip
143      \advance\tempskipa -\parskip
144      \vskip\tempskipa
145  \fi}

\@item
146 \def\@item[#1]{%
147     \if@noperitem
148         \donoperitem
149     \else
150         \if@inlabel
151             \indent \par
152         \fi
153         \ifhmode
154             \unskip\unskip \par
155         \fi
156         \if@newlist
157             \if@nobreak
158                 \nbitem
159             \else
160                 \addpenalty\beginparpenalty
161                 \addvspace\topsep
162                 \addvspace{-\parskip}%
163             \fi
164         \else
165             \addpenalty\itempenalty
166             \addvspace\itemsep
167         \fi
168         \global\inlabeltrue
169     \fi
170     \everypar{%
171         \minipagefalse
172         \global\newlistfalse

```

This `\if@inlabel` check is needed in case an item starts of inside a group so that `\everypar` does not become empty outside that group. nobreakfalse, etc etc.

```

173     \if@inlabel
174         \global\inlabelfalse

```

The paragraph indent is now removed by using `\setbox...` since this makes `\noindent` a no-op here, as it should be. Thus the following comment is redundant but is left here for the sake of future historians: this next command was changed from an `hskip` to a `kern` to avoid a break point after the parindent box: the skip could cause a line-break if a very long label occurs in `raggedright` setting.

If `\noindent` was used after `\item` want to cancel the `\itemindent` skip. This case can be detected as the indentation box will be void.

```

175     {\setbox\z@\lastbox
176         \ifvoid\z@
177             \kern-\itemindent
178         \fi}%
179     \box\@labels
180     \penalty\z@
181 \fi

```

This code is intended to prevent a page break after the first line of an item that comes immediately after a section title. It may be sensible to always forbid a page

break after one line of an item? As with all such settings of \clubpenalty it is local so will have no effect if the item starts in a group.

Only resetting \nobreak when it is true is now essential since now it is sometimes set locally.

```

182      \if@nobreak
183          \nobreakfalse
184          \clubpenalty \z@M
185      \else
186          \clubpenalty \z@clubpenalty
187          \everypar{}%
188      \fi}%
189
189 \if@noitemarg
190     \noitemargfalse
191 \if@nmbrlist
192     \refstepcounter\listctr
193 \fi
194 \fi

```

We use \sbox to support colour commands.

```

195 \sbox\tempboxa{\makelabel{\#1}}%
196 \global\setbox\labels\hbox{%
197     \unhbox\labels
198     \hskip \itemindent
199     \hskip -\labelwidth
200     \hskip -\labelsep
201     \ifdim \wd\tempboxa >\labelwidth
202         \box\tempboxa
203     \else
204         \hbox to\labelwidth {\unhbox\tempboxa}%
205     \fi
206     \hskip \labelsep}%
207 \ignorespaces}
\makelabel
208 \def\makelabel#1{%
209     \if@latexerror{Lonely \string\item--perhaps a missing
210             list environment}\ehc{%
211 \def\@nbitem{%
212     \tempskipa\outerparskip
213     \advance\tempskipa -\parskip
214     \addvspace\tempskipa}
\usecounter
215 \def\usecounter#1{\if@nmbrlisttrue\def\listctr{\#1}\setcounter{\#1}\z@{}}
```

56.6 Itemize and Enumerate

Enumeration is done with four counters: `enumi`, `enumii`, `enumiii` and `enumiv`, where `enumN` controls the numbering of the Nth level enumeration. The label is generated by the commands `\labelenumi` ... `\labelenumiv`, which should be defined by the document style. Note that `\p@enumN\theenumN` defines the output of a `\ref` command. A typical definition might be:

```

\def\theenumii{\alph{enumii}}
\def\p@enumii{\theenumi}
\def\labelenumii{(\theenumii)}
```

which will print the labels as ‘(a)’, ‘(b)’, ...and print a `\ref` as ‘3a’.

The item numbers are moved to the right of the label box, so they are always a distance of `\labelsep` from the item.

`\@enumdepth` holds the current enumeration nesting depth.

Itemization is controlled by four commands: `\labelitemi`, `\labelitemii`, `\labelitemiii`, and `\labelitemiv`. To cause the second-level list to be bulleted, you just define `\labelitemii` to be `•`. `\@itemspacing` and `\@itemdepth` are the analogs of `\@enumspacing` and `\@enumdepth`.

```
\enumerate ==
BEGIN
if \@enumdepth > 3
  then errormessage: "Too deeply nested".
else \@enumdepth :=L \@enumdepth + 1
  \@enumctr :=L eval(enum@\romannumeral\the\@enumdepth)
  \list{\label{(\@enumctr)}}
    {\usecounter{\@enumctr}}
    \makelabel{LABEL} == \hss \llap{LABEL}}
fi
END

\endenumerate == \endlist

\@enumdepth
216 \newcount\@enumdepth \@enumdepth = 0

\c@enumi
\c@enumii 217 \definecounter{enumi}
\c@enumii 218 \definecounter{enumii}
\c@enumiv 219 \definecounter{enumiii}
220 \definecounter{enumiv}

\enumerate
221 \def\enumerate{%
222   \ifnum \@enumdepth >\thr@@\@toodeep\else
223     \advance\@enumdepth\@ne
224     \edef\@enumctr{enum\romannumeral\the\@enumdepth}%
225     \expandafter
226     \list
227       \csname label\@enumctr\endcsname
228       {\usecounter{\@enumctr}\def\makelabel##1{\hss\llap{##1}}}\%
229   \fi
230 \let\endenumerate =\endlist

\itemize ==
BEGIN
if \@itemdepth > 3
  then errormessage: 'Too deeply nested'.
else \@itemdepth :=L \@itemdepth + 1
  \@itemitem ==
eval(labelitem\romannumeral\the\@itemdepth)
  \list{\@nameuse{\@itemitem}}
    {\makelabel{LABEL} == \hss \llap{LABEL}}
fi
END

\enditemize == \endlist
```

```
\@itemdepth
231 \newcount\@itemdepth \@itemdepth = 0

itemize
232 \def\itemize{%
233   \ifnum \@itemdepth > \thr@@\@toodeep \else
234     \advance\@itemdepth\@ne
235     \edef\@itemitem{\labelitem\romannumeral\the\@itemdepth}%
236     \expandafter
237     \list
238       \csname\@itemitem\endcsname
239       {\def\makelabel##1{\hss\llap{##1}}}\%
240   \fi}
241 \let\enditemize =\endlist
242 </2ekernel>
```

File B

ltboxes.dtx

57 L^AT_EX Box commands

- \makebox \makebox[⟨wid⟩][⟨pos⟩]{⟨obj⟩}
Puts ⟨obj⟩ in an \hbox of width ⟨wid⟩, positioned by ⟨pos⟩.
The possible ⟨pos⟩ are:
s stretched,
l flushleft,
r flushright,
c (default) centred.
If ⟨wid⟩ is missing, then ⟨pos⟩ is also missing and ⟨obj⟩ is put in an \hbox of its natural width.
 \makebox(⟨x⟩,⟨y⟩)[⟨pos⟩]{⟨obj⟩}
Puts ⟨obj⟩ in an \hbox of width $x * \unitlength$ and height $y * \unitlength$. ⟨pos⟩ arguments are **s**, **l**, **r** or **c** (default) for stretched, flushleft, flushright or centred, and **t** or **b** for top, bottom – or combinations like **tr** or **rb**. Default for horizontal and vertical are centered. Note that in this picture mode version of \makebox a [b] aligns on the *bottom* of the text as documented. If you want to align on the *baseline* use \makebox(,)[b]{\raisebox{0pt}[\height]{0pt}{xyz}} or \makebox(,)[b]{\smash{xyz}}
\mbox \mbox{⟨obj⟩} The same as \makebox{⟨obj⟩}, but is more efficient as no checking for optional arguments is done.
\newsavebox \newsavebox{⟨cmd⟩} : If ⟨cmd⟩ is undefined, then defines it to be a T_EX box register.
\savebox \savebox{⟨cmd⟩} ... : ⟨cmd⟩ is defined to be a T_EX box register, and the '...' are any \makebox arguments. It is like \makebox, except it doesn't produce text but saves the value in \box ⟨cmd⟩.
\sbox \sbox{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨obj⟩} is an efficient abbreviation for \savebox{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨obj⟩}.
\lrbox \begin{lrbox}{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨text⟩}\end{lrbox} is equivalent to \sbox{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨text⟩}
except that any white space at the beginning and end of ⟨text⟩ is ignored.
\framebox \framebox ... : like \makebox, except it puts a ‘frame’ around the box. The frame is made of lines of thickness \fboxrule, separated by space \fboxsep from the text – except for \framebox(X,Y) ... , where the thickness of the lines is as for the picture environment, and there is no separation added.
\fbox \fbox{⟨obj⟩} is an abbreviation for \framebox{⟨obj⟩}.
\parbox \parbox[⟨pos⟩][⟨height⟩][⟨inner-pos⟩]{⟨width⟩}{⟨text⟩} : Makes a box with \hsize ⟨width⟩, positioned by ⟨pos⟩ as follows: c : \vcenter (placed in \$...\$ if not in math mode) b : \vbox t : \vtop default value is c. Sets \hsize := ⟨width⟩ and calls \@parboxrestore, which does the following: Restores the original definitions of:
 \par
 \\
 \-\
 \'
 \`
 \=
Resets the following parameters:

```

\parindent      = 0pt
\parskip       = 0pt
\linewidth     = \hsize
\@totallftmargin = 0pt
\leftskip      = 0pt
\rightskip     = 0pt
\@rightskip   = 0pt
\parfillskip   = 0pt plus 1fil
\lineskip      = \normallineskip
\baselineskip  = \normalbaselineskip
Calls \sloppy
Note: \arrayparboxrestore same as \parboxrestore but it doesn't restore \\.

\minipage : Similar to \parbox, except it also makes this look like a page by
setting
    \textwidth == \columnwidth == box width
    changes footnotes by redefining:
\@mpfn == mpfootnote
\thempfn == \thempfootnote
\@footnotetext == \@mpfootnotetext
    resets the following list environment parameters:
\@listdepth == \@mplistdepth
where \@mplistdepth is initialized to zero,
    and executes \minipagerestore to allow the document style to reset any
other parameters it desires. It sets @minipage true, and resets \everypar to set it
false. This switch keeps \addvspace from putting space at the top of a minipage.
    Change added 24 May 89: \minipage sets @minipage globally; \endminipage
resets it false.

\rule  \rule[<raised>]{<width>}{<height>} : Makes a <width> * <height> rule, raised
<raised>.
\underline{\text{ }} : Makes an underlined hbox with <text> in it.
\raisebox{\distance}{<height>}{<depth>}{<box>} :
Raises <box> up by <distance> length (down if <distance> negative). Makes TEX
think that the new box extends <height> above the line and <depth> below, for a
total vertical length of <height>+<depth>. Default values of <height> & <depth> =
actual height and depth of box in new position.

1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{boxes,}

\makebox \makebox User level command just looks for optional [ or (.
3 \def\makebox{%
4   \leavevmode
5   \ifnextchar(%)
6     \makepicbox
7     \ifnextchar[\@makebox\mbox]{}
\mbox The basic horizontal box command for LATEX.
8 \long\def\mbox#1{\leavevmode\hbox{#1} }

\@makebox Look for a possible second optional argument (defaults to c).
9 \def\@makebox[#1]{%
10  \ifnextchar [ {\@imakebox[#1]}{\@imakebox[#1][c]}}

\@begin@tempboxa Helper macro for supporting \height, \width etc. Grab #1 into \@tempboxa and
measure it.
11 \long\def\@begin@tempboxa#1#2{%
12   \begingroup
13     \setbox\@tempboxa#1{\color\begin{group}\#2\color\end{group}\%}
14   \def\width{\wd\@tempboxa}\%

```

```

15      \def\height{\ht\@tempboxa}%
16      \def\depth{\dp\@tempboxa}%
17      \let\totalheight\ovr{%
18      \totalheight\height%
19      \advance\totalheight\depth}%

```

\@end@tempboxa End the group started by \@begin@tempboxa, so that the scope of \height only includes the ‘length’ argument to the user-command.

```

20 \let\@end@tempboxa\endgroup

```

\bm@c Set up spacing.

```

\bm@c1 21 \def\bm@c{\hss\unhbox\@tempboxa\hss}%
\bm@r 22 \def\bm@c1{\unhbox\@tempboxa\hss}\let\bm@c\bm@c1
\bm@s 23 \def\bm@r{\hss\unhbox\@tempboxa}\let\bm@c\bm@r
\bm@t 24 \def\bm@s{\unhbox\@tempboxa}%

```

\bm@c Internal form of \makebox.

```

25 \long\def\@imakebox[#1][#2]#3{%
26   \begin{tempboxa}\hbox{#3}%
27     \setlength{\tempdima}{#1}% support calc
28     \hb@xt@{\tempdima}{\csname\bm@#2\endcsname}%
29   \end{tempboxa}}

```

\@makepicbox Picture mode form of \makebox.

```

30 \def\@makepicbox(#1,#2){%
31   \ifnextchar[{\@imakepicbox(#1,#2)}{\@imakepicbox(#1,#2)[]}}

```

\@imakepicbox picture mode version

```

32 \long\def\@imakepicbox(#1,#2)[#3]#4{%
33   \vbox to#2\unitlength{%
34     \let\mb@b\vss \let\mb@c\hss\let\mb@r\hss
35     \let\mb@t\vss
36     \tfor\reserved@a :=#3\do{%
37       \if s\reserved@a
38         \let\mb@c\relax\let\mb@r\relax
39       \else
40         \expandafter\let\csname\mb@\reserved@a\endcsname\relax
41       \fi}%
42     \mb@c
43     \hb@xt@ #1\unitlength{\mb@c1 #4\mb@r}%
44     \mb@c}

```

This kern ensures that a b option aligns on the bottom of the text rather than the baseline. this is the documented behaviour in the L^AT_EXBook. The kern is removed in compatibility mode.

```

45   \kern\z@}

```

\set@color This macro is initialy a no-op, but the colour package will redefine it to insert a \special.

```

46 \let\set@color\relax

```

\color@begingroup These macros are initialy a no-op, but the colour package will redefine them to be \begingroup, \endgroup, \begingroup\set@color, \hbox\bgroup\color@begingroup, \color@endgroup\egroup. and <set to main document colour> respectively.

```

\color@endgroup
\color@setgroup
\normalcolor
\color@hbox
\color@vbox
\color@endbox
47 \let\color@begingroup\relax
48 \let\color@endgroup\relax
49 \let\color@setgroup\relax
50 \let\normalcolor\relax
51 \let\color@hbox\relax
52 \let\color@vbox\relax
53 \let\color@endbox\relax

```

```

\newsavebox  Allocate a new ‘savebox’.
54 \def\newsavebox#1{\@ifdefinable{#1}{\newbox#1}{}}

\savebox  Save #1 in a box register.
55 \def\savebox#1{%
56   \ifnextchar(%)
57     {\@savepicbox#1}{\@ifnextchar[{\@savebox#1}{\sbox#1}}}

\sbox  Save #1 in a box register.
58 \long\def\sbox#1{\setbox#1\hbox{%
59   \color@setgroup#2\color@endgroup}{}}

\@savebox  Look for second optional argument.
60 \def\@savebox#1[#2]{%
61   \ifnextchar [{\@isavebox#1[#2]}{\@isavebox#1[#2][c]}}

\@isavebox
62 \long\def\@isavebox#1[#2][#3]{%
63   \sbox#1{\@imakebox[#2][#3]{#4}}}

\@savepicbox  Picture mode version of \savebox.
64 \def\@savepicbox#1(#2,#3){%
65   \ifnextchar[%
66     {\@isavepicbox#1(#2,#3)}{\@isavepicbox#1(#2,#3)[[]]{}}

\@isavepicbox  Picture mode version of \savebox.
67 \long\def\@isavepicbox#1(#2,#3)[#4]{%
68   \sbox#1{\@imakepicbox(#2,#3)[#4]{#5}}}

\lrbox  lrbox: the new environment form of \sbox. Use \aftergroup tricks to enable a
local assignment to be made to the box, in a way that it still has an effect outside
the lrbox environment.
69 \def\lrbox#1{%
70   \edef\reserved@a{%
71     \endgroup
72     \setbox#1\hbox{%
73       \begingroup\aftergroup\def\noexpand\currenvir{\currenvir}%
74         \def\noexpand\currenline{\on@line}%
75     \reserved@a
76     \endpefalse
77     \color@setgroup
78     \ignorespaces}
79 }

\endlrbox  End the lrbox environment.
80 \def\endlrbox{\unskip\color@endgroup}

\usebox  unchanged
81 \def\usebox#1{\leavevmode\copy #1\relax}

\frame  The following definition of \frame was written by Pavel Curtis (Extra space
removed 14 Jan 88) RmS 92/08/24: Replaced occurrence of \halfwidth by
\wholewidth
82 \long\def\frame#1{%
83   \leavevmode
84   \hbox{%
85     \hskip-\wholewidth
86     \vbox{%
87       \vskip-\wholewidth
88       \hrule \height\wholewidth
89     \hbox{%

```

```

90      \vrule\@width\@wholewidth
91      #1%
92      \vrule\@width\@wholewidth}%
93      \hrule\@height\@wholewidth
94      \vskip-\@wholewidth}%
95      \hskip-\@wholewidth}%

\fboxrule user level parameters,
\fboxsep 96 \newdimen\fboxrule
97 \newdimen\fboxsep

\fbox Abbreviated framed box command.
98 \long\def\fbox#1{%
99   \leavevmode
100  \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{%
101    \color@begingroup
102    \kern\fboxsep{#1}\kern\fboxsep
103    \color@endgroup}%
104    \frameb@x\relax}

\framebox Framed version of \makebox.
105 \def\framebox{%
106   \ifnextchar(%)
107     \framepicbox{\ifnextchar[\@framebox\fbox}{}}}

\@framebox Deal with optional arguments.
108 \def\@framebox[#1]{%
109   \ifnextchar[%]
110     {\@iframebox[#1]}%
111     {\@iframebox[#1][c]}}}

\@iframebox The handling the optional arguments. In order to set the whole box, including the frame to the specified dimension, we first determine that dimension from the natural size of the text, #3. calculated width.
112 \long\def\@iframebox[#1][#2]#3{%
113   \leavevmode
114   \begin@tempboxa\hbox{#3}%
115   \setlength\@tempdima{#1}%
116   \setbox\@tempboxa\hb@xt@\@tempdima
117   {\kern\fboxsep\csname bm@#2\endcsname\kern\fboxsep}%
118   \frameb@x{\kern-\fboxrule}%
119   \end@tempboxa}

\@frameb@x Common part of \framebox and \fbox. #1 is a negative kern in the \framebox case so that the vertical rules do not add to the width of the box.
120 \def\@frameb@x#1{%
121   \tempdima\fboxrule
122   \advance\tempdima\fboxsep
123   \advance\tempdima\dp\tempboxa
124   \hbox{%
125     \lower\tempdima\hbox{%
126       \vbox{%
127         \hrule\@height\fboxrule
128         \hbox{%
129           \vrule\@width\fboxrule
130           #1%
131           \vbox{%
132             \vskip\fboxsep
133             \box\tempboxa
134             \vskip\fboxsep}%
135           #1%
136           \vrule\@width\fboxrule}%

```

```

137      \hrule\@height\fboxrule}%
138      }%
139      }%
140 }

\@framepicbox Picture mode version.
141 \def\@framepicbox(#1,#2){%
142   \@ifnextchar[{\@ifframepicbox(#1,#2)}{\@ifframepicbox(#1,#2)[[]]}

\@ifframepicbox Picture mode version.
143 \long\def\@ifframepicbox(#1,#2)[#3]{%
144   \frame{\@imakepicbox(#1,#2)[#3]{#4}}}

\parbox The main vertical-box command for LATEX.
145 \def\parbox{%
146   \ifnextchar[%]
147     \iparbox
148     {\iiiparbox c\relax[s]}}

\@iparbox Optional argument handling.
149 \def\@iparbox[#1]{%
150   \ifnextchar[%]
151     {\@iparbox{#1}}%
152     {\@iparbox{#1}\relax[s]}}

\@iiiparbox Optional argument handling.
153 \def\@iiiparbox[#2]{%
154   \ifnextchar[%]
155     {\@iiiparbox{#1}{#2}}%
156     {\@iiiparbox{#1}{#2}[#1]}}

\@iiiparbox The internal version of \parbox.
\@parboxto 157 \let\@parboxto\empty
158 \long\def\@iiiparbox#1#2[#3]{%
159   \leavevmode
160   \pboxswfalse
161   \setlength\@tempdima{#4}%
162   \begin\tmpboxa\vbox{\hsize\@tempdima\parboxrestore#5\@par}%
163   \ifx\relax#2\else
164     \setlength\@tempdimb{#2}%
165     \edef\@parboxto{to\the\@tempdimb}%
166   \fi
167   \if#1b\vbox
168   \else\if #1t\vtop
169   \else\ifmmode\vcenter
170   \else\pboxswtrue \$\vcenter
171   \fi\fi\fi
172   \parboxto{\let\hss\vss\let\unhbox\unvbox
173     \csname bm@#3\endcsname}%
174   \if\pboxsw \m@th\fi
175   \end\tmpboxa}

\@arrayparboxrestore Restore various paragraph parameters.
The rational for allowing two normally global flags to be set locally here was
stated originally by Donald Arsenau and extended by Chris Rowley. It is because
these flags are only set globally to true by section commands, and these should
never appear within boxes or, indeed, in any group; and they are only ever set
globally to false when they are definitely true.
If anyone is unhappy with this argument then both flags should be treated as
in \setnobreak; otherwise this command will be redundant.

```

```

176 \def\@arrayparboxrestore{%
177   \let\if@nobreak\iffalse
178   \let\if@noskipsec\iffalse
179   \let\par\@@par
180   \let\-\@dischyp
    Redefined accents to allow changes in font encoding
181   \let\'\@acci\let`\@acci\let=\@accii
182   \parindent\z@\parskip\z@skip
183   \everypar{}%
184   \linewidth\hsize
185   \totalleftmargin\z@
186   \leftskip\z@skip \rightskip\z@skip \rightskip\z@skip
187   \parfillskip\@flushglue \lineskip\normallineskip
188   \baselineskip\normalbaselineskip
189   \sloppy}

\parboxrestore Restore various paragraph parameters, and also \\.
190 \def\@parboxrestore{\@arrayparboxrestore\let\\\\@normalcr}

\if@minipage Switch that is true at the start of a minipage.
191 \def\@minipagefalse{\global\let\if@minipage\iffalse}
192 \def\@minipagetrue {\global\let\if@minipage\iftrue}
193 \c@minipagefalse

\minipage Essentially an environment form of \parbox.
194 \def\minipage{%
195   \c@ifnextchar[%
196     \c@iminipage
197     {\c@iiminipage \c@relax[s]}}}

\c@iminipage Optional argument handling.
198 \def\c@iminipage[#1]{%
199   \c@ifnextchar[%
200     {\c@iiminipage{#1}}%
201     {\c@iiminipage{#1}\c@relax[s]}}}

\c@iiminipage Optional argument handling.
202 \def\c@iiminipage#1[#2]{%
203   \c@ifnextchar[%
204     {\c@iiminipage{#1}{#2}}%
205     {\c@iiminipage{#1}{#2}[#1]}}}

\c@iiminipage Internal form of minipage.
206 \def\c@iiminipage#1#2[#3]{%
207   \leavevmode
208   \c@pboxswfalse
209   \setlength\tempdima{#4}%
210   \def\c@mpargs{{#1}{#2}[#3]{#4}}%
211   \setbox\tempboxa\vbox\bgroup
212     \color@begingroup
213       \hsize\tempdima
214       \textwidth\hsize \columnwidth\hsize
215     \c@parboxrestore
216     \def\c@mpfn{\mpfootnote}\def\thempfn{\thempfootnote}\c@mpfootnote\z@
217     \let\c@footnotetext\c@mpfootnotetext
218     \let\c@listdepth\c@plistdepth \c@plistdepth\z@
219     \c@minipagerestore
220     \c@setminipage}

\c@minipagerestore Hook so that other styles can reset other commands in a minipage.
221 \let\c@minipagerestore=\c@relax

```

```

\endminipage
222 \def\endminipage{%
223   \par
224   \unskip
225   \ifvoid\@mpfootins\else
226     \vskip\skip\@mpfootins
227     \normalcolor
228     \footnoterule
229     \unvbox\@mpfootins
230   \fi
231   \ominipagefalse %% added 24 May 89
232 \color@endgroup
233 \egroup
234 \expandafter\iiiparbox\cmpargs{\unvbox\@tempboxa}

\@mplistdepth Versions of \clistdepth and \footins local to minipage.
\@mpfootins 235 \newcount\@mplistdepth
236 \newinsert\@mpfootins

\@mpfootnotetext Minipage version of \footnotetext.
Final \strut added 27 Mar 89, on suggestion by Don Hosek
237 \long\def\@mpfootnotetext#1{%
238   \global\setbox\@mpfootins\vbox{%
239     \unvbox\@mpfootins
240     \reset@font\footnotesize
241     \hsize\columnwidth
242     \parboxrestore
243     \protected@edef\@currentlabel
244       {\csname p@mpfootnote\endcsname\@thefnmark}%
245     \color@begingroup
246     \makefntext{%
247       \rule\z@\footnotesep\ignorespaces#1\@finalstrut\strutbox}%
248     \color@endgroup}%
249 \newif\if@pboxsw

\rule Draw a rule of the specified size.
250 \def\rule{\@ifnextchar[\@rule{\@rule[\z@]}}%

\@rule Internal form of \rule.
251 \def\@rule[#1]{\@rule[#1]#2#3{%
252   \leavevmode
253   \hbox{%
254     \setlength\@tempdima{#1}%
255     \setlength\@tempdimb{#2}%
256     \setlength\@tempdimc{#3}%
257     \advance\@tempdimc\@tempdima
258     \vrule\@width\@tempdimb\@height\@tempdimc\@depth-\@tempdima}}
259 \let\@@underline\underline

\@@underline Saved primitive \underline.
260 \def\@@underline#1{%
261   \relax
262   \ifmmode\@@underline{#1}%
263   \else \$\@@underline{\hbox{#1}}\m@th\$ \relax\fi}

\underline LATEX version works outside math.
264 \def\underline#1{%
265   \leavevmode
266   \ifnextchar[\@rsbox{#1}\{@irsbox{#1}[]\}}}

\raisebox Raise a box, and change its vertical dimensions.
267 \def\raisebox#1{%
268   \leavevmode
269   \ifnextchar[\{\@rsbox{#1}\}{\@irsbox{#1}[]}}}

```

```

\@rsbox  Optional argument handling.
267 \def\@rsbox#1[#2]{%
268   \ifnextchar[{ \@iirsbox{#1}[#2]}{\@irsbox{#1}[#2]}}

\@argrsbox ...
```

\@irsbox Internal version of \raisebox (less than two optional args).

```

269 \long\def\@irsbox#1[#2]#3{%
270   \begin{tempboxa}\hbox{#3}%
271     \setlength{\tempdima{#1}}%
272     \ifx\\#2\\\else\setlength{\tempdimb{#2}}\fi
273     \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\raise\@tempdima\box\@tempboxa}%
274     \ifx\\#2\\\else\ht\@tempboxa\@tempdimb\fi
275     \box\@tempboxa
276   \end{tempboxa}
```

\@iirsbox Internal version of \raisebox (two optional args).

```

277 \long\def\@iirsbox#1[#2][#3]#4{%
278   \begin{tempboxa}\hbox{#4}%
279     \setlength{\tempdima{#1}}%
280     \setlength{\tempdimb{#2}}%
281     \setlength{\dimen@{#3}}%
282     \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\raise\@tempdima\box\@tempboxa}%
283     \ht\@tempboxa\@tempdimb
284     \dp\@tempboxa\dimen@
285     \box\@tempboxa
286   \end{tempboxa}
```

\@finalstrut This macro adds a special strut the *depth* of the box given as #1, and height and width 0pt. It is used for ensuring that the last line of a paragraph has the correct depth in ‘p’ columns of tables and in footnotes. In vertical mode nothing is done, as adding the strut (as done in 2.09) would start a new paragraph. It would be possible to inspect \prevdepth to check the depth of the just-completed paragraph, but we do not do that here. Actually we do even less now, skip the vmode test as it broke tabular ‘p’ columns. .

The \nobreak was added (1995/10/31) to allow hyphenation of the final word of the paragraph.

```

287 \def\@finalstrut#1{%
288   \unskip\ifhmode\nobreak\fi\vrule\@width\z@\@height\z@\@depth\dp#1}
```

57.1 Some low-level constructs

The following commands are basically inherited from plain TeX.

```

\leftline These macros place text on a full line either centred or left or right adjusted.
\rightline 289 \def\@line{\hb@xt@\hsize}
\centerline 290 \def\leftline#1{\@line{#1\hss}}
\@line 291 \def\rightline#1{\@line{\hss#1}}
292 \def\centerline#1{\@line{\hss#1\hss}}
```

\rlap These macros place text to the left or right of the current reference point without taking up space.

```

293 \def\rlap#1{\hb@xt@\z@{#1\hss}}
294 \def\llap#1{\hb@xt@\z@{\hss#1}}
```

295 </2ekernel>

File C

lttab.dtx

58 Tabbing, Tabular and Array Environments

This section deals with ‘Lining It Up in Columns’. First the `tabbing` environment is defined, and then in second part, `tabular` together with its variants, `tabular*` and `array`.

Note that the `tabular` defined here is essentially the original L^AT_EX 2.09 version, not the extended version described in *The L^AT_EX Companion*. Use the `array` package to obtain the extended version.

58.1 tabbing

```
\dimen\@firsttab = distance of tab stop i from left margin  
0 <= i <= 15 (?).
```

`\dimen\@firsttab` is initialized to `\@totalleftmargin`, so it starts at the prevailing left margin.

```
\@maxtab      = number of highest defined tab register  
                probably = \@firsttab + 12  
\@nxttabmar = tab stop number of next line's left margin  
\@curtabmar = tab stop number of current line's left margin  
\@curtab    = number of the current tab. At start of line,  
                it equals \@curtabmar  
\@hightab   = largest tab number currently defined.  
\@tabpush   = depth of \pushtab's  
  
\box\@curline = contents of current line, excluding left margin  
                 skip, and excluding contents of current field  
\box\@curfield = contents of current field  
  
\@rjfield     = switch: T iff the last field of the line should  
                 be right-justified at the right margin.  
  
\tabbingsep   = distance left by the \` command between the  
                 current position and the field that is  
                 “left-shifted”.
```

UTILITY MACROS

```
\@stopfield : closes the current field  
\@addfield  : adds the current field to the current line.  
\@contfield : continues the current field  
\@startfield : begins the next field  
\@stopline   : closes the current line and outputs it  
\@startline  : starts the next line  
\@ifatmargin : an \if that is true iff the current line.  
                has width zero
```

```
\@startline ==  
BEGIN  
  \@curtabmar :=G \@nxttabmar  
  \@curtab :=G \@curtabmar  
  \box\@curline :=G null  
  \@startfield
```

```

\strut
END

\@stopline ==
BEGIN
  \unskip
  \@stopfield
  if @rjfield = T
    then @rjfield :=G F
      \tempdima := \totalleftmargin + \ linewidth
      \hb@xt@ \tempdima{\itemfudge
        \hskip \dimen\curtabmar
        \box\curline
        \hfil
        \box\curfield}
    else \addfield
      \hbox {\itemfudge
        \hskip \dimen\curtabmar
        \box\curline}
  fi
END

\@startfield ==
BEGIN
  \box\curfield :=G \hbox {
END

\@stopfield ==
BEGIN
  }
END

\@contfield ==
BEGIN
  \box\curfield :=G \hbox { \unhbox\currfield %%} brace
matching
END
\@addfield ==
BEGIN
  \box\curline :=G \unbox\curline * \unbox\curfield
END

\@ifatmargin ==
BEGIN
  if dim of box\curline = 0pt then
END

\tabbing ==
BEGIN
  \lineskip :=L 0pt
  \> == \rtab
  \< == \ltab
  \= == \settab
  \+ == \tabplus
  \- == \tabminus
  \` == \tabrj

```

```

\' == \@tablab
\\ == BEGIN \@stopline \@startline END
\\[DIST] == BEGIN
    \@stopline \vskip DIST \@startline\ignorespaces
END
\\* == BEGIN \@stopline \penalty 10000 \@startline END
\\*[DIST] == BEGIN \@stopline \penalty 10000 \vskip DIST
    \@startline\ignorespaces END
\@hightab := \@nxttabmar :=G \@firsttab
\@tabpush :=G 0
\dimen\@firsttab := \@totallleftmargin
@rjfield :=G F
\trivlist \item\relax
if @minipage = F then \vskip \parskip fi
\box\@tabfbox = \rlap{\indent\the\everypar}
    % note: \the\everypar sets @inlabel :=G F
\@itemfudge == BEGIN \box\@tabfbox END
\@startline
\ignorespaces
END

\@endtabbing ==
BEGIN
\@stopline
if \@tabpush > 0 then error message: "unmatched \poptabs" fi
\endtrivlist
END

\@rtab ==
BEGIN
\@stopfield
\@addfield
if \@curtab < \@hightab
    then \@curtab :=G \@curtab + 1
    else error message "Undefined Tab" fi
\tempdima := \dimen\@curtab - \dimen\@curtabmar
    - width of box \@curline
\box\@curline :=G \hbox{\unhbox\@curline + \hskip\@tempdima}
\@startfield
END

\@settab ==
BEGIN
\@stopfield
\@addfield
if \@curtab < \@maxtab
    then \@curtab :=G \@curtab+1
    else error message: "Too many tabs" fi
if \@curtab > \@hightab
    then \@hightab :=L \@curtab fi
\dimen\@curtab :=L \dimen\@curtabmar + width of \box\@curline
\@startfield
END

\@ltab ==
BEGIN
\@ifatmargin

```

```

then if \@curtabmar > \@firsttab
    then \@curtab :=G \@curtab - 1
        \@curtabmar :=G \@curtabmar - 1
        else error message "Too many untabs"      fi
    else error message "Left tab in middle of line"
fi
END

\@tabplus ==
BEGIN
if \@nxttabmar < \@hightab
then \@nxttabmar :=G \@nxttabmar+1
else error message "Undefined tab"
fi
END

\@tabminus ==
BEGIN
if \@nxttabmar > \@firsttab
then \@nxttabmar :=G \@nxttabmar-1
else error message "Too many untabs"
fi
END

\@tabrj ==
BEGIN \@stopfield
    \@addfield
    @rjfield :=G T
    \@startfield
END

\@tablab ==
BEGIN \@stopfield
    \box\@curline G:= \hbox{\box\@curline %% 'G' added 17 Jun 86
        \hskip - width of \box\@curfield
        \hskip -\tabbingsep
        \box\@curfield
        \hskip \tabbingsep }
    \@startfield
END

\pushtabs ==
BEGIN
    \@stopfield
    \@tabpush :=G \@tabpush + 1
    \begingroup
    \@contfield
END

\poptabs ==
BEGIN
    \@stopfield
    if \@tabpush > 0
        then \endgroup
            \@tabpush :=G \@tabpush - 1
        else error message: "Too many \poptabs"
    fi

```

```

    \@contfield
END

\@a The accents ` , ' , and `= that have been redefined inside a tabbing environment can be called by typing ` , ' , and `=. The macro `a is defined in ltoutenc.dtx.

The ‘2ekernel’ code ensures that a \usepackage{autotabg} is essentially ignored if a ‘full’ format is being used that has picture mode already in the format.
1 <2ekernel>\expandafter\let\csname ver@autotabg.sty\endcsname\fmtversion

\@firsttab
\@maxtab 2 {*2ekernel j autoload}
3 \newdimen\@gtempa
4 \chardef\@firsttab=\the\allocationnumber
5 \newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa
6 \newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa
7 \newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa\newdimen\@gtempa
8 \newdimen\@gtempa
9 \chardef\@maxtab=\the\allocationnumber
10 \dimen\@firsttab=0pt

\@nxttabmar
\@curtabmar 11 \newcount\@nxttabmar
\@curtab 12 \newcount\@curtabmar
\@hightab 13 \newcount\@curtab
\@tabpush 14 \newcount\@hightab
15 \newcount\@tabpush

\@curline
\@curfield 16 \newbox\@curline
\@tabfbox 17 \newbox\@curfield
18 \newbox\@tabfbox

19 </2ekernel j autoload>
20 {*}2ekernel j def>

\if@rjfield
21 \newif\if@rjfield

\@startline It is, in some sense, an error if the current margin tab setting is higher than the value of \@hightab (which is a local variable). That this is allowed is a fundamental design flaw which is not going to be corrected now.
22 \gdef\@startline{%
23   \ifnum \@nxttabmar >\@hightab
24     \@badtab
25     \global\@nxttabmar \@hightab
26   \fi
27   \global\@curtabmar \@nxttabmar
28   \global\@curtab \@curtabmar
29   \global\setbox\@curline \hbox {}%
30   \@startfield
31   \strut}

\@stopline
32 \gdef\@stopline{%
33   \unskip
34   \@stopfield
35   \if@rjfield
36     \global\@rjfieldfalse

```

```

37   \@tempdima\@totallleftmargin
38   \advance\@tempdima\linewidth
39   \hb@xt@\@tempdima{%
40     \@itemfudge\hskip\dimen\@curtabmar
41     \box\@curline
42     \hfil
43     \box\@curfield}%
44   \else
45   \@addfield
46   \hbox{\@itemfudge\hskip\dimen\@curtabmar\box\@curline}%
47   \fi}

\@startfield
48 \gdef\@startfield{%
49   \global\setbox\@curfield\hbox\bgroup\color@begingroup}

\@stopfield
50 \gdef\@stopfield{%
51   \color@endgroup\egroup}

\@contfield
52 \gdef\@contfield{%
53   \global\setbox\@curfield\hbox\bgroup\color@begingroup
54   \unhbox\@curfield}

\@addfield
55 \gdef\@addfield{\global\setbox\@curline\hbox{\unhbox
56   \@curline\unhbox\@curfield}]

\@ifatmargin
57 \gdef\@ifatmargin{\ifdim \wd\@curline =\z@}

\@tabcr
58 \gdef\@tabcr{\@stopline \@ifstar{\penalty \OM \@xtabcr}\@xtabcr}

\@xtabcr
59 \gdef\@xtabcr{\@ifnextchar[\@itabcr{\@startline\ignorespaces}]

\@itabcr
60 \gdef\@itabcr[#1]{\vskip #1\@startline\ignorespaces}
61 \gdef\kill{\@stopfield\@startline\ignorespaces}

\tabbing We use \relax to prevent \item from scanning too far.
62 \gdef\tabbing{\lineskip \z@skip\let>\@ratab\let<\@latab\let\=\@settab
63   \let\+\@tabplus\let-\@tabminus\let`\@tabrj\let\'\@tablab
64   \let\=\@tabcr
65   \@heightab\@firsttab
66   \global\@nxttabmar\@firsttab
67   \dimen\@firsttab\@totallleftmargin
68   \global\@tabpush\z@ \global\@rjfieldfalse
69   \trivlist \item\relax
70   \if@minipage\else\vskip\parskip\fi

71   \setbox\@tabbbox\hbox{%
72     \rlap{\hskip\@totallleftmargin\indent\the\everypar}}%
73   \def\@itemfudge{\box\@tabbbox}%
74   \@startline\ignorespaces}

\endtabbing
75 \gdef\endtabbing{%
76   \@stopline\ifnum\@tabpush >\z@ \badpoptabs \fi\endtrivlist}

```

```

\@rtab Omitted \global added to \@rtab 17 Jun 86
77 \gdef\@rtab{\@stopfield\@addfield\ifnum \@curtab<\@hightab
78   \global\advance\@curtab \one \else\@badtab\fi
79   \tempdima\dimen\@curtab
80   \advance\tempdima -\dimen\@curtabmar
81   \advance\tempdima -\wd\@curline
82   \global\setbox\@curline\hbox{\unhbox\@curline\hskip\tempdima}%
83   \@startfield\ignorespaces}

\@settab
84 \gdef\@settab{\@stopfield\@addfield
85   \ifnum \@curtab <\@maxtab
86     \ifnum\@curtab =\@hightab
87       \advance\@hightab \one
88     \fi
89     \global\advance\@curtab \one
90   \else
91     \@latex@error{Tab overflow}\@ehd
92   \fi
93   \dimen\@curtab \dimen\@curtabmar
94   \advance\dimen\@curtab \wd\@curline
95   \@startfield
96   \ignorespaces}

\@ltab
97 \gdef\@ltab{\@ifatmargin\ifnum\@curtabmar >\@firsttab
98   \global\advance\@curtab \m@ne \global\advance\@curtabmar\m@ne\else
99   \@badtab\fi\else
100    \@latex@error{\string\<\space in mid line}\@ehd\fi\ignorespaces}

\@tabplus
101 \gdef\@tabplus{%
102   \ifnum\@nxttabmar<\@hightab
103     \global\advance\@nxttabmar\one
104   \else
105     \@badtab
106   \fi
107   \ignorespaces}

\@tabminus
108 \gdef\@tabminus{%
109   \ifnum\@nxttabmar>\@firsttab
110     \global\advance\@nxttabmar\m@ne
111   \else
112     \@badtab
113   \fi
114   \ignorespaces}

\@tabrj
115 \gdef\@tabrj{%
116   \@stopfield\@addfield\global\@rjfieldtrue\@startfield\ignorespaces}

\@tablab \setbox\@curline made \global in \@tablab. 17 Jun 86
117 \gdef\@tablab{%
118   \@stopfield
119   \global\setbox\@curline\hbox{%
120     \box\@curline
121     \hskip-\wd\@curfield \hskip-\tabbingsep
122     \box\@curfield
123     \hskip\tabbingsep}%
124   \@startfield
125   \ignorespaces}

```

```

\pushtabs
126 \gdef\pushtabs{%
127   \stopfield\addfield\global\advance\@tabpush \cne \begingroup
128     \contfield}

\poptabs It is, in some sense, an error if, after the endgroup, the current tab setting is higher
          than the new value of \chightab (which is a local variable). That this is allowed
          is a fundamental design flaw which is not going to be corrected now.

129 \gdef\poptabs{\stopfield\addfield
130   \ifnum \@tabpush >\z@%
131     \endgroup
132     \global\advance\@tabpush \m@ne
133     \ifnum \curtab >\chightab
134       \global \curtab \chightab
135       \badtab
136     \fi
137   \else
138     \badpoptabs
139   \fi
140 \contfield}

141 </2ekernel j def>

\tabbingsep
142 /*2ekernel j autoload)
143 \newdimen\tabbingsep
144 </2ekernel j autoload>

\tabbing
145 /*autoload)
146 \def\tabbing{\autoload{tabg}\tabbing}
147 </autoload>

```

58.2 array and tabular environments

ARRAY PARAMETERS:

\arraycolsep
 : half the width separating columns in an array environment
\tabcolsep
 : half the width separating columns in a tabular environment
\arrayrulewidth
 : width of rules
\doublerulesep
 : space between adjacent rules in array or tabular
\arraystretch
 : line spacing in array and tabular environments is done by
 placing a strut in every row of height and depth
 \arraystretch times the height and depth of the strut
 produced by an ordinary \strut command.

PREAMBLE:

The PREAMBLE argument of an array or tabular environment can contain the following:

l,r,c : indicate where entry is to be placed.
 | : for vertical rule
 @{EXP} : inserts the text EXP in every column.
 \arraycolsep or \tabcolsep spacing is suppressed.
 *{N}{PRE} : equivalent to writing N copies of PRE in the preamble.
 PRE may contain *{N}{EXP} expressions.
 p{LEN} : makes entry in parbox of width LEN.

SPECIAL ARRAY COMMANDS:

```
\multicolumn{N}{FORMAT}{ITEM} : replaces the next N column
    items by ITEM, formatted according to FORMAT.
    FORMAT should contain at most one l,r or c.
    If it contains none, then ITEM is ignored.

\vlined : draws a vertical line the height of the current row. May
    appear in an array element entry.
\hline : draws a horizontal line between rows. Must appear either
    before the first entry (to appear above the first row) or
    right after a \\ command. If followed by another \hline,
    then adds a \vskip of \doublerulesep.

\cline[i-j] : draws horizontal lines between rows covering columns
    i through j, inclusive. Multiple commands may follow
    one another to provide lines covering several disjoint
    columns
\extracolsep{WIDTH} : for use inside an @ in the preamble. Causes
    a WIDTH space to be added between columns for the rest
    of the columns. This is in addition to the ordinary
    intercolumn space.

\array ==
BEGIN
    @acol == @arrayacol
    @classz == @arrayclassz
    @classiv == @arrayclassiv
    \\ == @arraycr
    @haligno == NULL
    @tabarray
END

\endarray{NAME} == BEGIN \crcr }} END

\tabular ==
BEGIN
    @haligno == NULL
    @tabular
END

\tabular*{WIDTH} ==
BEGIN
    @haligno == to WIDTH
    @tabular
END

@tabular ==
BEGIN
    \leavevmode
    \hbox { $
        @acol == @tabacol
        @classz == @tabclassz
        @classiv == @tabclassiv
        \\ == @tabularcr
        @tabarray
    }
END
```

```

\endtabular == BEGIN \crrc{} $} END

\@tabarray == if next char = [ then \@array else \@array[c] fi

\@array[POS]{PREAMBLE} ==
BEGIN
  define \@carstrutbox to make \@carstrut produce strut of height
  and depth \arraystretch times the height and
  depth of a normal strut.
\@mkpream{PREAMBLE}
\@preamble == \halign \@halignto {\@tabskip=0pt\@carstrut
  eval{\@preamble}\@tabskip = 0pt\cr %%}
\@startpbox == \@@startpbox
\@endpbox == \@@endpbox
if POS = t then \vtop
  else if POS = b then \vbox
    else \vcenter
  fi
fi
{
\par      ==L {} % changed 92/09/18
\@sharp   ==
\protect  == \relax
\lineskip :=L 0pt
\baselineskip :=L 0pt
\@preamble
END

\@arraycr ==
BEGIN
$           %% Prevents extra space at end of row's last entry.
if next char = [
  then \@argarraycr
  else $ \cr      %% Needed to balance $
END

\@argarraycr[LENGTH] ==
BEGIN
$           %% Needed to balance $ of \@arraycr
if LENGTH > 0
  then \tempdima := depth of \@carstrutbox + LENGTH
       \vrule height 0pt width 0pt depth \tempdima
       \cr
  else \cr \noalign{\vskip LENGTH}
END

\@tabularcr and \@gntabularcr same as \@arraycr and
\@argarraycr
except without the extra $'s.

148 {*2ekernel.j autoload}

\extracolsep
149 \def\extracolsep#1{\@tabskip #1\relax}

```

```

\array
150 \def\array{\let\@acol\@arrayacol \let\@classz\@arrayclassz
151  \let\@classiv\@arrayclassiv
152  \let\\@\arraycr\let\@haligno\@empty\@tabarray}

\endarray
\endtabular 153 \def\endarray{\crcr\egroup\egroup}
\endtabular* 154 \def\endtabular{\crcr\egroup\egroup $}\egroup}
155 \expandafter \let \csname endtabular*\endcsname = \endtabular

\tabular
156 \def\tabular{\let\@haligno\@empty\@tabular}

\tabular* Note that the change to use \setlength slightly alters the timing of the expansion
and use of the length in #1 but this is very unlikely to have any practical effect.
157 \namedef{tabular*}{#1}%
158  \setlength\dimen@{#1}%
159   \edef\@haligno{\to\the\dimen@}\@tabular

@tabular
160 \def@tabular{\leavevmode \hbox \bgroup $\let\@acol\@tabacol
161   \let\@classz\@tabclassz
162   \let\@classiv\@tabclassiv \let\\@\tabularcr\@tabarray}

@tabarray RmS 91/11/04 added \m@th.
163 \def@tabarray{\m@th\ifnextchar[\@array{\@array[c]}}

RmS 1993/11/03 changed \halign to \ialign and removed superfluous
\tabskip assignment

@array
164 \def@array[#1]{%
165   \if #1t\vtop \else \if#1b\vbox \else \vcenter \fi\fi
166   \bgroup

This next bit of code sets up the strut and then builds the halign and its preamble
according to the specification in the second argument.

This code has been moved inside the box. A side effect of this has been to
expose what was a buglet in the previous version: since the \@arstrut below is
expanded and contains an \ifmmode then it could produce an unnecessary extra
box in every row, thus wasting ‘lots of’ main memory.

167 \setbox\@arstrutbox\hbox{%
168   \vrule \height\arraystretch\ht\strutbox
169   \depth\arraystretch \dp\strutbox
170   \width\z@\%
171   \omkpream{#2}%
172   \edef\@preamble{%
173     \ialign \noexpand\@haligno
174     \bgroup \@arstrut \@preamble \tabskip\z@skip \cr}%
}

That is the end of setting up the preamble; now we reset things before executing
the halign built-up in \@preamble. The restorations could be done by introducing
an extra group, thus saving tokens.

175 \let\@startpbox\@cstartpbox \let\@endpbox\@cendpbox
176 \let\tabularnewline\\%
177 \let\par\empty
178 \let\sharp##%
179 \set@typeset@protect
180 \lineskip\z@skip\baselineskip\z@skip

```

If the parsing of the preamble goes wrong there may be some characters left which TeX then tries to typeset, i.e., we would be in horizontal mode. That would produce an endless loop because the `\halign` expects vertical mode thus issues a `\par` but that is a no-op at this point. So we better test this case issue some error message and make a crude recovery by ending that horizontal mode with force. A better fix would be to ensure that we never pick up more than a single character token (not done).

```

181     \ifhmode \@preamerr\z@ \@@par\fi
182     \@preamble}

\@arraycr Array version of \\.
183 \def\@arraycr{%
184   ${\ifnum0=\`}\fi\@ifstar\@xarraycr\@xarraycr}

\@arraycr
185 \def\@xarraycr{\@ifnextchar[\@garraycr{\ifnum0=\`{\fi}{}\\}{}}

\@garraycr
186 \def\@garraycr[#1]{%
187   \ifnum0=\`{\fi}{}\ifdim #1>\z@ \@xarraycr[#1]\else
188     \@yarraycr[#1]\fi}

\tabularnewline Tabular version of \\.
189 \let\tabularnewline\relax

\@tabularcr
190 \def\@tabularcr{%
191   ${\ifnum0=\`}\fi\@ifstar\@xtabularcr\@xtabularcr}

\@xtabularcr
192 \def\@xtabularcr{\@ifnextchar[\@gtabularcr{\ifnum0=\`{\fi}\\}{}}

\@gtabularcr
193 \def\@gtabularcr[#1]{%
194   \ifnum0=\`{\fi}%
195   \ifdim #1>\z@
196     \unskip\@xarraycr[#1]%
197   \else
198     \@yarraycr[#1]%
199   \fi}

\@xarraycr
200 \def\@xarraycr#1{\@tempdima #1\advance\@tempdima \dp \@arstrutbox
201   \vrule \height\z@ \depth\@tempdima \width\z@ \\}

\@yarraycr
202 \def\@yarraycr#1{\cr\noalign{\vskip #1}{}}

\multicolumn \multicolumn{NUMBER}{FORMAT}{ITEM} ==
BEGIN
\multispan{NUMBER}
\begingroup
\caddamp == null
\cmkpream{FORMAT}
\csharp == ITEM
\protect == \relax
\cstartpbox == \cstartpbox
\cendpbox == \cendpbox
\carstrut
\cpreamble

```

```
\endgroup
END
```

The command `\def\@addamp{}` was removed from `\multicolumn` on 6 Dec 86 because it caused embedded array environments not to work. I think that it was included originally to prevent an error message if the 2nd argument to the `\multicolumn` command had two column specifiers.

8 Feb 89 — `\hbox{}` added after `\@preamble` to correct bug that occurred if `\multicolumn` preceded `\[\[D]` with $D > 0$, caused by `\[]` command doing an `\unskip`, which removed `\tabcolsep` glue inserted by `\multicolumn`.

This has been made long so that, for example, a p-column can contain multiple paragraphs; maybe the arguments of @-expressions should also be able to contain multiple paragraphs.

```
203 \long\def\multicolumn#1#2#3{\multispan{#1}\begingroup
204   \omkpream{#2}%
205   \def\@sharp{#3}\set@typeset@protect
206   \let\@startpbox\@startpbox\let\@endpbox\@endpbox
207   \arstrut \preamble\hbox{}\endgroup\ignorespaces}
```

Codes for classes and character numbers of array, tabular and multicolumn arguments.

Character	Class	Number
c	0	0
l	0	1
r	0	2
|	1	-
@	2	-
p	3	-
{@-exp}	4	-
{p-arg}	5	-

```
\@testpach \foo : expands \foo, which should be an array parameter
token, and sets \chclass and \chnum to its class and
number. Uses \lastchclass to distinguish 4 and 5
```

Preamble error codes

- 0: 'illegal character'
- 1: 'Missing @-exp'
- 2: 'Missing p-arg'

```
\@addamp ==
BEGIN if @firststamp = true then @firststamp := false
else & fi
END
```

```
\omkpream TOKENLIST ==
BEGIN
  @firststamp      := T
  \lastchclass    := 6
  \preamble       == null
  \sharp          == \relax
  \protect        == BEGIN \noexpand\protect\noexpand END
  \startpbox      == \relax
  \endpbox        == \relax
  \expast{TOKENLIST}
  for \nextchar := expand(\reserved@a)
```

```

do  \@testpach{\@nextchar}
    case of \@chclass
        0 -> \@classz
        1 -> \@classi
        ...
        5 -> \@classv
    end case
    \@lastchclass := \@chclass
od
case of \@lastchclass
    0 -> \hskip \arraycolsep          % lrc
    1 ->                                % |
    2 -> \@preamerr1 % 'Missing @-exp'   % @@
    3 -> \@preamerr2 % 'Missing p-arg'   % p
    4 ->                                % @-exp
    5 -> \hskip \arraycolsep          % p-exp
end case
END

\@arrayclassz ==
BEGIN
    \@preamble := \@preamble *
    case of \@lastchclass
        0 -> \hskip \arraycolsep \@addamp \hskip
\arraycolsep
        1 -> \@addamp \hskip \arraycolsep
        2 -> % impossible
        3 -> % impossible
        4 -> \@addamp
        5 -> \hskip \arraycolsep \@addamp \hskip
\arraycolsep
        6 -> \@addamp \hskip \arraycolsep
    end case
    * case of \@chnum
        0 -> \hfil$\relax\sharp$\hfil
        1 -> $\relax\sharp$\hfil
        2 -> \hfil$\relax\sharp$%
    end case
END

\@tabclassz == similar to \@arrayclassz

\@classi ==
BEGIN
    \@preamble := \@preamble *
    case of \@lastchclass
        0 -> \hskip \arraycolsep \@arrayrule
        1 -> \hskip \doublerulesep \@arrayrule
        2 -> % impossible
        3 -> % impossible
        4 -> \@arrayrule
        5 -> \hskip \arraycolsep \@arrayrule
        6 -> \@arrayrule
    end case
END

\@classii ==

```

```

BEGIN
  @preamble := @preamble *
    case of @lastchclass
      0    ->
      1    -> \hskip .5\arrayrulewidth
      2    -> % impossible
      else ->
    end case
END

@classiii ==
BEGIN
  @preamble := @preamble *
    case of @lastchclass
      0 -> \hskip \arraycolsep @addamp \hskip
\arraycolsep
      1 -> @addamp \hskip \arraycolsep
      2 -> % impossible
      3 -> % impossible
      4 -> @addamp
      5 -> \hskip \arraycolsep @addamp \hskip
\arraycolsep
      6 -> @addamp \hskip \arraycolsep
    end case
END

@arrayclassiv ==
BEGIN @preamble := @preamble * $ @nextchar$ END

@tabclassiv == same as @arrayclassv except without the $ ... $

@classv ==
BEGIN
  @preamble :=
    @preamble * @startpbox{@nextchar}\ignorespaces@sharp
      @endpbox
END

@expast{S}:
Sets \reserved@a := S with all instances of *{N}{STRING}
replaced by N copies of STRING, where N > 0. An *
appearing inside braces is ignored, but *-expressions
inside STRING are expanded, so nested *-expressions are
handled properly.

@expast{S} == BEGIN @xexpast S *0x@0 END

@xexpast S1 *{N}{S2} S3 @0 ==
BEGIN
  \reserved@a := S1
  @tempcnta := N
  if @tempcnta > 0
    then while @tempcnta > 0 do \reserved@a := \reserved@a S2
          @tempcnta := @tempcnta - 1 od
        \reserved@b == @xexpast
      else \reserved@b == @exnoop
    fi

```

```

        \expandafter \reserved@b \reserved@a S3 \@@
END

\@xexnoop
208 \def\@xexnoop #1\@@{}}

\@expast
209 \def\@expast#1{\@expast #1*0x\@@}

\@xexpast
210 \def\@xexpast#1*#2#3#4\@@{%
211   \edef\reserved@a{\#1}%
212   \tempcnta#2\relax
213   \ifnum\tempcnta>\z@%
214     \whilenum\tempcnta>\z@\do
215       {\edef\reserved@a{\reserved@a#3}\advance\tempcnta \m@ne}%
216     \let\reserved@b\@xexpast
217   \else
218     \let\reserved@b\@xexnoop
219   \fi
220   \expandafter\reserved@b\reserved@a #4\@@}

\if@firstamp
\@addamp 221 \newif\if@firstamp
222 \def\@addamp{%
223   \if@firstamp
224     \if@firstampfalse
225   \else
226     \edef\@preamble{\@preamble &}%
227   \fi}
228 \def\@arrayacol{\edef\@preamble{\@preamble \hskip \arraycolsep}}
229 \def\@tabacol{\edef\@preamble{\@preamble \hskip \tabcolsep}}
\@acolampacol 230 \def\@campacol{\@addamp \@acol}
231 \def\@acolampacol{\@acol\@addamp\@acol}

\@mkpream
232 \def\@mkpream#1{\@firstamptrue\@lastchclass6
233   \let\@preamble\empty
234   \let\protect\unexpandable\protect
235   \let\sharp\relax
236   \let\startpbox\relax\let\endpbox\relax
237   \expast{#1}%
238   \expandafter\@tfor \expandafter
239     \nextchar \expandafter:\expandafter=\reserved@a\do
240       {\@testpach\@nextchar
241         \ifcase \chclass \classz \or \classi \or \classii \or \classiii
242           \or \classiv \or \classv \fi\@lastchclass\chclass}%
243   \ifcase \lastchclass \acol
244     \or \or \preamerr \ne\or \preamerr \tw@ \or \or \acol \fi}
245 \def\@arrayclassz{\ifcase \lastchclass \acolampacol \or \campacol \or
246   \or \or \addamp \or
247   \acolampacol \or \if@firstampfalse \acol \fi
248   \edef\@preamble{\@preamble
249     \ifcase \chnum
250       \hfil\$\relax\sharp\$hfil \or \$\relax\sharp\$hfil
251       \or \hfil\$\relax\sharp\$fi}}

```

```

@tabclassz RmS 91/08/14 inserted extra braces around entry for NFSS
252 \def\@tabclassz{%
253   \ifcase\@lastchclass
254     \@acolampacol
255   \or
256     \@ampacol
257   \or
258   \or
259   \or
260     \@addamp
261   \or
262     \@acolampacol
263   \or
264     \iffirststampfalse\@acol
265   \fi
266 \edef\@preamble{%
267   \@preamble%
268   \ifcase\@chnum
269     \hfil\ignorespaces\@sharp\unskip\hfil
270   \or
271     \hskip1sp\ignorespaces\@sharp\unskip\hfil
272   \or
273     \hfil\hskip1sp\ignorespaces\@sharp\unskip
274   \fi}{}}

@classi
275 \def\@classi{%
276   \ifcase\@lastchclass
277     \@acol\@arrayrule
278   \or
279     \@addtopreamble{\hskip \doublerulesep}\@arrayrule
280   \or
281   \or
282   \or
283     \@arrayrule
284   \or
285     \@acol\@arrayrule
286   \or
287     \@arrayrule
288   \fi}

@classii
289 \def\@classii{%
290   \ifcase\@lastchclass
291   \or
292     \@addtopreamble{\hskip .5\arrayrulewidth}%
293   \fi}

@classiii
294 \def\@classiii{\ifcase\@lastchclass \@acolampacol \or
295   \@addamp\@acol \or
296   \or \or \@addamp \or
297   \@acolampacol \or \@ampacol \fi}

@tabclassiv
298 \def\@tabclassiv{\@addtopreamble\@nextchar}

@arrayclassiv
299 \def\@arrayclassiv{\@addtopreamble{$\@nextchar$}}

```

```

\@classv
300 \def\@classv{\@addtopreamble{\@startpbox{\@nextchar}\ignorespaces
301 \@sharp\@endpbox}}
\@addtopreamble
302 \def\@addtopreamble#1{\edef\@preamble{\@preamble #1}}
\@chclass
\@lastchclass 303 \newcount\@chclass
\@chnum 304 \newcount\@lastchclass
305 \newcount\@chnum

\arraycolsep
\@tabcolsep 306 \newdimen\arraycolsep
\arrayrulewidth 307 \newdimen\tabcolsep
\doublerulesep 308 \newdimen\arrayrulewidth
309 \newdimen\doublerulesep

\arraystretch
310 \def\arraystretch{1}      % Default value.

\@arstrutbox
\@arstrut 311 \newbox\@arstrutbox
312 \def\@arstrut{%
313   \relax\ifmmode\copy\@arstrutbox\else\unhcopy\@arstrutbox\fi}

\@arrayrule
314 \def\@arrayrule{\@addtopreamble{\hskip -.5\arrayrulewidth
315   \vrule \@width \arrayrulewidth\hskip -.5\arrayrulewidth}}
\@testpatch
316 \def\@testpatch#1{\@chclass \ifnum \@lastchclass=\tw@ 4 \else
317   \ifnum \@lastchclass=3 5 \else
318     \z@ \if #1c\@chnum \z@ \else
319       \if #11\@chnum \one \else
320         \if #1r\@chnum \tw@ \else
321           \@chclass \if #1|\one \else
322             \if #1@\tw@ \else
323               \if #1p3 \else \z@ \@preamerr 0\fi
324   \fi \fi \fi \fi \fi \fi
325 \fi}

\hline
326 \def\hline{%
327   \noalign{\ifnum0=\`}\fi\hrule \@height \arrayrulewidth \futurelet
328   \reserved@a\@xhline}

\@xhline
329 \def\@xhline{\ifx\reserved@a\hline
330   \vskip\doublerulesep
   Measure from the middle of the rules.
331   \vskip-\arrayrulewidth
332   \fi
333   \ifnum0=\`{\fi}\fi}

\vline
334 \def\vline{\vrule \@width \arrayrulewidth}

```

\cline The old L^AT_EX2.09 implementation of \cline used up quite a lot of memory and
\@cline two precious count registers. This new (1995/09/14) implementation does not use
any count registers. It is coded in a way that depends heavily on the definition of
\multispan so that command has been moved here from the file `ltpplain.dtx`.

These counters are no longer declared.

```
335 \def\cline#1{\@cline#1\@nil}
336 \def\@cline#1-#2\@nil{%
337   \omit
```

Use the counter from \multispan.

```
338   \multicnt#1%
339   \advance\multispan\m@ne
340   \ifnum\multicnt=\@ne\@firstofone{\&\omit}\fi
341   \multicnt#2%
342   \advance\multicnt-\#1%
343   \advance\multispan\@ne
```

The original had \unskip at this point, but how could a skip get here ???

```
344   \leaders\hrule\@height\arrayrulewidth\hfill
345   \cr
```

This is back spacing is fairly horrible, but it is what happened in the old version...
An alternative would be to make \cline look ahead for a following \cline as
does \hline. This would alter the spacing in existing documents so keep the old
version in the kernel. Perhaps a package should do this differently.

```
346 \noalign{\vskip-\arrayrulewidth}
```

\mscount The \mscount counter is no longer declared, saving a csname and a register. It is
declared in compatibility mode.

\multispan Modify \multispan slightly from its plain T_EX definition to allow more efficient
\@multispan code sharing with \multicolumn. Also share a count register with \multiput.

```
\sp@n 347 \def\multispan{\omit\@multispan}
348 \def\@multispan#1{%
349   \multicnt#1\relax
350   \loop\ifnum\multicnt>\@ne \sp@n\repeat
351 \def\sp@n{\span\omit\advance\multicnt\m@ne}
```

\@startpbox Helper macros for ‘p’ columns.

```
\@endpbox   \@startpbox{\langle width\rangle} text \egroup is essentially \parbox{\langle width\rangle}{\langle text\rangle}
             \@endpbox is essentially \unskip \strut \par \egroup\hfil (Changed 14
Jan 89) (changed again 1994/05/13)
```

```
352 \def\@startpbox#1{\vtop\bgroup \setlength\hsize{#1}\@arrayparboxrestore}
353 \def\@endpbox{\@finalstrut\@arstrutbox\par\egroup\hfil}
```

14 Jan 89: Def of \@endpbox changed from
\def\@endpbox{\par\vskip\dp\@arstrutbox\egroup\hfil}
so vertical spacing works out right if the last line of a ‘p’ entry has a descender.

```
\@@@startpbox
\@@@endpbox 354 \let\@@@startpbox=\@startpbox
355 \let\@@@endpbox=\@endpbox

356 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

File D

ltpictur.dtx

59 Picture Mode

Picture mode commands. In addition to the commands available in L^AT_EX2.09, This section adds the new `\qbezier` command for drawing curves.

`\qbezier` `\qbezier[N](<AX,AY>)(<BX,BY>)(<CX,CY>)` plots a quadratic Bezier curve from (<AX,AY>) to (<CX,CY>), with (<BX,BY>) as the third Bezier point, using *N*+1 points equally spaced parametrically. If *N*=0 (the default value), then a sufficient number of points are used to draw a connected curve—except that at most `\qbeziermax`+1 points are drawn. A “point” is a square of side `\@wholewidth`.

`\bezier` In addition, to be compatible with the old `bezier` package, a variant of this command, `\bezier`, is defined, in which the first argument is not optional.

<code>\unitlength</code>	= value of dimension argument
<code>\@wholewidth</code>	= current line width
<code>\@halfwidth</code>	= half of current line width
<code>\@linefnt</code>	= font for drawing lines
<code>\@circlefnt</code>	= font for drawing circles

`\linethickness{DIM}` : Sets the width of horizontal and vertical lines in a picture to DIM. Does not change width of slanted lines or circles. Width of all lines reset by `\thinlines` and `\thicklines`

```
\picture(XSIZE,YSIZE)(XORG,YORG)
BEGIN
  \@picht := YSIZE * \unitlength
  box \@picbox :=
    \hb@xt@ XSIZE * \unitlength
    {\hspace{-XORG} * \unitlength
     \lower YORG * \unitlength
     \hbox{
       \ignorespaces      %% added 13 June 89
    }
  END
```

```
\endpicture ==
BEGIN
  } \hss }
height of \@picbox := \@picht
depth of \@picbox := 0
\mbox{\box{\@picbox}} %% change 26 Aug 91
END
```

```
\put(X, Y){OBJ} ==
BEGIN
  \@killglue
  \raise Y * \unitlength \hb@xt@ 0pt { \hspace{X * \unitlength}
    OBJ \hss
  }
  \ignorespaces
END
```

```
\multiput(X,Y)(DELX,DELY){N}{OBJ} ==
```

```

BEGIN
  \@killglue
  \@multicnt := N
  \@xdim := X * \unitlength
  \@ydim := Y * \unitlength
  while \@multicnt > 0
    do \raise \@ydim \hb@xt@ 0pt { \hskip \@xdim
      OBJ \hss }
    \@multicnt := \@multicnt - 1
    \@xdim := \@xdim + DELX * \unitlength
    \@ydim := \@ydim + DELY * \unitlength
  od
\ignorespaces
END

\shortstack[POS]{TEXT} : Makes a \vbox containing TEXT stacked as
a one-column array, positioned l, r or c as indicated by POS.

The ‘2ekernel’ code ensures that a \usepackage{autopict} is essentially ig-
nored if a ‘full’ format is being used that has picture mode already in the format.
1 <2ekernel>\expandafter\let\csname ver@autopict.sty\endcsname\fmtversion

\@wholewidth
\@halfwidth
2 <*2ekernel j autoload>
3 \newdimen\@wholewidth
4 \newdimen\@halfwidth

\unitlength
5 \newdimen\unitlength \unitlength =1pt

\@picbox
\@picht
6 \newbox\@picbox
7 \newdimen\@picht
8 </2ekernel j autoload>

\picture #1 should be white space.
\pictur@ #1 should be a ( (eating any white space before the bracket),
9 <*2ekernel j def>
10 \long\gdef\picture#1{\pictur@#1}
11 \gdef\pictur@(#1){%
12   \@ifnextchar({\@picture(#1)}{\@picture(#1)(0,0)}}
13 </2ekernel j def>
14 <*autoload>
15 \def\pictur@{\@autoload{pict}}
16 \def\picture{\pictur@\picture}
17 </autoload>

\@picture
18 <*2ekernel j def>
19 \gdef\@picture(#1,#2)(#3,#4){%
20   \@picht#2\unitlength
21   \setbox\@picbox\hb@xt@#1\unitlength\bgroup
22     \hskip -#3\unitlength
23     \lower #4\unitlength\hbox\bgroup
24       \ignorespaces}

\endpicture
25 \gdef\endpicture{%
26   \egroup\hss\egroup
27   \ht\@picbox\@picht\dp\@picbox\z@
28   \mbox{\box\@picbox}}

```

In the definitions of `\put` and `\multiput`, `\hskip` was replaced by `\kern` just in case arg #3 = “plus”. (Bug detected by Don Knuth. changed 20 Jul 87).

```

29 \long\gdef\put(#1,#2)#3{%
30   \@killglue\raise#2\unitlength
31   \hb@xt@z@\kern#1\unitlength #3\hss}%
32   \ignorespaces}

\multiput #3 had better be a (.
33 \gdef\multiput(#1,#2)#3{%
34   \xdim #1\unitlength
35   \xdim #2\unitlength
36   \@multiput{}}

\multiput
37 \long\gdef\@multiput(#1,#2)#3#4{%
38   \@killglue\@multicnt #3\relax
39   \whilenum \@multicnt >\z@\do
40     {\raise\ydim\hb@xt@\z@\kern\xdim #4\hss}%
41     \advance\@multicnt\m@ne
42     \advance\xdim#1\unitlength\advance\ydim#2\unitlength}%
43   \ignorespaces}

\@killglue
44 \gdef\@killglue{\unskip\@whiledim \lastskip >\z@\do{\unskip}}
45 </2ekernelj def>

\thinlines
\thicklines 46 /*2ekernelj def>
47 \gdef\thinlines{\let\@linefnt\tenln \let\@circlefnt\tencirc
48   \wholewidth\fontdimen8\tenln \halfwidth .5\wholewidth}
49 \gdef\thicklines{\let\@linefnt\tenlnw \let\@circlefnt\tencircw
50   \wholewidth\fontdimen8\tenlnw \halfwidth .5\wholewidth}
51 </2ekernelj def>
52 /*autoload>
53 \def\thinlines{\pictur@\thinlines}
54 \def\thicklines{\pictur@\thicklines}
55 </autoload>

\linethickness
56 /*2ekernelj def>
57 \gdef\linethickness#1{\wholewidth #1\relax \halfwidth .5\wholewidth}
58 </2ekernelj def>
59 /*autoload>
60 \def\linethickness{\pictur@\linethickness}
61 </autoload>

\isshortstack
62 /*2ekernelj def>
63 \gdef\shortstack{\ifnextchar[\@shortstack{\@shortstack[c]}}}

\@isshortstack
64 \gdef\@shortstack[#1]{%
65   \leavevmode
66   \vbox\bgroupt
67   \baselineskip-\p@\lineskip 3\p@
68   \let\mb@l\hss\let\mb@r\hss
69   \expandafter\let\csname mb@#1\endcsname\relax
70   \let\\@\stackcr
71   \@isshortstack}
```

```

\@ishortstack
 72 \gdef\@ishortstack{\ialign{\mb@l {##}\unskip\mb@r\cr #1\crcr}\egroup}

  \@stackcr
\@ixstackcr 73 \gdef\@stackcr{\@ifstar\@ixstackcr\@ixstackcr}
 74 \gdef\@ixstackcr{\@ifnextchar[\@istackcr{\cr\ignorespaces}{}

  \@istackcr
 75 \gdef\@istackcr[#1]{\cr\noalign{\vskip #1}\ignorespaces}

\line(X,Y){LEN} ==
BEGIN
  \@xarg := X
  \@yarg := Y
  \@linelen := LEN * \unitlength
  if \@xarg = 0
    then \@vline
  else if \@yarg = 0
    then \@hline
  else \@sline
    if
  if
END

\@sline ==
BEGIN
  if \@xarg < 0
    then @negarg := T
    \@xarg := -\@xarg
    \@yyarg := -\@yarg
  else @negarg := F
    \@yyarg := \@yarg
  fi
  \@tempcnta := |\@yyarg|
  if \@tempcnta > 6
    then error: 'LATEX ERROR: Illegal \line or \vector argument.'
    \@tempcnta := 0
  fi
  \box\@linechar := \hbox{\@linefnt \@getlinechar(\@xarg,\@yyarg)}
}
  if \@yarg > 0 then \@upordown = \raise
    \@clnht := 0
  else \@upordown = \lower
    \@clnht := height of \box\@linechar
  fi
  \@clnwd := width of \box\@linechar
  if @negarg
    then \hskip - width of \box\@linechar
      \reserved@a == \hskip - 2* width of box \@linechar
    else \reserved@a == \relax
  fi
  %% Put out integral number of line segments
  while \@clnwd < \@linelen
    do  \@upordown \@clnht \copy\@linechar
      \reserved@a
      \@clnht := \@clnht + ht of \box\@linechar
      \@clnwd := \@clnwd + width of \box\@linechar
    od

```

```

%% Put out last segment
\@clnht := \@clnht - height of \box\@linechar
\@clnwd := \@clnwd - width of \box\@linechar
\@tempdima := \@linelen - \@clnwd
\@tempdimb := \@tempdima - width of \box\@linechar
if @negarg then \hskip -\@tempdimb
else \hskip \@tempdimb
fi
\@tempdima := 1000 * \@tempdima
\@tempcpta := \@tempdima / width of \box\@linechar
\@tempdima := (\@tempcpta * ht of \box\@linechar)/1000
\@clnht := \@clnht + \@tempdima
if \@linelen < width of box\@linechar
then \hskip width of box\@linechar
else \hbox{\@upordown \@clnht \copy\@linechar}
fi
END

\@hline ==
BEGIN
if \@xarg < 0 then \hskip -\@linelen \fi
\vrule height \@halfwidth depth \@halfwidth width \@linelen
if \@xarg < 0 then \hskip -\@linelen \fi
END

\@vline == if \@yarg < 0 \@downline else \@upline \fi

\@getlinechar(X,Y) ==
BEGIN
\@tempcpta := 8*X - 9
if Y > 0
then \@tempcpta := \@tempcpta + Y
else \@tempcpta := \@tempcpta - Y + 64
fi
\char\@tempcpta
END

\vector(X,Y){LEN} ==
BEGIN
\@xarg := X
\@yarg := Y
\@linelen := LEN * \unitlength
if \@xarg = 0
then \@vvector
else if \@yarg = 0
then \@hvector
else \@svector
if
if
END

\@hvector ==
BEGIN
\@hline
{\@linefnt if \@xarg < 0 then \@getlarrow(1,0)

```

```

else  \@getrarrow(1,0)
fi}
END

\@vvector == if \@yarg < 0 \@downvector else \@upvector fi

\@svector ==
BEGIN
 \@sline
 \@tempcnta := |\@yarg|
 if \@tempcnta < 5
 then \hskip - width of \box\@linechar
 \@upordown \clnht \hbox
 {\@linefnt
 if @negarg then \@getlarrow(\@xarg,\@yyarg)
 else \@getrarrow(\@xarg,\@yyarg)
 fi }
 else error: 'LATEX ERROR: Illegal \line or \vector argument.'
fi
END

\@getlarrow(X,Y) ==
BEGIN
if Y = 0
then \@tempcnta := '33
else \@tempcnta := 16 * X - 9
 \@tempcntb := 2 * Y
if \@tempcntb > 0
then \@tempcnta := \@tempcnta + \@tempcntb
else \@tempcnta := \@tempcnta - \@tempcntb + 64
fi
fi
\char\@tempcnta
END

\@getrarrow(X,Y) ==
BEGIN
 \@tempcntb := |Y|
 case of \@tempcntb
 0 : \@tempcnta := '55
 1 : if X < 3
 then \@tempcnta := 24*X - 6
 else if X = 3
 then \@tempcnta := 49
 else \@tempcnta := 58 fi
 fi
 2 : if X < 3
 then \@tempcnta := 24*X - 3
 else \@tempcnta := 51      % X must = 3
 fi
 3 : \@tempcnta := 16*X - 2
 4 : \@tempcnta := 16*X + 7
 endcase
if Y < 0
then \@tempcnta := \@tempcnta + 64
fi
\char\@tempcnta

```

END

```
\if@negarg
 76 \newif\if@negarg

\line
 77 \gdef\line(#1,#2){\@xarg #1\relax \@yarg #2\relax
 78   \@linelen #3\unitlength
 79   \ifdim\@linelen<\z@\@badlinearg\else
 80     \ifnum\@xarg =\z@ \@vline
 81       \else \ifnum\@yarg =\z@ \@hline \else \@sline\fi
 82     \fi
 83   \fi}

@sline
 84 \gdef@sline{%
 85   \ifnum\@xarg<\z@ \@negargtrue \@xarg -\@xarg \@yyarg -\@yarg
 86   \else \@negargfalse \@yyarg \@yarg \fi
 87 \ifnum \@yyarg >\z@ \tempcnta\@yyarg \else \tempcnta -\@yyarg \fi
 88 \ifnum \@tempcnta>6 \@badlinearg\@tempcnta\z@ \fi
 89 \ifnum\@xarg>6 \@badlinearg\@xarg \@ne \fi
 90 \setbox\@linechar\hbox{\@linefnt\@getlinechar(\@xarg,\@yyarg)}%}

If we have something like \line(5,5){30} the \@linechar will not contain a char
and later on we will end in an infinite loop. So we check the width of the box and
put in something as an emergency fix if necessary.

 91 \ifdim\wd\@linechar=\z@
 92   \setbox\@linechar\hbox{.}%
 93   \@badlinearg
 94 \fi
 95 \ifnum \@yarg >\z@ \let\@upordown\raise \@clnht\z@
 96   \else\let\@upordown\lower \@clnht \ht\@linechar\fi
 97 \@clnwd \wd\@linechar
 98 \if@negarg
 99   \hskip -\wd\@linechar \def\reserved@a{\hskip -2\wd\@linechar}%
100 \else
101   \let\reserved@a\relax
102 \fi
103 \whiledim \@clnwd <\@linelen \do
104   {\@upordown\@clnht\copy\@linechar
105   \reserved@a
106   \advance\@clnht \ht\@linechar
107   \advance\@clnwd \wd\@linechar}%
108 \advance\@clnht -\ht\@linechar
109 \advance\@clnwd -\wd\@linechar
110 \tempdima\@linelen\advance\tempdima -\@clnwd
111 \tempdimb\tempdima\advance\tempdima -\wd\@linechar
112 \if@negarg \hskip -\tempdimb \else \hskip \tempdimb \fi
113 \multiply\tempdima \@m
114 \tempcnta\tempdima
115 \tempdima\wd\@linechar \divide\tempcnta \tempdima
116 \tempdima\ht\@linechar \multiply\tempdima \tempcnta
117 \divide\tempdima \@m
118 \advance\@clnht \tempdima
119 \ifdim\@linelen <\wd\@linechar
120   \hskip \wd\@linechar
121 \ifdim \@linelen = \z@
122   \else
123     \picture@warn
124   \fi
125 \else\@upordown\@clnht\copy\@linechar\fi}
```

Warn if line gets so short that it can't be printed. But don't warn if it is exactly zero since that was probably deliberate (e.g., to get a vector head only).

```
121 \ifdim \@linelen = \z@
122 \else
123   \picture@warn
124 \fi
125 \else\@upordown\@clnht\copy\@linechar\fi}
```

```

\@hline
126 \gdef\@hline{\ifnum \carg <\z@ \hskip -\linelen \fi
127 \vrule \height \halfwidth \depth \halfwidth \width \linelen
128 \ifnum \carg <\z@ \hskip -\linelen \fi}

\getlinechar
129 \gdef\getlinechar(#1,#2){\tempcnta#1\relax\multiply\tempcnta 8%
130   \advance\tempcnta -9\ifnum #2>\z@ \advance\tempcnta #2\relax\else
131   \advance\tempcnta -#2\relax\advance\tempcnta 64 \fi
132   \char\tempcnta}

\vector
133 \gdef\vector(#1,#2){\carg #1\relax \carg #2\relax
134   \tempcnta \ifnum\carg<\z@ -\carg\else\carg\fi
135   \ifnum\tempcnta<5\relax
136   \linelen #3\unitlength
137   \ifdim\linelen<\z@\badlinearg\else
138     \ifnum\carg =\z@ \vvector
139       \else \ifnum\carg =\z@ \hvector \else \svector\fi
140     \fi
141   \fi
142   \else\badlinearg\fi}

\@hvector
143 \gdef\hvector{\hline\hb@xt@\z@{\linefnt
144   \ifnum \carg <\z@ \getarrow(1,0)\hss\else
145     \hss\getarrow(1,0)\fi}

\@vvector
146 \gdef\vvvector{\ifnum \carg <\z@ \downvector \else \upvector \fi}

\@svvector
147 \gdef\svvector{\sline
148   \tempcnta\carg \ifnum\tempcnta <\z@ \tempcnta -\tempcnta\fi
149   \ifnum\tempcnta <5%
150   \hskip -\wd\linechar
151   \updown@\clnh\hbox{\linefnt \if@negarg
152     \getarrow(\carg,\yyarg)\else \getarrow(\carg,\yyarg)\fi}%
153   \else\badlinearg\fi}

\@getarrow
154 \gdef\getarrow(#1,#2){\ifnum #2=\z@ \tempcnta 27 % '33
155   \else
156   \tempcnta #1\relax\multiply\tempcnta \sixt@n
157   \advance\tempcnta -9 \tempcntb #2\relax\multiply\tempcntb \tw@
158   \ifnum \tempcntb >\z@ \advance\tempcnta \tempcntb
159   \else\advance\tempcnta -\tempcntb\advance\tempcnta 64
160   \fi\fi\char\tempcnta}

\@getrarrow
161 \gdef\getrarrow(#1,#2){\tempcntb #2\relax
162 \ifnum\tempcntb <\z@ \tempcntb -\tempcntb\relax\fi
163 \ifcase \tempcntb\relax \tempcnta 45 % '55
164 \or
165 \ifnum #1<\thr@ \tempcnta #1\relax\multiply\tempcnta
166 24\advance\tempcnta -6 \else \ifnum #1=\thr@ \tempcnta 49
167 \else\tempcnta 58 \fi\fi\or
168 \ifnum #1<\thr@ \tempcnta=#1\relax\multiply\tempcnta
169 24\advance\tempcnta -\thr@ \else \tempcnta 51 \fi\or
170 \tempcnta #1\relax\multiply\tempcnta
171 \sixt@n \advance\tempcnta -\tw@ \else

```

```

172 \@tempcnta #1\relax\multiply\@tempcnta
173 \sixt@n \advance\@tempcnta 7 \fi\ifnum #2<\z@ \advance\@tempcnta 64 \fi
174 \char\@tempcnta}

\@vline
175 \gdef\@vline{\ifnum \c@yarg <\z@ \else \c@downline \else \c@upline\fi}

\@upline
176 \gdef\@upline{%
177   \hb@xt@\z@{\hskip -\@halfwidth \vrule \c@width \c@wholewidth
178     \c@height \c@linelen \c@depth \z@\hss} }

\@downline
179 \gdef\@downline{%
180   \hb@xt@\z@{\hskip -\@halfwidth \vrule \c@width \c@wholewidth
181     \c@height \z@ \c@depth \c@linelen \hss} }

\@upvector
182 \gdef\@upvector{\c@upline\setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\c@linefnt\char 54}%
  \raise \c@linelen \hb@xt@\z@{\lower \ht\@tempboxa\box\@tempboxa\hss}%
  \c@upvector}

\@downvector
184 \gdef\@downvector{\c@downline\lower \c@linelen
185   \hb@xt@\z@{\c@linefnt\char 63 } %
186   \hss} }

\dashbox{D}(X,Y) ==
BEGIN
leave vertical mode
\hb@xt@ 0pt {
  \baselineskip := 0pt
  \lineskip := 0pt
%% HORIZONTAL DASHES
  \dashdim := X * \unitlength
  \dashcnt := \dashdim + 200 % to prevent roundoff error
  \dashdim := D * \unitlength
  \dashcnt := \dashcnt / \dashdim
  if \dashcnt is odd
    then \dashdim := 0pt
    \dashcnt := (\dashcnt + 1) / 2
  else \dashdim := \dashdim / 2
    \dashcnt := \dashcnt / 2 - 1
    \box\@dashbox := \hbox{\vrule height \@halfwidth
      depth \@halfwidth width \dashdim}
    \put(0,0){\copy\@dashbox}
    \put(0,Y){\copy\@dashbox}
    \put(X,0){\hskip -\dashdim\copy\@dashbox}
    \put(X,Y){\hskip -\dashdim\box\@dashbox}
    \dashdim := 3 * \dashdim
  fi
  \box\@dashbox := \hbox{\vrule height \@halfwidth
    depth \@halfwidth width D * \unitlength
    \hskip D * \unitlength}
  \tempcnta := 0
  \put(0,0){\hskip \dashdim
    while \tempcnta < \dascnt
      do \copy\@dashbox
        \tempcnta := \tempcnta + 1

```

```

        od
    }
    \atempcpta := 0
    put(0,Y){\hskip \dashdim
        while \atempcpta < \dascnt
            do \copy\dashbox
                \atempcpta := \atempcpta + 1
            od
        }

%% vertical dashes
    \dashdim := Y * \unitlength
    \dashcnt := \dashdim + 200 % to prevent roundoff error
    \dashdim := D * \unitlength
    \dashcnt := \dashcnt / \dashdim
    if \dashcnt is odd
        then \dashdim := 0pt
            \dashcnt := (\dashcnt + 1) / 2
        else \dashdim := \dashdim / 2
            \dashcnt := \dashcnt / 2 - 1
    \box\dashbox := \hbox{\hskip -\halfwidth
        \vrule width \wholewidth
        height \dashdim }
    \put(0,0){\copy\dashbox}
    \put(X,0){\copy\dashbox}
    \put(0,Y){\lower\dashdim\copy\dashbox}
    \put(X,Y){\lower\dashdim\copy\dashbox}
    \dashdim := 3 * \dashdim
    fi
    \box\dashbox := \hbox{\vrule width \wholewidth
        height D * \unitlength } }

\atempcpta := 0
put(0,0){\hskip -\halfwidth
    \vbox{while \atempcpta < \dashcnt
        do \vskip D*\unitlength
            \copy\dashbox
            \atempcpta := \atempcpta + 1
        od
        \vskip \dashdim
    } }

\atempcpta := 0
put(X,0){\hskip -\halfwidth
    \vbox{while \atempcpta < \dashcnt
        do \vskip D*\unitlength
            \copy\dashbox
            \atempcpta := \atempcpta + 1
        od
        \vskip \dashdim
    } }

}

}      % END DASHES

\imakepicbox(X,Y)
END

\box\dashbox
187 \gdef\dashbox#1(#2,#3){\leavevmode\hb@xt@z@{\baselineskip \z@skip
188 \lineskip \z@skip

```

```

189 \@dashdim #2\unitlength
190 \@dashcnt \@dashdim \advance\@dashcnt 200
191 \@dashdim #1\unitlength\divide\@dashcnt \@dashdim
192 \ifodd\@dashcnt \@dashdim \z@
193 \advance\@dashcnt \one \divide\@dashcnt \tw@
194 \else \divide\@dashdim \tw@\divide\@dashcnt \tw@
195 \advance\@dashcnt \m@ne
196 \setbox\@dashbox \hbox{\vrule \@height \@halfwidth \@depth \@halfwidth
197 \@width \@dashdim}\put(0,0){\copy\@dashbox}%
198 \put(0,#3){\copy\@dashbox}%
199 \put(#2,0){\hskip-\@dashdim\copy\@dashbox}%
200 \put(#2,#3){\hskip-\@dashdim\box\@dashbox}%
201 \multiply\@dashdim \thr@@
202 \fi
203 \setbox\@dashbox \hbox{\vrule \@height \@halfwidth \@depth \@halfwidth
204 \@width #1\unitlength\hskip #1\unitlength}\@tempcnta\z@
205 \put(0,0){\hskip\@dashdim \@whilenum \@tempcnta <\@dashcnt
206 \do{\copy\@dashbox\advance\@tempcnta \one }}\@tempcnta\z@
207 \put(0,#3){\hskip\@dashdim \@whilenum \@tempcnta <\@dashcnt
208 \do{\copy\@dashbox\advance\@tempcnta \one }}%
209 \@dashdim #3\unitlength
210 \@dashcnt \@dashdim \advance\@dashcnt 200
211 \@dashdim #1\unitlength\divide\@dashcnt \@dashdim
212 \ifodd\@dashcnt \@dashdim \z@
213 \advance\@dashcnt \one \divide\@dashcnt \tw@
214 \else
215 \divide\@dashdim \tw@\divide\@dashcnt \tw@
216 \advance\@dashcnt \m@ne
217 \setbox\@dashbox\hbox{\hskip -\@halfwidth
218 \vrule \@width \@wholewidth
219 \@height \@dashdim}\put(0,0){\copy\@dashbox}%
220 \put(#2,0){\copy\@dashbox}%
221 \put(0,#3){\lower\@dashdim\copy\@dashbox}%
222 \put(#2,#3){\lower\@dashdim\copy\@dashbox}%
223 \multiply\@dashdim \thr@@
224 \fi
225 \setbox\@dashbox\hbox{\vrule \@width \@wholewidth
226 \@height #1\unitlength}\@tempcnta\z@
227 \put(0,0){\hskip -\@halfwidth \vbox{\@whilenum \@tempcnta <\@dashcnt
228 \do{\vskip #1\unitlength\copy\@dashbox\advance\@tempcnta \one }}%
229 \vskip\@dashdim}\@tempcnta\z@
230 \put(#2,0){\hskip -\@halfwidth \vbox{\@whilenum \@tempcnta <\@dashcnt
231 \do{\vskip #1\unitlength\copy\@dashbox\advance\@tempcnta \one }}%
232 \vskip\@dashdim}}\@makepicbox(#2,#3)

```

CIRCLES AND OVALS

USER COMMANDS:

\circle{D} : Produces the circle with the diameter as close as possible to $D * \unitlength$. $\put(X,Y){\circle{D}}$ puts the circle with its center at (X,Y) .

\oval(X,Y) : Makes an oval as round as possible that fits in the rectangle of width $X * \unitlength$ and height $Y * \unitlength$. The reference point is the center.

\oval(X,Y)[POS] : Save as **\oval(X,Y)** except it draws only the half or quadrant of the oval indicated by POS. E.G., **\oval(X,Y)[t]** draws just the top half and **\oval(X,Y)[br]** draws just the bottom right

quadrant. In all cases, the reference point is the same as the unqualified `\oval(X,Y)` command.

`\@ovvert {DELTA1} {DELTA2}` : Makes a vbox containing either the left side or the right side of the oval being constructed. The baseline will coincide with the outside bottom edge of the oval; the left side of the box will coincide with the left edge of the vertical rule. The width of the box will be `\@tempdima`.

DELTA1 and DELTA2 are added to the character number in
`\@tempcnta`
 to get the characters for the top and bottom quarter circle pieces.

`\@ovhorz` : Makes an hbox containing the straight rule for either the top or the bottom of the oval being constructed. The baseline will coincide with bottom edge of the rule; the left side of the box will coincide with the left side of the oval.
 The width of the box will be `\@ovxx`.

`\@getcirc {DIAM}` : Sets `\@tempcnta` to the character number of the top-right quarter circle with the largest diameter less than or equal to DIAM.
 Sets `\@tempboxa` to an hbox containing that character.
 Sets `\@tempdima` to `\wd \@tempboxa`, which is the distance from the circle's left outside edge to its right inside edge.
 (These characters are like those described in the TeXbook, pp. 389-90.)

```
\@getcirc {DIAM} ==
BEGIN
  \@tempcnta      := integer coercion of (DIAM + 2pt)
                      + 2pt added 1 Nov 88
  \@tempcnta      := \@tempcnta / integer coercion of 4pt
  if \@tempcnta > 10
    then \@tempcnta := 10 fi
  if \@tempcnta > 0
    then \@tempcnta := \@tempcnta-1
    else LaTeX Warning: Oval too small.
  fi
  \@tempcnta      := 4 * \@tempcnta
  \@tempboxa       := \hbox{\@circlefnt \char \@tempcnta}
  \@tempdima       := \wd \@tempboxa
END
```

```
\@put{X}{Y}{OBJ} ==
BEGIN
  \raise Y \hbox{#0pt{\hspace{X OBJ \hss}}}
END
```

```
\@oval(X,Y)[POS] ==
BEGIN
  \begingroup
    \boxmaxdepth := \maxdimen
    @ovt := @ovb := @ovl := @ovr := true
    for all E in POS
      do @ovE := false od
    \@ovxx      := X * \unitlength
```

```

\@covyy      := Y * \unitlength
\@tempdimb := min(\@covxx,\@covyy)
\@getcirc{\@tempdimb-2pt} %% "-2pt" added 7 Dec 89
\@covro     := \ht \@tempboxa
\@covri     := \dp \@tempboxa
\@covdx     := \@covxx - \@tempdima
\@covdx     := \@covdx/2
\@covdy     := \@covyy - \@tempdima
\@covdy     := \@covyy/2
\@circlefnt
\@tempboxa :=
    \hbox{
        if @ovr
            then \@covvert{3}{2} \kern -\@tempdima
        fi
        if @ovl
            then \kern \@covxx \@covvert{0}{1} \kern
                -\@tempdima
                \kern -\@covxx
            fi
        if @ovt
            then \@covhorz \kern -\@covxx
        fi
        if @ovb
            then \raise \@covyy \@covhorz
        fi
    }
\@covdx     := \@covdx + \@covro
\@covdy     := \@covdy + \@covro
\ht\@tempboxa := \dp\@tempboxa := 0
\@put{-\@covdx}{-\@covdy}{\box\@tempboxa}
\endgroup
END

\@covvert {DELTA1} {DELTA2} ==
BEGIN
    \vbox to \@covyy {
        if @ovb
            then \@tempcntb := \@tempcnta + DELTA1
            \kern -\@covro
            \hbox { \char \@tempcntb }
            \nointerlineskip
        else \kern \@covri \kern \@covdy
        fi
        \leaders \vrule width \@wholewidth \vfil
        \nointerlineskip
        if @ovt
            then \@tempcntb := \@tempcnta + DELTA2
            \hbox { \char \@tempcntb }
        else \kern \@covdy \kern \@covro
        fi
    }
END

\@covhorz ==
BEGIN
    \hb@xt@ \@covxx{

```

```

\kern \@ovro
if @ovr
  then
    else \kern \@ovdx
fi
\leaders \hrule height \wholewidth \hfil
if @ovl
  then
    else \kern \@ovdx
fi
\kern \@ovri
}

END

\circle{DIAM} ==
BEGIN
\begingroup
\boxmaxdepth := maxdimen
\@tempdimb := DIAM *\unitlength
if \@tempdimb > 15.5pt
  then \getcirc{\@tempdimb}
    \@ovro := \ht \tempboxa
    \tempboxa := \hbox{
      \circlefont
      \tempcpta := \tempcpta + 2
      \char \tempcpta
      \tempcpta := \tempcpta - 1
      \char \tempcpta
      \kern -2\tempdima
      \tempcpta := \tempcpta + 2
      \raise \tempdima \hbox { \char \tempcpta }
      \raise \tempdima \box \tempboxa
    }
    \ht \tempboxa := \dp \tempboxa := 0
    \put{-\ovro}{-\ovro}{\tempboxa}
  else
    \circ{\@tempdimb}{96}
  fi
\endgroup
END

\circle*{DIAM} == \dot{DIAM} ==
\circ{DIAM*\unitlength}{112}

\circ{DIAM}{CHAR} ==
BEGIN
\tempcpta := integer coercion of (DIAM + .5pt)/1pt.
if \tempcpta > 15 then \tempcpta := 15 fi
if \tempcpta > 1 then \tempcpta := \tempcpta - 1 fi
\tempcpta := \tempcpta + CHAR
\circlefont
\char \tempcpta
END

\if@ovt If producing the Top Bottom Left or Right of an oval.
\if@ovb 233 \newif\if@ovt
\if@ovl 234 \newif\if@ovb
\if@ovr 235 \newif\if@ovl

```

```

236 \newif\if@ovr

237 </2ekernel j def>
238 {*2ekernel j autoload>

\@ovxx
\@ovyy 239 \newdimen\@ovxx
\@ovdx 240 \newdimen\@ovyy
\@ovdy 241 \newdimen\@ovdx
\@ovro 242 \newdimen\@ovdy
\@ovri 243 \newdimen\@ovro
244 \newdimen\@ovri

245 </2ekernel j autoload>

\advance\@tempdima 2pt\relax added 1 Nov 88 to fix bug in which size of
drawn circle not monotonic function of argument of \circle, caused by different
rounding for dimensions of large and small circles.

246 {*2ekernel j def}

\@getcirc

247 \gdef\@getcirc#1{\@tempdima #1\relax \advance\@tempdima 2\p@
248   \tempcnta\@tempdima
249   \tempdima 4\p@\divide\tempcnta\@tempdima
250   \ifnum \tempcnta >10\relax
251     \picture@warn
252     \tempcnta 10\relax
253   \fi
254   \ifnum \tempcnta >\z@ \advance\tempcnta\m@ne
      Warn if requirements for oval or circle can't be met.
255   \else \picture@warn \fi
256   \multiply\tempcnta 4\relax
257   \setbox\tempboxa \hbox{\circle{#1}}
258   \char\tempcnta\@tempdima \wd\tempboxa}

\picture@warn Generic warning for lines, vectors (used in \@sline) and oval or circle (used un
\@getcirc) are not available at right size.

259 \def\picture@warn{\@latex@warning{%
260   \string\oval, \string\circle, or \string\line\space
261   size unavailable}{}}

\@put

262 \gdef\@put#1#2#3{\raise #2\hb@xt@z@{\hskip #1#3\hss}{}}

\oval

263 \gdef\oval(#1,#2){\@ifnextchar[{\@oval(#1,#2)}{\@oval(#1,#2)[]}}

\@oval

264 \gdef\@oval(#1,#2)[#3]{\begingroup\boxmaxdepth \maxdimen
265   \ovttrue \ovbtrue \ovltrue \ovrtrue
266   \tfor\reserved@a :=#3\do{\csname\ov\reserved@a\false\endcsname}%
267   \ovxx
268   #1\unitlength \ovyy #2\unitlength
269   \tempdima \ifdim \ovyy >\ovxx \ovxx\else \ovyy \fi
270   \advance\tempdima -2\p@
271   \getcirc\@tempdima
272   \ovro \ht\tempboxa \ovri \dp\tempboxa
273   \ovdx\ovxx \advance\ovdx -\tempdima \divide\ovdx \tw@
274   \ovdy\ovyy \advance\ovdy -\tempdima \divide\ovdy \tw@
275   \circle{#1}\setbox\tempboxa
276   \hbox{\ifovr \ovvert32\kern -\tempdima \fi}

```

```

277  \if@ovl \kern \@ovxx \@ovvert01\kern -\@tempdima \kern -\@ovxx \fi
278  \if@ovt \@ovhorz \kern -\@ovxx \fi
279  \if@ovb \raise \@ovyy \@ovhorz \fi\advance\@ovdx\@ovro
280  \advance\@ovdy\@ovro \ht\@tempboxa\z@\dp\@tempboxa\z@
281  \@put{-\@ovdx}{-\@ovdy}{\box\@tempboxa}%
282  \endgroup}

\@ovvert
283 \gdef\@ovvert#1#2{\vbox to\@ovyy{%
284   \if@ovb \@tempcntb \@tempcnta \advance \@tempcntb #1\relax
285     \kern -\@ovro \hbox{\char \@tempcntb}\nointerlineskip
286   \else \kern \@ovri \kern \@ovdy \fi
287   \leaders\vrule \@width \@wholewidth\vfil \nointerlineskip
288   \if@ovt \@tempcntb \@tempcnta \advance \@tempcntb #2\relax
289     \hbox{\char \@tempcntb}%
290   \else \kern \@ovdy \kern \@ovro \fi}}
291 \gdef\@ovhorz{\hb@xt@\@ovxx{\kern \@ovro
292   \if@ovr \else \kern \@ovdx \fi
293   \leaders \hrule \@height \@wholewidth \hfil
294   \if@ovl \else \kern \@ovdx \fi
295   \kern \@ovri}}


\circle
296 \gdef\circle{\@inmatherr\circle\@ifstar\@dot\@circle}

\@circle
297 \gdef\@circle#1{%
298   \begingroup \boxmaxdepth \maxdimen \@tempdimb #1\unitlength
299   \ifdim \@tempdimb >15.5\p@ \getcirc\@tempdimb
300     \@ovro\ht\@tempboxa
301     \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\@circlefnt
302       \advance\@tempcnta\tw@\ \char \@tempcnta
303       \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne \char \@tempcnta \kern -2\@tempdima
304       \advance\@tempcnta\tw@
305       \raise \@tempdima \hbox{\char\@tempcnta}\raise \@tempdima
306         \box\@tempboxa}\ht\@tempboxa\z@\dp\@tempboxa\z@
307       \@put{-\@ovro}{-\@ovro}{\box\@tempboxa}%
308     \else \circ\@tempdimb{96}\fi\endgroup}
309 \gdef\@dot#1{\@tempdimb #1\unitlength \circ\@tempdimb{112}}


\@circ
310 \gdef\@circ#1#2{\@tempdima #1\relax \advance\@tempdima .5\p@
311   \@tempcnta\@tempdima \@tempdima \p@
312   \divide\@tempcnta\@tempdima
313   \ifnum\@tempcnta >15\relax \tempcnta 15\relax \fi
314   \ifnum \@tempcnta >\z@ \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne\fi
315   \advance\@tempcnta #2\relax
316   \circlefnt \char\@tempcnta}

317 </2ekernelj def>
318 <2ekernelj autoload>

\@xarg Counters used for manipulating the ‘slope’ arguments.
\@yarg 319 \newcount\@xarg
\@yyarg 320 \newcount\@yarg
321 \newcount\@yyarg

```

```

\@multicnt Counter used in \multiput, and also \multicolumn.
322 \newcount\@multicnt

\@xdim Length registers.
\yxdim 323 \newdimen\@xdim
324 \newdimen\@ydim

\@linechar Box for holding a line segment character, for sloping lines.
325 \newbox\@linechar

\@linelen Length of the line currently being built.
326 \newdimen\@linelen

\@clnwd Height and width of current line segment.
\@clnht 327 \newdimen\@clnwd
328 \newdimen\@clnht

\@dashdim \dashbox internal registers.
\@dashbox 329 \newdimen\@dashdim
\@dashcnt 330 \newbox\@dashbox
331 \newcount\@dashcnt

Initialization: “\thinlines”
332 \let\@linefnt\tenln
333 \let\@circlefnt\tencirc
334 \wholewidth\fontdimen8\tenln
335 \halfwidth .5\wholewidth
336 ⟨/2ekernel j autoload⟩

```

59.1 Curves

The new `\qbezier` command, based on the old `\bezier` defined in `bezier.sty`.

```

\qbezier[N] == \bezier{N}

\bezier{N}(AX,AY)(BX,BY)(CX,CY) ==
BEGIN
  IF N = 0
    THEN \@xema := |BX - AX|
          \@xb := |CX - BX|
          \@xa := Max(\@xa, \@xb)
          \@ya := |BY - AY|
          \@yb := |CY - BY|
          \@ya := Max(\@ya, \@yb)
          @sc := Max(\@xa, \@ya)
    %% The coefficient .5 below is the degree of overlap of
    %% successive points, where 1 is no overlap and 0 is
    %% complete overlap. A coefficient of C multiplies
    %% the number of points plotted by 1/C.
    %%
    \@xa := .5 * \halfwidth
    @sc := @sc / \halfwidth
    @sc := Max(@sc, qbeziermax)
  ELSE @sc := N
  @sc := @sc+1
  \@xb := 2 * (BX - AX) * \unitlength
  \@xa := ((CX-AX)*\unitlength - \@xb)/@sc
  \@yb := 2 * (BY - AY) * \unitlength

```

```

\@ya := ((CY-AY)*\unitlength - \@yb)/@sc
\@pictdot := square rule of width \@wholewidth
\count@ := 0
WHILE \count@ < @scp
    DO  \@xdim := ((\count@*\@xa + @xb) / @sc) * \count@
        \@ydim := ((\count@*\@ya + @yb) / @sc) * \count@
        plot pt with relative coords (\@xdim,\@ydim)
        \count@ := \count@+1
OD

```

\qbeziermax The maximum number of points to plot.

```

337 {*2ekernel j def}
338 \def\ifx\qbeziermax\undefined
339 \gdef\qbeziermax{500}
340 \def\fi

```

In the code below, to save registers \@a ... are not used. Instead other registers are reused.

```

\newcounter{@sc} -> \c@multicnt
\newcounter{@scp} -> \@tempcnta
\newdimen\@xa -> \@ovxx
\newdimen\@xb -> \@ovdx
\newdimen\@ya -> \@ovyy
\newdimen\@yb -> \@ovdy
\newsavebox{\@pictdot} -> \@tempboxa

```

\qbezier Main user-level command to plot quadratic bezier curves. #2 should be (.

```
341 \newcommand\qbezier[2][0]{\bezier{#1}{#2}}
```

\bezier Form of \bezier compatible with 2.09 *bezier.sty*, but modified to ignore spaces between its arguments. #2 should be white space, and #4 should be (.

```
342 \gdef\bezier#1#2(#3){\@bezier#1}{#3}{#4}{#2}
```

\@bezier

```

343 \gdef\@bezier#1(#2,#3)(#4,#5)(#6,#7){%
344   \ifnum #1=\z@%
345     \@ovxx #4\unitlength
346     \advance\@ovxx -#2\unitlength
347     \ifdim \@ovxx<\z@ \@ovxx -\@ovxx \fi
348     \@ovdx #6\unitlength
349     \advance\@ovdx -#4\unitlength
350     \ifdim \@ovdx<\z@ \@ovdx -\@ovdx \fi
351     \ifdim \@ovxx<\@ovdx \@ovxx \@ovdx \fi
352     \@ovyy #5\unitlength
353     \advance\@ovyy -#3\unitlength
354     \ifdim \@ovyy<\z@ \@ovyy -\@ovyy \fi
355     \@ovdy #7\unitlength
356     \advance\@ovdy -#5\unitlength
357     \ifdim \@ovdy<\z@ \@ovdy -\@ovdy \fi
358     \ifdim \@ovyy<\@ovdy \@ovyy \@ovdy \fi
359     \c@multicnt
360     \ifdim \@ovxx>\@ovyy \@ovxx \else \@ovyy \fi
361     \@ovxx .5@\halfwidth \divide\c@multicnt\@ovxx
362     \ifnum \qbeziermax<\c@multicnt \c@multicnt\qbeziermax\relax \fi
363   \else \c@multicnt#1\relax \fi
364   \c@tempcnta\c@multicnt \advance\c@tempcnta\@ne
365   \c@ovdx #4\unitlength \advance\c@ovdx -#2\unitlength
366   \multiply\c@ovdx \tw@
367   \c@ovxx #6\unitlength \advance\c@ovxx -#2\unitlength
368   \advance\c@ovxx -\c@ovdx \divide\c@ovxx\c@multicnt

```

```

369  \ovdy #5\unitlength \advance\ovdy -#3\unitlength
370      \multiply\ovdy \tw@
371  \ovyy #7\unitlength \advance\ovyy -#3\unitlength
372      \advance\ovyy -\ovdy \divide\ovyy\multicnt
373  \setbox\tempboxa\hbox{%
374      \hskip -\halfwidth
375      \vrule \height\halfwidth
376          \depth \halfwidth
377          \width \wholewidth}%
378  \put(#2,#3){%
379      \count@\z@
380      @whilenum{\count@<\tempcnt}\do
381          {\@xdim\count@\ovxx
382              \advance\@xdim\ovdx
383              \divide\@xdim\multicnt
384              \multiply\@xdim\count@
385              \ydim\count@\ovyy
386              \advance\ydim\ovdy
387              \divide\ydim\multicnt
388              \multiply\ydim\count@
389              \raise \ydim
390                  \hbox{\kern\@xdim
391                      \unhcopy\tempboxa\hss}%
392          \advance\count@\ne}}}
393 
```

File E

ltthm.dtx

60 Theorem Environments

The user creates his own theorem-like environments with the command

```
\newtheorem{<name>}{<text>}[<counter>] or  
\newtheorem{<name>}[<oldname>]{<text>}
```

This defines the environment *<name>* to be just as one would expect a theorem environment to be, except that it prints *<text>* instead of “Theorem”.

If *<oldname>* is given, then environments *<name>* and *<oldname>* use the same counter, so using a *<name>* environment advances the number of the next *<name>* environment, and vice-versa.

If *<counter>* is given, then environment *<name>* is numbered within *<counter>*.

E.g., if *<counter>* = subsection, then the first *<name>* in subsection 7.2 is numbered *<text>* 7.2.1.

The way *<name>* environments are numbered can be changed by redefining *\the<name>*.

DOCUMENT STYLE PARAMETERS

\@thmcnter{COUNTER} : A command such that

```
\edef\theCOUNTER{\@thmcnter{COUNTER}}
```

defines *\theCOUNTER* to produce a number for a theorem environment.

The default is:

```
BEGIN \noexpand\arabic{COUNTER} END
```

\@thmcntersep : A separator placed between a theorem number and the number of the counter within which it is numbered.

E.g., to make the third theorem of section 7.2 be numbered 7.2-3, *\@thmcntersep* should be *\def*'ed to '-'. Its default is ''.

\@begintheorem{NAME}{NUMBER} : A command that begins a theorem

environment for a ‘theorem’ named ‘NAME NUMBER’ – e.g., *\@begintheorem{Lemma}{3.7}* starts Lemma 3.7.

\@opargbegintheorem{NAME}{NUMBER}{OPARG} :

A command that begins a theorem environment for a ‘theorem’ named ‘NAME NUMBER’ with optional

argument OPARG – e.g., *\@begintheorem{Lemma}{3.7}{Jones}* starts ‘Lemma 3.7 (Jones):’.

\@endtheorem : A command that ends a theorem environment.

```
\newtheorem{NAME}{TEXT}[COUNTER] ==
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
if \NAME is definable
```

```
then \@definecounter{NAME}
```

```
if COUNTER present
```

```
then \@newctr{NAME}[COUNTER] fi
```

```
\theNAME == BEGIN \theCOUNTER \@thmcntersep  
eval\@thmcnter{NAME}
```

```
END
```

```

else \theNAME == BEGIN eval\@thmcounter{NAME} END
\NAME == \@thm{NAME}{TEXT}
\endNAME == \@endtheorem
else error
fi
END

\newtheorem{NAME}[OLDNAME]{TEXT} ==
BEGIN
if counter OLDNAME nonexistant
then ERROR
else
if \NAME is definable
then BEGIN
\theNAME == \theOLDNAME
\NAME == \@thm{OLDNAME}{TEXT}
\endNAME == \@endtheorem
END
else error
fi
fi
END

\@thm{NAME}{TEXT} ==
BEGIN
\refstepcounter{NAME}
if next char =
then \@ythm{NAME}{TEXT}
else \@xthm{NAME}{TEXT}
fi
END

\@xthm{NAME}{TEXT} ==
BEGIN
\@begintheorem{TEXT}{\theNAME}
\ignorespaces
END

\@ythm{NAME}{TEXT}[OPARG] ==
BEGIN
\@opargbegintheorem{TEXT}{\theNAME}{OPARG}
\ignorespaces
END

\newtheorem \newtheorem ought really be allowed only in the preamble Which would be good
document style, and allow some main memory to be saved by declaring these
commands to be \@onlypreamble. Unfortunately the LATEX book indicates that
\newtheorem may be used anywhere in the document...
1 /*2ekernel*/
2 \def\newtheorem#1{%
3   \@ifnextchar[\{\@othm{#1}\}\{\@nthm{#1}\}}%
\@nthm
4 \def\@nthm#1#2{%
5   \@ifnextchar[\{\@xnthm{#1}{#2}\}\{\@ynthm{#1}{#2}\}}%

```

```

@xnthm 92/09/18 RmS: Changed \addtoreset to \@newctr to produce error message if
counter #3 does not exist (to be consistent with behaviour of \newcounter)
6 \def\@xnthm#1#2[#3]{%
7   \expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname #1\endcsname
8     {\@definecounter{#1}\@newctr{#1}[#3]%
9      \expandafter\xdef\csname the#1\endcsname{%
10        \expandafter\noexpand\csname the#3\endcsname \@thmcOUNTERsep
11        \@thmcOUNTER{#1}}%
12      \global\@namedef{#1}{\@thm{#1}{#2}}%
13      \global\@namedef{end#1}{\@endtheorem}}}

\@ynthm
14 \def\@ynthm#1#2{%
15   \expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname #1\endcsname
16   {\@definecounter{#1}%
17    \expandafter\xdef\csname the#1\endcsname{\@thmcOUNTER{#1}}%
18    \global\@namedef{#1}{\@thm{#1}{#2}}%
19    \global\@namedef{end#1}{\@endtheorem}}}

\@othm
20 \def\@othm#1[#2]#3{%
21   \@ifundefined{c@#2}{\@nocounterr{#2}}%
22   {\expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname #1\endcsname
23   {\global\@namedef{the#1}{\@nameuse{the#2}}%
24   \global\@namedef{#1}{\@thm{#2}{#3}}%
25   \global\@namedef{end#1}{\@endtheorem}}}

\@thm
26 \def\@thm#1#2{%
27   \refstepcounter{#1}%
28   \@ifnextchar[{\@ythm{#1}{#2}}{\@xthm{#1}{#2}}}

\@xthm
\@ythm 29 \def\@xthm#1#2{%
30   \@begintheorem{#2}{\csname the#1\endcsname}\ignorespaces}
31 \def\@ythm#1#2[#3]{%
32   \opargbegintheorem{#2}{\csname the#1\endcsname}{#3}\ignorespaces}

Default values

\@thmcOUNTER
\@thmcOUNTERsep 33 \def\@thmcOUNTER#1{\noexpand\arabic{#1}}
34 \def\@thmcOUNTERsep{.}

\@begintheorem Providing theorem defaults.
\opargbegintheorem 35 \def\@begintheorem#1#2{\trivlist
36   \item[\hskip \labelsep\bfseries #1\ #2]\itshape}
37 \def\opargbegintheorem#1#2#3{\trivlist
38   \item[\hskip \labelsep\bfseries #1\ #2\ (#3)]\itshape}
39 \def\@endtheorem{\endtrivlist}
40 

```

File F

ltsect.dtx

61 Sectioning Commands

This file defines the declarations such as `\author` which are used by `\maketitle`. `\maketitle` itself is defined by each class, not in the L^AT_EX kernel.

The second part of the file defines the generic commands used for defining sectioning commands such as `\chapter`. Again the actual document level commands are defined in the class files, in terms of these commands.

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \message{title,}
```

61.1 The Title

`\title` The user defines the title and author by the declarations `\title{<name>}`,
`\author` `\author{<name>}`
`\date` Similarly the date is declared with `\date{<date>}`.
`\thanks` Inside these, the `\thanks{<footnote text>}` command may be used to make
acknowledgements, notice of address, etc. in a footnote. If there are multiple
`\and` authors, they have to be separated with the `\and` command.
`\maketitle` And finally, the `\maketitle` command produces the actual title, using the
information previously saved with the other commands.

`\title` `\title` for use in `\maketitle`. If not given `\maketitle` will produce an error
`\@title` message.
3 `\def\title#1{\gdef\@title{#1}}`
4 `\def\@title{\@latex@error{No \noexpand\title given}\@ehc}`

`\author` `\author` for use in `\maketitle`. If not given `\maketitle` will produce a warning
`\@author` message.
5 `\def\author#1{\gdef\@author{#1}}`
6 `\def\@author{\@latex@warning@no@line{No \noexpand\author given}}`

`\date` `\date` for use in `\maketitle`. If not given `\maketitle` will produce `\today` as the
`\@date` default.
7 `\def\date#1{\gdef\@date{#1}}`
8 `\gdef\@date{\today}`

`\thanks`
9 `\def\thanks#1{\footnotemark`
10 `\protected@xdef\@thanks{\@thanks`
11 `\protect\footnotetext[\the\c@footnote]{#1}}%`
12 `}`

`\@thanks`
13 `\let\@thanks\@empty`

`\and`
14 `\def\and{} % \begin{tabular}`
15 `\end{tabular} %`
16 `\hskip 1em \oplus.17fil %`
17 `\begin{tabular}[t]{c} % \end{tabular}`

18 `\message{sectioning,}`

61.2 Sectioning

\@secpenalty	
19 \newcount\@secpenalty	
20 \@secpenalty = -300	
\if@noskipsec	Way back in 1991 (08/26) FMi & RmS set the \@noskipsec switch to true for the preamble and to false in \document. This was done to trap lists and related text in the preamble but it does not catch everything.
\@noskipsectrue	
21 \newif\if@noskipsec \@noskipsectrue	
\@startsection	The \@startsection{\name}{\level}{\indent}{\beforeskip}{\afterskip}{\style}*{[\altheading]}{\heading} command is the mother of all the user level sectioning commands. The part after the *, including the * is optional.
name:	e.g., 'subsection'
level:	a number, denoting depth of section – e.g., chapter=1, section = 2, etc.
indent:	Indentation of heading from left margin
beforekip:	Absolute value = skip to leave above the heading. If negative, then paragraph indent of text following heading is suppressed.
afterskip:	if positive, then skip to leave below heading, else negative of skip to leave to right of run-in heading.
style:	Commands to set style. Since June 1996 release the <i>last</i> command in this argument may be a command such as \MakeUppercase or \fbox that takes an argument. The section heading will be supplied as the argument to this command. So setting #6 to, say, \bfseries\MakeUppercase would produce bold, uppercase headings.
	If '*' is missing, then increment the counter. If it is present, then there should be no [\altheading] argument. The command uses the counter 'secnumdepth'. It contains a pointer to the highest section level that is to be numbered.
Warning:	The \@startsection command should be at the same or higher grouping level as the text that follows it. For example, you should <i>not</i> do something like
	<pre>\def\foo{ \begingroup ... \par{...} \endgroup}</pre>
	Pseudocode for the \@startsection command
	<pre>\@startsection {NAME}{LEVEL}{INDENT}{BEFORESKIP}{AFTERSKIP}{STYLE} == BEGIN IF @noskipsec = T THEN \leavevmode FI % true if previous section had no body. \par \@tempskipa := BEFORESKIP @afterindent := T IF \@tempskipa < 0 THEN \@tempskipa := -\@tempskipa @afterindent := F FI IF @nobreak = true THEN \everypar == null ELSE \addpenalty{\@secpenalty}</pre>

```

        \addvspace{\@tempskipa}
    FI
    IF * next
        THEN \@ssect{INDENT}{BEForeskip}{AFTerskip}{Style}
        ELSE \dblarg{\@sect
            {NAME}{LEVEL}{INDENT}
            {BEForeskip}{AFTerskip}{Style}}
    FI
END

22 \def\@startsection#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
23   \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
24   \par
25   \tempskipa #4\relax
26   \afterindenttrue
27   \ifdim \tempskipa <\z@
28     \tempskipa -\tempskipa \afterindentfalse
29   \fi
30   \ifnobreak
31     \everypar{}%
32   \else
33     \addpenalty\secpenalty\addvspace\tempskipa
34   \fi
35   \ifstar
36     {\@ssect{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}%
37     {\dblarg{\@sect{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}}

\@sect Pseudocode for the \@sect command
\@sect{NAME}{LEVEL}{INDENT}{BEForeskip}{AFTerskip}{Style}[ARG1][ARG2]
=====
BEGIN
    IF LEVEL > \c@secnumdepth
        THEN \svsec :=L null
        ELSE \refstepcounter{NAME}
            \svsec :=L BEGIN \secntformat{#1}\relax END
    FI
    IF AFTERSKIP > 0
        THEN \begin{group}
            STYLE
            \hangfrom{\hspace{INDENT}\svsec}
            {\interlinepenalty 10000 ARG2\par}
        \end{group}
        \NAMEmark{ARG1}
        \addcontentsline{toc}{NAME}
        { IF LEVEL > \c@secnumdepth
            ELSE \protect\numberline{\theNAME} FI
            ARG1 }
        ELSE \svsechd == BEGIN STYLE
            \hspace{INDENT}\svsec
            ARG2
            \NAMEmark{ARG1}
            \addcontentsline{toc}{NAME}
            { IF LEVEL > \c@secnumdepth
                ELSE
                    \protect\numberline{\theNAME}
                    FI
                    ARG1 }
        END

```

```

    FI
    \@xsect{AFTERSKIP}
END

38 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]#8{%
39   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth
40     \let\@svsec\empty
41   \else
42     \refstepcounter{#1}%

```

Since \seccntformat might end with an improper \hskip which is scanning forward for plus or minus we end the definition of \@svsec with \relax as a precaution.

```

43   \protected@edef\@svsec{\@seccntformat{#1}\relax}%
44 \fi
45 \tempskipa #5\relax
46 \ifdim \tempskipa>\z@
47 \begingroup

```

This { used to be after the argument to \changefrom but was moved here to allow commands such as \MakeUppercase to be used at the end of #6.

```

48   #6{%
49     \changefrom{\hskip #3\relax\@svsec}%
50     \interlinepenalty \OM #8\@par}%
51 \endgroup
52 \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
53 \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
54   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
55     \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
56   \fi
57   #7}%
58 \else
59   \def\@svsechd{%
60     #6{\hskip #3\relax
61     \@svsec #8}%
62     \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
63     \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
64       \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
65         \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
66       \fi
67       #7}%
68 \fi
69 \@xsect{#5}}

```

```

\@xsect Pseudocode for the \@xsect command
\@xsect{AFTERSKIP} ==
BEGIN
  IF AFTERSKIP > 0
    THEN \par \nobreak
      \vskip AFTERSKIP
      \afterheading
  ELSE @nobreak :=G F
      @noskipsec :=G T
      \everypar{ IF @noskipsec = T
        THEN @noskipsec :=G F
          \clubpenalty :=G 10000
          \hskip -\parindent
          \begingroup
            \@svsechd
          \endgroup
      }
  ENDIF

```

```

        \unskip
        \hskip -AFTERSKIP \relax
        %% relax added 14 Jan 91
    ELSE \clubpenalty :=G \clubpenalty
        \everypar := NULL
    FI
}
FI

END

```

```

70 \def\@xsect#1{%
71   \tempskipa #1\relax
72   \ifdim \tempskipa>\z@

```

Why not combine `\@sect` and `\@xsect` and save doing the same test twice? It is not possible to change this now as these have become hooks!

This `\par` seems unnecessary.

```

73   \par \nobreak
74   \vskip \tempskipa
75   \afterheading
76   \else

77   \nobreakfalse
78   \global\noskipsectrue
79   \everypar{%
80     \ifnoskipsec
81       \global\noskipsecfalse
82       {\setbox\z@\lastbox}%
83       \clubpenalty\OM
84       \begingroup \svsechd \endgroup
85       \unskip
86       \tempskipa #1\relax
87       \hskip -\tempskipa
88     \else
89       \clubpenalty \clubpenalty
90       \everypar{}%
91     \fi}%
92 \fi
93 \ignorespaces}

```

`\@secntformat` This command formats the section number including the space following it.

```
94 \def\@secntformat#1{\csname the#1\endcsname\quad}
```

Pseudocode for the `\@sect` command

`\@sect{INDENT}{BEFRESKIP}{AFTERSKIP}{STYLE}{ARG} ==`

BEGIN

IF AFTERSKIP > 0

THEN `\begingroup`

STYLE

`\hangfrom{\hskip INDENT}{\interlinepenalty 10000`

ARG`\par}`

`\endgroup`

ELSE `\svsechd == BEGIN STYLE`

`\hskip INDENT`

ARG

END

FI

`\@xsect{AFTERSKIP}`

END

Pseudocode for the `\@afterheading` command

```

\@afterheading ==
BEGIN
    @nobreak :=G true
    \everypar := BEGIN IF @nobreak = T
        THEN @nobreak :=G false
        \clubpenalty :=G 10000
        IF @afterindent = F
            THEN remove \lastbox
        FI
    ELSE \clubpenalty :=G \@clubpenalty
        \everypar := NULL
    FI
END

```

\@sect

```

95 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5{%
96   \tempskipa #3\relax
97   \ifdim \tempskipa>\z@
98     \begingroup
This { used to be after the argument to \hangfrom but was moved here to allow
commands such as \MakeUppercase to be used at the end of #4.
99     #4{%
100       \hangfrom{\hskip #1}%
101       \interlinepenalty \OM #5\@par}%
102     \endgroup
103   \else
104     \def\svsechd{#4{\hskip #1\relax #5}}%
105   \fi
106   \xsect{#3}}

```

```

\if@afterindent
\@afterindenttrue 107 \newif\if@afterindent \@afterindenttrue

```

\@afterheading This hook is used in setting up custom-built headings in classes.dtx.

```

108 \def\@afterheading{%
109   \nobreaktrue
110   \everypar{%
111     \if@nobreak
112       \nobreakfalse
113       \clubpenalty \OM
114     \if@afterindent \else
115       {\setbox\z@\lastbox}%
116     \fi
117   \else
118     \clubpenalty \clubpenalty
119     \everypar{}%
120   \fi}}

```

\hangfrom \hangfrom{<text>} : Puts <text> in a box, and makes a hanging indentation of the following material up to the first \par. Should be used in vertical mode.

```

121 \def\hangfrom{\setbox\tempboxa\hbox{#1}%
122   \hangindent \wd\tempboxa\noindent\box\tempboxa}

```

\c@sectiondepth

```

\c@tocdepth 123 \newcount\c@sectiondepth
124 \newcount\c@tocdepth

```

```

\secdef \secdef{\unstarcmds}{\unstarcmds}{\starcmds}
When defining a \chapter or \section command without using \startsection,
you can use \secdef as follows:

1. \def\chapter{ ... \secdef {\starcmd} {\unstarcmd} }

2. \def{\starcmd}[\#1]{...} % Command to define \chapter[...]{...}

3. \def{\unstarcmd}{...} % Command to define \chapter*{...}

125 \def\secdef#1#2{\ifstar{#2}{\dblarg{#1}}}

```

61.2.1 Initializations

```

\sectionmark
\subsectionmark 126 \let\sectionmark\gobble
\subsubsectionmark 127 \let\subsectionmark\gobble
\paragraphmark 128 \let\subsubsectionmark\gobble
\subparagraphmark 129 \let\paragraphmark\gobble
130 \let\subparagraphmark\gobble

131 \message{contents,}

```

61.3 Table of Contents etc.

61.3.1 Convention

\tf@*foo* = file number for output for table foo. The file is opened only if @files w = true.

61.3.2 Commands

A \l@*type*{*entry*}{*page*} Macro needs to defined by document style for making an entry of type *type* in a table of contents, etc. E.g., the document style should define \l@chapter, \l@section, etc.

Note: When the \protect command is used in the *entry* or *text* of one of the commands below, it causes the following control sequence to be written on the file without being expanded. The sequence will be expanded when the table of contents entry is processed.

Surprise: Inside an \addcontentsline or \addtocontents command argument, the commands: \index, \glossary, and \label are no-ops . This could cause a problem if the user puts an \index or \label into one of the commands he writes, or into the optional ‘short version’ argument of a \section or \caption command.

```

@\starttoc The \starttoc{\ext} command is used to define the commands:
\tableofcontents, \listoffigures, etc.

For example: \starttoc{lof} is used in \listoffigures. This command
reads the .ext file and sets up to write the new .ext file.

\starttoc{EXT} ==
BEGIN
\begingroup
\makeatletter
read file \jobname.EXT
IF @files w = true
    THEN open \jobname.EXT as file \tf@EXT
FI
@nobreak :=G FALSE %% added 24 May 89
\endgroup
END

132 \def\starttoc#1{%

```

```

133  \begingroup
134    \makeatletter
135    \@input{\jobname.\#1}%
136    \if@filesw
137      \expandafter\newwrite\csname tf@\#1\endcsname
138      \immediate\openout \csname tf@\#1\endcsname \jobname.\#1\relax
139    \fi
140    \nobreakfalse
141  \endgroup}

\addcontentsline{The \addcontentsline{\langle table \rangle}{\langle type \rangle}{\langle entry \rangle} command allows the user to add his/her own entry to a table of contents, etc. The command adds the entry \contentsline{\langle type \rangle}{\langle entry \rangle}{\langle page \rangle} to the .\langle table \rangle file. This macro is implemented as an application of \addtocontents. Note that \thepage is not expandable during \protected@write therefore one gets the page number at the time of the \shipout.}
142 \def\addcontentsline#1#2#3{%
143   \addtocontents{#1}{\protect\contentsline{#2}{#3}{\thepage}}}

\addtocontents{The \addtocontents{\langle table \rangle}{\langle text \rangle} command adds \langle text \rangle to the .\langle table \rangle file, with no page number.}
144 \long\def\addtocontents#1#2{%
145   \protected@write\@auxout{%
146     {\let\label@gobble\let\index@gobble\let\glossary@gobble}%
147     {\string\@writefile{#1}{#2}}}}
148 \def\contentsline#1{\csname l@#1\endcsname}

\contentsline{subsection}{\makebox[30pt][r]{1.4.3} Gnats and Gnus}{22}

The \protect command causes command sequences to be written without expanding them.
148 \def\contentsline#1{\csname l@#1\endcsname}

\@dottedtocline{\langle level \rangle}{\langle indent \rangle}{\langle numwidth \rangle }{\langle title \rangle}{\langle page \rangle}: Macro to produce a table of contents line with the following parameters:
level If \langle level \rangle > \c@tocdepth, then no line produced.
indent Total indentation from the left margin.
numwidth Width of box for number if the \langle title \rangle has a \numberline command. As of 25 Jan 1988, this is also the amount of extra indentation added to second and later lines of a multiple line entry.
title Contents of entry.
page Page number.

Uses the following parameters, which must be set by the document style. They should be defined with \def's.
pnumwidth Width of box in which page number is set.
tocrmarg Right margin indentation for all but last line of multiple-line entries.
dotsep Separation between dots, in mu units. Should be \def'd to a number like 2 or 1.7

```

```

\@dottedtocline
149 \def\@dottedtocline#1#2#3#4#5{%
150   \ifnum #1>\c@tocdepth \else
151     \vskip \z@ \c@plus.2\p@
152     {\leftskip #2\relax \rightskip \c@tocrmarg \parfillskip -\rightskip
153      \parindent #2\relax \afterindenttrue
154      \interlinepenalty\@M
155      \leavevmode
156      \c@tempdima #3\relax
157      \advance\leftskip \c@tempdima \null\nobreak\hskip -\leftskip
158      {#4}\nobreak
159      \leaders\hbox{\$}\m@th

```

If a document uses fonts other than computer modern, the use of a dot from math can be very disturbing despite the fact that this might be the only place in a document that then uses computer modern. Therefore we surround the dot with an `\hbox` to escape to the surrounding text font.

```

160   \mkern \c@dotsep mu\hbox{.}\mkern \c@dotsep
161   mu$\}\hfill
162   \nobreak
163   \hb@xt@\c@pnumwidth{\hfil\normalfont \normalcolor #5}%
164   \par}%
165 \fi}

```

Note: `\nobreak`'s added 7 Jan 86 to prevent bad line break that left the page number dangling by itself at left edge of a new line.

Changed 25 Jan 88 to use `\leftskip` instead of `\hangindent` so leaders of multiple-line contents entries would line up properly.

`\numberline` `\numberline{<number>}`: For use in a `\contentsline` command. It puts `<number>` flushleft in a box of width `\c@tempdima` (Before 25 Jan 88 change, it also added `\c@tempdima` to the hanging indentation.)

```

166 \def\numberline#1{\hb@xt@\c@tempdima{#1\hfil}}
167 </2ekernel>

```

File G

ltfloat.dtx

62 Floats

The different types of floats are identified by a *<type>* name, which is the name of the counter for that kind of float. For example, figures are of type ‘figure’ and tables are of type ‘table’. Each *<type>* has associated a positive *<type number>*, which is a power of two. E.g., figures might have type number 1, tables type number 2, programs type number 4, etc.

The locations where a float can go are specified by a *<placement specifier>*, which is a list of the possible locations, each denoted by a letter as follows:

- h : here — at the current location in the text.
- t : top — at the top of a text page.
- b : bottom — at the bottom of a text page.
- p : page — on a separate float page

In addition, in conjunction with these, you can use ‘!’ which means that the current values of the float positioning parameters are ignored for this float. (Has no effect on ‘p’, float page positioning.) For example, ‘pht’ specifies that the float can appear in any of three locations: page, here or top.

62.1 Floating Environments

```
1 {*2ekernel}  
2 \message{floats,}
```

Where floats may appear on a page, and how many may appear there are specified by the following float placement parameters. The numbers are named like counters so the user can set them with the ordinary counter-setting commands.

```
\c@topnumber      : Number of floats allowed at the top of a column.  
\topfraction     : Fraction of column that can be devoted to floats.  
\c@dbltopnumber, \dbltopfraction  
                  : Same as above, but for double-column floats.  
\c@bottomnumber, \bottomfraction  
                  : Same as above for bottom of page.  
\c@totalnumber   : Number of floats allowed in a single column,  
                  including in-text floats.  
\textfraction    : Minimum fraction of column that must contain text.  
\floatpagefraction: Minimum fraction of page that must be taken  
                   up by float page.  
\dblfloatpagefraction  
                  : Same as above, for double-column floats.
```

The document style must define the following.

```
\fps@TYPE      : The default placement specifier for floats of type  
                  TYPE.  
  
\ftype@TYPE    : The type number for floats of type TYPE.  
  
\ext@TYPE      : The file extension indicating the file on which the  
                  contents list for float type TYPE is stored.
```

For example, `\ext@figure` = 'lof'.

`\fnum@TYPE` : A macro to generate the figure number for a caption.
For example, `\fnum@TYPE` == Figure `\thefigure`.

`\@makecaption{NUM}{TEXT}` :

A macro to make a caption, with NUM the value
produced by `\fnum@...` and TEXT the text of the caption.
It can assume it's in a `\parbox` of the appropriate width.

`\@float{TYPE}[PLACEMENT]` : This macro begins a float environment
for a

single-column float of type TYPE with PLACEMENT as the
placement

specifier. The default value of PLACEMENT is defined by

`\fps@TYPE`. The environment is ended by `\end@float`.

E.g., `\figure` == `\@float{figure}`, `\endfigure` == `\end@float`.

```
\@float{TYPE}[PLACEMENT] ==
BEGIN
  if hmode then \@bsphack
    \@floatpenalty := -10002
  else \@floatpenalty := -10003
  fi
  \@capttype ==L TYPE
  \@dblflset
  \@fps ==L PLACEMENT
  \@onellevel@sanitize \@fps
  add default PLACEMENT if at most ! in PLACEMENT ==
  \@fpsadddefault
  if inner
    then LaTeX Error: 'Not in outer paragraph mode.'
    \@floatpenalty := 0
  else if \@freelist nonempty
    then \@currbox :=L head of \@freelist
    \@freelist :=G tail of \@freelist
    \count@\currbox :=G 32*\ftype@TYPE +
      bits determined by
  PLACEMENT
  else \@floatpenalty := 0
    LaTeX Error: 'Too many unprocessed floats'
  fi
  fi
  \@currbox :=G \color@vbox
  \normalcolor
  \vbox{
    %% 15 Dec 87 -
    %% removed \boxmaxdepth :=L 0pt
    %% that made box 0 depth because it screwed
    %% things up. Instead, added \vskip0pt at
  end
    \hsize = \columnwidth
    \@parboxrestore
    \@floatboxreset
END

\caption ==
```

```

BEGIN
  \refstepcounter{@capttype}
  \@dblarg{@caption{@capttype}}
END

```

In following definition, `\par` moved from after `\addcontentsline` to before `\addcontentsline` because the `\write` could cause an extra blank line to be added to the paragraph above the caption. (Change made 12 Jun 87)

```

{@caption{TYPE}[STEXT]{TEXT} ==
BEGIN
  \par

\addcontentsline{\ext@TYPE}{TYPE}{\numberline{\theTYPE}{STEXT}}
  \begingroup
    \parboxrestore
    \normalsize
    \makecaption{\fnum@TYPE}{TEXT}
    \par
  \endgroup
END

```

`\@dblfloat{TYPE}[PLACEMENT]` : Macro to begin a float environment for a double-column float of type TYPE with PLACEMENT as the placement specifier. The default value of PLACEMENT is 'tp'. The environment is ended by `\end@dblfloat`. E.g., `\figure*` == `\@dblfloat{figure}`, `\endfigure*` == `\end@dblfloat`.

```

\@dblfloat{TYPE}[PLACEMENT] ==
  Identical to \@float{TYPE}[PLACEMENT] except \hsize and
\linewidth
  are set to \textwidth.

```

`\@floatpenalty`

3 `\newcount\@floatpenalty`

`\caption` This is set to be an error message outside a float since no capttype is defined there; this may need to be changed by some classes.

```

4 \def\caption{%
5   \ifx\@capttype\undefined
6     \@latex@error{\noexpand\caption outside float}\@ehd
7     \expandafter\@gobble
8   \else
9     \refstepcounter{@capttype}
10    \expandafter\@firstofone
11  \fi
12  {\@dblarg{@caption{@capttype}}%
13 }

```

`\@caption`

```

14 \long\def\@caption#1[#2]{%
15   \par
16   \addcontentsline{\csname ext@#1\endcsname}{#1}%
17   {\protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}{\ignorespaces #2}}%
18   \begingroup

```

The paragraph setting parameters are normalised at this point, however `\@parboxrestore` resets `\everypar` which is not correct in this context so `\@setminipage` is called if needed.

The float mechanism, like `minipage`, sets the flag `@minipage` true before executing the user-supplied text. Many L^AT_EX constructs test for this flag and do not add vertical space when it is true. The intention is that this emulates T_EX's 'top of page' behaviour. The flag must be set false at the start of the first paragraph. This is achieved by a redefinition of `\everypar`, but the call to `\@parboxrestore` removes that redefinition, so it is re-inserted if needed. If the flag is already false then the `\caption` was not the first entry in the float, and so some other paragraph has already activated the special `\everypar`. In this case no further action is needed.

```

19      \@parboxrestore
20      \if@minipage
21          \@setminipage
22      \fi
23      \normalsize
24      \@makecaption{\csname fnum@\#1\endcsname}{\ignorespaces #3}\par
25      \endgroup}

\@float
\@dblflset 26 \def\@float#1{%
27     \@ifnextchar[%
28         {\@xfloat{#1}}%
29         {\edef\reserved@a{\noexpand\@xfloat{#1}[\csname fps@\#1\endcsname]}%
30         \reserved@a}
31 \def\@dblfloat{%
32     \if@twocolumn\let\reserved@a\@dbfllt\else\let\reserved@a\@float\fi
33     \reserved@a}

\@dblfloat
34 \def\@xfloat #1[#2]{%
35     \nodosummary
36     \def \@capttype {#1}%
37     \def \@fps {#2}%
38     \onelevel@sanitize \@fps
39     \def \reserved@b {!}%
40     \ifx \reserved@b \@fps
41         \@fpsadddefault
42     \else
43         \ifx \@fps \empty
44             \@fpsadddefault
45         \fi
46     \fi
47     \ifhmode
48         \bsphack
49         \@floatpenalty -\Mii
50     \else
51         \@floatpenalty-\Miii
52     \fi
53     \ifinner

```

`\fps@dbl` Note that all double floats have default `fps` 'tp'.

`\@setfps` This sets the `fps`, dealing with error conditions by adding the default.

`\@xfloat` The first part of this sets the count register that stores all the information about the type and `fps` of the float.

We assume here that the default specifiers already contain no active characters.

It may be better to store the defaults as numbers, rather than symbol strings.

```

34 \def\@xfloat #1[#2]{%
35     \nodosummary
36     \def \@capttype {#1}%
37     \def \@fps {#2}%
38     \onelevel@sanitize \@fps
39     \def \reserved@b {!}%
40     \ifx \reserved@b \@fps
41         \@fpsadddefault
42     \else
43         \ifx \@fps \empty
44             \@fpsadddefault
45         \fi
46     \fi
47     \ifhmode
48         \bsphack
49         \@floatpenalty -\Mii
50     \else
51         \@floatpenalty-\Miii
52     \fi
53     \ifinner

```

```

54      \@parmoderr\@floatpenalty\z@
55  \else
56    \@next\@currbox\@freelist
57    {%
58      \@tempcnta \sixt@n
59      \expandafter \@tfor \expandafter \reserved@a
60      \expandafter :\expandafter =\@fps
61      \do
62      {%
63        \if \reserved@a h%
64          \ifodd \@tempcnta
65          \else
66            \advance \@tempcnta \one
67          \fi
68        \fi
69        \if \reserved@a t%
70          \@setfpsbit \tw@
71        \fi
72        \if \reserved@a b%
73          \@setfpsbit 4%
74        \fi
75        \if \reserved@a p%
76          \@setfpsbit 8%
77        \fi
78        \if \reserved@a !%
79          \ifnum \@tempcnta>15
80            \advance\@tempcnta -\sixt@n\relax
81          \fi
82        \fi
83      }%
84      \@tempcntb \csname ftype@\@capttype \endcsname
85      \multiply \@tempcntb \xxxii
86      \advance \@tempcnta \@tempcntb
87      \global \count\@currbox \@tempcnta
88    }%
89  \@fltovf
90 \fi

```

The remainder sets up the box in which the float is typeset, and the typesetting environment to be used. It is essential to have the extra box to avoid the unwanted space that would otherwise often be put at the top of the float.

It ends with a hook; not sure how useful this is but it is needed at present to deal with double-column floats.

```

91  \global \setbox\@currbox
92    \color@vbox
93      \normalcolor
94      \vbox \bgroup
95        \hsize\columnwidth
96        \@parboxrestore
97        \@floatboxreset
98 }

```

\@floatboxreset The rational for allowing these normally global flags to be set locally here, via **\@parboxrestore**, was stated originally by Donald Arseneau and extended by Chris Rowley. It is because these flags are only set globally to true by section commands, and these should never appear within marginals or floats or, indeed, in any group; and they are only ever set globally to false when they are definitely true.

If anyone is unhappy with this argument then both flags should be treated as in **\set@nobreak**; otherwise this command will be redundant.

```

99 \def \@floatboxreset {%
100   \reset@font

```

```

101      \normalsize
102      \@setminipage
103 }

\@setnobreak
104 \def \@setnobreak{%
105   \if@nobreak
106     \let\outer@nobreak\@nobreaktrue
107     \@nobreakfalse
108   \fi
109 }

\@setminipage
110 \def \@setminipage{%
111   \ominipagetrue
112   \everypar{\@minipagefalse\everypar{}}
113 }

\end@float
114 \def\end@float{%
115   \endfloatbox
116   \ifnum\@floatpenalty <\z@
      We make sure that we never exceed \textheight, otherwise float will never get
      typeset (91/03/15 FMI).
117   \largefloatcheck
118   \cons\currlist\currbox
119   \ifnum\@floatpenalty <-\@Mii
120     \penalty -\@Miv
      Saving and restoring \prevdepth added 26 May 87 to prevent extra vertical space
      when used in vertical mode.
121   \tempdima\prevdepth
122   \vbox{}%
123   \prevdepth\tempdima
124   \penalty\@floatpenalty

125   \else
126     \vadjust{\penalty -\@Miv \vbox{}\penalty\@floatpenalty}\@Espack
127   \fi
128 }
129 }

\end@dblfloat
130 \def\end@dblfloat{%
131 \if@twocolumn
132   \endfloatbox
133   \ifnum\@floatpenalty <\z@
      We make sure that we never exceed \textheight, otherwise float will never get
      typeset (91/03/15 FMI).
134   \largefloatcheck
135   \cons\@dbldeferlist\currbox
136   \fi
      RmS 92/03/18 changed \@espack to \@Espack.
137   \ifnum \@floatpenalty =-\@Mii \@Espack\fi
138 \else
139   \end@float
140 \fi
141 }

```

\@endfloatbox This macro is not intended to be a hook; it is designed to help maintain the integrity of this code, which is used twice and, as can be seen, is subject to frequent changes.

```

142 \def \@endfloatbox{%
143     \par\vskip\z@skip      %% \par\vskip\z@ added 15 Dec 87
144     \@minipagefalse
145     \outer@nobreak
146     \egroup                %% end of vbox
147     \color@endbox
148 }
149 %
150 % \begin{macro}{\outer@nobreak}
151 % \changes{v1.0h}{1994/05/20}{Macro added: default is to do nothing.}
152 %   \begin{macrocode}
153 \let\outer@nobreak\empty

```

\@largefloatcheck This calculates by how much a float is oversize for the page and prints this in a warning message.

```

154 \def \@largefloatcheck{%
155     \ifdim \ht@\currbox>\textheight
156         \tempdima -\textheight
157         \advance \tempdima \ht@\currbox
158         \latext@warning {Float too large for page by \the\tempdima}%
159         \ht@\currbox \textheight
160     \fi
161 }

```

```

\@dbflt
\@dblfloat 162 \def\@dbflt#1{\@ifnextchar[{\@dblfloat[#1]}{\@dblfloat[#1][tp]}}
163 \def\@dblfloat#1[#2]{%
164     \xfloat[#1][#2]\hsize\textwidth\linewidth\textwidth}

```

Moved to ltoutput 93/12/16

```

165 \%newcount\c@topnumber
166 \%newcount\c@dbltopnumber
167 \%newcount\c@bottomnumber
168 \%newcount\c@totalnumber

```

An analysis of \@floatplacement:

This should be called whenever \@colht has been set.

```

169 \def\@floatplacement{\global\c@topnum\c@topnumber
170     % Textpage bit, global:
171     \global\c@toproom \c@topfraction\@colht
172     \global\c@botnum \c@bottomnumber
173     \global\c@botroom \c@bottomfraction\@colht
174     \global\c@colnum \c@totalnumber
175     % Floatpage bit, local:
176     \fpmin \floatpagefraction\@colht}

```

\@dblfloatplacement This should be called only within a group. Now changed to provide extra checks in \@addtodblcol, needed when processing a BANG float.

```

177 \def \@dblfloatplacement {%
    Textpage bit: global, but need not be.
178     \global \c@dbltopnum \c@dbltopnumber
179     \global \c@dbltoproom \c@dbltopfraction\@colht

```

This new bit uses \@textmin to locally store the amount of extra room in the column.

```

180     \c@textmin \@colht
181     \advance \c@textmin -\c@dbltoproom

```

```

Floatpage bit: must be local.

182  \@fpmin \dblfloatpagefraction\textheight
183  \@fptop \dblfpbot
184  \@fpsep \dblfpsep
185  \@fpbot \dblfpbot
186 }

```

MARGINAL NOTES:

Marginal notes use the same mechanism as floats to communicate with the `\output` routine. Marginal notes are distinguished from floats by having a negative placement specification. The command `\marginpar [LTEXT]{RTEXT}` generates a marginal note in a parbox, using LTEXT if it's on the left and RTEXT if it's on the right. (Default is RTEXT = LTEXT.) It uses the following parameters.

```

\marginparwidth : Width of marginal notes.
\marginparsep   : Distance between marginal note and text.
                  the page layout to determine how to move the marginal
                  note into the margin. E.g., \@leftmarginskip ==
                  \hskip -\marginparwidth \hskip -\marginparsep .
\marginparpush  : Minimum vertical separation between \marginpar's

```

Marginal notes are normally put on the outside of the page if `@mparswitch` = true, and on the right if `@mparswitch` = false. The command `\reversemarginpar` reverses the side where they are put. `\normalmarginpar` undoes `\reversemarginpar`. These commands have no effect for two-column output.

SURPRISE: if two marginal notes appear on the same line of text, then the second one could appear on the next page, in a funny position.

```

\marginpar [LTEXT]{RTEXT} ==
BEGIN
  if hmode then \@bsphack
    \@floatpenalty := -10002
  else \@floatpenalty := -10003
  fi
  if inner
    then LaTeX Error: 'Not in outer paragraph mode.'
      \@floatpenalty := 0
  else if \@freelist has two elements:
    then get \@marbox, \@currbox from \@freelist
      \count\@marbox := G -1
    else \@floatpenalty := 0
      LaTeX Error: 'Too many unprocessed floats'
      \@currbox, \@marbox := \@tempboxa %%use \def
  fi
  fi
  if optional argument
    then %% \@xmpar ==
      \@savemarbox\@marbox{LTEXT}
      \@savemarbox\@currbox{RTEXT}
    else %% \@ympar ==
      \@savemarbox\@marbox{RTEXT}
      \box\@currbox := G \box\@marbox

```

```

        fi
        \@xympar
    END

\reversemarginpar == BEGIN \c@mparbottom :=G 0
                        @reversemargin :=G true
    END

\normalmarginpar == BEGIN \c@mparbottom :=G 0
                        @reversemargin :=G false
    END

\marginpar
187 \def\marginpar{%
188   \ifhmode
189     \c@bsphack
190     \c@floatpenalty -\c@Mii
191   \else
192     \c@floatpenalty-\c@Miii
193   \fi
194   \ifinner
195     \c@parmoderr
196     \c@floatpenalty\z@
197   \else
198     \c@next\c@currbox\c@freelist{}{%
199     \c@next\c@marbox\c@freelist{\global\count\c@marbox\m@ne}%
200     {\c@floatpenalty\z@
201      \c@fltovf\def\c@currbox{\c@tempboxa}\def\c@marbox{\c@tempboxa}}%
202   \fi
203 \c@ifnextchar [\c@xmpar\c@ympar}

\c@xmpar
204 \long\def\c@xmpar[#1]\#2{%
205   \c@savemarbox\c@marbox{#1}%
206   \c@savemarbox\c@currbox{#2}%
207   \c@xympar}

\c@ympar
208 \long\def\c@ympar#1{%
209   \c@savemarbox\c@marbox{#1}%
210   \global\setbox\c@currbox\copy\c@marbox
211   \c@xympar}

\c@savemarbox
212 \long\def \c@savemarbox #1\#2{%
213   \global\setbox #1%
214   \color@vbox
215   \vtop{%
216     \hspace\marginparwidth
217     \c@parboxrestore
218     \c@marginparreset
219     #2%
220     \c@minipagefalse
221     \c@outer@nobreak
222   }%
223   \color@endbox
224 }

\c@marginparreset The rational for allowing these normally global flags to be set locally here, via
\c@parboxrestore was stated originally by Donald Arsenu and extended by Chris

```

Rowley. It is because these flags are only set globally to true by section commands, and these should never appear within marginals or floats or, indeed, in any group; and they are only ever set globally to false when they are definitely true.

If anyone is unhappy with this argument then both flags should be treated as in `\set@nobreak`; otherwise this command will be redundant.

```

225 \def \@marginparreset {%
226     \reset@font
227     \normalsize
228 %     \let\if@nobreak\iffalse
229 %     \let\if@noskipsec\iffalse
230 %     \c@setnobreak
231     \c@setminipage
232 }

\@xympar

```

Setting the box here is done only because the code uses `\end@float`; it will be empty and gets discarded.

```

233 \def \@xympar{%
234   \ifnum\@floatpenalty <\z@ \c@cons\@currlist\@marbox\fi
235   \setbox\@tempboxa
236   \color@vbox
237   \vbox \bgroup
238   \end@float
239   \ignorespacefalse
240   \c@esp@hack
241 }

```

```

\reversemarginpar
\normalmarginpar 242 \def\reversemarginpar{\global\@mparbottom\z@ \c@reversemargintrue}
243 \def\normalmarginpar{\global\@mparbottom\z@ \c@reversemarginfalse}

244 \message{footnotes,}

```

62.2 Footnotes

`\footnote{NOTE}` : User command to insert a footnote.

`\footnote[NUM]{NOTE}`: User command to insert a footnote numbered *NUM*, where *NUM* is a number – 1, 2, etc. For example, if footnotes are numbered *, **, etc. within pages, then `\footnote[2]{...}` produces footnote **. This command does not step the footnote counter.

`\footnotemark[NUM]` : Command to produce just the footnote mark in the text, but no footnote. With no argument, it steps the footnote counter before generating the mark.

`\footnotetext[NUM]{TEXT}` : Command to produce the footnote but no mark. `\footnote` is equivalent to `\footnotemark \footnotetext`.

As in PLAIN, footnotes use `\insert\footins`, and the following parameters:

`\footnotesize` : Size-changing command for footnotes.

`\footnotesep` : The height of a strut placed at the beginning of

every footnote.

`\skip\footins` : Space between main text and footnotes. The rule separating footnotes from text occurs in this space. This space lies above the strut of height `\footnotesep` which is at the beginning of the first footnote.

`\footnoterule` : Macro to draw the rule separating footnotes from text. It is executed right after a `\vspace` of `\skip\footins`. It should take zero vertical space—i.e., it should skip to a negative value to compensate for any positive space it occupies. (See PLAIN.TEX.)

`\interfootnotelinepenalty` : Interline penalty for footnotes.

`\thefootnote` : In usual LaTeX style, produces the footnote number. If footnotes are to be numbered within pages, then the document style file must include an `\@addtoreset` command to cause the footnote counter to be reset when the page counter is stepped. This is not a good idea, though, because the counter will not always be reset in time to ensure that the first footnote on a page is footnote number one.

`\@thefnmark` : Holds the current footnote's mark—e.g., `\dag` or '1' or 'a'.

`\@mpfnnumber` : A macro that generates the numbers for `\footnote` and `\footnotemark` commands. It == `\thefootnote` outside a minipage environment, but can be changed inside to generate numbers for `\footnote`'s.

`\@makefnmark` : A macro to generate the footnote marker from `\@thefnmark`. The default definition was `\hbox{$^{\@thefnmark}$}`.

This is now replaced by
`\@thefnmark`

`\@makefntext{NOTE}` :

Must produce the actual footnote, using `\@thefnmark` as the mark of the footnote and NOTE as the text. It is called when effectively inside a `\parbox`, with `\hsize = \columnwidth`. For example, it might be as simple as
`$^{\@thefnmark} NOTE`

In a minipage environment, `\footnote` and `\footnotetext` are redefined so that

- (a) they use the counter `mpfootnote`
 - (b) the footnotes they produce go at the bottom of the minipage.
- The switch is accomplished by letting `\@mpfn` == footnote or `mpfootnote` and `\thempfn` == `\thefootnote` or `\thempfootnote`, and by redefining `\@footnotetext` to be `\@mpfootnotetext` in the minipage.

```
\footnote{NOTE} ==
BEGIN
```

```

\stepcounter{\@mpfn}
begingroup
\protect == \noexpand
\@thefnmark :=G eval (\thempfn)
endgroup
\@footnotemark
\@footnotetext{NOTE}
END

\footnote[NUM]{NOTE} ==
BEGIN
begingroup
\protect == \noexpand
counter \@mpfn :=L NUM
\@thefnmark :=G eval (\thempfn)
endgroup
\@footnotemark
\@footnotetext{NOTE}
END

\footnotemark ==
BEGIN \stepcounter{footnote}
begingroup
\protect == \noexpand
\@thefnmark :=G eval(\thefootnote)
endgroup
\@footnotemark
END

\footnotemark[NUM] ==
BEGIN
begingroup
footnote counter :=L NUM
\protect == \noexpand
\@thefnmark :=G eval(\thefootnote)
endgroup
\@footnotemark
END

\@footnotemark ==
BEGIN
\leavevmode
IF hmode THEN \c@sf := \the\spacefactor FI
\@makefnmark % put number in main text
IF hmode THEN \spacefactor := \c@sf FI
END

\footnotetext ==
BEGIN begingroup \protect == \noexpand
\@thefnmark :=G eval (\thempfn)
endgroup
\@footnotetext
END

\footnotetext[NUM] ==
BEGIN begingroup counter \@mpfn :=L NUM
\protect == \noexpand

```

```

        \@thefnmark :=G eval (\thempfn)
    endgroup
    \@footnotetext
END

\footins LATEX does use the same insert for footnotes as PLAIN.
245 \newinsert\footins
    LATEX leaves these initializations for the \footins insert.
246 \skip\footins=\bigskipamount % space added when footnote is present
247 \count\footins=1000 % footnote magnification factor (1 to 1)
248 \dimen\footins=8in % maximum footnotes per page

\footnoterule LATEX keeps PLAIN TEX's \footnoterule as the default.
249 \def\footnoterule{\kern-3\p@
250   \hrule \width 2in \kern 2.6\p@} % the \hrule is .4pt high

\thefootnote
251 \edef\thefootnote{\arabic{c}\thefnmark}
252 \def\thefootnote{\arabic{c}\thefnmark}

\thempfootnote The default display for the footnote counter in minipages is to use italic letters.
We use \itshape not \textit as the latter would add an italic correction.
253 \edef\thempfootnote{\itshape\alph{c}\thefnmark}
254 \def\thempfootnote{\itshape\alph{c}\thefnmark}

\@makefnmark Default definition.
255 \% \def\@makefnmark{\hbox{$^{\thefnmark}$}}
256 \def\@makefnmark{\hbox{\textsuperscript{\normalfont\thefnmark}}}

\textsuperscript This command provides superscript characters in the current text font. It's implementation might change!!!
257 \DeclareRobustCommand*\textsuperscript[1]{%
258   \textsuperscript{\selectfont#1}}
259 \def\@textsuperscript#1{%
260   {\m@th\ensuremath{\^{\fontsize\sf@size\z@#1}}}}
261 \newdimen\footnotesep
262 \def\footnote{\@ifnextchar[\@footnote{\stepcounter\thefnmark
263   \protected\def\thefnmark{\thempfn}%
264   \footnotemark\footnotetext}}
265 \def\xfootnote[#1]{%
266   \begingroup
267   \csname c@\thefnmark\endcsname #1\relax
268   \unrestored\protected\def\thefnmark{\thempfn}%
269   \endgroup
270   \footnotemark\footnotetext}

```

```

\@footnotetext
271 \long\def\@footnotetext#1{\insert\footins{%
272   \reset@font\footnotesize
273   \interlinepenalty\interfootnotelinepenalty
274   \splittopskip\footnotesep
275   \splitmaxdepth \dp\strutbox \floatingpenalty \OMM
276   \hsize\columnwidth \parboxrestore
277   \protected@edef\@currentlabel{%
278     \csname p@footnote\endcsname\thefnmark
279   }%
280   \color@begingroup
281   \makefntext{%
282     \rule{z@\footnotesep\ignorespaces#1\finalstrut\strutbox}%
283   }%
284 }%
285 \def\footnotemark{%
286   \ifnextchar[\@xfootnotemark
287   {\stepcounter{footnote}%
288    \protected@xdef\thefnmark{\thefootnote}%
289    \@footnotemark}%
290 \def\@xfootnotemark[#1]{%
291   \begingroup
292   \c@footnote #1\relax
293   \unrestored@protected@xdef\thefnmark{\thefootnote}%
294   \endgroup
295 \def\@footnotemark{%
296   \leavevmode
297   \ifhmode\edef\x@sf{\the\spacefactor}\nobreak\fi
298   \makefnmark
299   \ifhmode\spacefactor\x@sf\fi
300   \relax}%
301 \def\footnotetext{%
302   \ifnextchar[\@xfootnotenext
303   {\protected@xdef\thefnmark{\thempfn}%
304   \@footnotetext}%
305 \def\@xfootnotenext[#1]{%
306   \begingroup
307   \csname c@\thempfn\endcsname #1\relax
308   \unrestored@protected@xdef\thefnmark{\thempfn}%
309   \endgroup
310   \@footnotetext}%
311 \def\@mpfn{footnote}
312 \def\thempfn{\thefootnote}
313 </2ekernel>

```

File H

ltidxglo.dtx

63 Index and Glossary Generation

Index and Glossary commands.

```
\makeindex      A preamble command to turn on indexing.  
\makeglossary  A preamble command to turn on making glossary entries.  
    \index       Make an index entry for #1.  
    \glossary   Make a glossary entry for #1.  
\makeindex ==  
    BEGIN  
        \index ==  BEGIN \@bsphack  
            \begingroup  
                \protect{X} == \string X\space  
                %% added 3 Feb 87 for \index  
commands  
                %% in \footnotes  
                re-\catcode special characters  
                to 'other'  
                \@wrindex  
    END  
  
\@wrindex{ITEM} ==  
    BEGIN  
        write of {\indexentry{ITEM}{page number}}  
    \endgroup  
    \@esphack  
    END
```

INITIALIZATION:

```
\index == BEGIN \@bsphack  
    \begingroup  
        re-\catcode special characters (in case '%' there)  
    \@index  
END  
  
\@index{ITEM} == BEGIN \endgroup \@esphack END
```

Changes made 14 Apr 89 to write \glossaryentry's instead of \indexentry's on the .glo file.

```
1 {*2ekernel}  
2 \message{index,}
```

```
\makeindex  
3 \def\makeindex{  
4   \newwrite\@indexfile  
5   \immediate\openout\@indexfile=\jobname.idx  
6   \def\index{\@bsphack\begingroup  
7     \@sanitize  
8     \@wrindex\typeout  
9     {Writing index file \jobname.idx}%
```

Opening the write channel should be done only once since on some OS multiple opens are forbidden and in any case it is useless. So we turn this into a no-op after use.

```

10  \let\makeindex\@empty
11 }
12 \@onlypreamble\makeindex

\@wrindex
13 \def\@wrindex#1{%
14   \protected@write\@indexfile{}{%
15     {\string\indexentry{#1}{\thepage}}%
16   \endgroup
17   \esphack}

\index
18 \def\index{\@bsphack\begin{group} \sanitize\@index}

\@index
19 \def\@index#1{\endgroup\esphack}

\makeglossary
20 \def\makeglossary{%
21   \newwrite\@glossaryfile
22   \immediate\openout\@glossaryfile=\jobname.glo
23   \def\glossary{\@bsphack\begin{group}
24     \sanitize
25     \wrglossary\typeout
26     {Writing glossary file \jobname.glo }%
27   \esphack}

Opening the write channel should be done only once since on some OS multiple opens are forbidden and in any case it is useless. So we turn this into a no-op after use.

27 \let\makeglossary\@empty
28 }
29 \@onlypreamble\makeglossary

\@wrglossary
30 \def\@wrglossary#1{%
31   \protected@write\@glossaryfile{}{%
32     {\string\glossaryentry{#1}{\thepage}}%
33   \endgroup
34   \esphack}

\glossary
35 \def\glossary{\@bsphack\begin{group}\sanitize\@index}

36 </2ekernel>

```

File I

ltbibl.dtx

64 Bibliography Generation

A bibliography is created by the `thebibliography` environment, which generates a title such as “References”, and a list of entries. The BIBTEX program will create a file containing such an environment, which will be read in by the `\bibliography` command. With BIBTEX, the following commands will be used.

`\bibliography{<file1,<file2, ...,<filen>}` : specifies the bibdata files. Writes a `\bibdata` entry on the `.aux` file and tries to read in `mainfile.bbl`.

`\bibliographystyle{<style>}` : Writes a `\bibstyle` entry on the `.aux` file.

The `thebibliography` environment is a list environment. To save the use of an extra counter, it should use `enumiv` as the item counter. Instead of using `\item`, items in the bibliography are produced by the following commands:

`\bibitem{<name>}` : Produces a numbered entry cited as `<name>`.

`\bibitem[<label>]{<name>}` : Produces an entry labeled by `<Label>` and cited by `<name>`.

The former is used for bibliographies with citations like [1], [2], etc.; the latter is used for citations like [Knuth82].

The document class must define the `thebibliography` environment. This environment has a single argument, which is the widest bibliography label—e.g., if the [Knuth67] is the widest entry, then this argument will be Knuth67. The `\thebibliography` command must begin a list environment, which the `\endthebibliography` command ends.

Entries are cited by the command `\cite{<name>}`.

`\nocite{<citations>}` puts information on the `.aux` file that causes BIBTEX to include the `{<citations>}` list in the bibliography, but puts nothing in the text.

`\nocite{*}` is special: it tells BIBTEX to put the whole of a collection of references into the bibliography.

1 (*2ekernel)
2 \message{bibliography,}

PARAMETERS

`\@cite` : A macro such that `\@cite{LABEL1,LABEL2}{NOTE}` produces the output for a `\cite[NOTE]{FOO1,FOO2}` command,

where entry FOO*i* is defined by `\bibitem[LABELi]{FOOi}`. The switch `@tempswa` is true if the optional NOTE argument

is present.

The default definition is :

```
\@cite{LABELS}{NOTE} ==
BEGIN [LABELS]
    IF @tempswa = T THEN , NOTE FI
]
END
```

`\@biblabel` : A macro to produce the label in the bibliography entry. For `\bibitem[LABEL]{NAME}`, the label is generated by `\@biblabel{LABEL}`. It has the default definition `\@biblabel{LABEL} -> [LABEL]`.

CONVENTION

`\b@FOO` : The name or number of the reference created by `\cite{FOO}`

E.g., if `\cite{FOO} -> [17]`, then `\b@FOO -> 17`.

```
\bibitem
 3 \def\bibitem{\@ifnextchar[\@lbibitem\@bibitem}
\@lbibitem
 4 \def\@lbibitem[#1]{\item[\@biblabel{#1}\hfill]\if@filesw
 5   {\let\protect\noexpand
 6    \immediate
 7    \write\@auxout{\string\bibcite{#2}{#1}}}\fi\ignorespaces}
\@bibitem
 8 \def@\bibitem#1{\item\if@filesw \immediate\write\@auxout
 9   {\string\bibcite{#1}{\the\value{@listctr}}}}\fi\ignorespaces}
\bibcite
10 \def\bibcite{\@newl@bel b}
\citation
11 \let\citation\gobble
\cite
12 \DeclareRobustCommand\cite{%
13   \@ifnextchar [{\@tempswattrue\@citex}{\@tempswafalse\@citex[]}}
\@citex \penalty\@m added to definition of \@citex to allow a line break after the ',' in
citations like [Jones80,Smith77] (Added 23 Oct 86)
      space added after the ',' (21 Nov 87)
14 \def@\citex[#1]{\leavevmode
15   \let@\citea\empty
16   \@cite{\@for@\citeb:=#2\do
17     {\@citea\def@\citeaf,\penalty\@m\ }%
18     \edef@\citeb{\expandafter\firstofone\@citeb\@empty}%
19     \if@filesw\immediate\write\@auxout{\string\citation{\@citeb}}\fi
Using \hbox instead of \mbox is fine because of the \leavevmode above. In fact
the use of a box around the citation contents is more than questionable in my
view (FMi), but within 2e I have to keep that for compatibility reasons as it
would probably change too many existing documents. Its main reason is to avoid
hyphenation of labels such as [FOOB89] into [FOO- B89] so in certain styles it
makes sense; but, for example, in author year citations it becomes more than
questionable.
So Chris added yet another hook here, as suggested by, at least, Donald Ar-
senau. Note that this one is inside the first argument of the \@cite hook. This
decouples the top-level typesetting of the citation from the details of the other
business conducted here. All this really needs a complete rethink to get the right
modularity.
20   \@ifundefined{b@\@citeb}{\hbox{\reset@font\bfseries ?}}%
21   \G@refundefinedtrue
22   \@latex@warning
23     {Citation `'\@citeb' on page \thepage \space undefined}}%
24   {\@cite@ofmt{\csname b@\@citeb\endcsname}}}{#1}}
\bibdata
\bibstyle 25 \let\bibdata=\gobble
26 \let\bibstyle=\gobble
```

```

\bibliography
27 \def\bibliography#1{%
28   \if@filesw
29     \immediate\write\auxout{\string\bibdata{#1}}%
30   \fi
31   \input{\jobname.bbl}

\bibliographystyle
32 \def\bibliographystyle#1{%
33   \ifx\begin{document}\undefined\else
34     \expandafter\AtBeginDocument
35   \fi
36   {\if@filesw
37     \immediate\write\auxout{\string\bibstyle{#1}}%
38   \fi}}

```

\nocite (Added 14 Jun 85)

This puts information on the .aux file that causes BIBTEX to include the citation list in the bibliography, but puts nothing in the text.

RmS 93/08/06: Made loop for \nocite like that for \@citet, to get rid of leading spaces.

```
39 \def\nocite#1{\@bsphack
```

With the implementation designed already in LATEX 2.09 the \nocite command will not work before \begin{document} since it tries to write to the .aux file which is not open before that point. As a result the “reference” will appear on the terminal and nothing else will happen.

This would be easy to fix, but then a document using the fix will silently fail on an older release of LATEX, missing all citations done with \nocite. Thus we do only generate an error message and leave the fix for a LATEX 2_E successor.

```
40 \ifx\onlypreamble\document
```

Since we are after \begin{document} we can do the citations:

```

41   \@for\@citeb:=#1\do{%
42     \edef\@citeb{\expandafter\firstofone\@citeb}%
43     \if@filesw\immediate\write\auxout{\string\citation{\@citeb}}\fi
44     \@ifundefined{b@\@citeb}{\G@refundefinedtrue
45       \G@warning{Citation `@\@citeb' undefined}}{}%
46   \else

```

But before \begin{document} we raise an error message:

```
47   \G@warning{Cannot be used in preamble}\@eha
```

Without the compatibility problems we could fix the problem as follows:

```

48   % \AtBeginDocument{\nocite{#1}}
49   \fi
50   \@esphack}
```

Since \nocite{*} should not produce a warning about undefined citation keys (see PR 557), we need to set the control sequence ‘\b@*’ to something other than \relax. As a result \cite{*} will not warn either (but that never worked with BIBTEX in the first place).

```
51 \expandafter\let\csname b@\endcsname\empty
```

64.1 Default definitions

This hook determines the ‘relative formatting’ of the two logical parts of a citation with comment.

```

\@cite
52 \def\@cite#1#2{[{\#1\if@tempswa , #2\fi}]}}

```

\@cite@ofmt This is, in general, a command that appears to have one argument whose value is, in the kernel, a single cs whose name is the expansion of `b@\@citeb`; the expansion of this cs will typically be some hmode material that produces the detailed typeset form of just the citations themselves.

53 \let\@cite@ofmt\hbox

\@biblabel

54 \def\@biblabel#1{[#1]}

55 </2ekernel>

File J

ltpage.dtx

65 Page styles and related commands

65.1 Page Style Commands

\pagestyle{\{style\}} : sets the page style of the current and succeeding pages to *style*

\thispagestyle{\{style\}} : sets the page style of the current page only to *style*.

To define a page style *style*, you must define \ps@*style* to set the page style parameters.

65.2 How a page style makes running heads and feet

The \ps@... command defines the macros \oddhead, \oddfoot, \evenhead, and \evenfoot to define the running heads and feet. (See output routine.) To make headings determined by the sectioning commands, the page style defines the commands \chaptermark, \sectionmark, etc., where \chaptermark{\{text\}} is called by \chapter to set a mark. The \...mark commands and the \...head macros are defined with the help of the following macros.

(All the \...mark commands should be initialized to no-ops.)

65.3 marking conventions

LATEX extends TEX's \mark facility by producing two kinds of marks a 'left' and a 'right' mark, using the following commands:

\markboth{\{left\}}{\{right\}} : Adds both marks.

\markright{\{right\}} : Adds a 'right' mark.

\leftmark : Used in the output routine, gets the current 'left' mark. Works like TEX's \botmark.

\rightmark : Used in the output routine, gets the current 'right' mark. Works like TEX's \firstmark. The marking commands work reasonably well for right marks 'numbered within' left marks—e.g., the left mark is changed by a \chapter command and the right mark is changed by a \section command. However, it does produce somewhat anomalous results if 2 \markboth's occur on the same page.

Commands like \tableofcontents that should set the marks in some page styles use a \mkboth command, which is \let by the pagestyle command (\ps@...) to \markboth for setting the heading or to \gobbletwo to do nothing.

1 (*2ekernel)

\pagestyle User command to set the page style for this and following pages.

2 \def\pagestyle#1{%
 3 \@ifundefined{ps@#1}%
 4 \undefinedpagestyle
 5 {\@nameuse{ps@#1}}}

\thispagestyle User command to set the page style for this page only.

6 \def>thispagestyle#1{%
 7 \ifundefined{ps@#1}%
 8 \undefinedpagestyle
 9 {\global\@specialpagetrue\gdef\@specialstyle{#1}}}

\ps@empty The empty page style: No head or foot line.

10 \def\ps@empty{%
 11 \let\@mkboth\@gobbletwo\let\@oddhead\@empty\let\@oddfoot\@empty
 12 \let\@evenhead\@empty\let\@evenfoot\@empty}

\ps@plain	The plain page style: No head, centred page number in foot.
	13 \def\ps@plain{\let\@mkboth\gobbletwo 14 \let\@oddhead\empty\def\@oddfoot{\reset@font\hfil\thepage 15 \hfil}\let\@evenhead\empty\let\@evenfoot\@oddfoot}
\@leftmark \@rightmark	We implement \@leftmark and \@rightmark in terms of already defined commands to save token space. We can't get rid of them since they are sometimes used in applications.
	16 \let\@leftmark\@firstoftwo 17 \let\@rightmark\@secondoftwo
\markboth	User commands for setting L ^A T _E X marks.
\markright	Test for \@nobreak added 15 Apr 86 in \markboth and \markright letting \label and \index to \relax added 22 Feb 86 so these commands can appear in sectioning command arguments RmS 91/06/21 Same for \glossary
	18 \def\markboth#1#2{ 19 \begingroup 20 \let\label\relax \let\index\relax \let\glossary\relax 21 \unrestored@protected@xdef\@themark{{#1}{#2}}% 22 \temptokena \expandafter{\@themark}% 23 \mark{\the\temptokena}% 24 \endgroup 25 \if@nobreak\ifvmode\nobreak\fi\fi} 26 \def\markright#1{ 27 \begingroup 28 \let\label\relax \let\index\relax \let\glossary\relax Protection is handled inside \markright. 29 \expandafter\@markright\@themark {#1}% 30 \temptokena \expandafter{\@themark}% 31 \mark{\the\temptokena}% 32 \endgroup 33 \if@nobreak\ifvmode\nobreak\fi\fi}
\@markright	
\leftmark	34 \def\@markright#1#2#3{\temptokena {#1}% 35 \unrestored@protected@xdef\@themark{\the\temptokena}{#3}}} 36 \def\leftmark{\expandafter\@leftmark\botmark\empty\empty} 37 \def\rightmark{\expandafter\@rightmark\firstmark\empty\empty}
\@themark	Initialise L ^A T _E X's marks without setting a T _E X mark <i>whatsit</i> .
	38 \def\@themark{}{}}
\mark	Test versions of L ^A T _E X 2 _E initialised T _E X's \mark system at this point, but this was removed before the first release.
	\AtBeginDocument{\mark{}{}}
\raggedbottom	\raggedbottom typesets pages with no vertical stretch, so they have their natural height instead of all being exactly the same height. (Uses a space of .0001fil to avoid interfering with the 1fil space of \newpage.)
	39 \def\raggedbottom{ 40 \def\@textbottom{\vskip \z@ \oplus .0001fil}\let\@texttop\relax}
\flushbottom	\flushbottom: Inverse of \raggedbottom — makes all pages the same height.
	41 \def\flushbottom{ 42 \let\@textbottom\relax \let\@texttop\relax}
\sloppy	\sloppy will never (well, hardly ever) produce overfull boxes, but may produce underfull ones. (14 June 85)
	43 \def\sloppy{%

```

44  \tolerance 9999%
45  \emergencystretch 3em%
46  \hfuzz .5\p@
47  \vfuzz\hfuzz}

sloppypar A sloppypar environment is equivalent to {\par \sloppy ... \par}.
48 \def\sloppypar{\par\sloppy}
49 \def\endsloppypar{\par}

\fussy Resets TEX's parameters to their normal finicky values.
50 \def\fussy{%
51  \emergencystretch\z@%
52  \tolerance 200%
53  \hfuzz .1\p@%
54  \vfuzz\hfuzz}

\overfullrule LATEX default is no overfull box rule. Changed by document class option.
55 \overfullrule Opt

56 ⟨/2ekernel⟩

```

File K

ltoutput.dtx

66 Output Routine

66.1 Floats

The ‘2ekernel’ code ensures that a `\usepackage{autoout1}` is essentially ignored if a ‘full’ format is being used that has the autoload file mode already in the format.

```
1 <defx>\begingroup
2 <defx>\makeatletter
3 <defx>\nfss@catcodes
4 <2ekernel>\expandafter\let\csname ver@autoout1.sty\endcsname\fmtversion
5 /*2ekernel j autoload)
6 \message{output,}

*****
*          OUTPUT
*****
*****
```

PAGE LAYOUT PARAMETERS

`\topmargin` : Extra space added to top of page.
`@twoside` : boolean. T if two-sided printing
`\oddsidemargin` : IF `@twoside = T`
 THEN extra space added to left of odd-numbered
 pages.
 ELSE extra space added to left of all pages.
`\evensidemargin` : IF `@twoside = T`
 THEN extra space added to left of
even-numbered
 pages.
`\headheight` : height of head
`\headsep` : separation between head and text
`\footskip` : distance separation between baseline of last
line of text and baseline of foot.
Note difference between `\footSKIP` and `\headSEP`.
`\textheight` : height of text on page, excluding head and foot
`\textwidth` : width of printing on page
`\columnsep` : IF `@twocolumn = T`
 THEN width of space between columns
`\columnseprule` : IF `@twocolumn = T`
 THEN width of rule between columns (0 if none).
`\columnwidth` : IF `@twocolumn = T`
 THEN $(\textwidth - \columnsep)/2$
 ELSE `\textwidth`
It is set by the `\twocolumn` and
`\onecolumn` commands.
`\@textbottom` : Command executed at bottom of vbox holding text
of
page (including figures). The `\raggedbottom`
command almost `\let`'s this to `\vfil` (actually sets
it to `\vskip \z@ plus.0001fil`).
Should have depth 0pt.

`\@texttop` : Command executed at top of vbox holding text of page (including figures). Used by letter style; can also be used to produce centered pages.
 Let to `\relax` by `\raggedbottom` and
`\flushbottom`.

Page layout must initialize `\@colht` and `\@colroom` to `\textheight`.

PAGE STYLE PARAMETERS:

<code>\floatsep</code>	: Space left between floats.
<code>\textfloatsep</code>	: Space between last top float or first bottom float and the text.
<code>\topfigrule</code>	: Command to place rule (or whatever) between floats at top of page and text. Executed in inner vertical mode right before the <code>\textfloatsep</code> skip separating the floats from the text. Must occupy zero vertical space. (See <code>\footnoterule</code> .)
<code>\botfigrule</code>	: Same as <code>\topfigrule</code> , but put after the <code>\textfloatsep</code> skip separating text from the floats at bottom of page.
<code>\intextsep</code>	: Space left on top and bottom of an in-text float.
<code>\dblfloatsep</code>	: Space between double-column floats.
<code>\dbltextfloatsep</code>	: Space between top double-column floats and text.
<code>\dblfigrule</code>	: Similar to <code>\topfigrule</code> , but for double-column floats.
<code>\@fptop</code>	: Glue to go at top of float column – must be 0pt + stretch
<code>\@fpsep</code>	: Glue to go between floats in a float column.
<code>\@fpbot</code>	: Glue to go at bottom of float column – must be 0pt + stretch
<code>\@dblftop, \@dblfpsep, \@dblpbot</code>	: Analogous for double-column float page in two-column format.

FOOTNOTES: As in PLAIN, footnotes use `\insert\footins`.

PAGE LAYOUT SWITCHES AND MACROS

`@twocolumn` : Boolean. T if two columns per page globally.

PAGE STYLE MACROS AND SWITCHES

<code>\@oddhead</code>	: IF <code>@twoside = T</code> THEN macro to generate head of odd-numbered
	pages. ELSE macro to generate head of all pages.
<code>\@evenhead</code>	: IF <code>@twoside = T</code> THEN macro to generate head of even-numbered
	pages.
<code>\@oddfoot</code>	: IF <code>@twoside = T</code> THEN macro to generate foot of odd-numbered

pages.
ELSE macro to generate foot of all pages.
\@evenfoot : IF @twoside = T
THEN macro to generate foot of
even-numbered
pages.
@specialpage : boolean. T if current page is to have a special
format.
\@specialstyle : If its value is foo then
IF @specialpage = T
THEN the command \ps@foo is executed to
temporarily reset the page style parameters
before composing the current page.
This command should execute only \def's
and
\edef's, making only local definitions.

FLOAT PLACEMENT PARAMETERS

The following parameters are set by the macro \@floatplacement.

When \@floatplacement is called,

\@colht is the height of the page or column being built. I.e.:
* For single-column page it equals \textheight.
* For double-column page it equals \textheight - height
of double-column floats on page.

Note that some are set globally and some locally:

\@topnum :=G Maximum number of floats allowed on the top of a
column.
\@toproom :=G Maximum amount of top of column devoted to floats—
excluding \textfloatsep separation below the floats
and \floatsep separation between them. For
two-column output, should be computed as a function
of \@colht.
\@botnum, \@botroom
: Analogous to above.
\@colnum :=G Maximum number of floats allowed in a column,
including in-text floats.
\@textmin :=L Minimum amount of text (excluding footnotes) that
must appear on a text page.
%% 27 Sep 85 : made local to
%% \@addtocurcol and \@addtonextcol
It is now also used locally in processing double
floats.
\@fpmin :=L Minimum height of floats in a float column.

The macro \dblfloatplacement sets the following parameters.

\@dbltopnum :=G Maximum number of double-column floats allowed
at
the top of a two-column page.
\@dbltoproom :=G Maximum height of double-column floats allowed at
top of two-column page.
\@fpmin :=L Minimum height of floats in a float column.
It should also perform the following local assignments where necessary
– i.e., where the new value differs from the old one:
\@fptop :=L \@dblftop
\@fpsep :=L \@dblfpsep
\@fpbot :=L \@dblfpbot

OUTPUT ROUTINE VARIABLES

\@colht : The total height of the current column. In single column style, it equals \textheight. In two-column style, it is \textheight minus the height of the double-column floats on the current page. MUST BE INITIALIZED TO \textheight.

\@colroom : The height available in the current column for text and footnotes. It equals \@colht minus the height of all floats committed to the top and bottom of the current column.

\@textfloatsheight : The total height of in-text floats on the current page.

\footins : Footnote insertion number.

\@maxdepth : Saved value of TeX's \maxdepth. Must be set when any routine sets \maxdepth.

CALLING THE OUTPUT ROUTINE

The output routine is called either by TeX's normal page-breaking mechanism, or by a macro putting a penalty < or = -10000 in the output list. In the latter case, the penalty indicates why the output routine was called, using the following code.

penalty	reason
-10000	\pagebreak \newpage
-10001	\clearpage (\penalty -10000 \vbox{} \penalty -10001)
-10002	float insertion, called from horizontal mode
-10003	float insertion, called from vertical mode.
-10004	float insertion.

Note: A float or marginpar puts the following sequence in the output list: (i) a penalty of -10004,
(ii) a null \vbox
(iii) a penalty of -10002 or -10003.

This solves two special problems:

1. If the float comes right after a \newpage or \clearpage, then the first penalty is ignored, but the second one invokes the output routine.
2. If there is a split footnote on the page, the second 'page' puts out the rest of the footnote.

THE OUTPUT ROUTINE

FUNCTIONS USED IN THE OUTPUT ROUTINE:

\@outputpage : Produces an output page with the contents of box \@outputbox as the text part.

Also sets `\@colht :=G \textheight`.

The page style is determined as follows.

IF `@thispagestyle = true`
THEN use `\thispagestyle` style
ELSE use ordinary page style.

`\@tryfcolumn\FLIST` : Tries to form a float column composed of floats from `\FLIST` (if nonempty) with the following parameters:

`\@colht` : height of box
`\@fpmin` : minimum height of floats in the box
`\@fpsep` : interfloat space
`\@fptop` : glue at top of box
`\@fpbot` : glue at bottom of box.

If it succeeds, then it does the following:

- * `\@outputbox :=L` the composed float box.
- * `@fcolmade :=G true`
- * `\FLIST :=G \FLIST - floats put in box`
- * `\@freelist :=G \@freelist + floats put in box`

If it fails, then:

- * `@fcolmade :=G false`

NOTE: BIT MUST BE A SINGLE TOKEN!

`\@makefcolumn \FLIST` : Same as `\@tryfcolumn` except that it fails to make a float column only if `\FLIST` is empty. Otherwise, it makes a float column containing at least the first box in `\FLIST`, disregarding `\@fpmin`.

`\@startcolumn` :

Calls `\@tryfcolumn\@deferlist`. If `\@tryfcolumn` returns with (globally set) `@fcolmade = false`, then:

- * Globally sets `\@toplist` and `\@botlist` to floats from `\@deferlist` to go at top and bottom of column, deleting them from `\@deferlist`. It does this using `\@colht` as the total height, the page style parameters `\@floatsep` and `\@textfloatsep`, and the float placement parameters `\@topnum`, `\@toproom`, `\@botnum`, `\@botroom`, `\@colnum` and `\textfraction`.
- * Globally sets `\@colroom` to `\@colht` minus the height of the added floats.

`\@startdblcolumn` :

Calls `\@tryfcolumn\@dbldeferlist{8}`. If `\@tryfcolumn` returns with (globally set) `@fcolmade = false`, then:

- * Globally sets `\@dbltoplist` to floats from `\@dbldeferlist` to go at top and bottom of column, deleting them from `\@dbldeferlist`. It does this using `\textheight` as the total height, and the parameters `\@dblfloatsep`, etc.
- * Globally sets `\@colht` to `\textheight` minus the height of the added floats.

`\@combinefloats` : Combines the text from box `\@outputbox` with the floats from `\@toplist` and `\@botlist`, putting the new box in `\@outputbox`. It uses `\floatsep` and `\textfloatsep` for the appropriate separations. It puts the elements of `\TOPLIST` and `\BOTLIST` onto

\@freelist, and makes those lists null.

\@makecol : Makes the contents of \box255 plus the accumulated footnotes, plus the floats in \@toplist and \@botlist, into a single column of height \@colht (unless the page height has been locally changed), which it puts into box \@outputbox. It puts boxes in \@midlist back onto \@freelist and restores \maxdepth.

\@opcol : Outputs a column whose text is in box \@outputbox
If @twocolumn = false, then it calls \@outputpage,
sets \@colht :=G \texttheheight, and calls
\@floatplacement.

If @twocolumn = true, then:

If @firstcolumn = true, then it puts box \@outputbox into \@leftcolumn and sets @firstcolumn :=G false.

If @firstcolumn = false, then it puts out the current two-column page, any possible two-column float pages, and determines \@dbltoplist for the next page.

USER COMMANDS THAT CALL OR AFFECT THE OUTPUT ROUTINE

```
\newpage == BEGIN \par\vfil\penalty -10000 END

\clearpage == BEGIN \newpage
    \write -1{} % Part of hack to make sure no
    \vbox{}       % \write's get lost.
    \penalty -10001
END

\cleardoublepage == BEGIN \clearpage
    if @twoside = true and c@page is even
        then \hbox{} \newpage fi
    END
```

\twocolumn[BOX] : starts a new page, changing to twocolumn setting
and puts BOX in a parbox of width \textwidth across the top.
Useful for full-width titles for double-column pages.

SURPRISE: The stretch from \@dbltextfloatsep will be inserted
between the BOX and the top of the two columns.

FLOAT-HANDLING MECHANISMS

The float environment obtains an insertion number B from the \@freelist (see below for a description of list manipulation), puts the float into box B and sets \count B to a FLOAT SPECIFIER. For a normal (not double-column) float, it then causes a page break in one of the following two ways:

- In outer hmode: `\vadjust{\penalty -10002}`
- In vmode : `\penalty -10003`.

For a double-column float, it puts B onto the `\@dbldeflist`.

The float specifier has two components:

- * A PLACEMENT SPECIFICATION, describing where the float may be placed.
- * A TYPE, which is a power of two—e.g., figures might be type 1 floats, tables type 2 floats, programs type 4 floats, etc.

The float specifier is encoded as follows, where bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Bit	Meaning
0	1 iff the float may go where it appears in the text.
1	1 iff the float may go on the top of a page.
2	1 iff the float may go on the bottom of a page.
3	1 iff the float may go on a float page.
4	1 unless the PLACEMENT includes a !
5	1 iff a type 1 float
6	1 iff a type 2 float
	etc.

A negative float specifier is used to indicate a marginal note.

MACROS AND DATA STRUCTURES FOR PROCESSING FLOATS

A FLOAT LIST consisting of the floats in boxes `\boxa ... \boxN` has the form:

```
\@elt \boxa ... \@elt \boxN
where \boxI is defined by
\newinsert\boxI
```

Normally, `\@elt` is `\let` to `\relax`. A test can be performed on the entire float list by locally `\def`'ing `\@elt` appropriately and executing the list.

This is a lot more efficient than looping through the list.

The following macros are used for manipulating float lists.

```
\@next \CS \LIST {NONEEMPTY}{EMPTY} == %% NOTE: ASSUME
\@elt = \relax
BEGIN assume that \LIST == \@elt \B1 ... \@elt \Bn
  if n = 0
    then EMPTY
    else \CS :=L \B1
         \LIST :=G \@elt \B2 ... \@elt \Bn
         NONEEMPTY
  fi
END
```

`\@bitor\NUM\LIST` : Globally sets switch `@test` to the disjunction for all I of bit $\log_2 \NUM$ of the float specifiers of all the floats in `\LIST`.

I.e., `@test` is set to true iff there is at least one float in `\LIST` having bit $\log_2 \NUM$ of its float specifier equal to 1.

Note: $\log_2 [(\text{\count} I)/32]$ is the bit number corresponding to the type of float I. To see if there is any float in \LIST having the same type as float I, you run \@bitor with
 $\text{\NUM} = [(\text{\count} I)/32] * 32$.

```
\@bitor\NUM\LIST ==
BEGIN
    @test :=G false
    { \@elt \CTR ==  if \NUM <> 0 then
        if \count\CTR / \NUM is odd
            then @test := true      fi fi
        \LIST
    }
END
```

\@cons\LIST\NUM : Globally sets \LIST := \LIST * \@elt \NUM

```
\@cons\LIST\NUM ==
BEGIN { \@elt == \relax
        \LIST :=G \LIST \@elt \NUM
    }
```

BOX LISTS FOR FLOAT-PLACEMENT ALGORITHMS

\@freelist	: List of empty boxes for placing new floats.
\@toplist	: List of floats to go at top of current column.
\@midlist	: List of floats in middle of current column.
\@botlist	: List of floats to go at bottom of current column.
\@deferlist	: List of floats to go after current column.
\@dbltoplist	: List of double-col. floats to go at top of current page.
\@dbldeflist	: List of double-column floats to go on subsequent pages.

FLOAT-PLACEMENT ALGORITHMS

\@addtobot : Tries to put insert \@currbox on \@botlist.

Called only when:

- * \ht BOX < \@colroom
- * type of \@currbox not on \@deferlist
- * \@colnum > 0
- * @insert = false

If it succeeds, then:

- * sets @insert true
- * decrements \@botroom by \ht BOX
- * decrements \@botnum and \@colnum by 1
- * decrements \@colroom by \ht BOX + either

\floatsep

or \textfloatsep, as appropriate.

- * sets \maxdepth to 0pt

\@addtotoporbot : Tries to put insert \@currbox on \@toplist or \@botlist.

Called only under same conditions as \@addtobot.

If it succeeds, then:
 * sets @insert true
 * decrements \atoproom or \abotroom by \ht
BOX
 * decrements \acolnum and either \atopnum or
 \abotnum by 1
 * decrements \acolroom by \ht **BOX** +
\floatsep
 or \textfloatsep, as appropriate.

\@addtocurcol : Tries to add \currbox to current column, setting
 @insert true if it succeeds, false otherwise.
 It will add \currbox to top only if bit 0 of
 \count \currbox is 0, and to the bottom only if
 bit 0 = 0 or an earlier float of the same type is
 put on the bottom.
 If the float is put in the text, then
 \penalty\interlinepenalty is put
 right after the float, before the following \vskip,
 and \outputpenalty :=L 0.

\@addtonextcol : Tries to add \currbox to the next column, setting
 @insert true if it succeeds, false otherwise.

\@addtoblcol : Tries to add \currbox to the next double-column page,
 adding it to \dbltoplist if it succeeds and
 \dbldeflist if it fails.

```

\@addmarginpar ==
BEGIN
if \@currlist nonempty
    then remove \marbox from \@currlist
        add \marbox and \currbox to \@freelist
            %% NOTE: \currbox = left box
    else LaTeX error: ? %% shouldn't happen
fi
\@tempcnta := 1      %% 1 = right, -1 = left
if @twocolumn = true
    then if @firstcolumn = true
        then \@tempcnta := -1
    fi
else if @mparswitch = true
    then if count0 odd
        else \@tempcnta := -1
    fi
fi
if @reversemargin = true
    then \@tempcnta := -\@tempcnta
fi
if \@tempcnta < 0 then \box\marbox :=G \box\currbox
fi
\@tempdima :=L maximum(\mparbottom - \pageht
                    + ht of \marbox, 0)
if \@tempdima > 0 then LaTeX warning: 'marginpar moved' fi
\mparbottom :=G \pageht + \@tempdima + depth of \marbox

```

```

+ \marginparpush
\@tempdima :=L \@tempdima - ht of \@marbox
\box\@marbox :=G \box\@currbox
\ vbox { \vskip \@tempdima
          \box\@marbox
        }
height of \@marbox :=G depth of \@marbox :=G 0
\kern -\@pagedp
\nointerlineskip
\hbox{ if @tempcpta > 0 then \hskip \columnwidth
          \hskip \marginparsep
        else \hskip -\marginparsep
          \hskip -\marginparwidth
      fi
      \box\@marbox \hss
    }
\nobreak
\nointerlineskip
\hbox{\vrule height 0 width 0 depth \@pagedp}
END

```

Floats and marginpars add a lot of dead cycles.

```

7 \maxdeadcycles = 100
8 \let\@elt\relax
9 \def\@next#1#2#3#4{\ifx#2\empty #4\else
10   \expandafter\@next #2\@#1#2#3\fi}
11 \def\@next #1#2\@#3#4{\def#3{#1}\gdef#4{#2}}
\changes{v1.1v}{1996/07/26}{put \cs{global} into definition}
12 \def\@testfalse{\global\let\if@test\iffalse}
13 \def\@testtrue {\global\let\if@test\iftrue}
14 \@testfalse
\changes{v1.1v}{1996/07/26}{remove \cs{global} before \cs{@test...}}
15 \def\@bitor#1#2{\@testfalse {\let\@elt\@xbitor
16   \@tempcpta #1\relax #2}}

```

RmS 91/11/22: Added test for |\count#1 = 0|.
Suggested by Chris Rowley.

```

\changes{v1.1v}{1996/07/26}{remove \cs{global} before \cs{@test...}}
17 \def\@xbitor #1{\@tempcntb \count#1
18   \ifnum \@tempcpta =z@
19   \else
20     \divide\@tempcntb\@tempcpta
21     \ifodd\@tempcntb \@testtrue\fi
22   \fi}

```

DEFINITION OF FLOAT BOXES:

```

23 \newinsert\bx@A
24 \newinsert\bx@B
25 \newinsert\bx@C
26 \newinsert\bx@D
27 \newinsert\bx@E
28 \newinsert\bx@F
29 \newinsert\bx@G
30 \newinsert\bx@H

```

```

31 \newinsert\bx@I
32 \newinsert\bx@J
33 \newinsert\bx@K
34 \newinsert\bx@L
35 \newinsert\bx@M
36 \newinsert\bx@N
37 \newinsert\bx@O
38 \newinsert\bx@P
39 \newinsert\bx@Q
40 \newinsert\bx@R

41 \gdef\@freelist{\@elt\bx@A\@elt\bx@B\@elt\bx@C\@elt\bx@D\@elt\bx@E
42           \@elt\bx@F\@elt\bx@G\@elt\bx@H\@elt\bx@I\@elt\bx@J
43           \@elt\bx@K\@elt\bx@L\@elt\bx@M\@elt\bx@N
44           \@elt\bx@O\@elt\bx@P\@elt\bx@Q\@elt\bx@R}

45 \gdef\@toplist{}
46 \gdef\@botlist{}
47 \gdef\@midlist{}
48 \gdef\@currlist{}
49 \gdef\@deferlist{}
50 \gdef\@dbltoplist{}
51 \gdef\@dbldeferlist{}


PAGE LAYOUT PARAMETERS

52 \newdimen\topmargin
53 \newdimen\oddsidemargin
54 \newdimen\evensidemargin
55 \let\themargin=\oddsidemargin
56 \newdimen\headheight
57 \newdimen\headsep
58 \newdimen\footskip
59 \newdimen\textheight
60 \newdimen\textwidth
61 \newdimen\columnwidth
62 \newdimen\columnsep
63 \newdimen\columnseprule
64 \newdimen\marginparwidth
65 \newdimen\marginparsep
66 \newdimen\marginparpush

```

\AtBeginDvi \begindvibox We use a box register in which to put stuff that must appear before anything else in the .dvi file.

The stuff in the box should not add any typeset material to the page when it is unboxed.

```

67 \newbox\@begindvibox
68 \def \AtBeginDvi #1{%
69   \global \setbox \@begindvibox
70   \vbox{\unvbox \@begindvibox #1}%
71 }

```

\@maxdepth This is not the right place to set this; it needs to be set in a class/style file when \maxdepth is set.

Also, many settings to \maxdepth should be to \@maxdepth, probably?

```

72 \newdimen\@maxdepth
73 \@maxdepth = \maxdepth

```

\paperheight New \paper... registers.

```

\paperwidth 74 \newdimen\paperheight
75 \newdimen\paperwidth

```

\if@insert Local switches first:

```

\if@fcolmade 76 \newif \if@insert
\if@specialpage
\if@firstcolumn
\if@twocolumn
\if@twoside

```

```

\if@reversemarginpar
\if@mparswitch
\col@number

```

These should definitely be global:

```
77 \newif \if@fcollmade  
78 \newif \if@specialpage \@specialpagefalse
```

These should be global but are not always set globally in other files.

```
79 \newif \if@firstcolumn \@firstcolumntrue  
80 \newif \if@twocolumn \@twocolumnfalse
```

Not sure about these: two questions. Should things which must apply to a whole document be local or global (they probably should be ‘preamble only’ commands)? Are these three such things?

```
81 \newif \if@twoside \@twosidefalse  
82 \newif \if@reversemargin \@reversemarginfalse  
83 \newif \if@mparswitch \@mparswitchfalse
```

This counter has been imported from ‘multicol’.

```
84 \newcount \col@number  
85 \col@number \@ne
```

INTERNAL REGISTERS

```
86 \newcount\@topnum  
87 \newdimen\@toproom  
88 \newcount\@dbltopnum  
89 \newdimen\@dbltoproom  
90 \newcount\@botnum  
91 \newdimen\@botroom  
92 \newcount\@colnum  
93 \newdimen\@textmin  
94 \newdimen\@fpmin  
95 \newdimen\@colht  
96 \newdimen\@colroom  
97 \newdimen\@pageht  
98 \newdimen\@pagedp  
99 \newdimen\@mparbottom \@mparbottom\z@  
100 \newcount\@currtype  
101 \newbox\@outputbox  
102 \newbox\@leftcolumn  
103 \newbox\@oldpg
```

```
104 \def\@thehead{\@oddhead} % initialization  
105 \def\@thefoot{\@oddfoot}
```

\clearpage The tests at the beginning are an experimental attempt to avoid a completely empty page after a `\twocolumn[...]`. This prevents the text from the argument vanishing into a float box, never to be seen again. We hope that it does not produce wrong formatting in other cases.

```
106 \def\clearpage{  
107   \ifvmode  
108     \ifnum \@dbltopnum =\m@ne  
109       \ifdim \pagetotal <\topskip  
110         \hbox{}%  
111       \fi  
112     \fi  
113   \fi  
114   \newpage  
115   \write\m@ne{}%  
116   \vbox{}%  
117   \penalty -\QMi  
118 }
```

\cleardoublepage

```
119 \def\cleardoublepage{\clearpage\if@twoside \ifodd\c@page\else
```

```

120      \hbox{} \newpage \if@twocolumn \hbox{} \newpage \fi \fi \fi}
121 </2ekernel j autoload>

\onecolumn
122 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)
123 \def\onecolumn{%
124   \clearpage
125   \global\columnwidth\textwidth
126   \global\hsize\columnwidth
127   \global\linewidth\columnwidth
128   \global\@twocolumnfalse
129   \col@number \cne
130   \afloatplacement}

```

\newpage The two checks at the beginning ensure that an item label or run-in section title immediately before a \newpage get printed on the correct page, the one before the page break.

All three tests are largely to make error processing more robust; that is why they all reset the flags explicitly, even when it would appear that this would be done by a \leavevmode.

```

131 \def \newpage {%
132   \if@noskipsec
133     \ifx \onodocument \relax
134       \leavevmode
135       \global \noskipsecfalse
136     \fi
137   \fi
138   \if@inlabel
139     \leavevmode
140     \global \inlabelfalse
141   \fi
142   \if@nobreak \nobreakfalse \everypar{} \fi
143   \par
144   \vfil
145   \penalty -\OM}

```

\@emptycol It may be better to use an invisible rule rather than an empty box here.

```
146 \def \emptycol {\vbox{} \penalty -\OM}
```

\twocolumn There are several bug fixes to the two-column stuff here.

```

147 \def \twocolumn {%
148   \clearpage
149   \global\columnwidth\textwidth
150   \global\advance\columnwidth-\columnsep
151   \global\divide\columnwidth\tw@
152   \global\hsize\columnwidth
153   \global\linewidth\columnwidth
154   \global\@twocolumntrue
155   \global\@firstcolumntrue
156   \col@number \tw@

```

There is no reason to put a \dblfloatplacement here since \topnewpage ignores these settings. The \afloatplacement is needed in case this comes after some changes.

```
157 \ifnextchar [\topnewpage \afloatplacement
158 }
```

Note that here, getting a box from the freelist can assume success since this comes just after a \clearpage.

```
159 \long\def \topnewpage [#1]{%
160   \onodocument
161   \next\currbox\freelist{}{}}
```

```

162 \global \setbox\@currbox
163   \color@vbox
164     \normalcolor
165     \vbox {%
166       \hsize\textwidth
167       \parboxrestore
168       \col@number \@ne
169       #1%
170       \vskip -\dbltextfloatsep
171     }%
172   \color@endbox

```

Added size test and warning message; perhaps we should use an error message.

```

173 \ifdim \ht\@currbox>\textheight
174   \ht\@currbox \textheight
175 \fi

```

This next line is not essential but it is more robust to make this value non-zero, in case of weird errors.

This next bit is what is needed from \c@addtobblcol, plus some extra checks for error trapping.

```

176 \global \count\@currbox \two@tempdima -\ht\@currbox
177 \advance \count\@currbox -\dbltextfloatsep
178 \global \advance \c@colht \two@tempdima
179 \ifx \dbltoplist \empty
180 \else
181   \let \dbltoplist \empty
182 \else
183   \@latexerr{Float(s) lost}\@ehb
184 \fi
185 \cons \dbltoplist \@currbox

```

This setting of \c@dbltopnum is used only to change the typesetting in \c@combinedblfloats.

```

186 \global \c@dbltopnum \m@ne
187 (*trace)
188   \tr@ce{dbltopnum set to -1 (= \the \c@dbltopnum) (topnewpage)}%
189 
```

At points such as this we need to check that there is still a minimal amount of room left on the page; this uses an arbitrary small value at present; but note that this value is larger than that used when checking that page is too full of normal floats.

If there is little room left we just force a page-break, OK? This involves producing two empty columns. The second empty column may be produced by \output, in which case an extra, misleading, warning will be generated, OK? (This happens only when there is too little room left on the page for any float.) Otherwise (i.e. if the size is such that it is allowed as a normal float) the extra \c@emptycol will be invoked in the second column by the conditional code guarded by the \if@firstcolumn test.

I now think that the cut-off point here should be 3\baselineskip, but we make it a bit less so that 3 lines of text will be allowed, OK?

Since this happens only when there is nothing on the page but the ‘top-box’, the empty box should not cause any problem other than some overfull box messages, which is not entirely misleading.

Here we need two page-ends since both columns need to be empty.

```

190 \ifdim \c@colht<2.5\baselineskip
191   \@latex@warning@no@line {Optional argument of \noexpand\twocolumn
192     too tall on page \thepage}%
193   \c@emptycol
194   \if@firstcolumn
195   \else

```

```

196      \emptycol
197      \fi
198  \else
199      \global \vsize \colht
200      \global \colroom \colht
201      \floatplacement
202  \fi
203 }

```

\output \specialoutput This needs some small adjustments. We cannot guarantee that the float mechanism will interact correctly with this stuff, but that mechanism does not always work properly with footnotes already.

RmS 91/09/29:

added reset of \par to the output routine. This avoids problems when the output routine is called within a list where \par may be a no-op.

```

204 \output {%
205   \let \par \par
206   \ifnum \outputpenalty<-\@M
207     \specialoutput
208   \else
209     \makecol
210     \opcol

```

Moved to \opcol: \floatplacement.

```
211   \startcolumn
```

This loop could be replaced by an \expandafter tail recursion in \startcolumn.

```

212   \whilesw \if@fcollmade \fi
213   {%
214   /*trace*/
215     \tr@ce{PAGE: float \if@twocolumn column \else page \fi
216           completed}%
217   /*trace*/
218   \opcol\startcolumn}%
219 \fi
220 \ifnum \outputpenalty>-\@Miv

```

At points such as this we need to check that there is still a minimal amount of room left on the page; this uses an arbitrary small value at present. If there is little room left we just force a page-break, OK?

This bit is essential only if a float has just been processed so maybe it should be moved; but this is the natural place at which to set the vsize and a test would need to be done anyway. A check has been added to ensure that there really has been a change in the value of \colroom.

Since this happens only when there is nothing on the page but floats, the empty box should not cause any problem other than some overfull box messages, which is not entirely misleading.

The twocolumn case does not need any extra code here since this is the \output itself; in the second column there will still not be enough room left so \emptycol will be executed again when the OR is called by the-page builder when it gets to the penalty inserted by the first execution. (The page-builder is never invoked whilst the OR is being executed since it builds a inner vlist; thus any conditional code for the two-column case within \output may not get executed with the correct value of \if@firstcolumn.

```

221   \ifdim \colroom<1.5\baselineskip
222   \ifdim \colroom<\textheight
223     \latext@warning@no@line {Text page \thepage\space
224                           contains only floats}%
225   \emptycol
226 %   \if@twocolumn
227 %     \if@firstcolumn

```

```

228 %           \else
229 %             \emptycol
230 %           \fi
231 %         \fi
232       \else
233         \global \vsize \colroom
234       \fi
235     \else
236       \global \vsize \colroom
237     \fi
238   \else
239     \global \vsize \maxdimen
240   \fi
241 }
242 </2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>

CHANGES TO \specialoutput:
* \penalty\z@ changed to \penalty\interlinepenalty so \samepage
  works properly with figure and table environments.
(Changed 23 Oct 86)

```

* Definition of \specialoutput changed 26 Feb 88 so \pageht and
 \pagedp aren't changed for a marginal note.
 (Change suggested by Chris Rowley.)

```

243 <*2ekernel j def1 j autoload j fltrace>
244 \gdef\specialoutput{%
245   \ifnum \outputpenalty>-\@Mii
246     \docclearpage
247   \else
248     \ifnum \outputpenalty<-\@Miii
249       \ifnum \outputpenalty<-\@MM \deadcycles \z@ \fi
250       \global \setbox\@holdpg \vbox {\unvbox\@ccclv}%
251   \else

```

Note that \boxmaxdepth should not be set here since we wish to record the natural depth of the holdpg box.

This is changed so as to not lose anything, such as writes and marks, which may get into box 255 and should be returned to the list. This should only happen when the first penalty in the mechanism is discarded and therefore \@holdpg should always be void in this case. This can happen because a penalty is discarded whenever there is no box on the list.

It was just: \setbox\@tempboxa \box \@ccclv.

The last box which is removed is the box put there by the double-penalty mechanism. The \unskip then removes the \topskip which is put there since the box is the first on the page.

```

252   \global \setbox\@holdpg \vbox{%
253     \unvbox\@holdpg
254     \unvbox\@ccclv

```

We must now remove the box added by the float mechanism and the \topskip glue therefore added above it by TeX.

```

255           \setbox\@tempboxa \lastbox
256           \unskip
257         }%

```

These two are needed as separate dimensions only by \addmarginpar; for other purposes we put the whole size into \pageht (see below).

```

258   \pagedp \dp\@holdpg
259   \pageht \ht\@holdpg
260   \unvbox \@holdpg
261   \next\currbox\currlist{%
262     \ifnum \count\currbox>\z@

```

Putting the whole size into `\@pageht` (see above).

```
263          \advance \@pageht \@pagedp
264          \ifvoid\footins \else
265              \advance \@pageht \ht\footins
266              \advance \@pageht \skip\footins
267              \advance \@pageht \dp\footins
268          \fi
269 (*2ekernel j def1)
270          \ifvbox \@kludgeins
```

We want to make the adjustment due to this insert only if the non-star form is used. The `*-form will probably not work with floats, but maybe it still could make some adjustment here even so?`

```
271          \ifdim \wd\@kludgeins=\z@
272              \advance \@pageht \ht\@kludgeins
273 (*trace)
274             \trc{Extra size added: \the \ht\@kludgeins}%
275 (/trace)
276         \fi
277         \fi
278 (/2ekernel j def1)
```

This version puts the inserts back just before the additional material; it could be moved earlier, before unboxing the page-so-far. Neither is guaranteed not to put things on the wrong page. This version is similar to the original version.

```
279          \reinserts
280          \addtocurcol
281      \else
282          \reinserts
283          \addmarginpar
284      \fi
285  }\@latexbug
```

A 2e change: use `\addpenalty` instead of `\penalty` here. Some penalty is needed to create a potential break-point immediately after the reinserts (or the marginal). Otherwise there can be no possibility to break here and this can cause the reinserts or the marginal to appear on the next page (which is often incorrect). However, if the nobreak flag is true, a `\nobreak` must be correct.

```
286          \ifnum \outputpenalty<\z@
287              \if@nobreak
288                  \nobreak
289              \else
290                  \addpenalty \interlinepenalty
291              \fi
292          \fi
293      \fi
294  \fi
295 }
296 (/2ekernel j def1 j autoload j fltrace)
```

`\@doclearpage` This is a very much an emergency action, just dumping everything: footnotes first then floats. A more sophisticated version is needed; but even more urgent is a bug-free version (see, for example, pr/3528).

Also, it puts any left-over non-boxes (writes, specials, etc.) back after any float pages created: this is a very bad bug since, for example, a kludge insert will be in quite the wrong place and, worse, be irremovable and uncancelable.

```
297 (*2ekernel j autoload)
298 \def \@doclearpage {%
299     \ifvoid\footins
```

We empty any left over kludge insert box here; this is a temporary fix. It should perhaps be applied to one page of cleared floats, but who cares? The whole of this stuff needs completely redoing for many such reasons.

```

300      \ifvbox\@kludgeins
301          {\setbox \@tempboxa \box \@kludgeins}%
302 (*trace)    \tr@ce {kludgeins box made void}%
303 
```

- 304
- 305 \fi
- 306 \setbox\@tempboxa\vsplit\@cclv to\z@ \unvbox\@tempboxa
- 307 \setbox\@tempboxa\box\@cclv
- 308 \xdef\@deferlist{\@toplist\@botlist\@deferlist}%

309 \global \let \@toplist \empty
310 \global \let \@botlist \empty
311 \global \colroom \colht
312 \ifx \currlist\empty
313 \else
314 \@latexerr{Float(s) lost}\@ehb

315 \global \let \currlist \empty
316 \fi
317 \makefcolumn\@deferlist
318 \whilesw\if@fcolmade \fi{\opcol\makefcolumn\@deferlist}%
319 \if@twocolumn
320 \if@firstcolumn
321 \xdef\@dbldeferlist{\@dbltoplist\@dbldeferlist}%

322 \global \let \@dbltoplist \empty
323 \global \colht \textheight
324 \begingroup
325 \dblfloatplacement
326 \makefcolumn\@dbldeferlist
327 \whilesw\if@fcolmade \fi{\outputpage
328 \makefcolumn\@dbldeferlist}%
329 \endgroup
330 \else
331 \vbox{}\clearpage
332 \fi
333 \fi
334 \else
335 \setbox\@cclv\vbox{\box\@cclv\vfil}%
336 \makecol\opcol
337 \clearpage
338 \fi
339 }
340

\opcol Several changes in detail here.

```

341 (*2ekernelj autoloadj fltrace)
342 \def \opcol f%
343   \if@twocolumn
344     \outputdblcol
345   \else
346     \outputpage
347 (*trace)
348   \tr@ce{PAGE: one column (float? see above) page completed}%
349 
```

Not needed since it comes after \outputpage:

```

350 %   \global\colht\textheight
351   \fi

```

These do not need to be done every time \opcol is used: they should be grouped together since they all need to be done at the end of the non-special output routine, or at the end of a clearpage one.

```

352   \global \z@ \global \textfloatsheight \z@
353   \floatplacement
354 }
355 </2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>

```

\@makecol We must rewrite this macro to allow for variations in page-makeup required by changes in page-length.

This uses a different macro if a special-length column is being produced.

```

356 (*2ekernel j def1 j autoload)
357 \gdef \@makecol {%
358   \ifvoid\footins
359     \setbox\outputbox \box\cclv
360   \else
361     \setbox\outputbox \vbox {%

```

This \boxmaxdepth setting is to ensure that deep footnotes do not overwrite the footer (on account of the negative skip added later): it should use \maxdepth otherwise the change is pointless when there are footnotes.

But see also its use when combining floats.

```

362   \boxmaxdepth \maxdepth
363 %   \tempdima\dp\cclv
364   \unvbox \cclv
365 %   \vskip-\tempdima
366   \vskip \skip\footins
367   \color@begingroup
368   \normalcolor
369   \footnoterule
370   \unvbox \footins
371   \color@endgroup
372   }%
373 \fi

```

The h floats have now been finally committed to this page so we can reset their list. The top and bottom floats are then added to the page.

```

374 \let\elt\relax
375 \xdef\freetlist{\freetlist\midlist}%
376 \global \let \midlist \empty
377 \combinefloats

```

The variations start here in case \enlargeispage has been used.

```

378 (*2ekernel j def1)
379   \ifvbox\kludgeins
380     \makespecialcolbox
381   \else
382 </2ekernel j def1>

```

This extra reboxing is only needed to add the \texttop and \textbottom but this could be done earlier, when the floats are added.

The \boxmaxdepth resetting here will have no effect unless \textbottom ends with a box or rule. So is this (or possibly \maxdepth) the correct value?

The \vskip -\dimen ensures that the visible depth of the box does not affect the placement of anything on the page. Thus very deep pages will overprint the footer; but these should have been prevented by suitable settings of the maxdepths at appropriate times.

If \textbottom ends with a box or rule of non-zero depth then this skip adjustment should be done again after it.

I think that the final boxing of the main text page could have a common ending which may make it simpler to see what is going on.

This needs further investigation, especially in the ‘special case’.

Also, the `\boxmaxdepth` setting here affects what happens wthin `\@texttop` and `\@textbottom`, should it? Is it needed at all?

RmS 91/10/22: Replaced `\dimen128` by `\dimen@`.

```

383      \setbox\@outputbox \vbox to\@colht {%
384 %          \boxmaxdepth \maxdepth                      %??
385          \@texttop
386          \dimen@ \dp\@outputbox
387          \unvbox \@outputbox
388          \vskip -\dimen@
389          \@textbottom
390      }%
391 (*2ekernel j def1)
392     \fi
393 (/2ekernel j def1)
394     \global \maxdepth \@maxdepth
395 }
396 (/2ekernel j def1 j autoload)
```

`\@reinserts` This is the code which reinserts the inserts. It puts them all in one place; this can make some of them come out on the wrong page. It has been put into a separate macro to expedite experimentation.

```

397 (*2ekernel j def1 j autoload)
398 \gdef \@reinserts{%
399   \ifvoid\footins\else\insert\footins{\unvbox\footins}\fi
400 (+2ekernel j def1) \ifvbox\@kludgeins\insert\@kludgeins
401 (+2ekernel j def1)           {\unvbox\@kludgeins}\fi
402 }
403 (/2ekernel j def1 j autoload)
```

`\@makespecialcolbox` This implements certain variations in page-makeup.

```

404 (*2ekernel j def1 j fltrace)
405 \gdef \@makespecialcolbox {%
406 (*trace)
407   \tr@ce{Kludgeins ht \the\ht\@kludgeins\space
408         dp \the\dp\@kludgeins\space
409         wd \the\wd\@kludgeins}%
410 }
```

First we find the natural height of the column.

See above for discussion of what is happening here.

This needs further investigation, especially in this ‘special case’.

```

411 \setbox\@outputbox \vbox {%
412   \@texttop
413   \dimen@ \dp\@outputbox
414   \unvbox\@outputbox
415   \vskip-\dimen@
416 }%
417 \@tempdima \@colht
418 \ifdim \wd\@kludgeins>\z@
```

Note that in this case (the *-version), the height of the `\@kludgeins` box is not used since its value is somewhat arbitrary: it need only be big enough to ensure that the page-break is not taken prematurely.

Here we calculate how much vertical space needs to be added in order to enable the column to fit into a box of size `\@colht` using the best information we have about the amount of shrink available (another thing which is known internally about a box, but cannot be accessed at the TeX level!).

This needs TeX3 otherwise `\pageshrink` is zero anyway; it may not be exactly the figure we wish as it is the total available from the all the material collected before the page-break decision is made. It will, we think, always be an overestimate of the actual shrink in the box; therefore this should always force the shortest possible column with the possibility of an overfull box.

This should work for both the flush- and ragged-bottom setting since it makes the contents no smaller than the size (`\@colht`) of the box into which they are put.

Their should perhaps be an upper limit, of 0pt?, on the extra space added to force shrinking.

See above for a discussion of the `\boxmaxdepth` setting here.

```

419      \advance \@tempdima -\ht\@outputbox
420      \advance \@tempdima \pageshrink
421 (*trace)
422      \tr@ce {Natural ht of col: \the \ht\@outputbox}%
423      \tr@ce {\string \@colht: \the \@colht}%
424      \tr@ce {Pageshrink added: \the \pageshrink}%
425      \tr@ce {Hence, space added: \the \@tempdima}%
426 (/trace)
427      \setbox\@outputbox \vbox to \@colht {%
428 %          \boxmaxdepth \maxdepth
429          \unvbox\@outputbox
430          \vskip \@tempdima
431          \textbottom
432      }%

```

For the unstarred version, the final size of the page is precisely specified. Therefore, at least for the flush-bottom case, we need to ensure that, visually, it has this size exactly.

Thus we calculate this size and set the material in a box of this size, which is then put into a box of size `\@colht` with `\vss` at the bottom.

```

433 \else
434     \advance \@tempdima -\ht\@kludgeins
435 (*trace)
436     \tr@ce {Natural ht of col: \the \ht\@outputbox}%
437     \tr@ce {\string \@colht: \the \@colht}%
438     \tr@ce {Extra size added: -\the \ht \@kludgeins}%
439     \tr@ce {Hence, height of inner box: \the \@tempdima}%
440     \tr@ce {Max? pageshrink available: \the \pageshrink}%
441 (/trace)

```

This type of final packaging could be done always; this may simplify all of this page-makeup.

It is not necessary to set `\boxmaxdepth` here since the `\@outputbox` ends with glue.

```

442     \setbox \@outputbox \vbox to \@colht {%
443         \vbox to \@tempdima {%
444             \unvbox\@outputbox
445             \textbottom}%
446         \vss}%
447     \fi

```

Finally we need to explicitly make the insert box void.

```

448     {\setbox \@tempboxa \box \@kludgeins}%
449 (*trace)
450     \tr@ce {kludgeins box made void}%
451 (/trace)
452 }
453 (/2ekernelj def1j fltrace)

```

`\@texttop` These do nothing as a default.

```

\@textbottom 454 (*2ekernelj autoload)
455 \let \@texttop \relax
456 \let \@textbottom \relax

```

`\@resetactivechars` RmS 93/09/06: added hook to protect against certain active characters in the `\@activechar@info` output routine. Default checks are for active space and end-of-line.

```

457 \def\@activechar@info #1{%
458     \@latex@info@no@line {Active #1 character found while
459             output routine is active
460             \MessageBreak
461             This may be a bug in a package file
462             you are using}%
463 }

```

Do not put any spaces in this next bit!

```

464 \begingroup
465 \obeylines\obeyspaces%
466 \catcode`\'\active%
467 \gdef\@resetactivechars{%
468 \def^~M{\@activechar@info{EOL}\space}%
469 \def {\@activechar@info{space}\space}%
470 \let'\active@math@prime}%
471 \endgroup

```

\@outputpage
\@shipoutsetup
\@writesetup

The \color@hbox hooks here are used to avoid putting just a colour special into an otherwise empty box (in a header or footer). These boxes are often set to be completely empty and so adding a special produces a very underfull box message.

There has been extensive tidying up of the old code here; including the removal of a level of grouping.

The setting of \protect immediately before the \shipout is needed so that protected commands within \writes are handled correctly.

Within shipout's vbox it is reset to its default value, \relax.

Resetting it to its default value after the shipout has been completed (and the contents of the writes have been expanded) must be done by use of \aftergroup. This is because it must have the value \relax before macros coming from other uses of \aftergroup within this box are expanded.

Putting this into the \aftergroup token list does not affect the definition used in expanding the \writes because the aftergroup token list is only constructed when popping the save-stack, it is not expanded until after the shipout is completed.

Question: should things from an \aftergroup within the shipped out box be executed in the environment set up for the writes, or after it finishes?

A lot of this code has been in-lined to prevent mis-use of internal commands as hooks.

```

472 \def\@outputpage{%
473 \begingroup % the \endgroup is put in by \aftergroup

```

Now all the set-up stuff has been in-lined for Frank.

First the stuff for the writes.

From here ... was in the command \@writesetup.

```
474 \let \protect \noexpand
```

RmS 93/08/19: Redefined accents to allow changes in font encoding; but exactly why was this needed?

The \catcode`\ = 10 was removed as it was considered useless (presumably because nothing gets tokenised during shipout).

This was put in as some error produced active spaces in a mark, I think.

Why was the hyphen reset?

```
475 \@resetactivechars
```

If a page break happens between the start of a list and its first item the @newlist will be true and this will mess up any list that is used in the header or footer of the page. So we have to reset that flag.

```

476 \global\let\@@if@newlist\if@newlist
477 \global\@newlistfalse

```

This next hook replaces the following:

```
\let\-\@dischypn
\let'`\@acci\let`@\accii\let=\@acciii
\let\\@\normalcr
\let\par\@@par %% 15 Sep 87 (this was once inside the box)
```

and it does more than they did; in particular it sets:

```
\parindent\z@
\parskip\z@skip
\everypar{}%
\leftskip\z@skip
\rightskip\z@skip
\parfillskip\@flushglue
\lineskip\normallineskip
\baselineskip\normalbaselineskip
\sloppy
```

478 \parboxrestore

... to here was in the command \writeshipout.

```
479 \shipout \vbox{%
480   \set@typeset@protect
481   \aftergroup \endgroup
482   \aftergroup \set@typeset@protect
483           % correct? or just restore by ending
484           % the group?
```

This first bit has been moved inside the shipped out box.

Now the setup inside the shipped out box; this should contain all the stuff that could only affect typesetting; other stuff may need to be reset for the writes also.

From here ... was in the command \writeshipout.

```
485 \if@specialpage
486   \global\@specialpagefalse\@nameuse{ps@\@specialstyle}%
487 \fi
488 \if@twoside
489   \ifodd\count\z@ \let\@thehead\@oddhead \let\@thefoot\@oddfoot
490     \let\@themargin\oddsidemargin
491   \else \let\@thehead\@evenhead
492     \let\@thefoot\@evenfoot \let\@themargin\evensidemargin
493   \fi
494 \fi
```

The rest was always inside the box.

RmS 91/08/15: added this line:

495 \reset@font

RmS 93/08/06 Added \lineskiplimit=0pt to guard against it being nonzero:
e.g. by \offinterlineskip being in effect.

There are probably lots of other things that may need resetting.

496 \normalsize

Reset the space factors.

497 \normalsfcode

Reset these here (previously reset separately for head and foot)

```
498 \let\label\@gobble
499 \let\index\@gobble
500 \let\glossary\@gobble
501 \baselineskip\z@skip \lineskip\z@skip \lineskiplimit\z@
```

```

... to here was in the command \@shipoutsetup.

502   \@begindvi
503   \vskip \topmargin
504   \moveright\@themargin \vbox {%
505     \setbox\@tempboxa \vbox to\headheight{%
506       \vfil
507       \color@hbox
508         \normalcolor
509         \hb@xt@\textwidth{\@thehead}%
510       \color@endbox
511     }%                                %% 22 Feb 87
512     \dp\@tempboxa \z@
513     \box\@tempboxa
514     \vskip \headsep
515     \box\@outputbox
516     \baselineskip \footskip
517     \color@hbox
518       \normalcolor
519       \hb@xt@\textwidth{\@thefoot}%
520     \color@endbox
521   }%
522 }

\endgroup now inserted by \aftergroup
    Restore \if@newlist
523 \global\let\if@newlist\@@if@newlist
524 \global \colht \textheight
525 \stepcounter{page}%

```

It is now clear that this does something useful, thanks to Piet van Oostrum. It is needed because a float page is made without using TeX's page-builder; thus the output routine is never called so the marks are not updated.

```

526 \let\firstmark\botmark
527 }

```

\@begindvi This unboxes stuff that must appear before anything else in the .dvi file, then returns that box register to the free list and cancels itself.

The stuff in the box should not add any typeset material to the page.

```

528 \def \@begindvi{%
529   \unvbox \begindvibox
530   \global\let \begindvi \empty
531 }

```

\@combinefloats The `\boxmaxdepth` setting here was not made local to a box so was dangerous. It
\@cflt is needed only within the box made by `\@cflt` (and not normally even there), so
\@cflb it has been moved there; this also agrees with the original pseudocode.

```

532 \def \@combinefloats {%
533 %   \boxmaxdepth \maxdepth
534   \ifx \toplist\empty \else \cflt \fi
535   \ifx \botlist\empty \else \cflb \fi
536 }

537 \def \@cfltf{%
538   \let \cflt \comflelt
539   \setbox\@tempboxa \vbox{}%
540   \toplist
541   \setbox\@outputbox \vbox{%
542     \boxmaxdepth \maxdepth
543     \unvbox\@tempboxa
544     \vskip -\floatsep
545     \topfigrule
546     \vskip \textfloatsep

```

```

547                               \unvbox\@outputbox
548                           }%
549   \let\@elt\relax
550   \xdef\@freelist{\@freelist\@toplist}%
551   \global\let\@toplist\@empty
552 }

553 \def \@cflb {%
554   \let\@elt\@comflelt
555   \setbox\@tempboxa \vbox{}%
556   \@botlist
557   \setbox\@outputbox \vbox{%
558     \unvbox\@outputbox
559     \vskip \textfloatsep
560     \botfigrule
561     \unvbox\@tempboxa
562     \vskip -\floatsep
563   }%
564   \let\@elt\relax
565   \xdef\@freelist{\@freelist\@botlist}%
566   \global \let \@botlist\@empty
567 }

\@comflelt
\@comdblfllelt 568 \def\@comflelt#1{\setbox\@tempboxa
\@combinedblfloats 569   \vbox{\unvbox\@tempboxa\box #1\vskip\floatsep}}
570 \def\@comdblfllelt#1{\setbox\@tempboxa
571   \vbox{\unvbox\@tempboxa\box #1\vskip\dblfloatsep}}
572 \def \@combinedblfloats{%
573   \ifx \@dbltoplist \@empty
574   \else
575     \setbox\@tempboxa \vbox{}%
576     \let \@elt \@comdblfllelt
577     \@dbltoplist
578     \let \@elt \relax
579     \xdef \@freelist {\@freelist\@dbltoplist}%
580     \global\let \@dbltoplist \@empty
581     \setbox\@outputbox \vbox to\textheight

```

The setting of `\boxmaxdepth` here has no effect since the `\@outputbox` should already have depth zero. Even so, it would have no effect on the layout of the page.

```

582   {%\boxmaxdepth\maxdepth %% probably not needed, CAR
583   \unvbox\@tempboxa\vskip-\dblfloatsep

```

Here we need different typesetting if the top float comes from `\@topnewpage`.

```

584   \ifnum \@dbltopnum>\m@ne
585     \dblfigrule
586   \fi
587   \vskip \dbltextfloatsep
588   \box\@outputbox
589 }
590 \fi
591 }
592 </2ekernel j autoload>

```

`\@startcolumn` We could combine (most of) these two into `\@startcol <list>`. Note that `\@startdblcolumn` `\@xstartcol` was only used once (i.e. in `\@startcolumn`); it has therefore been removed. This is not quite as efficient but it now has the same structure as `\@startdblcolumn`.

The empty-list test has been moved to `\@tryfcolumn`.

```

593 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)

```

```

594 \def \@startcolumn {%
595   \global \@colroom \@colht
596   \@tryfcolumn \@deferlist
597   \if@fcolmade
598   (*trace)
599     \tr@ce{PAGE: float \if@twocolumn column \else page \fi
600           completed}%
601   
```

```

602   \else
603     \begingroup
604       \let \reserved@b \@deferlist
605       \global \let \@deferlist \empty
606       \let \@elt \@scolelt
607       \reserved@b
608     \endgroup
609   \fi
610 }

```

This one does not need to set \@colht.

```
611 \def \@startdblcolumn {%
```

Not needed since this always comes after \@outputpage:

```

612 % \global \@colht \textheight
613 \@tryfcolumn \@dbldeferlist
614 \if@fcolmade
615 (*trace)
616   \tr@ce{PAGE: double float page completed}%
617 
```

```

618   \else
619     \begingroup
620       \let \reserved@b \@dbldeferlist
621       \global \let \@dbldeferlist \empty
622       \let \@elt \@sdblcolelt
623       \reserved@b
624     \endgroup
625   \fi
626 }

```

\@tryfcolumn Now tests if its list is empty before any further exertion.

```

627 \def \@tryfcolumn #1{%
628   \global \@fcolmadefalse
629   \ifx #1\empty
630   \else
631   (*trace)
632     \tr@ce{PAGE: try float \if@twocolumn column/page\else page\fi
633           ---\string #1}%
634     \tr@ce{----- \string #1: #1}%
635   
```

```

636   \xdef\@trylist{\#1}%
637   \global \let \@failedlist \empty
638   \begingroup
639     \let \@elt \@xtryfc \@trylist
640   \endgroup
641   \if@fcolmade
642     \@vtryfc #1%
643   \fi
644   \fi
645 }
646 
```

```
647 <*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>
```

```

\@scolelt
648 \def\@scolelt#1{\def\@currbox{#1}\@addtonextcol}

\@sdblcolelt
649 \def\@sdblcolelt#1{\def\@currbox{#1}\@addtobblcol}

\@vtryfc
650 \def\@vtryfc #1{%
651   \global\setbox\@outputbox\vbox{}%
652   \let\@elt\@wtryfc
653   \@flsucceed
654   \global\setbox\@outputbox \vbox to\@colht{%
655     \vskip \@fptop
656     \vskip -\@fpsep
657     \unvbox \@outputbox
658     \vskip \@fpbot}%
659   \let\@elt\relax
660   \xdef #1{\@failedlist\@flfail}%
661   \xdef\@freelist{\@freelist\@flsucceed}}}

\@wtryfc
662 \def\@wtryfc #1{%
663   \global\setbox\@outputbox\vbox{%
664     \unvbox\@outputbox
665     \vskip\@fpsep
666     \box #1} }

\@xtryfc
667 \def\@xtryfc #1{%
668   \next\reserved@a\@trylist{}{}}%
669   \currtype \count #1%
670   \divide\currtype\xxxii
671   \multiply\currtype\xxxii
672   \bitor \currtype \@failedlist
673   \testfp #1%
674   \ifdim \ht #1>\@colht
675     \testtrue
676   \fi
677   \if@test
678     \cons\@failedlist #1%
679   \else
680     \ytryfc #1%
681   \fi}

\@ytryfc
682 \def\@ytryfc #1{%
683   \begingroup
684   \gdef\@flsucceed{\@elt #1}%
685   \global\let\@flfail\empty
686   \tempdima\ht #1%
687   \let\@elt\@ztryfc
688   \@trylist
689   \ifdim \tempdima >\@fpmin
690     \global\@fcolmadetrue
691   \else
692     \cons\@failedlist #1%
693   \fi
694   \endgroup
695   \if@fcolmade
696     \let\@elt\@gobble
697   \fi}

```

```

\@ztryfc
698 \def\@ztryfc #1{%
699   \tempcnta \count#1%
700   \divide\tempcnta\@xxxii
701   \multiply\tempcnta\@xxxii
702   \or \tempcnta {\@failedlist \flfail}%
703   \testfp #1%
704   \tempdimb\tempdima
705   \advance\tempdimb \ht#1%
706   \advance\tempdimb\fpsep
707   \ifdim \tempdimb >\colht
708     \testtrue
709   \fi
710   \if@test
711     \cons\flfail #1%
712   \else
713     \cons\flsucceed #1%
714     \tempdima\tempdimb
715   \fi}

716 
```

716

The major changes for float suppression and the changes to the float mechanism to make it conform to the documentation are in these next macros.

\@addtobot Lots of changes.

```

717 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)
718 \def \@addtobot {%
719 (*trace)
720   \tr@ce{***Start addtobot}%
721 
```

722 \getfpsbit 4\relax

723

724 \tr@ce{fpstype \ifodd \tempcnta OK \else not \fi bot:

725 \the \fpstype}%

726

727 \ifodd \tempcnta

728 \flsetnum \botnum

729 \ifnum \botnum>\z@

730 \tempswafalse

731 \flcheckspace \botroom \botlist

732 \if@tempswa

This next line means that this page is produced with box 255 having depth zero, rather than the normal maxdepth: is this needed, useful?

```

733   \global \maxdepth \z@
734   \flupdates \botnum \botroom \botlist
735 
```

736 \tr@ce{colroom (after-bot) = \the \colroom}%

737 \tr@ce{colnum (after-bot) = \the \colnum}%

738 \tr@ce{botnum (after-bot) = \the \botnum}%

739 \tr@ce{***Success: bot}%

740

741 \inserttrue

742 \fi

743

744 \else

745 \tr@ce{Fail: botnum = \the \botnum:}

746 fpstype \the \fpstype=ORD?}%

747 \ifnum \fpstype<\sixteen

748 \tr@ce{ERROR: !b float not successful (addtobot)}%

749 \fi

750

```

751      \fi
752  \fi
753 }

\@addtotoporbot Lots of changes.

754 \def \@addtotoporbot {\%
755 (*trace)
756   \tr@ce{***Start addtotoporbot}%
757 (/trace)
758   \getfpsbit \tw@
759 (*trace)
760   \tr@ce{fpstype \ifodd \tempcnta OK \else not \fi top:
761                                     \the \fpstype}%
762 (/trace)
763   \ifodd \tempcnta
764     \flsetnum \topnum
765     \ifnum \topnum > \z@
766       \tempswafalse
767       \flcheckspace \toproom \toplist
768       \if@tempswa
769         \or \currtype{\midlist\botlist}%
770 (*trace)
771   \tr@ce{(mid+bot)list: \midlist, \botlist:
772           (addtotoporbot-before)}%
773 (/trace)
774   \if@test
775 (*trace)
776   \tr@ce{type already on list: mid or bot---sent to addtobot}%
777 (/trace)
778   \else
779     \flupdates \topnum \toproom \toplist
780 (*trace)
781   \tr@ce{colroom (after-top) = \the \colroom}%
782   \tr@ce{colnum (after-top) = \the \colnum}%
783   \tr@ce{topnum (after-top) = \the \topnum}%
784   \tr@ce{***Success: top}%
785 (/trace)
786   \inserttrue
787   \fi
788   \fi
789 (*trace)
790   \else
791     \tr@ce{Fail: topnum = \the \topnum: fpstype
792                                     \the \fpstype=ORD?}%
793     \ifnum \fpstype < \sixt@n
794       \tr@ce{ERROR: !t float not successful (addtotoporbot)}%
795     \fi
796 (/trace)
797   \fi
798   \fi
799   \if@insert
800   \else
801 (*trace)
802   \tr@ce{sent to addtobot (addtotoporbot)}%
803 (/trace)
804   \addtobot
805   \fi
806 }
807 (/2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)

\@addtocurcol Lots of changes.

808 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace j flafter)

```

```

809 \def \@addtocurcol {%
810 (*trace)
811   \tr@ce{***Start addtocurcol}%
812 (/trace)
813   \@insertfalse
814   \@setfloattypecounts
815   \ifnum \@fpstype=8
816 (*trace)
817     \tr@ce{fpstype !p only (addtocurcol): \the \@fpstype = 8?}%
818 (/trace)
819   \else
820     \ifnum \@fpstype=24
821 (*trace)
822     \tr@ce{fpstype p only (addtocurcol): \the \@fpstype = 24?}%
823 (/trace)
824   \else
825     \@flettextmin

```

This is a new adjustment which is quite a major change in functionality; but it implements the documentation. Note that `\@reqcolroom` will include the whole of the page-so-far, and hence includes `\@textfloatsheight` of floats, so before comparing it with `\@textmin`, we add this to `\@textmin` also.

```

826 (*trace)
827   \tr@ce{textfloatsheight (before) = \the \@textfloatsheight}%
828 (/trace)
829   \advance \@textmin \@textfloatsheight
830   \@reqcolroom \@pageht

```

This line must be removed since `\@specialoutput` changed.

```

831 %   \advance \@reqcolroom \@pagedp
832 (*trace)
833   \tr@ce{textmin + textfloatsheight: \the \@textmin}%
834   \tr@ce{page-so-far: \the \@reqcolroom}%
835 (/trace)
836   \ifdim \@textmin>\@reqcolroom
837     \@reqcolroom \@textmin
838 (*trace)
839   \tr@ce{ORD? textmin being used}%
840 (/trace)
841   \fi
842   \advance \@reqcolroom \ht\@currbox
843 (*trace)
844   \tr@ce{float size = \the \ht \@currbox (addtocurcol)}%
845   \tr@ce{colroom = \the \@colroom (addtocurcol)}%
846   \tr@ce{reqcolroom = \the \@reqcolroom (addtocurcol)}%
847 (/trace)
848   \ifdim \@colroom>\@reqcolroom
849     \@fletnum \@colnum
850     \ifnum \@colnum>\z@
851       \@bitor\@currtype\@deferlist
852 (*trace)
853   \tr@ce{deferlist: \@deferlist: (addtocurcol-before)}%
854 (/trace)
855   \if@test
856 (*trace)
857   \tr@ce{type already on list: defer (addtocurcol)}%
858 (/trace)
859   \else
860     \@bitor\@currtype\@botlist
861 (*trace)
862   \tr@ce{botlist: \@botlist: (addtocurcol-before)}%
863 (/trace)
864   \if@test

```

```

865 (*trace)
866           \tr@ce{type already on list: bot---sent to addtobot}%
867 (/trace)
868           \addtobot
869           \else
870 (*trace)
871           \tr@ce{fpstype \ifodd \tempcnta OK \else not \fi
872               here: \the \fpstype}%
873 (/trace)
874           \ifodd \count\currbox
875               \advance \reqcolroom \intextsep
876               \ifdim \colroom>\reqcolroom
877                   \global \advance \colnum \m@ne
878                   \global \advance \textfloatsheight \ht\currbox

```

This may sometimes give an overestimate.

```

879           \global \advance \textfloatsheight 2\intextsep
880           \cons \midlist \currbox
881 (*trace)
882           \tr@ce{***Success: here}%
883           \tr@ce{textfloatsheight (after-here) =
884               \the \textfloatsheight}%
885           \tr@ce{colnum (after-here) = \the \colnum}%
886 (/trace)

```

CHANGE TO \addtocurcol:

\penalty\z@ changed to \penalty\interlinepenalty so \samepage works properly with figure and table environments. (Changed 23 Oct 86)

There is also an \addpenalty\interlinepenalty above.

Since in 2e \samepage is no longer supported, these could be removed.

Although it is best to use \addvspace in case two h floats come together, this makes other spacing more difficult to adjust; whereas if a user specifies two h floats together then they can more easily get the spacing correct by ad hoc commands.

It is necessary to adjust for the addition of \parskip here in case the float is added between paragraphs (i.e. when in vertical mode).

If the nobreak switch is true we need to reset it and clear \everypar since the float may not reset the flag and cannot reset the \everypar globally.

Typesetting starts here (we are in vertical mode).

```

887           \if@nobreak
888               \nobreak
889               \nobreakfalse
890               \everypar{}%
891           \else
892               \addpenalty \interlinepenalty
893               \fi
894               \vskip \intextsep
895               \box\currbox
896               \penalty\interlinepenalty
897               \vskip\intextsep
898               \ifnum\outputpenalty <- \Mii \vskip -\parskip\fi

```

Typesetting ends here.

```

899           \outputpenalty \z@
900           \inserttrue
901 (*trace)
902           \else
903               \tr@ce{Fail---no room at 2nd test of colroom
904                   (addtocorcol \string\intextsep)}%
905 (/trace)
906           \fi
907           \fi
908           \if@insert
909           \else

```

```

910 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)
911 (*trace)                                \tr@ce{not here: sent to addtotoporbot}%
912 (/trace)                                 \@addtotoporbot
913 (*! 2ekernel&! autoload&! fltrace)
914 (*trace)                                \tr@ce{not here: sent to addtobot}%
915 (/trace)                                 \@addtobot
916 (! 2ekernel&! autoload&! fltrace)
917 (*trace)                                \fi
918 (/trace)                                 \fi
919 (*trace)                                \fi
920 (/trace)                                 \fi
921 (! 2ekernel&! autoload&! fltrace)
922 (*trace)                                \fi
923 (/trace)                                 \fi
924 (*trace)                                \else
925 (/trace)                                 \tr@ce{Fail: colnum = \the \@colnum:
926                                         fpstype \the \@fpstype=ORD?}%
927                                         \ifnum \@fpstype<\sixt@n
928                                         \tr@ce{ERROR: BANG float not successful (addtocurcol)}%
929                                         \fi
930 (/trace)                                 \fi
931 (*trace)                                \fi
932 (/trace)                                 \fi
933 (*trace)                                \else
934 (/trace)                                 \tr@ce{Fail---no room: fl box ht: \the \ht \currbox
935                                         (addtocurcol)}%
936 (/trace)                                 \fi
937 (*trace)                                \fi
938 (/trace)                                 \fi
939 (*trace)                                \fi
940 (/trace)                                 \fi
941 (*trace)                                \fi
942 (*insert)
943 (*else)
944 (@resethfps
945 (*trace)
946     \tr@ce{put on deferlist (addtocurcol)}%
947 (/trace)
948     @cons@\deferlist@\currbox
949 (*trace)
950     \tr@ce{deferlist: \@deferlist: (addtocurcol-after)}%
951 (/trace)
952     \fi
953 }
954 (/2ekernel j autoload j fltrace j flafter)

```

\@addtonextcol Lots of changes.

```

955 (*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)
956 \def\@addtonextcol{%
957   \begingroup
958 (*trace)
959   \tr@ce{***Start addtonextcol}%
960 (/trace)
961   \@insertfalse
962   \@setfloattypecounts
963   \ifnum \@fpstype=8
964 (*trace)
965   \tr@ce{fpstype not curcol: \the \@fpstype = 8?}%
966 (/trace)
967   \else
968   \ifnum \@fpstype=24
969 (*trace)
970   \tr@ce{fpstype not curcol: \the \@fpstype = 24?}%

```

```

971 </trace>
972     \else
973         \@flsettextmin
974 <*trace>
975     \tr@ce{text-so-far: Opt (top of col)}%
976 </trace>
977     \reqcolroom \ht\currbox
978 <*trace>
979     \tr@ce{float size: \the \reqcolroom (addtonextcol)}%
980 </trace>
981     \advance \reqcolroom \textmin
982 <*trace>
983     \tr@ce{colroom = \the \colroom (addtonextcol)}%
984     \tr@ce{reqcolroom = \the \reqcolroom (addtonextcol)}%
985 </trace>
986     \ifdim \colroom>\reqcolroom
987         \@flsetnum \colnum
988         \ifnum\colnum>z@
989             \bitor\currtype\deferlist
990 <*trace>
991     \tr@ce{deferlist: \deferlist: (addtonextcol-before)}%
992 </trace>
993     \if@test
994 <*trace>
995     \tr@ce{type already on list: defer (addtonextcol)}%
996 </trace>
997     \else
998 <*trace>
999     \tr@ce{sent to addtotopbot (addtonextcol)}%
1000 </trace>
1001     \addtotopbot
1002     \fi
1003     \fi
1004 <*trace>
1005     \else
1006     \tr@ce{Fail---no room: fl box ht: \the \ht \currbox
1007                                     (addtonextcol)}%
1008 </trace>
1009     \fi
1010     \fi
1011     \fi
1012     \if@insert
1013     \else
1014 <*trace>
1015     \tr@ce{put back on deferlist (addtonextcol)}%
1016 </trace>
1017     \cons\deferlist\currbox
1018 <*trace>
1019     \tr@ce{deferlist: \deferlist: (addtonextcol-after)}%
1020 </trace>
1021     \fi
1022 <*trace>
1023     \tr@ce{End of addtonextcol -- locally counts:}%
1024     \tr@ce{ col: \the \colnum. top: \the \topnum. bot: \the \botnum.}%
1025 </trace>
1026     \endgroup
1027 <*trace>
1028     \tr@ce{End of addtonextcol -- globally counts:}%
1029     \tr@ce{col: \the \colnum. top: \the \topnum. bot: \the \botnum.}%
1030 </trace>
1031 }

```

```
\@addtobdblcol Lots of changes.
```

```
1032 \def\@addtobdblcol{%
1033   \begingroup
1034 {*trace}
1035   \tr@ce{***Start addtobdblcol}%
1036 {/trace}
1037   \insertfalse
1038   \setfloattypecounts
1039   \getfpsbit \tw@
1040 {*trace}
1041   \tr@ce{fpstype \ifodd \tempcnta OK \else not \fi dbltop:
1042                                     \the \fpstype}%
1043 {/trace}
1044   \ifodd\tempcnta
1045     \flsetnum \dbltopnum
1046     \ifnum \dbltopnum>\z@
1047       \tempswafalse
1048       \ifdim \dbltoproom>\ht\currbox
1049         \tempswatrue
1050 {*trace}
1051   \tr@ce{Space OK: \dbltoproom =
1052           \the \dbltoproom > \the \ht \currbox
1053           (\dbltoproom)}%
1054 {/trace}
1055   \else
1056 {*trace}
1057   \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype (addtobdblcol)}%
1058 {/trace}
1059   \ifnum \fpstype<\sixt@n
1060 {*trace}
1061   \tr@ce{BANG float ignoring \dbltoproom}%
1062   \tr@ce{\spaces \dbltoproom = \the \dbltoproom.
1063           Ht float: \the \ht \currbox-BANG}%
1064 {/trace}
```

Need to check that there is room on the page, using the local value of \textmin to make the necessary adjustment to \dbltoproom.

```
1065   \advance \dbltoproom \textmin
1066 {*trace}
1067   \tr@ce{Local value of texmin: \the\textmin}%
1068   \tr@ce{\spaces space on page = \the \dbltoproom.
1069           Ht float: \the \ht \currbox-BANG}%
1070 {/trace}
1071   \ifdim \dbltoproom>\ht\currbox
1072     \tempswatrue
1073 {*trace}
1074   \tr@ce{Space OK BANG: space on page = \the \dbltoproom >
1075           \the \ht \currbox}%
1076   \else
1077     \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype}%
1078     \tr@ce{Fail---no room dbltoproom-BANG?:}%
1079     \tr@ce{\spaces space on page = \the \dbltoproom.
1080           Ht float: \the \ht \currbox}%
1081 {/trace}
1082   \fi
1083   \advance \dbltoproom -\textmin
1084 {*trace}
1085   \else
1086     \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype}%
1087     \tr@ce{Fail---no room dbltoproom-ORD?:}%
1088     \tr@ce{\spaces \dbltoproom = \the \dbltoproom.
1089           Ht float: \the \ht \currbox}%
```

```

1090 </trace>
1091     \fi
1092     \fi
1093     \if@tempswa
1094         \obitor \currtype \dbldeferlist
1095 (*trace)
1096         \tr@ce{dbldeferlist: \dbldeferlist: (before)}%
1097 </trace>
1098     \if@test
1099 (*trace)
1100         \tr@ce{type already on list: dbldefer}%
1101 </trace>
1102     \else
1103         \tempdima -\ht\currbox
1104         \advance\tempdima
1105             -\ifx \dbltoplist\empty \dbltextfloatsep \else
1106                 \dblfloatsep \fi
1107             \global \advance \dbltoproom \tempdima
1108             \global \advance \colht \tempdima
1109             \global \advance \dbltopnum \m@ne
1110             \cons \dbltoplist \currbox
1111 (*trace)
1112         \tr@ce{dbltopnum (after) = \the \dbltopnum}%
1113         \tr@ce{***Success: dbltop}%
1114 </trace>
1115         \inserttrue
1116     \fi
1117     \fi
1118 (*trace)
1119     \else
1120         \tr@ce{Fail: dbltopnum = \the \dbltopnum: fpstype
1121                                         \the \fpstype=ORD?}%
1122         \ifnum \fpstype<\sixt@n
1123             \tr@ce{ERROR: !t float not successful (addtoblcol)}%
1124         \fi
1125 </trace>
1126     \fi
1127     \fi
1128     \if@insert
1129     \else
1130 (*trace)
1131         \tr@ce{put on dbldeferlist}%
1132 </trace>
1133         \cons\dbldeferlist\currbox
1134 (*trace)
1135         \tr@ce{dbldeferlist: \dbldeferlist: (after)}%
1136 </trace>
1137     \fi
1138 (*trace)
1139     \tr@ce{End of addtoblcol -- locally count:}%
1140     \tr@ce{ dbltop: \the \dbltopnum.}%
1141 </trace>
1142     \endgroup
1143 (*trace)
1144     \tr@ce{End of addtoblcol -- globally count:}%
1145     \tr@ce{ dbltop: \the \dbltopnum.}%
1146 </trace>
1147 }
1148 </2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>

\@addmarginpar
1149 (*2ekernel j autoload)
1150 \def\@addmarginpar{\next\marbox\currlist{\cons\freelist\marbox

```

```

1151  \@cons\@freelist\@currbox}\@latexbug\@tempcnta\@ne
1152  \if@twocolumn
1153      \if@firstcolumn \@tempcnta\m@ne \fi
1154  \else
1155      \if@mparswitch
1156          \ifodd\c@page \else\@tempcnta\m@ne \fi
1157      \fi
1158      \if@reversemargin \@tempcnta -\@tempcnta \fi
1159  \fi
1160  \ifnum\@tempcnta <\z@ \global\setbox\@marbox\box\@currbox \fi
1161  \@tempdima\@mparbottom
1162  \advance\@tempdima -\@pageht
1163  \advance\@tempdima\ht\@marbox
1164  \ifdim\@tempdima >\z@
1165      \@latex@warning@no@line {Marginpar on page \thepage\space moved}%
1166  \else
1167      \@tempdima\z@
1168  \fi
1169  \global\@mparbottom\@pageht
1170  \global\advance\@mparbottom\@tempdima
1171  \global\advance\@mparbottom\dp\@marbox
1172  \global\advance\@mparbottom\marginparpush
1173  \advance\@tempdima -\ht\@marbox

```

Putting box movement inside the ‘marbox’:

```

1174  \global\setbox \@marbox
1175      \vbox {\vskip \@tempdima
1176          \box \@marbox}%
1177  \global \ht\@marbox \z@
1178  \global \dp\@marbox \z@

```

Sticking (rather than gluing:-) the ‘marbox’ to the line above, changed vskip to kern:

```

1179  \kern -\@pagedp
1180  \nointerlineskip
1181  \hb@xt@\columnwidth
1182      {\ifnum \@tempcnta >\z@
1183          \hskip\columnwidth \hskip\marginparsep
1184      \else
1185          \hskip -\marginparsep \hskip -\marginparwidth
1186      \fi
1187      \box\@marbox \hss}%

```

For this reason the following code can vanish:

```

\nobreak           %% No longer needed. CAR92/12
\vskip -\@tempdima %% No longer needed. CAR92/12

1188  \nointerlineskip
1189  \hbox{\vrule \height\z@ \width\z@ \depth\@pagedp}
1190 /2ekernelj autoload)

```

66.1.1 Kludgeins

This part of the file is part of the implementation of the following two new commands for L^AT_EX2e.

```
\enlargethispage{<dim>}
```

Adds <dim> to the height of the current column only. On the printed page the bottom of this column is extended downwards by exactly <dim> without having any effect on the placement of the footer; this may result in an overprinting.

```
\enlargethispage*{<dim>}
```

Similar to `\enlargethispage` but it tries to squeeze the column to be printed in as small a space as possible, ie it uses any shrinkability in the column. If the column was not explicitly broken (e.g. with `\pagebreak`) this may result in an overfull box message but except for this it will come out as expected (if you know what to expect).

The star form of this command is dedicated to Leslie Lamport, the other we need for ourselves (FMi, CAR).

These commands may well have unwanted effects if used soon before a `\clearpage`: please give keep them clear of such places.

`\@kludgeins` The insert which makes TeX do a lot of the necessary work. All we need to put into it is the amount by which the pagegoal should be changed.

```
1191 /*2ekernelj def1>
1192 \newinsert \@kludgeins
1193 \global\dimen\@kludgeins \maxdimen
1194 \global\count\@kludgeins 1000
1195 </2ekernelj def1>
```

`\enlargethispage` The user command.

```
\enlargethispage* 1196 /*2ekernelj def1>
1197 \gdef \enlargethispage {%
1198   \@ifstar
1199   {%
1200     /*trace}
1201     \tr@ce{Enlarging page height * }%
1202   /*trace}
1203     \enlargepage{\hbox{\kern\p@}}%
1204   {%
1205     /*trace}
1206     \tr@ce{Enlarging page height exactly---}%
1207   /*trace}
1208     \enlargepage\empty}%
1209 }
1210 </2ekernelj def1>
1211 /*autoload}
1212 \def\enlargethispage{\@autoload{out1}\enlargethispage}
1213 </autoload>
```

`\enlargepage` This actually inserts the insert, after checking for extreme values of the change.

```
1214 /*2ekernelj def1>
1215 \gdef\@enlargepage#1#2{%
1216   /*trace}
1217   \tr@ce{\@spaces\@spaces by #2}%
1218   /*trace}
1219   \tempskipa#2\relax
1220   \ifdim \tempskipa>.5\maxdimen
1221     @latexerr{Suggested\space extra\space height\space
1222       (\the\tempskipa)\space dangerously\space
1223       large}\@eha
1224   \else
1225     \ifdim \vsize<.5\maxdimen
1226   /*trace}
1227     \tr@ce {Kludgeins added--pagegoal before: \the\pagegoal}%
1228   /*trace}
1229     \bsphack
1230     \insert\@kludgeins{#1\vskip-\tempskipa}%
1231     \esphack
```

This next bit is for tracing only:

```
1232 /*trace}
1233   \ifvmode \par
1234     \tr@ce {Kludgeins added--pagegoal after: \the \pagegoal}%
```

```

1235      \fi
1236  </trace>
1237      \else
1238          @latexerr{Page\space height\space already\space
1239                      too\space large}\@eha
1240      \fi
1241  \fi
1242 }
1243 </2ekernel j def1>

```

66.1.2 Float control

This part implements controllable floats and other changes to the float mechanism.

It provides, at the document level, the following command for inclusion in L^AT_EX2e.

```
\suppressfloats
```

This suppresses all further floats on the current page.

With an optional argument it suppresses only floats only in certain positions on the current page.

[t] suppresses only floats at the top of the page [b] suppresses only floats at the bottom of the page

It also enables the use of an extra specifier, !, in the location optional argument of a float. If this is present then, just for this particular float, whenever it is processed by the float mechanism the following are ignored:

- all restrictions on the number of floats which can appear;
- all explicit restrictions on the amount of space which should (not) be occupied by floats and/or text.

The mechanism will still attempt to ensure that pages are not overfull.

These specifiers override, for the single float, the suppression commands described above.

In its current form, it also supplies a reasonably exhaustive, and somewhat baroque, means of tracing some aspects of the float mechanism.

More tracing.

```

\tr@ce Set-up tracing for floats independent of other tracing as it produces mega-output.
\notrace Default is no tracing.

\tracefloats 1244 <*trace>
\traceval 1245 \def \@tracemessage #1{\typeout{LaTeX2e: #1}}
\tracefloatvals 1246 \def \tracefloats{\let \tr@ce \@tracemessage}
\@tracemessage 1247 \def \notrace {\let \tr@ce \@gobble}
1248 \notrace
1249 \def \traceval #1{\tr@ce{\string #1 = \the #1}}
1250 \def \tracefloatvals{%
1251     \@dblfloatplacement
1252     \@floatplacement
1253     \@traceval\@colnum
1254     \@traceval\@colroom
1255     \@traceval\@topnum
1256     \@traceval\@toproom
1257     \@traceval\@botnum
1258     \@traceval\@botroom
1259     \@traceval\@fpmin
1260     \tr@ce{\string\textfraction = \textfraction}%
1261     \@traceval\@dbltopnum

```

```

1262   \atraceval\@dbltoproom
1263 }
1264 </trace>
1265 <*flafter>
1266 \providecommand\tr@ce[1]{}
1267 </flafter>
```

\suppressfloats Float suppression commands: these set the relevant counter globally to zero. Thus
\@flstop they are overridden for a particular float by an ! specifier.

```

1268 <*2ekernel j autoload>
1269 \def \suppressfloats {%
1270   \ifnextchar [%
1271     \@flstop
1272     {\global \colnum \z@}%
1273 }
```

Maybe this should be a loop over #1?

```

1274 \def \@flstop [#1]{%
1275   \if t#1%
1276     \global \topnum \z@
1277   \fi
1278   \if b#1%
1279     \global \botnum \z@
1280   \fi
1281 }
```

Manipulation of float placement and type; both their strings and the corresponding count registers.

\@fpstype First a new count register to go with **\currtype**.

\@reqcolroom Then a new skip register, for information needed to remove the **\maxsep**
\@textfloatsheight conservatism: it is possible that this could use a temporary register.

Finally a dimension register to hold the total height of in-text floats on the current page. This is needed to implement a major change in the functionality of **\addtocurcol** which is, nevertheless, a bug fix. It is not local and therefore cannot be a temporary register.

```

1282 \newcount \@fpstype
1283 \newdimen \@reqcolroom
1284 \newdimen \@textfloatsheight
1285 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

\@fpsadddefault Adds the default placement to what is already there.

Should not need to change this, but could do it as follows:

```

\def \@fpsadddefault {%
  \temptokena \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
    {\csname fps@\currtype \endcsname}%
  \edef \reserved@a {\the\temptokena}%
  \onelevel@sanitize \reserved@a
  \edef \fps {\@fps\reserved@a}%
}

1286 <*2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>
1287 \def \@fpsadddefault {%
1288 <*trace>
1289   \tr@ce{fps changed from: \fps}%
1290 </trace>
1291   \edef \fps {\@fps\csname fps@\currtype \endcsname}%
1292   \@latex@warning {%
1293     No positions in optional float specifier.\MessageBreak
1294     Default added (so using `\'\@fps')}%
1295 }
```

```

\@setfloattypecounts Sets counters \@fpstype and \@currtype.
BANG == bit4 of \count\@currbox = 0.

1296 \def \@setfloattypecounts {%
1297   \@currtype \count\@currbox
1298   \@fpstype \count\@currbox
1299   \divide\@currtype\@xxxii \multiply\@currtype\@xxxii
1300   \advance \@fpstype -\@currtype
1301 /*trace}
1302   \tr@ce{(mod 32) fpstype: \the \@fpstype}%
1303   \tr@ce{(mult of 32) currtype: \the \@currtype}%
1304 % Tracing only: but some should be changed into real errors/warnings?
1305   \ifnum \@fpstype<\sixt@n
1306     \ifnum \@fpstype=\z@
1307       \tr@ce{ERROR: no PLACEMENT, fpstype = \the \@fpstype = 0?}%
1308     \fi
1309     \ifnum \@fpstype=\one
1310       \tr@ce{WARNING: only h, fpstype = \the \@fpstype = 1?}%
1311     \fi
1312     \tr@ce{BANG float}%
1313   \else
1314     \ifnum \@fpstype=\sixt@n
1315       \tr@ce{ERROR: no PLACEMENT, fpstype = \the \@fpstype = 16?}%
1316     \fi
1317     \ifnum \@fpstype=17
1318       \tr@ce{WARNING: only h, fpstype = \the \@fpstype = 17?}%
1319     \fi
1320     \tr@ce{ORD float}%
1321   \fi
1322 /*trace}
1323 }
1324 /*/2ekernel j autoload j fltrace)

```

Macros for getting, testing and setting bits of the fps.

\@getfpsbit Sets \@tempcnta to required bit of \count\@currbox.

```

1325 /*/2ekernel j autoload)
1326 \def \@getfpsbit {%
1327   \@boxfpsbit \@currbox
1328 }

```

\@boxfpsbit Used above.

```

1329 \def \@boxfpsbit #1#2{%
1330   \@tempcnta \count#1%
1331   \divide \@tempcnta #2\relax
1332 }

```

\@testfp New definition of the float page test.

```

1333 \def \@testfp #1{%
1334   \@boxfpsbit #18\relax % Really '#1 8' for human readers!
1335   \ifodd \@tempcnta
1336   \else
1337     \@testtrue
1338   \fi
1339 }

```

\@setfpsbit Sets required bit of \@tempcnta (to 1).

```

1340 \def \@setfpsbit #1{%
1341   \@tempcntb \@tempcnta
1342   \divide \@tempcntb #1\relax
1343   \ifodd \@tempcntb
1344   \else

```

```

1345      \advance \tempcnta #1\relax
1346  \fi
1347 }
1348 
```

\@resethfps Globally adds t as a possible location for an h or !h only placement: this must be done using the count.

Although it will leave \@fpstype set to 17 even if it was originally 1, this does not matter since it is the last thing in \@addtocurcol.

```

1349 (*2ekernel j autoload j ftrace)
1350 \def \@resethfps {%
1351   \let\reserved@a\empty
1352   \ifnum \@fpstype=\@ne
1353     \def \reserved@a {!}%
1354     \@fpstype 17
1355   \fi
1356   \ifnum \@fpstype=17
1357     \global \advance \count\currbox \tw@
1358     \@latex@warning@no@line {%
1359       ` \reserved@a h' float specifier changed to ` \reserved@a ht'}%
1360 }*trace}
1361   \tr@ce{%
1362     `t' added to ` \reserved@a h'- new Count: \the \count\currbox}%
1363 }/trace}
1364   \fi
1365 }

```

Special stuff for BANG floats.

\@flsetnum Ignores any zero float counter value in case BANG.

It uses a local assignment to the normally global counter: a bit naughty, perhaps?

These assignments are safe so long as the counter involved is only consulted once (i.e. only for the ‘bang float’) with the changed value. This is the case within \@addtocurcol because it is used only once within a call of the output routine (which forms a group).

For \@addtonextcol this is achieved by putting a group around its code; this is needed because it is called (by \@startcolumn) for each float which was on the deferlist. Almost identical considerations pertain to \@addtoblcol. There may be more efficient ways to handle this, but the group seems to be the simplest.

```

1366 \def \@flsetnum #1{%
1367 }*trace}
1368   \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype (flsetnum \string#1)}%
1369 }/trace}
1370   \ifnum \@fpstype<\sixt@n
1371     \ifnum #1=\z@
1372 }*trace}
1373   \tr@ce{BANG float resetting \string#1 to 1}%
1374 }/trace}
1375   #1\@ne
1376   \fi
1377   \fi
1378 }*trace}
1379   \tr@ce{#1 (before) = \the #1}%
1380 }/trace}
1381 }

```

\@flsettextmin This ignores \textfraction space restriction in case BANG.

```

1382 \def \@flsettextmin {%
1383 }*trace}
1384   \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype (flsettextmin)}%

```

```

1385 </trace>
1386     \ifnum \@fpstype<\sixt@n
1387 <*trace>
1388     \tr@ce{BANG ignoring textmin}%
1389 </trace>
1390     \textmin \z@
1391 \else
1392     \textmin \textfraction\colht
1393 <*trace>
1394     \tr@ce{ORD textmin = \the \textmin}%
1395 </trace>
1396 \fi
1397 }

\@flcheckspace This ignores space restriction in case BANG; this is still slightly conservative
since it does not allow for the fact that, if there is no text in the column then
\textfloatsep is not needed. Sets @tempswa true if there is room for \currbox.

1398 \def \@flcheckspace #1#2{%
1399     \advance \reqcolroom
1400     \ifx #2\empty \textfloatsep \else \floatsep \fi
1401 <*trace>
1402     \tr@ce{colroom = \the \reqcolroom (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)}%
1403     \tr@ce{reqcolroom = \the \reqcolroom
1404             (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)}%
1405 </trace>
1406     \ifdim \reqcolroom>\reqcolroom
1407         \ifdim #1>\ht\currbox
1408             \tempswatru
1409 <*trace>
1410     \tr@ce{Space OK: #1 = \the #1 > \the \ht \currbox
1411             (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)}%
1412 </trace>
1413     \else
1414 <*trace>
1415     \tr@ce{fpstype: \the \fpstype
1416             (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)}%
1417 </trace>
1418     \ifnum \@fpstype<\sixt@n
1419 <*trace>
1420     \tr@ce{BANG float ignoring #1
1421             (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2):}%
1422     \tr@ce{@spaces #1 = \the #1. Ht float: \the \ht \currbox
1423             BANG}%
1424 </trace>
1425     \tempswatru
1426 <*trace>
1427     \else
1428     \tr@ce{Fail---no room (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)
1429             (fpstype \the \fpstype=ORD?):}%
1430     \tr@ce{@spaces #1 = \the #1. Ht float: \the \ht \currbox
1431             ORD?}%
1432 </trace>
1433     \fi
1434     \fi
1435 <*trace>
1436     \else
1437     \tr@ce{Fail---no room at 2nd test of colroom
1438             (flcheckspace \string#1 \string#2)}%
1439 </trace>
1440     \fi
1441 }
1442 </ekernel j autoload j fltrace>

```

\@flupdates This updates everything when a float is placed.

```
1443 /*2ekernelj autoload)
1444 \def \@flupdates #1#2#3{%
1445   \global \advance #1\m@ne
1446   \global \advance \@colnum \m@ne
1447   \@tempdima -\ht\@currbox
1448   \advance \@tempdima
1449   -\ifx #3\empty \textfloatsep \else \floatsep \fi
1450   \global \advance #2\@tempdima
1451   \global \advance \@colroom \@tempdima
1452   \@cons #3\@currbox
1453 }
1454 
```

Interesting facts about float mechanisms past and present, together with a summary of various features, some unresolved:

1. The value `\textfraction` does not affect the processing of doublecol floats: this seems sensible, but should be documented.
2. `\twocolumn` floatplacement was wrong: dbl not needed, ord needed.
3. `\@floatplacement` was not called after `\@startdblcol` or `\@topnewpage`. This has been changed; it is clearly a bug fix.
4. The use `\@topnewpage` when `\dblfigrule` is non-trivial produced a rule in the wrong place. This has been fixed by not using `\dblfigrule` when processing the ‘float’ from `\@topnewpage`.
5. If the specifier was just h and the float could not be put here, it went on the deferlist and stayed there until a clearpage. It now gets changed to a ‘th’: this is only an error-recovery action, putting just h or !h should be deprecated.
6. `\@dblmaxsep` was ‘the maximum of `\dblfloatsep` and `\dbltexfloatsep`’. But it was never used! Now gone completely, like `\@maxsep`.
7. After an h float is put on a page, it was counted as text when applying the `\textfraction` test; this is possibly too big a change although it is a bug fix?
8. Two consecutive h floats are separated by twice `\intextsep`: this could be changed to one by use of `\addvspace`, OK? Note that it would also mean that less space is put in if an h float immediately follows other spaces. This is also possibly too big a change, at least for compatibility mode? Or it may be simply wrong! It has not been changed.
9. Now `\@addtocurcol` checks first for just p fps. I think that this is an increase in efficiency, but maybe the coding should be made even more efficient.
10. `\@tryfcolumn` now tests if the list is empty first, otherwise lots of wasted time! Thus this test has been removed from `\@startcolumn`. As Frank pointed out, this makes `\@startcolumn` less efficient. But it is now the same as `\@startdblcolumn`: I can see no reason why they should be different, but which is best?
11. Why is `\@colroom` set in `\@doclearpage`?
12. Footnotes. Check what `\clearpage` does when footnotes are left over. Footnotes are not put on float pages and, also, `\@addtonextcol` ignores the existence of held-over footnotes in deciding what floats can go on the page. Not changed.

13. `\clearpage` can still lose non-boxes, at least when floats are involved. It also moves some to the ‘wrong page’, but this may be a coding problem.
14. The ! option makes it necessary to check in `\output` that there is enough room left on the page after adding a float. (This would have been necessary anyway if anyone set `\@textmin` too close to zero! A similar danger existed also if the text in a `\twocolumn[text]` entity gets too large.) The current implementation of this also makes the normal case a little less efficient, OK? Not enough room means, at present, less than `\baselineskip`, with a warning: is this OK? Should it be made generic (another parameter)?
15. There are four possibilities for supporting this:


```
\twocolumn[\maketitle more text]
```

One is to change `\maketitle` slightly to allow this. Another is to change `\@topnewpage` so that more than one `\twocolumn[]` command is allowed; in this case `\maketitle\twocolumn[more text]` will work. The former is more robust from the user’s viewpoint, but makes the code for `\maketitle` rather ad hoc (maybe it is already?). Another is to misuse the global `twocolumn` flag locally within `\@topnewpage`. Yet another is to move the column count register from the `multicol` package into the kernel. This has beeен done.
16. Where should the reinserts be put to maximise the probability that footnotes come out on the correct page? Or should we go for as much compatibility as possible (but see next item)?
17. Should we continue to support (as much as possible) `\samepage`? Some of its intended functionality is now advertised as being provided by `\enlargethispage`. Use of either is likely to result in wrongly placed footnotes, marginals, etc. Which should have priority: obeying the pagination instructions, or correct placement of notes/marginalia?
18. Is the adjustment of space to cause shrinking in the kludge-* case correct? Should it be limited to 0pt?
19. Is the setting of `\boxmaxdepth` in `makecol` and friends needed? It only has any effect if `\@textbottom` ends with a box or rule, in which case the vskip to allow for its depth should also be added. If it is kept, it should probably be the last thing in the box. It has now been removed.
It would perhaps be better to document that `\@textbottom` and `\@texttop` must have natural height 0pt.
20. I cannot see why the vskip adjustement for the depth is needed if `boxmaxdepth` is used to ensure that there is never a too deep box.
21. The value of `\boxmaxdepth` should be explicitly set whenever necessary: it is too risky to assume that it has any particular value. Care is needed in deciding what to set it to.
It is interesting to note that the value of `\boxmaxdepth` is unique in being read before the local settings for the box group are reset; all other parameter settings which affect the box construction use their values outside the box group.
22. Should `\@maxdepth` store the setting of `\maxdepth` from `lplain`? Or should we provide a proper interface to class files for setting these?

An analysis of various other macros.

`\opcol` should do `\floatplacement`, but where? Right at the end, since it always occurs at the start of a column.

```
\def\opcol{%
```

```
% Why is this done first?
\global \z@mparbottom \z@
\if@twocolumn
  \outputdblcol
\else
  \outputpage
% This is not needed since it is done at the end of
% |\outputpage|:
\global \colht \textheight
\fi}
```

Only tracing has been added to these.

```
1455 /*2kernel.j autoload j fltrace*/
1456 \def\makefcolumn #1{%
1457   \begingroup
1458     \fmin \z@
1459     \let \testfp \gobble
1460     \tryfcolumn #1%
1461   \endgroup
1462 /*trace*/
1463 \if@fcolmade
1464   \tr@ce{PAGE: in \string\clearpage \if@twocolumn ---twocolumn\fi---}%
1465   \tr@ce{----- float column/page completed from \string#1}%
1466 \fi
1467 /*/trace*/
1468 }
```

This will line up the last baselines in the two columns provided they are constructed in the normal way: i.e. ending in a skip of minus the original depth, with `\@textbottom` adding nothing.

Thus again it is essential for `\@textbottom` to have depth 0pt.

```
1469 \def\outputdblcol{%
1470   \if@firstcolumn
1471     \global \firstcolumnfalse
1472     \global \setbox\leftcolumn \box\outputbox
1473 /*trace*/
1474   \tr@ce{PAGE: first column boxed}%
1475 /*/trace*/
1476   \else
1477     \global \firstcolumntrue
1478     \setbox\outputbox \vbox {%
1479       \hbox\textwidth {%
1480         \hbox\columnwidth {%
1481           \box\leftcolumn \hss}%
1482           \hfil
1483           \normalcolor\vrule \width\columnseprule}%
1484           \hfil
1485           \hbox\columnwidth {%
1486             \box\outputbox \hss}%
1487           }%
1488       }%
1489 /*trace*/
1490   \tr@ce{PAGE: second column also boxed}%
1491 /*/trace*/
1492   \combinedblfloats
1493   \outputpage
1494 /*trace*/
1495   \tr@ce{PAGE: two column page completed}%
1496 /*/trace*/
1497   \begingroup
1498     \dblfloatplacement
1499     \startdblcolumn
```

This loop could be replaced by an `\expandafter` tail recursion in `\@startdblcolumn`.

```
1500      \@whilesw\if@fcolmade \fi
1501          {\@outputpage
1502  (*trace)
1503      \tr@ce{PAGE: double float page completed}%
1504  (/trace)
1505      \@startdblcolumn}%
1506  \endgroup
1507  \fi
1508 }
1509 </2ekernel j autoload j fltrace>
```

66.1.3 Float placement parameters

The main purpose of this section is to ensure that all the float-placement parameters which need to be set in a class file or package have been declared. It also describes their use and sets values for them which are reasonable for typical documents using US letter or A4 sized paper.

Limits for the placement of floating objects

`\c@topnumber` This counter holds the maximum number of floats that can appear at the top of a text page or column.

```
1510 (*2ekernel j autoload)
1511 \newcount\c@topnumber
1512 \setcounter{topnumber}{2}
```

`\topfraction` This macro holds the maximum proportion (as a decimal number) of a text page or column that can be occupied by floats at the top.

```
1513 \newcommand\topfraction{.7}
```

`\c@bottomnumber` This counter holds the maximum number of floats that can appear at the bottom of a text page or column.

```
1514 \newcount\c@bottomnumber
1515 \setcounter{bottomnumber}{1}
```

`\bottomfraction` This macro holds the maximum proportion (as a decimal number) of a text page or column that can be occupied by floats at the bottom.

```
1516 \newcommand\bottomfraction{.3}
```

`\c@totalnumber` This counter holds the maximum number of floats that can appear on any text page or column.

```
1517 \newcount\c@totalnumber
1518 \setcounter{totalnumber}{3}
```

`\textfraction` This macro holds the minimum proportion (as a decimal number) of a text page or column that must be occupied by text.

```
1519 \newcommand\textfraction{.2}
```

`\floatpagefraction` This macro holds the minimum proportion (as a decimal number) of a page or column that must be occupied by floating objects before a ‘float page’ is produced.

```
1520 \newcommand\floatpagefraction{.5}
```

`\c@dbltopnumber` This counter holds the maximum number of double-column floats that can appear on the top of a two-column text page.

```
1521 \newcount\c@dbltopnumber
1522 \setcounter{dbltopnumber}{2}
```

\dbltopfraction This macro holds the maximum proportion (as a decimal number) of a two-column text page that can be occupied by double-column floats at the top.

1523 `\newcommand{\dbltopfraction}{.7}`

\dblfloatpagefraction This macro holds the minimum proportion (as a decimal number) of a page that must be occupied by double-column floating objects before a ‘double-column float page’ is produced.

1524 `\newcommand{\dblfloatpagefraction}{.5}`

Floats on a text page

\floatsep When a floating object is placed on a page with text, these parameters control the separation between the float and the other objects on the page. These parameters are used for both one-column mode and single-column floats in two-column mode. They are all rubber lengths.

\textfloatsep is the space between adjacent floats that are placed at the top or bottom of the text page or column.

\textfloatsep is the space between the main text and floats at the top or bottom of the page or column.

\intextsep is the space between in-text floats and the text.

1525 `\newskip{\floatsep}`

1526 `\newskip{\textfloatsep}`

1527 `\newskip{\intextsep}`

1528 `\setlength{\floatsep}{12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 2\p@}`

1529 `\setlength{\textfloatsep}{20\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 4\p@}`

1530 `\setlength{\intextsep}{12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 2\p@}`

\dblfloatsep When double-column floats (floating objects that span the whole **\textwidth**) are placed at the top of a text page in two-column mode, the separation between the float and the text is controlled by **\dblfloatsep** and **\dbltextfloatsep**. They are rubber lengths.

\dblfloatsep is the space between adjacent double-column floats placed at the top of the text page.

\dbltextfloatsep is the space between the main text and double-column floats at the top of the page.

1531 `\newskip{\dblfloatsep}`

1532 `\newskip{\dbltextfloatsep}`

1533 `\setlength{\dblfloatsep}{12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 2\p@}`

1534 `\setlength{\dbltextfloatsep}{20\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 4\p@}`

Floats on their own page or column

\@fptop When floating objects are placed on a separate page or column, called a ‘float page’, the layout of the page is controlled by these parameters, which are rubber lengths.

At the top of the page **\@fptop** is inserted; typically this supplies some stretchable whitespace. At the bottom of the page **\@fpbot** is inserted. Between adjacent floats **\@fpsep** is inserted.

These parameters are used for all floating objects on a ‘float page’ in one-column mode, and for single-column floats in two-column mode.

Note that at least one of the two parameters **\@fptop** and **\@fpbot** should contain a **plus ... fil** so as to fill the remaining empty space.

1535 `\newskip{\@fptop}`

1536 `\newskip{\@fpsep}`

1537 `\newskip{\@fpbot}`

1538 `\setlength{\@fptop}{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}`

1539 `\setlength{\@fpsep}{8\p@ \oplus 2fil}`

1540 `\setlength{\@fpbot}{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}`

```
\@dblftop Double-column ‘float pages’ in two-column mode use similar parameters.  
\@dblfpsep 1541 \newskip\@dblftop  
\@dblfpbot 1542 \newskip\@dblfpsep  
    1543 \newskip\@dblfpbot  
    1544 \setlength\@dblftop{0\p@ \cplus 1fil}  
    1545 \setlength\@dblfpsep{8\p@ \cplus 2fil}  
    1546 \setlength\@dblfpbot{0\p@ \cplus 1fil}
```

\topfigrule The macros can be used to put in rules between floats and text; whatever they
\botfigrule insert should be vertical mode material which takes up zero space.

```
\dblfigrule 1547 \let\topfigrule=\relax  
            1548 \let\botfigrule=\relax  
            1549 \let\dblfigrule=\relax  
            1550 </2ekernel j autoload>
```

File L

ltclass.dtx

67 Introduction

This file implements the following declarations, which replace `\documentstyle` in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ documents.

Note that old documents containing `\documentstyle` will be run using a compatibility option—thus keeping everyone happy, we hope!

The overall idea is that there are two types of ‘style files’: ‘class files’ which define elements and provide a default formatting for them; and ‘packages’ which provide extra functionality. One difference between $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ and $\text{\LaTeX} 2.09$ is that $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ packages may have options. Note that options to classes/packages may be implemented such that they input files, but these file names are not necessarily directly related to the option name.

68 User interface

`\documentclass[⟨main-option-list⟩]{⟨class⟩}[⟨version⟩]`

There must be exactly one such declaration, and it must come first. The $\langle \text{main-option-list} \rangle$ is a list of options which can modify the formatting of elements which are defined in the $\langle \text{class} \rangle$ file as well as in all following `\usepackage` declarations (see below). The $\langle \text{version} \rangle$ is a version number, beginning with a date in the format YYYY/MM/DD. If an older version of the class is found, a warning is issued.

`\documentstyle[⟨main-option-list⟩]{⟨class⟩}[⟨version⟩]`

The `\documentstyle` declaration is kept in order to maintain upward compatibility with $\text{\LaTeX} 2.09$ documents. It is similar to `\documentclass`, but it causes all options in $\langle \text{main-option-list} \rangle$ that the $\langle \text{class} \rangle$ does not use to be passed to `\RequirePackage` after the options have been processed. This maintains compatibility with the 2.09 behaviour. Also a flag is set to indicate that the document is to be processed in $\text{\LaTeX} 2.09$ compatibility mode. As far as most packages are concerned, this only affects the warnings and errors \LaTeX generates. This flag does affect the definition of font commands, and `\sloppy`.

`\usepackage[⟨package-option-list⟩]{⟨package-list⟩}[⟨version⟩]`

There can be any number of these declarations. All packages in $\langle \text{package-list} \rangle$ are called with the same options.

Each $\langle \text{package} \rangle$ file defines new elements (or modifies those defined in the $\langle \text{class} \rangle$), and thus extends the range of documents which can be processed. The $\langle \text{package-option-list} \rangle$ is a list of options which can modify the formatting of elements defined in the $\langle \text{package} \rangle$ file. The $\langle \text{version} \rangle$ is a version number, beginning with a date in the format YYYY/MM/DD. If an older version of the package is found, a warning is issued.

Each package is loaded only once. If the same package is requested more than once, nothing happens, unless the package has been requested with options that were not given the first time it was loaded, in which case an error is produced.

As well as processing the options given in the $\langle \text{package-option-list} \rangle$, each package processes the $\langle \text{main-option-list} \rangle$. This means that options that affect all of the packages can be given globally, rather than repeated for every package.

Note that class files have the extension `.cls`, packages have the extension `.sty`.

`filecontents`

The environment `filecontents` is intended for passing the contents of packages, options, or other files along with a document in a single file. It has one argument, which is the name of the file to create. If that file already exists (maybe

only in the current directory if the OS supports a notion of a ‘current directory’ or ‘default directory’) then nothing happens (except for an information message) and the body of the environment is bypassed. Otherwise, the body of the environment is written verbatim to the file name given as the first argument, together with some comments about how it was produced.

The environment is allowed only before `\documentclass` to ensure that all packages or options necessary for this particular run are present when needed. The begin and end tags should each be on a line by itself. There is also a star-form; this does not write extra comments into the file.

68.1 Option processing

When the options are processed, they are divided into two types: *local* and *global*:

- For a class, the options in the `\documentclass` command are local.
- For a package, the options in the `\usepackage` command are local, and the options in the `\documentclass` command are global.

The options for `\documentclass` and `\usepackage` are processed in the following way:

1. The local and global options that have been declared (using `\DeclareOption` as described below) are processed first.

In the case of `\ProcessOptions`, they are processed in the order that they were declared in the class or package.

In the case of `\ProcessOptions*`, they are processed in the order that they appear in the option-lists. First the global options, and then the local ones.

2. Any remaining local options are dealt with using the default option (declared using the `\DeclareOption*` declaration described below). For document classes, this usually does nothing, but records the option on a list of unused options. For packages, this usually produces an error.

Finally, when `\begin{document}` is reached, if there are any global options which have not been used by either the class or any package, the system will produce a warning.

69 Class and Package interface

69.1 Class name and version

`\ProvidesClass` A class can identify itself with the `\ProvidesClass{\langle name \rangle}[\langle version \rangle]` command. The `\langle version \rangle` should begin with a date in the format YYYY/MM/DD.

69.2 Package name and version

`\ProvidesPackage` A package can identify itself with the `\ProvidesPackage{\langle name \rangle}[\langle version \rangle]` command. The `\langle version \rangle` should begin with a date in the format YYYY/MM/DD.

69.3 Requiring other packages

`\RequirePackage` Packages or classes can load other packages using `\RequirePackage[{\langle options \rangle}]{\langle name \rangle}[\langle version \rangle]`.

If the package has already been loaded, then nothing happens unless the requested options are not a subset of the options with which it was loaded, in which case an error is called.

Similar to `\RequirePackage`, but for classes, may not be used in package files.

Packages can pass options to other packages using:

```
\PassOptionsToPackage{\langle options \rangle}{\langle package \rangle}.
```

This adds the *<options>* to the options list of any future `\RequirePackage` or `\usepackage` command. For example:

```
\PassOptionsToPackage{foo,bar}{fred}
\RequirePackage[baz]{fred}
```

is the same as:

```
\RequirePackage[foo,bar,baz]{fred}
```

`\LoadClassWithOptions`

```
\LoadClassWithOptions{\langle name \rangle}{[\langle version \rangle]}
```

This is similar to `\LoadClass`, but it always calls class *<name>* with exactly the same option list that is being used by the current class, rather than an option explicitly supplied or passed on by `\PassOptionsToClass`. `\RequirePackageWithOptions` is the analogous command for packages.

This is mainly intended to allow one class to simply build on another, for example:

```
\LoadClassWithOptions{article}
```

This should be contrasted with the slightly different construction

```
\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
\ProcessOptions
\LoadClass{article}
```

As used here, the effects are more or less the same, but the version using `\LoadClassWithOptions` is slightly quicker (and less to type). If, however, the class declares options of its own then the two constructions are different; compare, for example:

```
\DeclareOption{landscape}{...}
\ProcessOptions
\LoadClassWithOptions{article}
```

with:

```
\DeclareOption{landscape}{...}
\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
\ProcessOptions
\LoadClass{article}
```

In the first case, the `article` class will be called with option `landscape` precisely when the current class is called with this option; but in the second example it will not as in that case `article` is only passed options by the default option handler, which is not used for `landscape` as that option is explicitly declared.

To find out if a package has already been loaded, use

```
\@ifpackageloaded{\langle package \rangle}{(true)}{(false)}
```

To find out if a package has already been loaded with a version more recent than *<version>*, use `\@ifpackagelater{\langle package \rangle}{\langle version \rangle}{(true)}{(false)}`.

To find out if a package has already been loaded with at least the options *<options>*, use `\@ifpackagewith{\langle package \rangle}{\langle options \rangle}{(true)}{(false)}`.

There exists one package that can't be tested with the above commands: the `fontenc` package pretends that it was never loaded to allow for repeated reloading with different options (see `ltoutenc.dtx` for details).

69.4 Declaring new options

Options for classes and packages are built using the same macros.

To define a builtin option, use `\DeclareOption{\langle name \rangle}{\langle code \rangle}`.

To define the default action to perform for local options which have not been declared, use `\DeclareOption*{\langle code \rangle}`.

Note: there should be no use of
`\RequirePackage`, `\DeclareOption`, `\DeclareOption*` or `\ProcessOptions`
inside `\DeclareOption` or `\DeclareOption*`.

Possible uses for `\DeclareOption*` include:
`\DeclareOption*{}`

Do nothing. Silently accept unknown options. (This suppresses the usual warnings.)

`\DeclareOption*{\@unkownoptionerror}`

Complain about unknown local options. (The initial setting for package files.)

`\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{\pkg-name}}`
Handle the the current option by passing it on to the package `\pkg-name`, which will presumably be loaded via `\RequirePackage` later in the file. This is useful for building ‘extension’ packages, that perhaps handle a couple of new options, but then pass everything else on to an existing package.

`\DeclareOption*{\InputIfFileExists{xx-\CurrentOption.yyy}%
{}%
{\OptionNotUsed}}`

Handle the option `foo` by loading the file `xx-foo.yyy` if it exists, otherwise do nothing, but declare that the option was not used. Actually the `\OptionNotUsed` declaration is only needed if this is being used in class files, but does no harm in package files.

69.5 Safe Input Macros

<code>\InputIfFileExists</code>	<code>\InputIfFileExists{\file}{\then}{\else}</code> Inputs <code>\file</code> if it exists. Immediately before the input, <code>\then</code> is executed. Otherwise <code>\else</code> is executed.
<code>\IfExists</code>	As above, but does not input the file.
	One thing you might like to put in the <code>\else</code> clause is
<code>\@missingfileerror</code>	This starts an interactive request for a filename, supplying default extensions. Just hitting return causes the whole input to be skipped and entering <code>x</code> quits the current run,
<code>\input</code>	This has been redefined from the L ^A T _E X2.09 definition, in terms of the new commands <code>\InputIfFileExists</code> and <code>\@missingfileerror</code> .
<code>\listfiles</code>	Giving this declaration in the preamble causes a list of all files input via the ‘safe input’ commands to be listed at the end. Any strings specified in the optional argument to <code>\ProvidesPackage</code> are listed alongside the file name. So files in standard (and other non-standard) distributions can put informative strings in this argument.

70 Implementation

<code>1 (*2ekernel)</code>	
<code>\if@compatibility</code>	The flag for compatibility mode.
	<code>2 \newif\if@compatibility</code>
<code>\@documentclasshook</code>	The hook called after the first <code>\documentclass</code> command. By default this checks to see if <code>\@normalsize</code> is undefined, and if so, sets it to <code>\normalsize</code> .
	<code>3 \def\@documentclasshook{% 4 \ifx\@normalsize\@undefined 5 \let\@normalsize\normalsize 6 \fi 7 }</code>
<code>\@declaredoptions</code>	This list is automatically built by <code>\DeclareOption</code> . It is the list of options (separated by commas) declared in the class or package file and it defines the order in which the corresponding <code>\ds@\option</code> commands are executed. All local

*<option>*s which are not declared will be processed in the order defined by the optional argument of `\documentclass` or `\usepackage`.

```

8 \let\@declaredoptions\@empty

\@classoptionslist List of options of the main class.
9 \let\@classoptionslist\relax
10 \onlypreamble\@classoptionslist

\@unusedoptionlist List of options of the main class that haven't been declared or loaded as class option files.
11 \let\@unusedoptionlist\@empty
12 \onlypreamble\@unusedoptionlist

\CurrentOption Name of current package or option.
13 \let\CurrentOption\@empty

\@currname Name of current package or option.
14 \let\@currname\@empty

\@currext The current file extension.
15 \global\let\@currext=\@empty

\@clsextension The two possible values of \@currext.
\@pkgextension 16 \def\@clsextension{cls}
17 \def\@pkgextension{sty}
18 \onlypreamble\@clsextension
19 \onlypreamble\@pkgextension

\@pushfilename Commands to push and pop the file name and extension.
\@popfilename #1 current name.

\@currnamestack #2 current extension.
#3 current catcode of @.
#4 Rest of the stack.
20 \def\@pushfilename{%
21   \xdef\@currnamestack{%
22     {\@currname}%
23     {\@currext}%
24     {\the\catcode`@\@{}%
25     \@currnamestack}}}
26 \onlypreamble\@pushfilename
27 \def\@popfilename{\expandafter\@p@filename\@currnamestack\@nil}
28 \onlypreamble\@popfilename
29 \def\@p@filename#1#2#3#4\@nil{%
30   \gdef\@currname{#1}%
31   \gdef\@currext{#2}%
32   \catcode`\@#3\relax
33   \gdef\@currnamestack{#4}}
34 \onlypreamble\@p@filename
35 \gdef\@currnamestack{}
36 \onlypreamble\@currnamestack

\@optionlist Returns the option list of the file.
37 \def\@optionlist#1{%
38   \Qifundefined{opt@#1}\@empty{\csname opt@#1\endcsname}%
39 \onlypreamble\@optionlist

\@ifpackageloaded \@ifpackageloaded{(name)} Checks to see whether a file has been loaded.
\@ifclassloaded 40 \def\@ifpackageloaded{\@ifl@aded\@pkgextension}
41 \def\@ifclassloaded{\@ifl@aded\@clsextension}
42 \onlypreamble\@ifpackageloaded
43 \onlypreamble\@ifclassloaded

```

```

44 \def\@ifl@aded#1#2{%
45   \expandafter\ifx\csname ver@#2.#1\endcsname\relax
46     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
47   \else
48     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
49   \fi}
50 \onlypreamble\@ifl@aded

\@ifpackagelater \@ifpackagelater{\langle name\rangle}{YYYY/MM/DD} Checks that the package loaded is
\@ifclasslater more recent than the given date.

51 \def\@ifpackagelater{\@ifl@ter\@pkgextension}
52 \def\@ifclasslater{\@ifl@ter\@clsextension}
53 \onlypreamble\@ifpackagelater
54 \onlypreamble\@ifclasslater

55 \def\@ifl@ter#1#2{%
56   \expandafter\@ifl@t@r
57   \csname ver@#2.#1\endcsname}
58 \onlypreamble\@ifl@ter

      This internal macro is also used in \NeedsTeXFormat.

59 \def\@ifl@t@r#1#2{%
60   \ifnum\expandafter\@parse@version#1//00\@nil<%
61     \expandafter\@parse@version#2//00\@nil
62   \expandafter\@secondoftwo
63 \else
64   \expandafter\@firstoftwo
65 \fi}
66 \onlypreamble\@ifl@t@r

67 \def\@parse@version#1/#2/#3#4\@nil{#1#2#3#4 }
68 \onlypreamble\@parse@version

\@ifpackagewith \@ifpackagewith{\langle name\rangle}{\langle option-list\rangle} Checks that \langle option-list\rangle is a subset of
\@ifclasswith the options with which \langle name\rangle was loaded.

69 \def\@ifpackagewith{\@if@ptions\@pkgextension}
70 \def\@ifclasswith{\@if@ptions\@clsextension}
71 \onlypreamble\@ifpackagewith
72 \onlypreamble\@ifclasswith

73 \def\@if@ptions#1#2{%
74   \@expandtwoargs\@if@pti@ns{\@optionlist{#2.#1}}}
75 \onlypreamble\@if@ptions

      Probably shouldnt use \CurrentOption here...(changed to \reserved@b.)

76 \def\@if@pti@ns#1#2{%
77   \let\reserved@a\@firstoftwo
78   \@for\reserved@b:=#2\do{%
79     \expandafter\in@\expandafter{\expandafter,\reserved@b,}{,#1,}%
80     \ifin@\else\let\reserved@a\@secondoftwo\fi}%
81   \reserved@a}
82 \onlypreamble\@if@pti@ns

\ProvidesPackage Checks that the current filename is correct, and defines \ver@filename.

83 \def\ProvidesPackage#1{%
84   \xdef\@gtempa{#1}%
85   \ifx\@gtempa\@currname\else
86     \@latex@warning@no@line{You have requested
87       \@cls@pkg\space`\@currname',\MessageBreak
88       but the \@cls@pkg\space provides `#1'}%
89   \fi
90   \@ifnextchar[\@pr@videopackage{\@pr@videopackage[]}]{}%
91 \onlypreamble\ProvidesPackage

```

```

92 \def\@pr@videopackage[#1]{%
93   \expandafter\xdef\csname ver@\currname.\@currext\endcsname{#1}%
94   \ifx\@currext\clsextension
95     \typeout{Document Class: \@gtempa\space#1}%
96   \else
97     \wlog{Package: \@gtempa\space#1}%
98   \fi}
99 \onlypreamble\@pr@videopackage

\ProvidesClass Like \ProvidesPackage, but for classes.
100 \let\ProvidesClass\ProvidesPackage
101 \onlypreamble\ProvidesClass

\ProvidesFile Like \ProvidesPackage, but for arbitrary files. Do not apply \onlypreamble to
these, as we may want to label files input during the document.

\@providesfile
102 \def\ProvidesFile#1{%
103   \begingroup
104   \catcode`\ 10 %
105   \ifnum \endlinechar<256 %
106     \ifnum \endlinechar>\m@ne
107       \catcode\endlinechar 10 %
108     \fi
109   \fi
110   \makeother\/%
111   \makeother\&%
112   \kernel@ifnextchar[{ \@providesfile{#1}}{\@providesfile{#1}[]}}

During initex a special version of \@providesfile is used. The real definition
is installed right at the end, in ltfinal.dtx.

\def\@providesfile#1[#2]{%
  \wlog{File: #1 #2}%
  \expandafter\xdef\csname ver@#1\endcsname{#2}%
  \endgroup
  \end{macrocode}

\PassOptionsToPackage If the package has been loaded, we check that it was first loaded with the options.
\PassOptionsToClass Otherwise we add the option list to that of the package.
113 \def\@pass@options#1#2#3{%
114   \expandafter\xdef\csname opt@#3.#1\endcsname{%
115     \ifundefined{opt@#3.#1}\empty
116     {\csname opt@#3.#1\endcsname,}%
117     \zap@space#2 \empty}
118 \onlypreamble\@pass@options

119 \def\PassOptionsToPackage{\@pass@options\@pkgextension}
120 \def\PassOptionsToClass{\@pass@options\@clsextension}
121 \onlypreamble\PassOptionsToPackage
122 \onlypreamble\PassOptionsToClass

\DeclareOption Adds an option as a \ds@ command, or the default \default@ds command.
\DeclareOption* 123 \def\DeclareOption{%
124   \let\@fileswith@ptions\@badrequireerror
125   \qifstar\def\default@ds{\declareoption}
126   \long\def\@declareoption#1#2{%
127     \xdef\@declaredoptions{\@declaredoptions,#1}%
128     \toks@{#2}%
129     \expandafter\edef\csname ds@#1\endcsname{\the\toks@}%
130   \long\def\def\default@ds#1{%
131     \toks@{#1}%
132     \edef\default@ds{\the\toks@}}

```

```

133 \@onlypreamble\DeclareOption
134 \@onlypreamble\@declareoption
135 \@onlypreamble\@defdefault@ds

\OptionNotUsed If we are in a class file, add \CurrentOption to the list of unused options. Otherwise, in a package file do nothing.
136 \def\OptionNotUsed{%
137   \ifx\currext\clsextension
138     \xdef\@unusedoptionlist{%
139       \ifx\@unusedoptionlist\empty\else\@unusedoptionlist,\fi
140       \CurrentOption}%
141   \fi}
142 \@onlypreamble\OptionNotUsed

\default@ds The default default option code. Set by \onefilewithoptions to either \OptionNotUsed for classes, or \unknownonerror for packages. This may be reset in either case with \DeclareOption*.
143 % \let\default@ds\OptionNotUsed

\ProcessOptions \ProcessOptions calls \ds@option for each known package option, then calls \default@ds for each option on the local options list. Finally resets all the declared options to \relax. The empty option does nothing, this has to be reset on the off chance it's set to \relax if an empty element gets into the \declaredoptions list.
\ProcessOptions* The star form is similar but executes options given in the order specified in the document, not the order they are declared in the file. In the case of packages, global options are executed before local ones.
144 \def\ProcessOptions{%
145   \let\ds@\empty
146   \edef\curroptions{\optionlist{\currname.\currext}}%
147   \ifstar\processoptions\processoptions
148   \@onlypreamble\ProcessOptions

149 \def\processoptions{%
150   \@for\CurrentOption:=\declaredoptions\do{%
151     \ifx\CurrentOption\empty\else
152       \expandtwoargs\in@{\,}\CurrentOption,}{%
153         ,\ifx\currext\clsextension\else\classoptionslist,\fi
154         \curroptions,}%
155     \ifin@
156       \useoption
157       \expandafter\let\csname ds@\CurrentOption\endcsname\empty
158     \fi
159   \fi}%
160   \processoptions
161 \@onlypreamble\processoptions

162 \def\xprocessoptions{%
163   \ifx\currext\clsextension\else
164   \@for\CurrentOption:=\classoptionslist\do{%
165     \ifx\CurrentOption\empty\else
166       \expandtwoargs\in@{\,}\CurrentOption,}{\declaredoptions,}%
167     \ifin@
168       \useoption
169       \expandafter\let\csname ds@\CurrentOption\endcsname\empty
170     \fi
171   \fi}%
172   \processoptions
173   \processoptions
174 \@onlypreamble\xprocessoptions

```

The common part of \ProcessOptions and \ProcessOptions*.

```
175 \def\@process@pti@ns{%
176   \@for\CurrentOption:=\@curroptions\do{%
177     \@ifundefined{ds@\CurrentOption}{%
178       {\@use@option
179         \default@ds}}%
```

There should not be any non-empty definition of \CurrentOption at this point, as all the declared options were executed earlier. This is for compatibility with 2.09 styles which use \def\ds@... directly, and so have options which do not appear in \@declaredoptions.

```
180       \@use@option}}%
```

Clear all the definitions for option code. First set all the declared options to \relax, then reset the ‘default’ and ‘empty’ options. and the lst of declared options.

```
181 \@for\CurrentOption:=\@declaredoptions\do{%
182   \expandafter\let\csname ds@\CurrentOption\endcsname\relax}%
183   \let\CurrentOption\@empty
184   \let\@fileswith@pti@ns\@fileswith@pti@ns
185   \AtEndOfPackage{\let\@unprocessedoptions\relax}%
186 \onlypreamble\@process@pti@ns
```

\@options \@options is a synonym for \ProcessOptions* for upward compatibility with L^AT_EX2.09 style files.

```
187 \def\@options{\ProcessOptions*}
188 \onlypreamble\@options
```

\@use@option Execute the code for the current option.

```
189 \def\@use@option{%
190   \@expandtwoargs\@removeelement\CurrentOption
191   \@unusedoptionlist\@unusedoptionlist
192   \csname ds@\CurrentOption\endcsname}%
193 \onlypreamble\@use@option
```

\ExecuteOptions \ExecuteOptions{\langle option-list\rangle} executes the code declared for each option.

```
194 \def\ExecuteOptions#1{%
195   \def\reserved@a##1\@nil{%
196     \@for\CurrentOption:=##1\do{\csname ds@\CurrentOption\endcsname}%
197     \edef\CurrentOption{##1}}%
198   \expandafter\reserved@a\CurrentOption\@nil}%
199 \onlypreamble\ExecuteOptions
```

The top-level commands, which just set some parameters then call the internal command, \@fileswithoptions.

\documentclass The main new-style class declaration.

```
200 \def\documentclass{%
201   \let\documentclass\@twoclasseserror
202   \if@compatibility\else\let\usepackage\RequirePackage\fi
203   \@fileswithoptions\@clsextension}%
204 \onlypreamble\documentclass
```

\documentstyle 2.09 style class ‘style’ declaration.

```
205 \def\documentstyle{%
206   \makeatletter\input{latex209.def}\makeatother
207   \documentclass}%
208 \onlypreamble\documentstyle
```

\RequirePackage Load package if not already loaded.

```
209 \def\RequirePackage{%
210   \@fileswithoptions\@pkgextension}%
211 \onlypreamble\RequirePackage
```

```

\LoadClass Load class.
212 \def\LoadClass{%
213   \ifx\@currext\@pkgextension
214     \@latex@error
215     {\noexpand\LoadClass in package file}%
216     {You may only use \noexpand\LoadClass in a class file.}%
217   \fi
218   \@fileswithoptions\@clsextension}
219 \onlypreamble\LoadClass

\@loadwithoptions Pass the current option list on to a class or package. #1 is \@cls-or-pkgextension, #2 is \RequirePackage or \LoadClass, #3 is the class or package to be loaded.
220 \def\@loadwithoptions#1#2#3{%
221   \expandafter\let\csname opt@#3.#1\expandafter\endcsname
222     \csname opt@\@currname.\@currext\endcsname
223   #2{#3}}
224 \onlypreamble\@loadwithoptions

\LoadClassWithOptions Load class '#1' with the current option list.
225 \def\LoadClassWithOptions{%
226   \@loadwithoptions\@clsextension\LoadClass}
227 \onlypreamble\LoadClassWithOptions

\RequirePackageWithOptions Load package '#1' with the current option list.
228 \def\RequirePackageWithOptions{%
229   \AtEndOfPackage{\let\@unprocessedoptions\relax}%
230   \@loadwithoptions\@pkgextension\RequirePackage}
231 \onlypreamble\RequirePackageWithOptions

\usepackage To begin with, \usepackage produces an error. This is reset by \documentclass.

232 \def\usepackage#1{%
233   \@latex@error
234   {\noexpand \usepackage before \string\documentclass}%
235   {\noexpand \usepackage may only appear in the document
236     preamble, i.e.,\MessageBreak
237     between \noexpand\documentclass and
238     \string\begin{document}.}%
239   \gobble}
240 \onlypreamble\usepackage

\NeedsTeXFormat Check that the document is running on the correct system.
241 \def\NeedsTeXFormat#1{%
242   \def\reserved@a{#1}%
243   \ifx\reserved@a\fmtname
244     \expandafter\@needsformat
245   \else
246     \@latex@error{This file needs format `'\reserved@a'`%
247     \MessageBreak but this is `'\fmtname'}{%
248     The current input file will not be processed
249     further,\MessageBreak
250     because it was written for some other flavor of
251     TeX.\MessageBreak\ehd}%
252   \endinput \fi}
253 \onlypreamble\NeedsTeXFormat

254 \def\@needsformat{%
255   \@ifnextchar[%
256     \@needsf@rmat
257   {}}
258 \onlypreamble\@needsformat

```

If the file is not meant to be processed by L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} we stop inputting it, but we do not end the run. We just end inputting the current file.

```

252   \endinput \fi}
253 \onlypreamble\NeedsTeXFormat

254 \def\@needsformat{%
255   \ifnextchar[%
256     \@needsf@rmat
257   {}}
258 \onlypreamble\@needsformat

```

```

259 \def\@needsf@rmat[#1]{%
260   \@ifl@t@r\fmtversion{#1}{()}%
261   {\@latex@warning@no@line
262    {You have requested release `#1' of LaTeX,\MessageBreak
263     but only release `\fmtversion' is available}}}
264 \onlypreamble\@needsf@rmat

\zap@space \zap@space foo<space>\empty removes all spaces from foo that are not pro-
tected by {} groups.
265 \def\zap@space#1 #2{%
266   #1%
267   \ifx#2\empty\else\expandafter\zap@space\fi
268   #2}

\@fileswithoptions The common part of \documentclass and \usepackage.
269 \def\@fileswithoptions#1{%
270   \@ifnextchar[%
271   {\@fileswithoptions#1}%
272   {\@fileswithoptions#1[]}{}}
273 \onlypreamble\@fileswithoptions

274 \def\@fileswithoptions#1[#2]#3{%
275   \@ifnextchar[%
276   {\@fileswithoptions#1[{\#2}]#3}%
277   {\@fileswithoptions#1[{\#2}]#3[]}}
278 \onlypreamble\@fileswithoptions

```

Then we do some work.

First of all, we define the global variables. Then we look to see if the file has already been loaded. If it has, we check that it was first loaded with at least the current options. If it has not, we add the current options to the package options, set the default version to be 0000/00/00, and load the file if we can find it. Then we check the version number.

Finally, we restore the old file name, reset the default option, and we set the catcode of @.

For classes, we can immediately process the file. For other types, #2 could be a comma separated list, so loop through, processing each one separately.

```

279 \def\@fileswithoptions#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
280   \ifx#1\@clsextension
281     \ifx\@classoptionslist\relax
282       \xdef\@classoptionslist{\zap@space#2 \empty}%
283       \def\reserved@a{%
284         \onefilewithoptions#3[{\#2}] [{\#4}]#1%
285         \documentclasshook}%
286     \else
287       \def\reserved@a{%
288         \onefilewithoptions#3[{\#2}] [{\#4}]#1}%
289     \fi
290   \else

```

build up a list of calls to \onefilewithoptions (one for each package) without thrashing the parameter stack.

```

291     \def\reserved@b##1,{%
292       \ifx\@nil##1\relax\else
293         \ifx\relax##1\relax\else
294           \noexpand\onefilewithoptions##1[{\#2}] [{\#4}]%
295           \noexpand\@pkgextension
296         \fi
297         \expandafter\reserved@b
298       \fi}%
299       \edef\reserved@a{\zap@space#3 \empty}%
300       \edef\reserved@a{\expandafter\reserved@b\reserved@a,\@nil,}%

```

```

301   \fi
302   \reserved@a}
303 \onlypreamble\@fileswith@pti@ns
      Have the main argument as #1, so we only need one \expandafter above.
304 \def\@onefilewithoptions#1[#2] [#3]#4{%
305   \pushfilename
306   \xdef\@currname{#1}%
307   \global\let\@currext#4%
308   \expandafter\let\csname\@currname.\@currext-h@@k\endcsname\@empty
309   \let\CurrentOption\@empty
310   \reset@ptions
311   \makeatletter

      Grab everything in a macro, so the parameter stack is popped before any processing begins.
312   \def\reserved@a{%
313     \@ifl@aded\@currext{#1}%
314       {\@if@ptions\@currext{#1}{#2}{}}%
315       {\@latex@error
316         {Option clash for \@cls@pkg\space #1}%
317         {The package #1 has already been loaded
318          with options:\MessageBreak
319          \space\space[\@optionlist{#1.\@currext}]\MessageBreak
320          There has now been an attempt to load it
321          with options\MessageBreak
322          \space\space[#2]\MessageBreak
323          Adding the global options:\MessageBreak
324          \space\space
325          \@optionlist{#1.\@currext},#2\MessageBreak
326          to your \noexpand\documentclass declaration may fix this.%\MessageBreak
327          Try typing \space <return> \space to proceed.}}}}%
328   {\@pass@ptions\@currext{#2}{#1}}%
329

330   \global\expandafter
331   \let\csname ver@\@currname.\@currext\endcsname\@empty
332   \InputIfFileExists
333     {\@currname.\@currext}%
334     {}%
335     {\@missingfileerror\@currname\@currext}%

      \@unprocessedoptions will generate an error for each specified option in a package unless a \ProcessOptions has appeared in the package file.
336   \let\@unprocessedoptions\@unprocessedoptions
337   \csname\@currname.\@currext-h@@k\endcsname
338   \expandafter\let\csname\@currname.\@currext-h@@k\endcsname
339     \undefined
340   \@unprocessedoptions}

341   \ifl@ter\@currext{#1}{#3}{}}%
342   {\@latex@warning@no@line
343     {You have requested,\on@line,
344      version\MessageBreak
345      `#3' of \@cls@pkg\space #1,\MessageBreak
346      but only version\MessageBreak
347      `"\csname ver@\#1.\@currext\endcsname"\MessageBreak
348      is available}}}}%

349   \ifx\@currext\@clsextension\let\LoadClass\@twoloadclasserror\fi
350   \popfilename
351   \reset@ptions}%
352   \reserved@a}
353 \onlypreamble\@onefilewithoptions

```

```

\@@files@with@pti@ns Save the definition (for error checking).
354 \let\@@files@with@pti@ns\@files@with@pti@ns
355 \onlypreamble\@@files@with@pti@ns

\reset@ptions Reset the default option, and clear lists of declared options.
356 \def\reset@ptions{%
357   \global\ifx\@curr@ext\@clsextension
358     \let\default@ds\OptionNotUsed
359   \else
360     \let\default@ds\@unknownoptionerror
361   \fi
362   \global\let\ds@\emptyset
363   \global\let\@declaredoptions\emptyset}
364 \onlypreamble\reset@ptions

```

70.1 Hooks

Allow code do be saved to be executed at specific later times.

Save things in macros, I considered using toks registers, (and `\addto@hook` from the NFSS code, that would require stacking the contents in the case of required packages, so just generate a new macro for each package.

`\begindocumenthook` Stuff to appear at the begining or end of the document.

```

\enddocumenthook 365 \ifx\@begindocumenthook\@undefined
366   \let\@begindocumenthook\emptyset
367 \fi
368 \let\@enddocumenthook\emptyset

```

`\g@addto@macro` Globally add to the end of a macro.

```

369 \long\def\g@addto@macro#1#2{%
370   \begingroup
371     \toks@\expandafter{\#1#2}%
372     \xdef#1{\the\toks@}%
373   \endgroup

```

`\AtEndOfPackage` The access functions.

```

\AtEndOfClass 374 \def\AtEndOfPackage{%
\AtBeginDocument 375   \expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname\currname.\@curr@ext-h@k\endcsname}
\AtEndDocument 376 \let\AtEndOfClass\AtEndOfPackage
377 \onlypreamble\AtEndOfPackage
378 \onlypreamble\AtEndOfClass
379 \def\AtBeginDocument{\g@addto@macro\@begindocumenthook}
380 \def\AtEndDocument{\g@addto@macro\@enddocumenthook}
381 \onlypreamble\AtBeginDocument

```

`\cls@pkg` The current file type.

```

382 \def\cls@pkg{%
383   \ifx\@curr@ext\@clsextension
384     document class%
385   \else
386     package%
387   \fi}
388 \onlypreamble\cls@pkg

```

`\unknownoptionerror` Bad option.

```

389 \def\unknownoptionerror{%
390   \@latex@error
391   {Unknown option `\\CurrentOption' for \\cls@pkg\\space`\\currname'}%
392   {The option `\\CurrentOption' was not declared in
393    \\cls@pkg\\space`\\currname', perhaps you\\MessageBreak
394    misspelled its name.}

```

```

395      Try typing \space <return>
396      \space to proceed.)}
397  \onlypreamble\@unknownoptionerror

\@unprocessedoptions Declare an error for each option, unless a \ProcessOptions occurred.
398 \def\@unprocessedoptions{%
399   \ifx\@currext\@pkgextension
400     \edef\@curroptions{\@optionlist{\@currname.\@currext}}%
401     \@for\CurrentOption:=\@curroptions\do{%
402       \ifx\CurrentOption\@empty\else\@unknownoptionerror\fi}%
403   \fi}
404 \onlypreamble\@unprocessedoptions
405 \onlypreamble\@unprocessedoptions

\@badrequireerror \RequirePackage or \LoadClass occurs in the options section.
406 \def\@badrequireerror#1[#2]#3[#4]{%
407   \@latex@error
408   {\noexpand\RequirePackage or \noexpand\LoadClass
409    in Options Section}%
410   {The \c@cls@pkg\space `'\@currname' is defective.\MessageBreak
411    It attempts to load '#3' in the options section, i.e.,\MessageBreak
412    between \noexpand\DeclareOption and \string\ProcessOptions.}%
413 \onlypreamble\@badrequireerror

\@twoloadclasserror Two \LoadClass in a class.
414 \def\@twoloadclasserror{%
415   \@latex@error
416   {Two \noexpand\LoadClass commands}%
417   {You may only use one \noexpand\LoadClass in a class file}%
418 \onlypreamble\@twoloadclasserror

\@twoclasseserror Two \documentclass or \documentstyle.
419 \def\@twoclasseserror#1{%
420   \@latex@error
421   {Two \noexpand\documentclass or \noexpand\documentstyle commands}%
422   {The document may only declare one class.}\@gobble}
423 \onlypreamble\@twoclasseserror

```

70.2 Providing shipment

```

\two@digits Prefix a number less than 10 with '0'.
424 \def\two@digits#1{\ifnum#1<10 0\fi\number#1}

\filecontents This environment implements inline files. The star-form does not write extra
\endfilecontents comments into the file.
425 \begingroup%
426 \catcode`\*=11 %
427 \catcode`^\^M\active%
428 \catcode`^\^L\active\let^\^L\relax%
429 \catcode`^\^I\active%
430 \gdef\filecontents{\@tempswattrue\filecontents}%
431 \gdef\filecontents*{\@tempswafalse\filecontents}%
432 \gdef\filecontents#1{%
433   \openin\@inputcheck#1 %
434   \ifeof\@inputcheck%
435     \@latex@warning@no@line%
436     {Writing file `'\@currdir#1'}%
437   \chardef\reserved@c15 %
438   \ch@ck7\reserved@c\write%
439   \immediate\openout\reserved@c#1\relax%
440   \else%

```

```

441   \closein\@inputcheck%
442   \@latex@warning{no@line%
443     {File '#1' already exists on the system.\MessageBreak%
444      Not generating it from this source}%
445   \let\write\gobbletwo%
446   \let\closeout\gobble%
447 \fi%
448 \if@tempswa%

449 \immediate\write\reserved@cf{%
450   \@percentchar\@percentchar\space{%
451     \expandafter\gobble\string\LaTeX2e file `#1'^^J%
452     \@percentchar\@percentchar\space generated by the %
453     `@\currenvir' \expandafter\gobblefour\string\newenvironment^^J%
454     \@percentchar\@percentchar\space from source `\\jobname' on %
455     \number\year/\two@digits\month/\two@digits\day.^^J%
456     \@percentchar\@percentchar}%
457 \fi%
458 \let\do\@makeother\dospecials%

459 \edef\E{\@backslashchar end\string{\@currenvir\string}}%
460 \edef\reserved@b{%
461   \def\noexpand\reserved@b{%
462     #####1\E#####2\E#####3\relax}%
463 \reserved@b{%
464   \ifx\relax##3\relax}

There was no \end{filecontents}

465   \immediate\write\reserved@c{##1}%
466 \else%

There was a \end{filecontents}, so stop this time.

467   \edef^M{\noexpand\end{\@currenvir}}%
468   \ifx\relax##1\relax%
469   \else%

Text before the \end, write it with a warning.

470   \@latex@warning{Writing text `##1' before %
471     \string\end{\@currenvir}\MessageBreak as last line of #1}%
472   \immediate\write\reserved@c{##1}%
473 \fi%
474 \ifx\relax##2\relax%
475 \else%

Text after the \end, ignore it with a warning.

476   \@latex@warning{%
477     Ignoring text `##2' after \string\end{\@currenvir}}%
478 \fi%
479 \fi%
480 ^M}%

481 \catcode`^\L\active%
482 \let\L\undefined%
483 \def^\L{\@ifundefined L^\J^\J^\J}%
484 \catcode`^\I\active%
485 \let\I\undefined%
486 \def^\I{\@ifundefined I\space\space}%
487 \catcode`^\M\active%
488 \edef^\M{\noexpand\reserved@b##1\relax}%
489 \noexpand\reserved@b##1\relax}%
490 \endgroup%

491 \begingroup
492 \catcode`|= \catcode`%
493 \catcode`% = 12

```

```

494 \catcode`\*=11
495 \gdef\@percentchar{%
496 \gdef\endfilecontents{%
497 \immediate\closeout\reserved@c
498 \def\T##1##2##3{%
499 \ifx##1\@undefined\else
500   \@latex@warning@no@line{##2 has been converted to Blank ##3e}%
501 \fi}%
502 \T\L{Form Feed}{Lin}%
503 \T\I{Tab}{Spac}%
504 \immediate\write\@unused{}}
505 \global\let\endfilecontents*\endfilecontents
506 \onlypreamble\filecontents
507 \onlypreamble\endfilecontents
508 \onlypreamble\filecontents*
509 \onlypreamble\endfilecontents*
510 \endgroup
511 \onlypreamble\filecontents

512 </ekernel>

```

71 After Preamble

Finally we declare a package that allows all the commands declared above to be `\onlypreamble` to be used after `\begin{document}`.

```

513 /*afterpreamble
514 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
515 \ProvidesPackage{pkgindoc}
516   [1994/10/20 v1.1 Package Interface in Document (DPC)]
517 \def\reserved@a{\do\@classoptionslist\do\@filecontents\relax}
518   \gdef\@preamblecmds{\#1\#3}}
519 \expandafter\reserved@a\@preamblecmds\relax
520 </afterpreamble>

```

File M

lthyphen.dtx

This file contains the code for loading hyphenation patterns into L^AT_EX. Most of this will end up in a file called `hyphen.ltx`. If you wish to customize your L^AT_EX system in respect of hyphenation patterns, write a file `hyphen.cfg`. If this file exists, it will be loaded instead of `hyphen.ltx`. See the comments below for additional information.

To produce the printed version of this file the following code is used. It can be extracted with the `DOCSTRIP` program, or one can run this file directly through L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} .

```
1 /*driver*/
2 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
3 \begin{document}
4 \DocInput{lthyphen.dtx}
5 \end{document}
6 
```

The default file `hyphen.ltx` loads hyphenation patterns for US english. If you want to load additional or other hyphenation patterns, you should create a file `hyphen.cfg`. This is best done by starting from `hyphen.ltx`.

For backward compatibility, the default file, `hyphen.ltx`, first tries to load the file `hyphen.tex`. If this file exists, an information message is issued and the appropriate defaults for T_EX's internal parameters are set: `\language` is initialized to 0, and `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin` to 2 and 3, respectively, to disallow x- or -xx breaks.

```
7 /*default*/
8 \InputIfFileExists{hyphen.tex}%
9   {`message{Loading hyphenation patterns for US english.}%
10    \language=0
11    \lefthyphenmin=2 \righthyphenmin=3 }%
```

Otherwise, since we cannot do anything without any hyphenation patterns, an error message is printed and the Init_T_EX run is terminated by invoking `\@@end` (which is the L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} name for T_EX's `\end` primitive).

```
12 {\errhelp{The configuration for hyphenation is incorrectly
13           installed.}^^J%
14           If you don't understand this error message you need
15           to seek^^Jexpert advice.}%
16 \errmessage{OOPS! I can't find any hyphenation patterns for
17           US english.}^^J \space Think of getting some or the
18           latex2e setup will never succeed}\@@end}
19 
```

The following example describes the possible contents of a file `hyphen.cfg` that will load both US English and German hyphenation patterns, making the former the default. It sets `\language` to 0 for the US patterns and to 1 for the German patterns. Then `\language` is set to 0 to make this the default and the default values of `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin` are set.

```
\language=0
\input hyphen % (or \input ushyphen1 if the file has been renamed)
\language=1
\input ghyph31
\language=0
\lefthyphenmin=2
\righthyphenmin=3
\endinput
```

Another possibility is to use the package `babel`, by Johannes Braams. That package is distributed with a suitable `hyphen.cfg` file.

File N

ltfinal.dtx

72 Final settings

This section contains the final settings for L^AT_EX. It initialises some debugging and typesetting parameters, sets the default \catcodes and uc/lc codes, and inputs the hyphenation file.

72.1 Debugging

By default, L^AT_EX shows statistics:

```
1 {*2ekernel}
2 \tracingstats1
```

72.2 Typesetting parameters

\@lowpenalty These are penalties used internally.
\@medpenalty 3 \newcount\@lowpenalty
\@highpenalty 4 \newcount\@medpenalty
5 \newcount\@highpenalty

The default values of the picture and \fbox parameters:

```
6 \unitlength = 1pt
7 \fboxsep = 3pt
8 \fboxrule = .4pt
```

The saved value of T_EX's \maxdepth:

```
9 \emaxdepth = \maxdepth
```

\vsize initialized because a \clearpage with \vsize < \topskip causes trouble.
\@colroom and \@colht also initialized because \vsize may be set to them if a \clearpage is done before the \begin{document}

```
10 \vsize = 1000pt
11 \@colroom = \vsize
12 \@colht = \vsize
```

Initialise \textheight \textwidth and page style, to avoid internal errors if they are not set by the class.

```
13 \textheight=.5\maxdimen
14 \textwidth=\textheight
15 \ps@empty
```

72.3 Lccodes for hyphenation

We set things up so that hyphenation files can assume that the default (T1) lccodes are in use (at present this also sets up the uccodes). We temporarily define \reserved@a to apply \reserved@c to all the numbers in the range of its arguments.

```
16 \def\reserved@a#1#2{%
17   \@tempcnta#1\relax
18   \@tempcntb#2\relax
19   \reserved@b
20 }
21 \def\reserved@b{%
22   \ifnum\@tempcnta>\@tempcntb\else
23     \reserved@c\@tempcnta
24     \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
25     \expandafter\reserved@b
```

```

26     \fi
27 }

Depending on the TeX version, we might not be allowed to do this for non-ASCII
characters.

28 \def\reserved@c#1{%
29     \count@=#1\advance\count@ by -"20
30     \uccode#1=\count@
31     \lccode#1=#1
32 }
33 \reserved@a{\`a}{`\z}
34 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
35   \reserved@a{"A0}{`BC}
36   \reserved@a{"E0}{`FF}
37 \fi

```

The upper case characters need their `\uccode` and `\lccode` values set, and their `\sfface` set to 999.

```

38 \def\reserved@c#1{%
39     \count@=#1\advance\count@ by "20
40     \uccode#1=#1
41     \lccode#1=\count@
42     \sfface#1=999
43 }
44 \reserved@a{\`A}{`\Z}
45 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
46   \reserved@a{"80}{`9C}
47   \reserved@a{"C0}{`DF}
48 \fi

```

Well, it would be nice if that were correct, but unfortunately, the Cork encoding contains some odd slots whose uccode or lccode isn't quite what you'd expect.

```

49 \uccode`\^Y=\`I      % dotless i
50 \lccode`\^Y=\`^Y    % dotless i
51 \uccode`\^Z=\`J      % dotless j, ae in OT1
52 \lccode`\^Z=\`^Z    % dotless j, ae in OT1
53 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
54   \lccode`\^^9d=\`i    % dotted I
55   \uccode`\^^9d=\`^^9d % dotted I
56   \lccode`\^^9e=\`^^9e % d-bar
57   \uccode`\^^9e=\`^^d0 % d-bar
58 \fi

```

Finally here is one that helps hyphenation in the OT1 encoding.

```
59 \lccode`\^^[=\`^^[  % oe in OT1
```

And we also set the `\lccode` of `\-` and `\textcompwordmark` so that they do not prevent hyphenation in the remainder of the word (as suggested by Lars Helström).

```

60 \lccode`\- =`\-    % default hyphen char
61 \lccode 127=127    % alternate hyphen char
62 \lccode 23 =23     % textcompwordmark in T1

```

72.4 Hyphenation

The following code will be compiled into the format file. It checks for the existence of `hyphen.cfg` in inputs that file if found. Otherwise it inputs `hyphen.ltx`. Note that these are loaded in *before* the `\catcodes` are set, so local hyphenation files can use 8-bit input.

We try to load the customized hyphenation description file.

```

63 \InputIfFileExists{hyphen.cfg}%
64           {\typeout{=====
65                         Local configuration file hyphen.cfg used^J%}

```

```

66      ======%
67      \def\@addtofilelist##1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,##1}}%
68      }
69      {\input{hyphen.ltx}}
70 \let\@addtofilelist\gobble

```

72.5 Font loading

Fonts loaded during the formatting process might already have changed the `\font@submax` from `0pt` to something higher. If so, we put out a bold warning.

```

71 % \changes{v1.1c}{2000/08/23}{Fix typo in warning}
72 \ifdim \font@submax >\z@
73   \font@warning{Size substitutions with differences\MessageBreak
74     up to \font@submax\space have occurred.\MessageBreak
75     \MessageBreak
76     Please check the transcript file
77     carefully\MessageBreak
78     and redo the format generation if necessary!
79     \@gobbletwo}%
80   \errhelp{Only stopped, to give you time to
81     read the above message.}%
82   \errmessage{%

```

We reset the macro. Otherwise every user will get a warning on every job.

```

83 \def\font@submax{0pt}
84 \fi

```

72.6 Input encoding

We temporarily define `\reserved@a` to apply `\reserved@c` to all the numbers in the range of its arguments.

```

85 \def\reserved@a#1#2{%
86   \tempcnta#1\relax
87   \tempcntb#2\relax
88   \reserved@b
89 }
90 \def\reserved@b{%
91   \ifnum\tempcnta>\tempcntb\else
92     \reserved@c\tempcnta
93     \advance\tempcnta\one
94     \expandafter\reserved@b
95   \fi
96 }

```

Set the special catcodes (although some of these are useless, since an error will have occurred if the catcodes have changed). Note that `^J` has catcode ‘other’ for use in warning messages.

```

97 \catcode`\_ =10
98 \catcode`\#=6
99 \catcode`\$=3
100 \catcode`\%=14
101 \catcode`\&=4
102 \catcode`\|=0
103 \catcode`\^=7
104 \catcode`\_=8
105 \catcode`\{=1
106 \catcode`\}=2
107 \catcode`\~=13
108 \catcode`\@=11
109 \catcode`\^I=10
110 \catcode`\^J=12
111 \catcode`\^L=13

```

```

112 \catcode`^^M=5
Set the ‘other’ catcodes.
113 \def\reserved@c#1{\catcode#1=12\relax}
114 \reserved@c{`!}
115 \reserved@c{`}
116 \reserved@c{`\\`}{`\\?}
117 \reserved@c{`[]}
118 \reserved@c{`[]}
119 \reserved@c{``}
120 \reserved@c{`|}

Set the ‘letter’ catcodes.
121 \def\reserved@c#1{\catcode#1=11\relax}
122 \reserved@a{`\A}{`\Z}
123 \reserved@a{`\a}{`\z}

All the characters in the range 0–31 and 127–255 are illegal, except tab (^I), nl (^J), ff (^L) and cr (^M).
Now allow 8-bit characters, although their use in this way is strongly discouraged. See inputenc.dtx for a supported mechanism for 8-bit input.
124 \def\reserved@c#1{\catcode#1=15\relax}
125 \reserved@a{`^H}
126 \reserved@c{`^K}
127 \reserved@a{`^N}{31}
128 %\ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne
129   \catcode"7F=15
130 %\else
131 %  \reserved@a{"7F}{FF}
132 %\fi

```

72.7 Lccodes and uccodes

We now again set up the default (T1) uc/lccodes. The lower case characters need their `\uccode` and `\lccode` values set. Some of this is a repeat of the set-up before loading hyphenation files. Depending on the T_EX version, we might not be allowed to do this for non-ASCII characters.

```

133 \def\reserved@c#1{%
134   \count@=#1\advance\count@ by -"20
135   \uccode#1=\count@
136   \lccode#1=#1
137 }
138 \reserved@a{`\a}{`\z}
139 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
140   \reserved@a{"A0}{BC}
141   \reserved@a{"E0}{FF}
142 \fi

```

The upper case characters need their `\uccode` and `\lccode` values set, and their `\sfcode` set to 999.

```

143 \def\reserved@c#1{%
144   \count@=#1\advance\count@ by "20
145   \uccode#1=#1
146   \lccode#1=\count@
147   \sfcode#1=999
148 }
149 \reserved@a{`\A}{`\Z}
150 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
151   \reserved@a{"80}{9C}
152   \reserved@a{"C0}{DF}
153 \fi

```

Well, it would be nice if that were correct, but unfortunately, the Cork encoding contains some odd slots whose uccode or lccode isn’t quite what you’d expect.

```

154 \uccode`^^Y=`\I      % dotless i
155 \lccode`^^Y=`\^Y     % dotless i
156 \uccode`^^Z=`\J      % dotless j, ae in OT1
157 \lccode`^^Z=`\^Z     % dotless j, ae in OT1
158 \ifnum\inputlineno=\m@ne\else
159   \lccode`^^9d=`i     % dotted I
160   \uccode`^^9d=``^^9d % dotted I
161   \lccode`^^9e=`^9e   % d-bar
162   \uccode`^^9e=``^d0 % d-bar
163 \fi

```

Finally here is one that helps hyphenation in the OT1 encoding.

```
164 \lccode`^^[=``^^[  % oe in OT1
```

\MakeUppercase And whilst we're doing things with uc/lc tables, here are two commands to upper-
\MakeUppercase and lower-case a string.

\@uclclist Note that this implementation is subject to change! At the moment we're not providing any way to extend the list of uc/lc commands, since finding a good interface is difficult. These commands have some nasty features, such as uppercasing mathematics, environment names, labels, etc. A much better long-term solution is to use all-caps fonts, but these aren't generally available.

```

165 \DeclareRobustCommand{\MakeUppercase}[1]{%
166   \def\i{I}\def\j{J}%
167   \def\reserved@a##1##2{\let##1##2\reserved@a}%
168   \expandafter\reserved@a\@uclclist\reserved@b{\reserved@b\@gobble}%
169   \protected@edef\reserved@a{\uppercase{\#1}}%
170   \reserved@a
171 }
172 \DeclareRobustCommand{\MakeLowercase}[1]{%
173   \def\reserved@a##1##2{\let##2##1\reserved@a}%
174   \expandafter\reserved@a\@uclclist\reserved@b{\reserved@b\@gobble}%
175   \protected@edef\reserved@a{\lowercase{\#1}}%
176   \reserved@a
177 }
178 \def\@uclclist{\oe\OE\o\O\ae\AE
179   \dh\DH\dj\DJ\l\L\ng\NG\ss\SS\th\TH}

```

The above code works, but has the nasty side-effect that if you say something like:

```
\markboth{\MakeUppercase\contentsname}
          {\MakeUppercase\contentsname}
```

then the uppercasing is only done to the first letter of the contents name, since the mark expands out to:

```
\mark{\protect\MakeUppercase Table of Contents}
      {\protect\MakeUppercase Table of Contents}
```

In order to get round this, we redefine \MakeUppercase and \MakeLowercase to grab their argument and brace it. This is a very low-level hack, and is *not* recommended practice! This is an instance of a general problem that makes it unsafe to grab arguments unbraced, and probably needs a more general solution. For the moment though, this hack will do:

```
180 \protected@edef\MakeUppercase#1{\MakeUppercase{\#1}}
181 \protected@edef\MakeLowercase#1{\MakeLowercase{\#1}}
```

72.8 Applying Patch files

Between major releases, small patches will be distributed in files `ltpatch.ltx` which must be added at this point.

```
182 \IfFileExists{ltpatch.ltx}
183   {\typeout{=====^~^J%}
```

```

184          Applying patch file ltpatch.ltx^^J%
185          =====}
186 \def\fmtversion@topatch{unknown}
187 \input{ltpatch.ltx}
188 \ifx\fmtversion\fmtversion@topatch
189   \ifx\patch@level\@undefined
190     \typeout{^^J^^J^^J%
191       !!!!!!!Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' not suitable for this^^J%
192       !! Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' not suitable for this^^J%
193       !! version of LaTeX.^^J^^J%
194       !! Please check if initex found an old patch file:^^J%
195       !! --- if so, rename it or delete it, and redo the^^J%
196       !! initex run.^^J%
197       !!!!!!!Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' not suitable for this^^J%
198     \batchmode \@@end
199   \else
```

The code below adds the ‘patch level’ string to the first `\typeout` in the startup banner.

```

200   \def\fmtversion@topatch{0}%
201   \ifx\fmtversion@topatch\patch@level\else
202     \def\reserved@a\typeout##1##2\reserved@a{%
203       \typeout{##1 patch level \patch@level}##2}
204     \everyjob\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
205       \expandafter\reserved@a\the\everyjob\reserved@a}
206     \let\reserved@a\relax
207     \the\everyjob
208   \fi
209   \fi
210 \else
211   \typeout{^^J^^J^^J%
212   !!!!!!!Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' (for version <\fmtversion@topatch>)^^J%
213   !! Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' (for version <\fmtversion@topatch>)^^J%
214   !! is not suitable for version <\fmtversion> of LaTeX.^^J^^J%
215   !! Please check if initex found an old patch file:^^J%
216   !! --- if so, rename it or delete it, and redo the^^J%
217   !!     initex run.^^J%
218   !!!!!!!Patch file `ltpatch.ltx' (for version <\fmtversion@topatch>)^^J%
219   \batchmode \@@end
220 \fi
221 \let\fmtversion@topatch\relax
222 \{}}
```

72.9 Freeing Memory

`\reserved@a` And just to make sure nobody relies on those definitions of `\reserved@b` and `\reserved@c` friends. These macros are reserved for use in the kernel. *Do not use them as general scratch macros.*

```

223 \let\reserved@a\@filelist
224 \let\reserved@b=\@undefined
225 \let\reserved@c=\@undefined
226 \let\reserved@d=\@undefined
227 \let\reserved@e=\@undefined
228 \let\reserved@f=\@undefined

\toks
229 \toks0{}
230 \toks2{}
231 \toks4{}
232 \toks6{}
233 \toks8{}
```

```
\errhelp Empty the error help message, which may have some rubbish:  
234 \errhelp{}
```

72.10 Initialise file list

\@providesfile Initialise for use in the document. During initex a modified version has been used which leaves debugging information for `latexbug.tex`.

```
235 \def\@providesfile#1[#2]{%  
236   \wlog{File: #1 #2} %  
237   \expandafter\xdef\csname ver@#1\endcsname{#2} %  
238 \endgroup}
```

\@filelist Reset \@filelist so files input while making the format are not listed. The list built up so far may take up a lot of memory and so it is moved to \reserved@a where it will be overwritten as soon as almost any L^AT_EX command is issued in a class file. However the `latexbug.tex` program will be able to access this information and insert it into a bug report.

```
239 \let\@filelist\@gobble  
240 \def\@addtofilelist#1{\xdef\@filelist{\@filelist,#1}}%
```

72.11 Dumping the format

Finally we make @ into a letter, ensure the format will be in the ‘normal’ error mode, and dump everything into the format file.

```
241 \makeatother  
242 \errorstopmode  
243 \dump  
244 </2ekernel>
```

File O

ltpatch

Things we did wrong...

```
1 %%%%
2 %%%% Patch file for the LaTeX2e kernel dated 2011/06/27
3 %%%% (2011/06/27)
4
5 \def\fmtversion@topatch{2011/06/27} % This patch will not work with
6 % any other release.
7
8 \def\patch@level{0}
9
10
11
12
13 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
14 \iffalse
15
16 \typeout{%
17 ^J%
18 *****
19 ltpatch.ltx has fixed certain problems with the `kernel' of LaTeX.^J%
20 Certain other files in the LaTeX distribution have also been updated^J%
21 since the last release (list correct as of 2011/06/27):^J%
22 base/xxxxxx.dtx.....(patch 1)^J%
23 unpacked/yyyyyy.cls.....(patch 1)^J%
24 ^J%
25 See the file patches.txt for more details.^J%
26 *****}
27
28 \fi
29
30 \endinput
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
```

Change History

1985/11/04 ltmath.dtx	LaTeX2.09		1989/04/29 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0f
General:	produce warning message if line extends into margin.		General:	Corrections to L ^A T _E X tabular env. added.
Doesn't warn about formula overprinting equation number.	214			167
1989/04/10 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0a		1989/05/01 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0j
General:	Starting with version numbers! <code>\ifmmode</code> added in <code>\math@group</code>	107	General:	Default for <code>\base-linestretch</code> added.
1989/04/10 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0b		1989/05/22 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0k
General:	<code>\preload@sizes</code> added. 107		General:	Lines longer than 72 characters folded.
	<code>\wrong@fontshape</code> changed to define substitution font/shape macro.	107	1989/05/22 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0g
1989/04/10 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0a		General:	Lines shortened to 72 characters
General:	Starting with version numbers <code>\newif</code> for <code>\@tempswa</code> added since this switch is unknown at the time when this file is read in. (latextex is loaded later.) <code>\math@famname</code> changed to <code>\math@version</code> .	167	1989/09/14 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0m
1989/04/14 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0c		General:	Global replacement: <code>\group</code> to <code>\mathgroup</code>
General:	More documentation added.	107	<code>\mathversion</code> :	Corrected typo: <code>\endcsname</code> to <code>\endcsname</code>
1989/04/15 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0b		1989/11/07 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0i
General:	<code>\mathfontset</code> renamed to <code>\mathversion</code> .	167	General:	All family, series, and shape names abbreviated.
1989/04/19 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0d		1989/11/08 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0o
General:	Even more doc.	107	General:	First parameter of <code>\define@mathalphabet</code> and <code>\define@mathgroup</code> changed from string to control sequence.
1989/04/21 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0e		1989/11/14 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0p
General:	Documentation is fun! Parameters of <code>\define@mathalphabet</code> changed.	107	<code>\math@version</code> :	Math version prefix 'mv@' added.
1989/04/21 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0c		1989/11/19 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0q
General:	Changed to conform to fam.tex.	167	<code>\define@newfont</code> :	Group added. 116
1989/04/23 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0f		<code>\wrong@fontshape</code> :	Instead of calling <code>\family\default@family</code> , etc. we directly set <code>\f@family</code> , etc.
General:	% in <code>\getanddefinefonts</code> added.	107	1989/11/22 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0r
1989/04/26 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0d		<code>\math@version</code> :	<code>\def</code> → <code>\edef</code> for <code>\math@version</code>
General:	<code>\xpt</code> added.	167	1989/11/25 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0s
1989/04/27 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0g		General:	All <code>\edef\font@name</code> changed to <code>\xdef\font@name</code> . Necessary after introduction of <code>\begingroup\endgroup</code> in v1.0q.
General:	Documentation revised.	107		107 extra// → + in <code>\extra@def</code>
1989/04/27 ltfssini.dtx	v1.0e		1989/11/26 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0t
General:	Definitions of L ^A T _E X symbols corrected.	167	<code>\select@group</code> :	<code>\bgroup\egroup</code> changed to <code>\begin{group}\end{group}</code> to avoid empty Ord atom on math list.
1989/04/29 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0h			120
General:	Documented problem with <code>\halign</code> , and <code>\noalign</code>	107	1989/12/02 ltfssini.dtx	v1.1b
<code>\mathversion</code> :	Test if version defined added.	114	General:	<code>\rmmath</code> renamed to <code>\mathrm</code>
1989/04/29 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0i		1989/12/03 ltfssini.dtx	v1.1c
General:	Removed the <code>\halign</code> <code>\noalign</code> correction (wasn't bugfree)	107	General:	Some internal macros renamed to make them inaccessible.
			1989/12/05 ltfssbas.dtx	v1.0u
			<code>\addto@hook</code> :	<code>\addto@hook</code> added. 123

1989/12/05 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0u fam.dtx	\size, \selectfont, and \mathversion.	167
\every@math@size: Hook \every@size added.	130	
1989/12/13 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0f		
\use@mathgroup: \expandafter added before final \fi.	133	
1989/12/16 ltfssbas.dtx v1.1a		
\select@group: \relax in front added.	120	
Now four arguments.	120	
Redefinition of alphabet now simpler.	120	
Usage of '=' macro added.	120	
1989/12/16 ltfssrc.dtx v1.1a		
\selectfont: Changed order of calls.	127	
\use@mathgroup: Redefinition of al- phabet now simpler.	132	
Usage of '=' macro added.	132	
1990/01/18 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0h		
General: \tracingfonts meaning changed.	124	
1990/01/20 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2a		
\math@bgroup: Def. placed in this file.	122	
\math@egroup: Def. placed in this file.	122	
\select@group: Def for alph id changed.	120	
1990/01/21 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2b		
\select@group: Code moved to \use@mathgroup.	120	
1990/01/21 ltfssrc.dtx v1.2b		
\use@mathgroup: Macro added to allow cleaner interface.	132	
1990/01/23 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2c		
General: \no@version@warning re- named to \no@alphabet@er- ror.	107	
Macro \no@alphabet@help added	107	
\no@alphabet@error: Changed to error call	107	
1990/01/25 ltfssini.dtx v1.1e		
\nfss@text: Macro added.	169	
1990/01/27 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2d		
\DeclarePreloadSizes: Font iden- tifier set to \relax.	111	
1990/01/28 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2e		
\mathgroup: \newfam let to \new@mathgroup.	108	
1990/01/28 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2f		
\define@newfont: Added call to \curr@fontshape macro to al- low substitution.	116	
\wrong@fontshape: Warning mes- sage slightly changed.	119	
1990/01/28 ltfssini.dtx v1.2b		
General: Call to \nomath added.	167	
1990/02/08 ltfssini.dtx v1.1g		
General: Protected the commands \fam, \series, \shape,		
	\size, \selectfont, and \mathversion.	167
	General: Support for changes of \baselineskip without chang- ing the size.	107
	\math@version: \nomath added.	114
	1990/02/16 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2g	
	\selectfont: Changed \f@size to \lcl@currsize (see fam file).	128
	1990/02/18 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0j	
	General: Redefine unprotected ver- sion \p@selectfont instead of \selectfont.	127
	1990/03/14 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0k	
	General: Added code for TeX3.	124
	\extract@font: Added code for TeX3.	127
	\selectfont: Added code for TeX3.	128
	1990/03/30 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2h	
	\math@egroup: Changed to have one arg.	122
	1990/03/30 ltfssrc.dtx v1.2h	
	\use@mathgroup: Third argument removed (see \math@egroup).	132
	1990/04/01 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2i	
	General: Code added from tracefnf.dtx.	107
	Support for TeX3.	107
	1990/04/01 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0l	
	General: Part of code moved to fam.dtx.	124
	\tracingfonts: Check if \trac- ingfonts already defined.	125
	1990/04/01 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0o	
	\tracingfonts: Check if \trac- ingfonts defined removed again.	125
	1990/04/02 ltfssini.dtx v1.1i	
	General: \input of files now han- dled by docstrip.	167
	1990/04/05 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0m	
	\selectfont: Call \tracingon only if \tracingfonts greater than 3.	127
	1990/05/05 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0n	
	\selectfont: \tracingon with new syntax.	127
	1990/06/23 ltfssini.dtx v1.1k	
	\nfss@text: Changed to \mbox.	169
	1990/06/24 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2j	
	\DeclarePreloadSizes: Missing percent added.	111
	1990/06/24 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0o	
	\baselinespread: Moved to tracefnf.dtx.	130
	\getanddefine@fonts: \Adding tracing code.	133
	\Macro moved from fam.dtx.	133
	Adding debug code.	133

\use@mathgroup: Tracing code added.	132	1991/09/29 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2.09
1990/06/30 ltfssbas.dtx v1.2l		\@eqnnum: RmS: \reset@font added. 213
\showhyphens: Macro added. . .	122	1991/09/29 ltsect.dtx LaTeX2.09
1990/06/30 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0p		\@dottedtocline: (RmS) added
\use@mathgroup: Added \relax after math group number. . . .	133	\reset@font for page number 289
1990/07/07 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0q		1991/10/17 ltcntrl.dtx LaTeX209
\getanddefine@fonts: Group number added to tracing. . . .	133	\@tfor: (Rms) \xdef replaced by
\math@egroup: Tracing code added. . . .	133	\def (See FMi's array.doc) . . . 37
\use@mathgroup: Group number added to tracing. . . .	132	1991/10/25 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09
1990/08/27 ltfssrc.dtx 1.0r		\@citex: added \reset@font, suggested by Bernd Raichle. . . . 307
\type@restoreinfo: Some extra tracing info.	129	1991/11/01 ltfloat.dtx LaTeX2.09
1990/08/27 ltfssrc.dtx v1.0r		\footnote: (RmS) Added
\getanddefine@fonts: Correcting missing name after \tracingon. . . .	133	\let\protect\noexpand in \footnote, \footnotemark, and \footnotetext, since \xdef is used 302
1991/03/28 ltfssini.dtx v1.1m		1991/11/04 ltlists.dtx LaTeX2.09
\copyright: Extra braces added. 169		\makelabel: (RmS) added default definition for \makelabel, to produce an error message. . . . 228
1991/03/30 ltfssini.dtx v1.2g		1991/11/04 lplain.dtx RmS
\newfont: Definition added. . . .	168	General: Removed \itemitem since never needed/useful with LATEX. 18
\symbol: Definition added. . . .	168	1991/11/06 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09
1991/07/24 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09		\@citex: added code to remove a leading blank 307
\@verbatim: Added \penalty\interlinepenalty to definition of \par so that \samepage works	206	1991/11/13 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09
1991/08/14 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2.09		\@bibitem: Changed counter enumi to enumiv, as it says in the comment above 307
\cases: (RmS) inserted extra braces around entry for NFSS 211		1991/11/21 ltfssini.dtx v1.1o
1991/08/14 ltpictur.dtx LaTeX2.09		\p@reset@font: Added extra braces for robustness. 169
General: (RmS) inserted extra braces around entry for NFSS 261		Changed to protected version of macro. 169
1991/08/14 ltthm.dtx LaTeX2.09		1991/11/22 ltffloat.dtx LaTeX2.09
\endtheorem: Moved \itshape after \item to make it work with NFSS	280	\footnote: (RmS) Added
1991/08/26 ltfssini.dtx v1.1n		\let\protect\noexpand in \@xfootnote, \xfootnotemark, and \xfootnotetext 302
\p@reset@font: Macro introduced 169		1991/11/22 ltlists.dtx LaTeX2.09
1991/08/26 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09		\@item: (RmS) Changed second call to \makelabel to \unhbox@\tempboxa. Avoids problems with side effects in \makelabel and is more efficient. . . 228
\@verbatim: \C@par added	206	1991/11/27 ltfssbas.dtx v1.3a
1991/08/26 ltpictur.dtx LaTeX2.09		General: All \family, \shape etc. renamed to \fontfamily etc. 107
\endpicture: (RmS & FMi) extra boxing level around \picbox to guard against unboxing in math mode (proposed by John Hobby)	260	1991/11/27 ltfssini.dtx v1.2a
1991/08/26 lplain.dtx LaTeX209		General: All \family, \shape etc. renamed to \fontfamily etc. 167
\tracingall: Added \errorcontextlines=\maxdimen, suggested by J. Schrod	20	1992/01/06 ltfssini.dtx v1.2c
1991/09/29 ltboxes.dtx LaTeX2.09		General: added slitex code 167
\mpfootnotetext: (RmS) added \reset@font	238	1992/01/10 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09
1991/09/29 ltffloat.dtx LaTeX2.09		\@bibitem: Changed \c@enumiv to \value of \clistctr 307
\footnotetext: (RmS) added \reset@font	303	

1992/01/10 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2.09 equation: RmS: put <code>\hbox</code> around <code>\@eqnnum</code> to typeset the equa- tion number in text mode (as in the eqnarray env.)	213	1992/08/14 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@citex</code> : added missing argument braces around <code>\hbox</code> , found by Ed Snyter	307
1992/01/10 ltthm.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@othm</code> : (RmS) Check for existence of theorem environment	280	1992/08/14 ltboxes.dtx LaTeX209 <code>\endminipage</code> : (RmS) replaced <code>\vskip-\lastskip</code> by <code>\unskip</code> (proposed by FMi)	238
1992/01/14 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@biblabel</code> : removed <code>\hfill</code> . . .	309	1992/08/17 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@citex</code> : simplified code for remov- ing leading blanks in citation key (proposed by Frank Jensen and Kresten Krab Thorup) . . .	307
1992/01/14 ltsect.dtx 0.0 <code>\@starttoc</code> : (RmS) added <code>\imme- diate</code> to <code>\openout</code> as all <code>\write</code> commands are also executed <code>\immediate</code>	287	1992/08/19 ltsect.dtx 0.0 <code>\@xsect</code> : (RmS) corrected bug: stretch and shrink in argu- ment to <code>\hskip</code> previously not negated	285
1992/02/26 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@lbibitem</code> : Added <code>\hfill</code> to re- store left-alignment of bibliog- raphy labels in alpha style . . .	307	1992/08/19 ltthm.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@othm</code> : (RmS) Changed error mes- sage to complain about unde- fined counter	280
1992/03/18 ltdefns.dtx LaTeX209 General: (RMS) changed input channel from 0 to <code>\@inputcheck</code> to avoid conflicts with other channels allocated by <code>\newread</code>	24	1992/08/20 ltfssini.dtx v1.4b <code>\@setsize</code> : Added <code>\@currsize</code> . .	168
1992/03/18 ltfloat.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@xmpar</code> : (RmS) added <code>\global\@ignorefalse</code>	299	1992/08/24 ltdefns.dtx LaTeX209 <code>\@ifnextchar</code> : (Rms) <code>\@ifnextchar</code> didn't work if its first argument was an equal sign.	32
<code>\end@float</code> : (RmS) changed <code>\es- phack</code> to <code>\Ephack</code>	295	1992/08/24 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\begin</code> : Added code to <code>\begin</code> to remember line number. Used by <code>\@badend</code> to display position of non-matching <code>\begin</code>	204
1992/03/18 ltlists.dtx 0.0 General: RmS: added <code>\@nmbrlist- false</code>	225	1992/08/24 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\verb</code> : Changed <code>\verb</code> and <code>\@sverb</code> to work correctly in math mode	207
1992/03/18 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\begin</code> : Changed <code>\@ignorettrue</code> to <code>\@ignorefalse</code> (as docu- mented)	204	1992/08/25 ltsect.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@sect</code> : (FMi) replaced explicit set- ting of <code>\@svsec</code> by call to <code>\@seccntformat</code>	284
1992/03/21 ltfssini.dtx v1.2d General: Renamed <code>\text</code> to <code>\nfss@text</code> to make it inter- nal.	167	1992/09/18 ltlists.dtx LaTeX2.09 General: (RmS) Added warning if <code>\item</code> is used in math mode . .	226
1992/05/12 ltfssbas.dtx v1.3c <code>\extract@alph@from@version</code> : Macro added.	121	1992/09/18 lttab.dtx LaTeX2.09 <code>\@array</code> : Changed <code>\par</code> to <code>\@empty</code> to avoid starting new row e.g. after <code>\hline</code>	250
<code>\select@group</code> : Added call to <code>\ex- tract@alph@from@version</code> . . .	121	1992/09/19 lfsstrc.dtx v2.0c <code>\try@simple@size</code> :	135
1992/07/26 ltfssbas.dtx v1.9a <code>\curr@fontshape</code> :	116	1992/09/21 ltfssini.dtx v1.4d <code>\not@math@alphabet</code> : Macro de- fined.	168
<code>\DeclareFontShape</code> : Introduced <code>\DeclareFontShape</code>	108	1992/09/22 ltfssbas.dtx v1.91a General: Introduced <code>\tf@size</code> for math size.	107
<code>\define@newfont</code> :	116	1992/09/22 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1a <code>\getanddefine@fonts</code> : Introduced <code>\tf@size</code> for math size.	133
<code>\math@fonts</code> :	120	1992/11/13 ltfssini.dtx v?	
<code>\select@group</code> :	120, 121	<code>\hexnumber@</code> : Made expandable.	169
<code>\split@name</code> : Added splitting into <code>\f@encoding</code>	115	1992/11/23 ltcounds.dtx LaTeX209 <code>\stepcounter</code> : Replaced {} in <code>\stepcounter</code> by <code>\begingroup</code>	
<code>\wrong@fontshape</code> :	119		
1992/07/26 lfsstrc.dtx v2.0b <code>\s@fct@</code> :	141		
<code>\s@fct@sub</code> :	142		
<code>\selectfont</code> :	128		
<code>\try@simple@size</code> :	135, 136		
<code>\try@size@range</code> :	138		
<code>\use@mathgroup</code> :	133		

\endgroup to avoid adding an empty ord in math mode . . .	104	and \@hspacer, as suggested by CAR	57
1992/11/26 ltboxes.dtx LaTeX2.09 \@mpfootnotetext: (RmS) added protection for \edef	238	1993/08/05 ltab.dtx latex2e \tabular*: Replaced \ex-pandafter\def by \@namedef.	250
1992/11/26 ltfloor.dtx LaTeX2.09 \@footnotetext: (RmS) added protection for \edef	303	1993/08/06 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2.09 \@citex: Moved writing to .aux file in loop over citation keys so that leading blanks are removed there as well.	307
1992/11/26 ltfloor.dtx LaTeX2.09 \footnote: (RmS) Changed all to ‘def’protect‘noexpand‘protect‘noexpand	302	1993/08/13 ltoutenc.dtx 1.0f General: Protected against active @ sign.	72
1992/12/03 ltfssini.dtx v?		1993/08/13 preload.dtx v2.0c General: Added \relax at end of font names.	188
\hexnumber@: Make it accept counters.	169	1993/08/16 ltoutenc.dtx 1.0g General: Needs space after \string	72
1993/03/08 preload.dtx v2.0b General: Added 12pt preloads . . .	187	1993/08/18 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.0e \new@mathversion: Exchanged names of encodings in warning message of \SetSymbolFont.	153
1993/03/18 ltfssbas.dtx v2.0c General: Changed all \tempdima in \tempdimb to avoid killing \numberline	107	1993/09/02 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1i General: Corrected name of sgen size function.	124
1993/03/18 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1b General: Changed all \tempdima in \tempdimb to avoid killing \numberline	124	1993/09/03 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 \verbatim@nolig@list: Replaced \noligs by extensible list	207
Changed all \tempdimb in \tempdimx to avoid killing \numberline	124	1993/09/07 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 \verb@balance@group: (RmS) Changed definition of \verb so that it detects a missing second delimiter.	207
1993/03/18 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1c \DeclareSizeFunction: Added all args to avoid blanks problems . . .	138	1993/09/08 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 \enddocument: Added warning in case of undefined references.	202
1993/04/09 lterror.dtx v1.0e \@latexerr: Mention The Companion	42	1993/09/15 ltfssbas.dtx v2.0g \DeclareFontEncoding: Corrected: \default@T to \default@M.	110
1993/04/11 lterror.dtx v1.0f \@latexerr: Remove setting of errorcontextlines	42	1993/09/15 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1j General: Corrected spelling of \noxpand.	124
1993/05/05 lfnntcmd.dtx v2.0b General: Removed all LaTeX related cmds	190	1993/09/19 lterror.dtx LaTeX2.09 \@invalidchar: (RmS) Error message for invalid input characters.	45
1993/05/16 ltfssbas.dtx v2.0e \showhyphens: Use \reset@font	122	1993/11/02 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2.09 General: RmS: Corrected description of \eqnse1, moved \eqnse1 accordingly and removed extra \tabskip assignment.	214
1993/07/16 lfsstrc.dtx v2.1h General: Changed layout of info messages	124	1993/11/03 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2e General: RmS: Initialized \everycr to empty	214
1993/07/17 ltoutenc.dtx 1.0d General: changed \catencoding @ . . .	72	1993/11/03 ltpictur.dtx LaTeX2.09 General: (RmS) changed \halign to \ialign to initialize \tab-skip and \everycr	261
1993/08/03 ltmiscen.dtx LaTeX2.09 \enddocument: Changed redefinition of \global to redefinition of \setckpt.	202	1993/11/11 ltfssini.dtx v2.1a \normalfont: Macro added	169
1993/08/05 ltpictur.dtx LaTeX2.09 \circle: (RMS) Added error message if \circle is used in math mode.	274		
1993/08/05 ltsect.dtx LaTeX2.09 \@sect: (RmS) Made sure that \protect works correctly in expansion of \the counter	284		
1993/08/05 ltspace.dtx LaTeX2e \@hspacel: (RmS) Removed superfluous \leavevmode in \@hspacel			

1993/11/11 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.2a	\verbatim@font: Macro added	207
General: Option concept added for LaTeX2e	124	
1993/11/14 ltclass.dtx v0.2a	\@current: Name changed from \@currentextension	365
	\@fileswithoptions: Moved resetting of \default@ds, \ds@ and \@declaredoptions here, from the end of \ProcessOptions.	372
	\@reset@ptions: macro added	373
	\AtEndDocument: Included extension in the generated macro name for package and class hooks.	373
	\documentstyle: Added \Re- quirePackage \@unusedop- tionlist stuff.	369
	\g@addto@macro: Made global	373
	\NeedsTeXFormat: made more robust for alternative syntax for other formats.	370
	\ProcessOptions*: Optimise 'empty option' code.	368
	Stop adding the global option list inside class files.	368
1993/11/15 ltclass.dtx v0.2b	\documentstyle: Modified to match \ProcessOption*	369
	\ProcessOptions*: Star form added.	368
1993/11/17 ltclass.dtx v0.2c	\@fileswith@pti@ns: Macro added	373
	\@badrequireerror: Macro added	374
	\@fileswithoptions: Added trap for two \LoadClass commands.	372
	\@twoloadclasserror: Macro added	374
	\CurrentOption: Name changed from \@curroption	365
	\DeclareOption*: Error checking added	367
	\NeedsTeXFormat: Name changed from \NeedsFormat	370
	\ProcessOptions*: restoring \@fileswith@pti@ns added.	368
1993/11/18 ltclass.dtx v0.2d	\documentstyle: Modified \Re- quirePackage stuff.	369
	\ExecuteOptions: Use \Curren- tOption not \reserved@a	369
	\NeedsTeXFormat: \fmtname \fmtversion not \@...	370
1993/11/21 ltfiles.dtx LaTeX2e	\@missingfileerror: Stop infinite looping on \@er@ext	66
1993/11/21 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9a	\@verbatim: use \verbatim@font instead of \tt	206
	\verb: Use \verbatim@font instead of \tt.	207
	\@fileswithoptions: Made the de- fault [] not [\@unknowndversion]	371
	Made the initial version [] not [\@unknowndversion]	372
	\@ifclasslater: Added //00 so parsing never produces a run- away argument.	366
General: \@unknowndversion re- moved	376	
1993/11/22 ltdefns.dtx LaTeX2e	\@minus: Macro added	23
	\@plus: Macro added	23
	\CheckCommand: Macro added	28
	\providecommand: Macro added	28
1993/11/22 lterror.dtx LaTeX2e	\c@errorcontextlines: Macro added	42
1993/11/22 ltfiles.dtx LaTeX2e	\listfiles: Removed checking for \@unknowndversion	67
1993/11/22 ltlength.dtx LaTeX2e	\@settodim: Macro added	106
	\@settopoint: Macro added	106
	\settodepth: Macro added	106
	\settoheight: Macro added	106
1993/11/22 ltlogos.dtx LaTeX2e	\LaTeXe: Macro added	59
1993/11/23 ltclass.dtx v0.2g	\@use@option: Name changed from \@executecode	369
General: Various macros now moved to latex.tex.	364	
	Warnings and errors now directly coded.	364
1993/11/23 ltdefns.dtx LaTeX2e	\@argdef: Macro added	25
	\@ifundefined: Redefined to re- move a trailing \fi	32
	\@newcommand: Macro added	25
	\@newenv: Macro interface changed	27
	\@xargdef: Macro interface changed	25
	\@yargdef: Avoid \@?@? token	26
	Macro interface changed	26
	\newcommand: Macro reimple- mented and extended	24
	\renewcommand: Macro reimple- mented and extended	26
	\renewenvironment: Macro reim- plemented and extended	27
	\two@digits: Macro added	22
1993/11/23 ltoutput.dtx v0.1a	\paperheight: Register added	323
	\paperwidth: Register added	323
1993/11/23 ltoutput.dtx v0.1c	\@enlargepage: Command added	349
	\@kludgeins: Insert added	349
	\@makecol: Command changed	331
	\@specialoutput: Command changed	327

\enlargethispage*:	Commands	
added	.....	349
1993/11/24 ltfntcmd.dtx v2.1a		
\maybe@ic@: Use \t@st@ic	194	
\t@st@ic: Macro added	194	
1993/11/24 ltfssini.dtx v2.1a		
General: Removed \xpt stuff	169	
1993/11/24 ltlogos.dtx LaTeX2e		
\LaTeX: Macro changed	59	
1993/11/28 ltclass.dtx v0.2h		
\@twoclasseserror: Macro added	374	
General: Assorted commands now		
in the kernel removed.	364	
Directory syntax checking moved		
to dircheck.dtx	364	
Primitive filenames now terminated by space not \relax.	364	
\endfilecontents: Don't globally		
allocate a write stream (always		
use 15)	374	
1993/11/28 ltfiles.dtx LaTeX2e		
\@missingfileerror: Use filename		
parser from dircheck	66	
1993/11/29 ltoutput.dtx v1.0b		
\@makecol: \@makespecialcolbox		
added	331	
\@makespecialcolbox: Command		
added	332	
1993/11/29 lplain.dtx LaTeX2e		
General: All accents in decimals;		
suggested by Paul Taylor	19	
1993/11/30 ltoutput.dtx v1.0c		
\@tracemessage: Commands		
added	350	
1993/12/01 fontdef.dtx v2.1a		
General: Update for LaTeX2e ..	172	
1993/12/01 ltoutput.dtx v1.0e		
\@reinserts: Command added ..	332	
1993/12/03 ltboxes.dtx v0.1a		
\@argrsbox: macro removed ..	239	
\@begin@tempboxa: macro added	232	
\@end@tempboxa: macro added ..	233	
\@iirsbox: redefined to support		
\height	239	
\@imakebox: macro modified ..	233	
\@iirsbox: redefined to support		
\height	239	
\@isavebox: color support	234	
extra group	234	
\@isavepicbox: extra group	234	
\@makebox: default changed from x		
to c	232	
\@makepicbox: macro modified ..	233	
\@savebox: default c not x	234	
\bm@b: macros added	233	
\endlrbox: macro added	234	
\fbox: extra group	235	
\lrbox: color support	234	
macro added	234	
\makebox: modified	232	
\mbox: extra group	232	
\minipage: Redefined to support		
extra optional arguments	237	
\newsavebox: Pass the whole of arg		
1 to \@ifdefinable	234	
\parbox: Redefined to support		
extra optional arguments	236	
\raisebox: redefined to support		
\height	238	
\sbox: color support	234	
extra group	234	
\set@color: color support	233	
macro added	233	
1993/12/03 ltclass.dtx v0.2i		
\@cls@pkg: Name changed to avoid		
clash with output routine.	373	
General: \onlypreamble: Many		
commands declared	364	
Removed obsolete \document-		
class	364	
1993/12/03 lterror.dtx v1.0b		
\@latexerr: Set \c@errorcon-		
textlines to -1	42	
1993/12/03 ltfssini.dtx v2.1a		
General: update for LaTeX2e ..	167	
1993/12/04 ltfiles.dtx v0.9b		
\@iinput: Macro reimplemented ..	66	
\@input: Macro reimplemented ..	66	
\IfFileExists: Macro added ..	65	
\input: Macro reimplemented ..	66	
\InputIfExists: Macro		
added	66	
1993/12/05 ltfloat.dtx LaTeX2e		
\@dblfloatplacement: Command		
changed	296	
\@xfloat: Command changed ..	293	
1993/12/05 ltoutput.dtx v1.0f		
\@addtobot: Command changed ..	340	
\@addtocurcol: Command		
changed	341	
\@addtobdblcol: Command		
changed	345	
\@addtonextcol: Command		
changed	344	
\@addtotopbot: Command		
changed	341	
\@boxfpsbit: Command added ..	352	
\@flcheckspace: Command added	354	
\@flsetenum: Command added ..	353	
\@flsettextmin: Command added	353	
\@flstop: Commands added ..	351	
\@flupdates: Command added ..	355	
\@fpsadddefault: Command		
added	351	
\@getfpsbit: Command added ..	352	
\@opcol: Command changed ..	330	
Hook added	330	
\@outputpage: Command changed	334	
\@resetfhps: Command added ..	353	
\@setfloattypecounts: Command		
added	352	
\@setfpsbit: Command added ..	352	
\@shipoutsetup: Command added	334	

\@startcolumn:	Command changed	1993/12/09 ltfiles.dtx v0.9e
\@startdblcolumn:	Command changed	1993/12/09 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9e
\@testfp:	Command added	1993/12/10 ltoutenc.dtx v1.2
\@textfloatsheight:	Commands added	General: Added source code for t1enc.sty.
\@topnewpage:	Commands changed	1993/12/11 ltfnctcmd.dtx v3.0a
\@tryfcolumn:	Command changed	General: Complete reworking of all text commands, using just one creator function
\@writesetup:	\@startpagehook added	italic correction now put in front of penalty before glue
\output:	Command changed	newcommands replaced by defs
1993/12/06 ltclass.dtx v0.2k		newfontswitch command corrected and changed
\ExecuteOptions:	Preserve \CurrentOption	\DeclareTextFontCommand: Macro changed
1993/12/06 ltoutput.dtx v1.0f	\@specialoutput: Unboxing of 255 added to rescue writes	\emph: Macro changed
1993/12/06 ltoutput.dtx v1.0g	\@topnewpage: \@floatplacement placement bug fixed	\fix@penalty: Macro added
1993/12/07 ltclass.dtx v0.2l	\ProvidesFile: Macro added	\maybe@ic: Macro name changed
1993/12/07 ltclass.dtx v0.2m	\@fileswithoptions: Reset \CurrentOption	\maybe@ic@: Macro and name changed
1993/12/07 ltoutenc.dtx 1.1	General: Protected all special characters with \string	\sw@slant: Macro changed
1993/12/07 ltoutenc.dtx v1.1	General: Made all character numbers decimal	\textup: Macros changed
1993/12/08 ltboxes.dtx v0.1b	Removed a lot of equal signs and the like	1993/12/11 ltmath.dtx v0.9g
\@begin@tempboxa:	Extra braces for color support (braces removed from other macros)	General: Added a group around the first argument of \frac to prevent changes (for example font changes) from modifying the contents of the second argument
\@irsbox:	fix typo	1993/12/11 ltoutenc.dtx v1.2a
\@parboxto:	\endgraf added due to extra group in \@begin@tempboxa	General: Corrected for t1enc, math
\lrbox:	move \@endpefalse out of the inner group	1993/12/11 ltsect.dtx LaTeX2e
1993/12/08 ltfnctcmd.dtx v2.1b	General: Macros \rm, \bf and \sf moved to classes.dtx	\@author: Added default
1993/12/08 ltlists.dtx LaTeX2e		\@title: Added default
\@item:	use \sbox to support colour	1993/12/11 ltxref.dtx LaTeX2e
1993/12/08 ltspace.dtx LaTeX2e		\@setref: Macro added
\@bsphack:	Command reimplemented	\pageref: Macro reimplemented
	Command reimplemented; late birthday present for Chris	\ref: Macro reimplemented
\@vbsphack:	Command added	1993/12/12 ltoutput.dtx v1.0h
1993/12/09 ltboxes.dtx v0.1c	\@irsbox: fix another typo	\@cflb: boxmaxdepth setting moved
1993/12/09 ltclass.dtx v0.2n	\documentstyle: input 209 compatibility file	defs changed to lets
		\@cflt: name changed
		\@doclearpage: defs changed to lets
		\@makecol: defs changed to lets
		\@resethfps: Warnings added: minimal
		\@startdblcolumn: defs changed to lets
		\@topnewpage: braces removed
		\@tracemessage: Commands changed
		\@tryfcolumn: defs changed to lets
		1993/12/13 ltclass.dtx v0.2o
		General: Removed setting \errorcontextlines (now in latex.tex)

\documentstyle: compatibility file now latex209.sty.	369	1993/12/16 ltab.dtx latex2e \@xhline: Measure from middle of vertical rules 257	
\usepackage: Fixed error handling	370		
1993/12/13 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2a General: on the ‘docstrip’ pass, do not check openin path	8	1993/12/17 ltclass.dtx v0.2q \@documentclasshook: Macro added 364	
\IfFileExists: Removed interactive prompting for current directory syntax	7	\@fileswithoptions: Add \compatibility hook 371	
\strip@prefix: modified, name changed from \stripmeaning.	3	\documentstyle: Match Alan’s new code 369	
1993/12/13 ltlists.dtx latex2e \trivlist: Initialised \itemla- bel	225	1993/12/17 ltoutenc.dtx 1.3 General: Added this section 72 Removed all the hackery for use in \DeclareFontEncoding, and redid everything using \De- clareTextFont. 81, 82	
1993/12/13 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9h \@noligs: Readded \@noligs ..	208	Removed the catcode hackery, since the file is only read as a package in the preamble, and removed all the messages on the screen, which just confuse users. Replaced them by the appropriate \ProvidesPackage commands. Added XXXenc. 72	
\@verbatim: Readded \@noligs ..	206		
Removed optional argument of \item	206		
\center: Removed optional argument of \item	205		
\flushleft: Removed optional argument of \item	205		
\flushright: Removed optional argument of \item	205		
1993/12/13 ltoutenc.dtx v1.2b General: Corrected file name in driver code.	69	1993/12/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.3 General: Added \EncodingSpecific- Accent, \EncodingSpecificAccentedLetter and \En- codingSpecificCommand. 69	
1993/12/13 ltab.dtx latex2e \tabbing: Removed optional argu- ment of \item	245	Made Rokicki’s encoding a proper encoding scheme rather than a variant of OT1. 69	
1993/12/14 ltoutput.dtx v1.0i General: Section added to declare all parameters	358	1993/12/17 ltoutput.dtx v1.0j \@opcol: Hook removed	330
1993/12/15 ltboxes.dtx v0.1d \@iminiplate: Changed default from ‘c’ to ‘s’	237	\@specialoutput: Page room test added	327
\@iparbox: Changed default from ‘c’ to ‘s’	236	\@topnewpage: check for vspace too small added	325
\minipage: Changed default from ‘c’ to ‘s’	237	Page room test added	326
extra space removed.	237	\@tracemessage: tracefloatvals made a document command ..	350
\parbox: Changed default from ‘c’ to ‘s’	236	\@writesetup: —and then re- moved	334
1993/12/15 ltclass.dtx v0.2p General: Removed extra ‘s’ from \@warnings	364	1993/12/17 ltpage.dtx LaTeX2e \mark: Removed init \mark at be- gin document, since it doesn’t work. 311	
1993/12/16 ltlogos.dtx LaTeX2e \LaTeXe: Extended logo by DPC .	59	\rightmark: Stopgap solution to mark \leftmark and \right- mark work without initializing mark until the problem is solved. 311	
1993/12/16 ltmath.dtx v0.9i \@eqncr: use \refstepcounter in- stead of shortcut	215	1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx 1.3b General: Fixed typos with \Pro- videsPackage lines. Added the \NeedsTeXFormat line. Added the last argument to \De- clareEncoding. Moved the use of the encodings to after their dec- laration. 72	
General: use \refstepcounter in- stead of shortcut	214		
1993/12/16 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9i General: \literal added	208		
1993/12/16 ltpage.dtx LaTeX2e \mark: Init \mark at begin docu- ment	311		
1993/12/16 ltspace.dtx LaTeX2e \@bsphack: Corrected optimisation :-)	52		

Replaced the missing last argument to <code>\DeclareFontEncoding</code>	81, 82	1994/01/05 fontdef.dtx v2.1d General: Removed nf prefix from file names.	174
1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx 1.3c		1994/01/13 ltmath.dtx v0.9o <code>\@eqncr</code> : correcting 0.9i	215
General: Rewrote for the new syntax of <code>\EncodingSpecific</code>	81, 82	General: correcting 0.9i	214
Split <code>\EncodingSpecificAccent</code> up into <code>\EncodingSpecific</code> and <code>\DeclareAccent</code>	72	1994/01/14 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2d <code>\IfFileExists</code> : Close the texsys.aux output stream	8
1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.3a		1994/01/15 ltfiles.dtx v0.9o <code>\document</code> : move <code>\@preamblecmds</code> after document hook	63
General: Replaced OT3 by XXX	69	1994/01/17 ltclass.dtx v0.2s <code>\@fileswithoptions</code> : Modify to reduce parameter stack usage	371, 372
1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.3b		General: Added many more <code>\@onpreamble</code> commands	364
General: Corrected typos.	69	Wrapped long lines to column 72	364
Replaced the missing last argument to <code>\DeclareFontEncoding</code>	69	1994/01/17 ltfiles.dtx LaTeX2e <code>\listfiles</code> : New Version, adds ‘tex’ if needed, and lines up columns	67
1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.3c		1994/01/17 lfssbas.dtx v2.1a General: New math font setup	107
General: A new syntax, separating accent-definitions from encoding-specific definitions, and allowing encoding-specific <code>\chardef</code> , <code>\let</code> , etc.	69	<code>\curr@math@size</code> : New math font setup	115
Rewrote for the new syntax of <code>\EncodingSpecific</code>	69	<code>\everydisplay</code> : New math font setup	115
1993/12/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.3d		<code>\everymath</code> : New math font setup	115
General: Some T1 stuff had drifted into the OT1 file.	69	<code>\frozen@everydisplay</code> : New math font setup	115
1993/12/18 ltpage.dtx LaTeX2e <code>\sloppy</code> : Added <code>\emergencystretch</code>	311	<code>\frozen@everymath</code> : New math font setup	115
1993/12/19 ltclass.dtx v0.2r <code>\endfilecontents</code> : Different message when ignoring a file	374	<code>\math@version</code> : New math font setup	114
1993/12/19 lfntcmd.dtx v3.0b General: <code>\@pdef</code> command added	190	1994/01/17 lfssini.dtx v2.1e <code>\not@math@alphabet</code> : Message changed	168
Added by ASAJ.	196	1994/01/17 lfssstrc.dtx v2.3a General: New math font setup	124
Made <code>\@newfontswitch</code> produce an error if command already exists, and added <code>\@renewfontswitch</code> , ASAJ	190	<code>\check@mathfonts</code> : New math font setup	131
Other tidying	190	<code>\glb@currsize</code> : New math font setup	129
Some more tidying done	190	<code>\restglb@settings</code> : New math font setup	132
Untidying added, so this is now a TEMPORARY version.	190	1994/01/18 ltbibl.dtx LaTeX2e <code>\bibliography</code> : Use <code>\@input@</code> so include files are listed.	308
Wording changes by CAR.	196	1994/01/18 ltclass.dtx v0.2t <code>\@ifclassloaded</code> : Fix typo <code>\@pkgetension</code>	365
<code>\DeclareOldFontCommand</code> : Corrected and tidied	196	1994/01/18 ltfiles.dtx v0.9p <code>\@iffileonpath</code> : Macro added	65
<code>\DeclareTextFontCommand</code> : Corrected and tidied	192	<code>\@input</code> : do not use a different definition for <code>\input@path</code>	66
1993/12/19 ltspace.dtx LaTeX2e <code>\@bsphack</code> : There seem to be problems with selfmade birthday presents	53	<code>\@input@</code> : Macro added	66
1993/12/20 ltdefns.dtx LaTeX2e <code>\@reargdef</code> : Kept old version of <code>\@reargdef</code> , for array.sty	26	<code>\IfFileExists</code> : New Definition	65
1993/12/20 ltfiles.dtx v0.9m <code>\@obsoletefile</code> : Added this command, removed <code>@oldfilewarning</code>	67	<code>\include</code> : Use <code>\@input@</code> so include files are listed.	64

\InputIfExists: New Definition	66	1994/01/26 ltfssrc.dtx v2.3c
1994/01/18 ltfssini.dtx v2.1f		\check@mathfonts: Correct trace info placement
\not@math@alphabet: Message corrected	168	131
1994/01/18 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9p		\restglb@settings: Correct trace info placement
\n@verbatim: Add \global\ninlabelfalse	206	132
Only add \penalty if in hmode	206	1994/01/27 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.1a
1994/01/19 fontdef.dtx v2.1e		\nocorrlist: Only ., used as default for cm fonts
General: Added missing setting for symbols in bold version.	176	195
1994/01/19 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2e		1994/01/29 ltclass.dtx v0.2v
\IfFileExists: name changed from \test	7	\n@unprocessedoptions: Macro added.
\input@path: No longer check that an empty group is in the path	8	374
\strip@prefix: name changed from \strip@meaning, to match NFSS.	3	\n@fileswithoptions: All options raise error if no \ProcessOptions appears
1994/01/19 ltmath.dtx v1.0n classes		1994/01/31 ltclass.dtx v0.2w
\mathindent: Deferred setting of \mathindent	216	\g@addto@macro: Use toks register to avoid 'hash' problems
1994/01/20 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2f		373
General: \copytexsys and the texsys.new file removed	7	1994/01/31 ltfiles.dtx v0.9t
Modify all of ltxcheck	10	\document: set \normalsize or \normalsize if necessary
\IfFileExists: \copytexsys removed	7	1994/01/31 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.1b
1994/01/21 ltclass.dtx v0.2u		General: \normalsize no longer defined
\documentstyle: compatibility file now latex209.def.	369	1994/02/01 ltpage.dtx LaTeX2e
1994/01/21 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2g		\pagestyle: (DPC) Modify to get nicer error message
General: Improve documentation, reorganise docstrip module	1	310
\filename@parse: Minor changes, and add Mac version (:)	9	\thispagestyle: (DPC) Modify to get nicer error message
\today: Name changed from \stamp, to save memory	7	310
1994/01/21 ltfloat.dtx LaTeX2e		1994/02/02 ltclass.dtx v0.2x
\xfloat: Added missing percent characters.	293	\n@fileswithoptions: Only run the hook and options check if the file was loaded.
1994/01/21 ltmiscen.dtx v0.9s		372
\nverbatim@font: Removed unnecessary category code hackery.	207	1994/02/03 ltoutput.dtx v1.0k
1994/01/24 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2h		\n@makespecialcolbox: correct mistakes in the documentation ..
\IfFileExists: Stop testing once texsys.aux has been found	7	333
1994/01/24 ltpage.dtx LaTeX2e		1994/02/07 ltclass.dtx v0.2y
\pagestyle: (DPC) Complain if pagestyle is undefined.	310	\n@fileswithoptions: Run \compatibility on the first class to start (not the first to finish) ..
1994/01/25 ltdirchk.dtx v0.2i		371
General: Protect against looping on \@input and \@@end.	2	\n@ifclasswith: Add extra ,s so 'two' is not matched with 'twocolumn'
1994/01/25 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1b		366
\math@version: Corrections for math setup	114	\nProcessOptions*: Add extra ,s so 'two' is not matched with 'twocolumn'
1994/01/25 ltmath.dtx LaTeX2e		368
\bordermatrix: Removed \p@renwd.	211	1994/02/07 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1c
		\DeclareFontEncoding: revert catcode settings earlier
		109
		\DeclareFontShape: revert catcode settings earlier
		108
		1994/02/08 ltoutput.dtx v1.0k
		\n@makespecialcolbox: boxmaxdepth setting added
		333
		boxmaxdepth setting removed
		332
		General: Documentation and tasks tidied.
		313
		1994/02/10 ltclass.dtx v0.2z
		\n@documentclasshook: Changed the name from \compatibility to \documentclasshook, and added the check for

whether <code>\@normalsize</code> has been defined. ASAJ.	364	1994/03/07 <code>ltfinal.dtx</code> v0.1a General: Add code from the old <code>dump.dtx</code>	382
<code>\@fileswithoptions:</code> Renamed <code>\@compatibility</code> to <code>\@documentclasshook</code> . ASAJ.	371	Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	378
1994/02/10 <code>ltfssbas.dtx</code> v2.1d <code>\addto@hook:</code> Made <code>\addto@hook</code> long.	123	move code here from <code>lhyphen.dtx</code>	379
1994/02/10 <code>ltfsscmp.dtx</code> v2.1d <code>\scan@fontshape:</code> scan away stuff after pt	145	Remove oldcomments environment	378
1994/02/22 <code>ltfssini.dtx</code> v2.1g General: Correct error message	169	use <code>\InputIfFileExists</code> not <code>\IfFileExists</code>	379
1994/02/24 <code>ltfssbas.dtx</code> v2.1e <code>\DeclareFontShape:</code> Separate restoration of catcodes for fd cmds	108	1994/03/07 <code>ltfloat.dtx</code> v1.0a <code>\@endfloatbox:</code> (DPC) Extra group for colour	296
<code>\define@newfont:</code> Separate restoration of catcodes for fd cmds	117	<code>\@footnotetext:</code> (DPC) Extra group for colour	303
<code>\nfss@catcodes:</code> Separate restoration of catcodes for fd cmds	117	<code>\@xfloat:</code> (DPC) Extra group for colour	294
1994/02/25 <code>ltdirchk.dtx</code> v0.2j General: Remove need for drv file	1	1994/03/07 <code>lthyphen.dtx</code> v0.1c General: move the 2ekernel code to <code>ltfinal.dtx</code>	377
1994/03/01 <code>ltdirchk.dtx</code> v0.2k General: Add unstripped module, so that <code>dircheck.dtx</code> may be used with <code>initex</code>	1	1994/03/07 <code>ltlength.dtx</code> v1.0a <code>\@settodim:</code> (DPC) Extra group for colour	106
1994/03/02 <code>ltboxes.dtx</code> v0.1e General: Add 2ekernel module	232	1994/03/07 <code>ltlists.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	218
Remove need for drv file	232	Long lines wrapped to 72 columns	218
1994/03/02 <code>ltclass.dtx</code> v0.3a General: Remove need for driver file	364	1994/03/07 <code>ltpage.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>ltherest.dtx</code>	310
1994/03/03 <code>ltboxes.dtx</code> v0.1f <code>\@irsbox:</code> Replaced a missing <code>\else</code>	239	1994/03/07 <code>ltpicture.dtx</code> v0.1a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	259
1994/03/04 <code>ltfloat.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	290	Long lines wrapped to 72 columns	259
1994/03/04 <code>ltsect.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	281	1994/03/07 <code>ltsect.dtx</code> v1.0a <code>\@hangfrom:</code> (DPC) Extra groups for colour	286
1994/03/04 <code>lttab.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	240	1994/03/07 <code>lttab.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Long lines wrapped to 72 columns	240
1994/03/04 <code>ltvers.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	21	1994/03/08 <code>ltclass.dtx</code> v0.3b General: Modify driver code into ‘new style’	364
1994/03/07 <code>ltboxes.dtx</code> v0.1a <code>\@mpfootnotetext:</code> Extra group for colour	238	1994/03/08 <code>ltdirchk.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Reorganise driver module into ‘new style’	1
1994/03/07 <code>ltboxes.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Unify format with other Kernel files	232	1994/03/08 <code>ltplain.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Remove need for a driver file	11
1994/03/07 <code>ltdefns.dtx</code> v1.0a <code>\@italiccorr:</code> Macro added	23	1994/03/10 <code>ltfssbas.dtx</code> v2.2f <code>\math@egroup:</code> Changed <code>\begin{group}/\endgroup</code> to <code>\bgroup/\egroup</code>	122
1994/03/07 <code>ltfiles.dtx</code> v1.0a General: Initial version, split from <code>latex.dtx</code>	60	1994/03/11 <code>ltfssdcl.dtx</code> v2.1b <code>\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet@:</code> Added check against use of alphabet switch outside of math mode.	166
Long lines wrapped to 72 columns	60		

\SetMathAlphabet@: Changed parameter template in temporary macro to catch check add below.	158	\lrbox: Use \color@setgroup	234
1994/03/12 ltclass.dtx v0.3c		\sbox: Use \color@setgroup	234
\@fileswithoptions: Do not use \pr@videpackage to avoid typeout	372	1994/03/14 ltfloor.dtx 1.0c	
General: Change name from doc-class to ltclass	364	\@xmpar: (DPC) Use \color@begin-group	299
\ProvidesFile: Add \wlog	367	1994/03/14 ltfloor.dtx v1.0c	
\ProvidesPackage: Add \wlog	366	\@endfloatbox: (DPC) Use \color@endgroup	296
use \gtempa	366	\@footnotetext: (DPC) Use \color@begingroup, add \endgraf	303
1994/03/12 ltdefns.dtx v1.0b		\@savemarbox: (DPC) Use \color@begingroup	298
\@reargdef: New defn, in terms of \@yargdef	26	\@xfloor: (DPC) Use \color@begin-group	294
\@yargd@f: Name changed from \XXX@argdef	26	1994/03/15 ltfiles.dtx LaTeXe	
1994/03/12 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0b		\@missingfileerror: Quit on x or X just like a real error	66
General: Change name from dircheck.dtx	1	1994/03/15 lfnntcmd.dtx v3.2a	
Minor edits to the typeouts in ltxcheck	1	General: Adapted to mass formatting	190
1994/03/12 ltfloor.dtx v1.0b		Changed \v to \@@italiccorr	190
\@savemarbox: (DPC) Extra group for colour	298	Removed \@renewfontswitch	190
\@xmpar: (DPC) Extra bgroup for colour	299	Removed defs of short-forms and all sizes except \normalize	190
1994/03/12 lplain.dtx v1.0b		1994/03/15 ltoutput.dtx v1.0l	
General: Name changed from lplain. The end of an era	11	\@addtocurcol: Changed \addvspace to \vskip	343
1994/03/12 lplain.dtx v1.0e		\@combinedblfloats: Removed boxmaxdepth setting.	337
General: Replaced remaining width, height, depth by LATEX macro names to save tokens.	11	\@makecol: \maxdepth changed to \@maxdepth	331
1994/03/13 lcntrnl.dtx v1.0c		Removed boxmaxdepth setting.	332
\@tfor: (DPC) Add \ctf@r so a single group is correctly treated.	37	\@makespecialcolbox: Removed boxmaxdepth setting.	333
1994/03/13 ltfiles.dtx LaTeXe		\@topnewpage: Corrected and amended warning message	326
\@addtofilelist: Macro added	67	Warning added: it should be improved	326
\listfiles: Reset \@addtofilelist at begin document	67	General: Added some warnings when page gets full of top floats.	313
1994/03/13 ltfiles.dtx v0.3b		Driver added and further tidying.	313
\InputIfFileExists: Use new cmd \@addtofilelist	66	Removed duplicated code and corrected docstrip options.	313
1994/03/13 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1g		Some boxmaxdepth settings removed.	313
General: add 2ekernel module to omit repeated code	107	1994/03/16 ltclass.dtx v0.3f	
1994/03/13 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1c		General: Add pkgindoc package	376
General: add 2ekernel module to omit repeated code	148	1994/03/16 ltfiles.dtx LaTeXe	
1994/03/14 ltboxes.dtx v1.0b		\listfiles: Move this code directly into \document	67
\@isavebox: Use \color@setgroup	234	1994/03/16 ltfiles.dtx v1.0c	
\@isavepicbox: Use \color@setgroup	234	\document: (DPC) directly add file list settings	63
\color@begingroup: macro added for colour support	233	1994/03/16 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0b	
\color@endgroup: macro added for colour support	233	\@verbatim: Remove \global\@inlabelfalse again.	206

1994/03/28 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0d	\stepcounter: Use \addtocounter to have name checked	104
General: Improve documentation		
1994/03/28 lterror.dtx v1.0d	\@invalidchar: (DPC) Comment out (use catcode15 instead)	45
General: Remove test for \input- lineno undefined.		42
1994/03/28 ltfiles.dtx v1.0d	\document: (DPC) Use \normal- size not \@normalsize	62
(DPC) remove \@normalsize check		62
1994/03/28 ltfloat.dtx v1.0b	\@caption: Use \normalsize not \@normalsize	292
General: Split further from lther- est.dtx		290
1994/03/28 ltlists.dtx v1.0b	General: Improve documentation	218
1994/03/28 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0c	General: Improve Documentation	201
1994/03/28 ltplain.dtx v1.0c	\newtoks: Remove some \outer declarations.	13
1994/03/28 ltsect.dtx v1.0b	General: Split further from lther- est.dtx	281
1994/03/28 ltab.dtx v1.0b	General: Improve documentation	240
1994/03/28 ltthm.dtx v1.0a	General: Initial version, split from latex.dtx	278
1994/03/29 ltcounds.dtx v1.0c	General: Create file from parts of lt- miscen and ltherest.	103
1994/03/29 ltlenth.dtx v1.0c	General: Create file ltentlen from parts of ltmiscen and ltherest.	106
1994/03/29 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0d	General: Remove counter macros to ltentlen	201
1994/03/29 ltpageno.dtx v1.0c	General: Create file ltentlen from parts of ltmiscen and ltherest.	197
1994/03/29 ltxref.dtx v1.0c	General: Create file ltentlen from parts of ltmiscen and ltherest.	198
1994/03/31 ltbibl.dtx v1.0a	General: Initial version of ltdxbib.dtx, split from lther- est.dtx	306
1994/03/31 ltdxglo.dtx v1.0a	General: Initial version of ltdxbib.dtx, split from lther- est.dtx	304
1994/04/09 ltcounds.dtx v1.0d	\@newctr: \@nocnterr now has counter name argument	104
\addtocounter: \@nocnterr now has counter name argument		104
\setcounter: \@nocnterr now has counter name argument		104
	\stepcounter: Use \addtocounter to have name checked	104
	\@othm: Use standard counter error message (FMi)	280
	\endfilecontents: Add star form, dont write \endinput at the end of the file.	374
	\ProvidesFile: Protect against weird catcodes.	367
	1994/04/11 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1h	
	General: Added \default- scriptratio and \default- scriptscriptratio. ASA.J.	107
	\defaultscriptratio: Macro added	122
	\defaultscriptscriptratio: Macro added	122
	1994/04/12 ltboxes.dtx v1.0c	
	General: Remove \@acci, now de- fined in ltplain.dtx	236
	Remove \@dischyp, now de- fined in ltinit.dtx	236
	1994/04/12 ltdefns.dtx v1.0g	
	\@dischyp: Define \@dischyp, was previously in ltboxes.dtx	23
	1994/04/12 ltplain.dtx v1.0d	
	General: Define \@acci	19
	1994/04/12 ltvers.dtx v1.0b	
	General: Have version info gener- ated automatically.	21
	1994/04/14 lftntcmd.dtx v3.2b	
	General: Macros renamed to non- private forms, JB	190
	\DeclareOldFontCommand: Re- named from \@newfontswitch	195
	1994/04/15 ltboxes.dtx v1.0d	
	\@isavebox: Added missing precent character	234
	1994/04/17 ltcounds.dtx v1.0e	
	\@newctr: Use \@nocnterr in- stead of \@nocnterr	104
	\addtocounter: Use \@nocnterr instead of \@nocnterr	104
	\setcounter: Use \@nocnterr instead of \@nocnterr	104
	1994/04/17 lterror.dtx v1.0h	
	\@nocnterr: New name for er- ror message, old error message (without arg) kept	43
	1994/04/17 ltthm.dtx v1.0c	
	\@othm: Use new std counter error message (FMi)	280
	1994/04/18 ltfinal.dtx v0.1b	
	General: Initialise \textheight, \textwidth and page style	378
	1994/04/18 ltfloat.dtx v1.0d	
	\@footnotetext: (DPC) Remove Colour support	303
	\@savemarbox: (DPC) Remove Colour support	298

1994/04/18 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1i	General: Macro <code>\no@alphabet@help</code> removed again	107	General: Changed <code>\@normalsize</code> to <code>\normalsize</code>	313
	<code>\calculate@math@sizes</code> : Changed message to log only	122	Corrected unverbed commands in documentation.	313
	<code>\no@alphabet@error</code> : Use std La-T $\mathrm{\acute{E}}$ error macro	107	Removed some long lines and other aesthetic changes.	313
1994/04/18 ltfssdcl.dtx ???	<code>\DeclareMathAlphabet</code> : Pass correct arg (2 not 3)	156	Warning messages changed/corrected.	313
1994/04/18 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1d	General: Removed surplus <code>\no@alphabet@error</code> (see fam.dtx) .	148	1994/04/24 ltpictur.dtx v0.1b	
1994/04/18 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3d	General: Changed to new error/warning scheme	124	General: Removed surplus spaces after <code>\hbox</code> to in several cases	259
	<code>\font@submax</code> : Changed dimen to macro	139	1994/04/25 ltclass.dtx v0.3h	
	<code>\fontsubfuzz</code> : Changed dimen to macro	139	General: Removed spurious extra ‘s at the end of error messages .	364
	<code>\subst@size</code> : <code>\font@submax</code> and <code>\fontsubfuzz</code> now macros .	140	1994/04/25 ltfloat.dtx v1.0e	
1994/04/19 ltpage.dtx v1.0b	General: Improve documentation	310	<code>\@largefloatcheck</code> : Changed warning message to give more info	296
1994/04/20 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3a	General: Documentation up-dated	190	Command added	296
	New implementation of <code>\nocorr</code>	190	General: Changed warning messages	290
	<code>\check@nocorr@</code> : Macros added	193	Removed obsolete tracing code	290
	<code>\maybe@ic@</code> : <code>\nocorr</code> etc removed from list of tokens to check, leaving only punctuation characters	194	1994/04/27 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3e	
1994/04/20 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0e	<code>\enddocument</code> : Changed logic for producing warning messages .	203	General: Corrected item that was forgotten in last change.	124
	<code>\@iiminipage</code> : Extra <code>\bgroup</code> for colour	237	1994/04/28 lterror.dtx v1.0j	
	<code>\@mpfootnotetext</code> : Extra <code>\endgraf</code> for colour	238	<code>\@inmatherr</code> : Macro added	45
	<code>\endminipage</code> : Extra <code>\egroup</code> for colour	238	1994/04/28 lterror.dtx v1.1c	
1994/04/21 ltfinal.dtx v0.1c	General: Added comments, set the catcodes of 128–255.	378	<code>\@inmatherr</code> : Replaced <code>\noexpand</code> with <code>\protect</code>	45
	<code>\not@math@alphabet</code> : Message changed again	168	1994/04/28 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1e	
1994/04/22 ltfsini.dtx v2.1g	General: Check that <code>\font@submax</code> is still zero	378	General: Removed all <code>\uppercase</code> in hex num parsing macros .	148
	<code>\@resetfps</code> : Number 2 changed to <code>\tw@</code>	353	1994/04/28 ltlists.dtx v1.0c	
	Warning changed	353	General: Replaced <code>\@ltxnomath</code> by <code>\@inmatherr</code>	226
	<code>\@specialoutput</code> : Message changed to give more info and ‘top’ removed	327	1994/04/28 ltpictur.dtx v0.1c	
	<code>\@topnewpage</code> : Message changed to give more info	326	General: bezier curves added	275
	Warning message removed as it will be generated later	326	<code>\multimap</code> : (DPC) Ignore spaces between)(.	261
			(DPC) Macro added	261
			<code>\picture</code> : (DPC) Ignore spaces before (.	260
			1994/04/28 lplain.dtx v1.0g	
			General: Turn off overfull box tracking in log	15
			1994/04/29 ltclass.dtx v1.0a	
			General: Change version number to 1 (no other change)	364
			1994/04/29 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0f	
			<code>\@verbatim</code> : <code>\leavevmode</code> added	206
			Change to <code>\everypar</code> added .	206
			1994/04/29 ltoutenc.dtx 1.4a	
			General: Removed <code>\EncodingSpecific</code> . Renamed all the commands. Added <code>\DeclareTextGlyph</code> and <code>\UndeclareTextCommand</code>	72
			Removed Rokicki’s OT1 variant encoding. Moved the driver to the top.	72

1994/04/30 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3b		command. Turned all slots into decimal. Added \a.	69
General: Documentation up-dated and tidied	190		
Prefix frag@ changed to frag in \@protecteddef	190		
Title changed	190		
Warning changed to info message in \@protecteddef	190		
1994/04/30 ltoutput.dtx v1.0n			
\@activechar@info: \@activechar@warning changed to \@activechar@info	333		
\@combinedblfloats: Removed rule in topnewpage case	337		
\@emptycol: Empty column action added: \@emptycol	325		
\@f1setnum: Rogue space removed	353		
\@specialoutput: Cut-off point changed to 2\baselineskip	327		
Empty column action added: \@emptycol	327		
Extra empty column added for twocolumn case	327		
Extra empty column added for twocolumn case (wrong, see below)	327		
\@topnewpage: Added setting of \col@number	325		
Cut-off point changed to 3\baselineskip	326		
Empty column action added: \@emptycol	326		
Message changed for Frank	326		
General: \@activechar@warning changed to an info message.	313		
Added \col@number.	313		
Documentation tidied.	313		
Empty column action added.	313		
Fixed bug from \dblfigrule with \@topnewpage.	313		
Full of floats action improved.	313		
\col@number: Added \col@number	323		
\onecolumn: Added setting of \col@number	325		
1994/05/01 lterror.dtx v1.0k			
\@latexerr: (CAR) Added draft \@latexinfo.	42		
1994/05/01 ltoutenc.dtx 1.4a			
General: Added the \a command.	78		
Added the \SaveAtCatcode and \RestoreAtCatcode commands.	81		
Removed the uc/lc table settings, since the T1 uc/lc table is now the default.	86		
Rewrote for the new syntax.	81, 82		
1994/05/01 ltoutenc.dtx v1.4a			
General: Removed Rokicki's encoding.	69		
Renamed the commands, removed the \EncodingSpecific			
1994/05/02 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0l			
\@break@tfor: Macro added (from ltfiles.dtx)	37		
1994/05/02 ltfiles.dtx v1.0f			
\@iffileonpath: \@break@loop renamed to \@break@tfor	65		
\@obsoletefile: Make \conlypreamble	67		
1994/05/02 ltfinal.dtx v0.1e			
General: Added setting the 'letter' catcodes.	381		
Added setting the 'other' catcodes.	381		
Added setting the special catcodes.	380		
Made slot 127 illegal	381		
Set all the catcodes	378		
1994/05/02 ltfinal.dtx v0.1f			
General: Set the catcode of control-J.	380		
1994/05/02 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0g			
General: Changed 91 to 1991 and moved some bits	201		
1994/05/02 ltoutput.dtx v1.0o			
\@resethfps: Code shortened	353		
General: Code of \@resethfps shortened.	313		
1994/05/03 ltbibl.dtx v1.0b			
\nocite: Make \nocite issue a warning for an undefined citation key.	308		
1994/05/03 ltfinal.dtx v0.1f			
General: Set the catcode of control-J to be 'other', for use in messages.	378		
1994/05/03 ltfloat.dtx v1.0f			
General: (CAR) Added \@largefloatcheck	290		
Removed unnecessary braces from arguments of \@ifnextchar	290		
\end@dblfloat: \@largefloatcheck added	295		
\end@float: (CAR) Added \@largefloatcheck	295		
1994/05/03 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1f			
General: Renamed \@@DeclareMathDelimiter to \@DeclareMathDelimiter	148		
1994/05/03 ltlists.dtx v1.0d			
\@item: \hskip changed to \kern	227		
General: Removed superfluous braces	226		
1994/05/03 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0h			
\@centercr: \@badcrerr replaced by \@nolnerr	205		
1994/05/03 lttab.dtx v1.0d			
\@endpbox: Use \@finalstrut based on depth of \@arstrutbox	258		

1994/05/04 ltclass.dtx v1.0b	Use new <code>\normalcolor</code> and <code>\@finalstrut</code>	238
<code>\NeedsTeXFormat</code> : Changed wording of the warning	371	
1994/05/04 lterror.dtx v1.0m	General: Superfluous braces removed from several commands	232
<code>\@badcrerr</code> : Error message removed	45	
1994/05/05 ltblbl.dtx v1.0c	<code>\color@setgroup</code> : macro added for colour support	233
<code>\@citex</code> : Set switch for warning and end of run.	307	
<code>\nocite</code> : Do not write page number in <code>\nocite</code> warning message.	308	
Set switch for warning and end of run.	308	
1994/05/05 ltfinal.dtx v0.1g	<code>\endminipage</code> : Use new <code>\color@setgroup</code> concept.	238
General: Added empty errhelp.	378	
<code>\errhelp</code> : Set error help empty.	384	
1994/05/05 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3c	1994/05/11 ltclass.dtx v1.0c	
<code>\@math@egroup</code> : Corrected <code>\fontswitch</code> and added saved versions	196	
General: Corrected <code>\fontswitch</code>	190	
1994/05/05 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0i	1994/05/11 lterror.dtx v1.0o	
General: Removed braces from ifnextchar and ifstar arguments	201	
1994/05/07 ltab.dtx v1.0c	<code>\@latexerr</code> : (ASAJ) Removed one of the extra blank lines to <code>\@latexerr</code>	42
<code>\@maxtab</code> : Changed <code>\firsttab</code> to <code>\chardef</code>	244	
Changed <code>\@maxtab</code> to <code>\chardef</code>	244	
General: Removed definition of <code>\+</code>	240	
Removed surplus braces from <code>\ifnextchar</code> constructs	240	
1994/05/08 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3d	1994/05/11 ltlogos.dtx v1.0o	
General: Removed <code>\undefinedfonterror</code>	190	
<code>\normalsize</code> : Removed <code>\undefinedfonterror</code>	196	
1994/05/09 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3f	1994/05/11 ltoutenc.dtx 1.5a	
General: Replaced all <code>\next</code> by <code>\let@token</code> and undo change 3.3e, whatever that was.	190	
1994/05/10 ltdefns.dtx v1.0n	General: Made T1 and OT1 generate packages rather than def files. Renamed the ‘package’ module to ‘teststy’.	72
General: (ASAJ) Added <code>\DeclareProtectedCommand</code>	72	
Added <code>\DeclareProtectedCommand</code>	22	
Added <code>\makeatletter</code> and <code>\makeatother</code> ASAJ.	29	
Removed braces around <code>\ifundefined</code> argument. ASAJ.	32	
1994/05/10 lterror.dtx v1.0n	Renamed the commands again. Made the encoding part of the command syntax. Added the <code>\DeclareTextCommand</code> interface. Used <code>\DeclareProtectedCommand</code>	69
<code>\@latexiterr</code> : (ASAJ) Added extra blank lines to <code>\@latexiterr</code>	42	
1994/05/10 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0j	<code>\DeclareTextAccent</code> : Reimplemented using <code>\DeclareTextCommand</code>	74
<code>\@sverb</code> : Slight change in error message text.	207	
1994/05/11 ltboxes.dtx v1.0f	1994/05/11 lspace.dtx v1.0o	
<code>\begin@tempboxa</code> : Use new <code>\color@setgroup</code> concept.	232	
<code>\iiiminipage</code> : Use new <code>\color@setgroup</code> concept.	237	
<code>\mpfootnotetext</code> : Use new <code>\color@setgroup</code> concept.	238	
1994/05/12 ltdefns.dtx v1.0p	1994/05/12 ltboxes.dtx v1.0g	
General: (ASAJ) Fixed a bug with <code>\relax</code> which was using <code>\gobble</code> before defining it.	22	
Fixed a bug with <code>\relax</code> which was using <code>\gobble</code> before defining it.	29	

1994/05/12 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1j	Renamed \DeclareProtectedCommand to \DeclareRobustCommand. Removed \@if@short@command. Moved to after the definition of \@gobble. 29
General: New baselinestretch concept 107	
Replaced hand-protected commands by \DeclareRobustCommand defs 107	
\f@linespread: New macro 114	1994/05/13 ltdefns.dtx v1.0r
\fontencoding: Use \DeclareRobustCommand. 112	General: (ASAJ) Added logging message to \DeclareProtectedCommand. 22
\fontfamily: Use \DeclareRobustCommand. 113	Added logging message to \DeclareProtectedCommand. 29
\fontseries: Use \DeclareRobustCommand. 113	
\fontshape: Use \DeclareRobustCommand. 113	
\fontsize: Redefined to use \set@fontsize 113	1994/05/13 ltdefns.dtx v1.0s
\linespread: New macro 113	General: (ASAJ) Added \@backslashchar. 22
\mathversion: Use \DeclareRobustCommand. 114	(ASAJ) Coded \ifdefinable more efficiently. 22
1994/05/12 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1g	Coded more efficiently, thanks to FMi. 26
General: Allow \relax as undefined command 148	1994/05/13 ltfiles.dtx LaTeX2e
Allow \relax'ed cmd's to be declared 148	\listfiles: Stop \listfiles being run twice 67
1994/05/12 ltfssini.dtx v2.1i	1994/05/13 ltfiles.dtx v1.0g
General: Moved \fontencoding to fam.dtx 167	\document: Added execution of \every@size 62
Moved \fontfamily to fam.dtx 167	1994/05/13 ltfinal.dtx v0.1h
Moved \fontseries to fam.dtx 167	General: Added package ot1enc, and defined \@acci, \@accii and \@acciii. 378
Moved \fontshape to fam.dtx 167	1994/05/13 ltfinal.dtx v1.0h
Moved \fontsize to fam.dtx 167	General: Added output enc stuff 382
Moved \mathversion to fam.dtx 167	1994/05/13 ltfloat.dtx v1.0g
Moved \selectfont to tracefntr.dtx 167	\@footnotetext: (DPC) Add new style colour support: \normalcolor 303
1994/05/12 ltfssstrc.dtx v2.3f	(DPC) Use \finalstrut 303
\selectfont: Use \DeclareRobustCommand 127	\@xfloat: (DPC) Use \normalcolor 294
1994/05/12 ltoutenc.dtx 1.5a	1994/05/13 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3g
General: Removed the \SaveAtCatcode and \RestoreAtCatcode commands 81	General: Replaced \protecteddef by \DeclareRobustCommand 190
Rewrote for the new syntax. 81, 82	1994/05/13 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1k
1994/05/12 ltoutput.dtx v1.0p	General: Remove File identification 'typeout' 107
\@writesetup: \normalcolor added 334	1994/05/13 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1l
General: \normalcolor added in various places (DPC). 313	\DeclareFontEncoding: Init encoding change command 110
1994/05/13 ltboxes.dtx v1.0h	\define@newfont: Use \input@ for fd files 117
\@arrayparboxrestore: New accent system, use \let not \def 237	1994/05/13 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1h
1994/05/13 ltcounds.dtx v1.0f	General: Removed file identification typeout 148
General: Removed \Cialph 105	1994/05/13 ltfssini.dtx v2.1j
Removed \Cialph 105	General: Removed file identification typeout 167
1994/05/13 ltdefns.dtx v1.0q	1994/05/13 lfsstrc.dtx v2.3g
General: (ASAJ) Renamed \DeclareProtectedCommand to \DeclareRobustCommand. Removed \if@short@command. 22	General: Removed typeouts as \ProvidesPackage writes to log. 124
(ASAJ) Replaces \space by ' ' in \csname 22	1994/05/13 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5b
	General: Added \{, \} and \\$. 69

Renamed \DeclareProtectedCommand to \DeclareRobustCommand.	69	1994/05/16 ltctrl.dtx v1.0a General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	35
Replaces \space by ' ' in \csname.	69	1994/05/16 ltdefns.dtx v1.1a General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	22
1994/05/13 ltpictur.dtx v0.1d General: Removed surplus braces from \if.. constructions ..	259	1994/05/16 lterror.dtx v1.1a General: (ASAJ) Completely new error interface.	38
1994/05/13 ltab.dtx v1.0d \@contfield: Colour support .. \@startfield: Colour support .. \@stopfield: Colour support .. \a: moved to ltoutenc	245	(ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	38
1994/05/14 fontdef.dtx v2.1f General: Removed .def files.	174	1994/05/16 ltfinal.dtx v1.0i General: moved output enc stuff to lfonts	382
1994/05/14 ltfsbas.dtx v2.1m \enc@update: Macro added	113	1994/05/16 ltfsbas.dtx v2.1p \fontsize: Pass \baselinestretch not \f@linespread	113
1994/05/14 ltfsbas.dtx v2.1n General: Set defaults for all \f@... \DeclareErrorFont: Don't set \f@encoding	114	\linespread: Remove surplus braces	113
\DeclareFontEncoding: Log if encoding is redeclared	110	1994/05/16 ltfsini.dtx v2.1m \@accii: Define saved versions of accents	171
Only init enc change cmd when new encoding	110	1994/05/16 ltlogos.dtx v1.1a General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	59
1994/05/14 ltfsini.dtx v2.1k General: Init error font just before checking for fontdef.cfg	170	1994/05/16 ltmath.dtx v1.0k \ensuremath: Use \DeclareRobustCommand and add extra braces in math mode	215
\p@reset@font: Remove surplus braces	169	1994/05/16 ltoutenc.dtx 1.5h General: \pounds was still using u rather than ui shape.	81
1994/05/14 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3h \selectfont: Added \enc@update	128	1994/05/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5f General: enc files now have uc encoding name parts (FMi)	69
1994/05/14 ltoutenc.dtx 1.5d General: Moved the driver to the top.	72	Revert code so that the encoding given is used in \DeclareTextCommand (FMi)	69
1994/05/14 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5c General: Added the fontenc package	93	1994/05/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5g General: Made fontenc.sty use the new mixed-case encoding files.	69
Added the fontenc package.	69	Removed the lowercasing of the filename.	93
Fixed a bug which caused an infinite loop if \f@encoding was incorrectly set.	69, 72	1994/05/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5h General: Added \NG, \ng, \TH, \th, \DH, \dh, \DJ and \dj.	69
Moved fontsmp to its own dtx file.	69	Added \r (ring accent) and \k (ogonek) accents.	69
1994/05/14 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5d General: Rewrote \DeclareTextCommand to define its argument to use the current encoding by default, rather than the encoding provided to \DeclareTextCommand.	69, 72	Fixed a bug with \pounds.	69
Tidied up the documentation.	69	Removed \P from the OT1 definitions file.	69
1994/05/14 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5e General: Replaced \ENC@cmd by \ENC-cmd.	69	1994/05/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5i General: Fixed a bug with \d.	69
1994/05/15 ltfsbas.dtx v2.1o General: encoding cmds changed to enc-cmd	107	1994/05/16 ltoutput.dtx v1.0q \@writesetup: Changed setting of accents (FMi): with the new encoding setup they can use \let. It could also use the new internal commands?	335
1994/05/16 lalloc.dtx v1.1a General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	34	General: Changed setting of accents (FMi).	313

1994/05/16 ltpar.dtx v1.1a	(ASAJ) Made the L ^A T _E X 2 _{ε} logo
General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	46 use the text font ‘2’ rather than the math font ‘2’. 59
1994/05/16 ltplain.dtx v1.0h	1994/05/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5k
General: Comment out encoding specific commands	General: Made dotted-i produce ‘i’. 69
Remove \@acci and friends again	Removed braces from \pounds and \dollar. 69
Remove unnecessary def for \item	Replaced \defaultencoding with \encodingdefault. 69
\loop: Use Kabelschacht method 17	1994/05/19 ltbibl.dtx v1.1a
\m@th: Remove unnecssary space . 18	General: Initial version of ltbibl.dtx, split from ltidxbib.dtx 306
1994/05/16 ltspace.dtx v1.1a	1994/05/19 ltcnts.dtx v1.1a
General: (ASAJ) Split from ltinit.dtx.	General: Extracted file from ltcntlen. 103
1994/05/17 ltclass.dtx v1.0e	1994/05/19 ltdefns.dtx v1.1d
\use@option: Execute option after removing from list, not before 369	General: (RmS) Added definitions for \@namedef and \@nameuse again. 22
1994/05/17 ltdefns.dtx 1.1b	1994/05/19 ltfinal.dtx v0.1k
General: (ASAJ) Added the \protect@... commands.	General: Removed \makeat.... 378
1994/05/17 ltdefns.dtx v1.1b	1994/05/19 ltidxglo.dtx v1.1a
General: (ASAJ) Added definitions for protect.	General: Initial version of ltidxglo.dtx, split from ltidxbib.dtx 304
(ASAJ) Removed warnings and logging to lterror.dtx.	1994/05/19 ltlength.dtx v1.1a
Added the discussion of protected commands, defined the values that \protect should have.	General: Extract file ltlength from ltcntlen. 106
1994/05/17 ltdefns.dtx v1.1c	1994/05/19 ltpageno.dtx v1.1a
General: (ASAJ) Redid definitions for protect.	General: Extract file ltpageno from ltcntlen. 197
1994/05/17 lterror.dtx v1.1b	1994/05/19 ltpageno.dtx v0.1k ltfinal
General: (ASAJ) Moved error stuff from ltdefns.dtx.	\showoutput: used \maxdimen not 99999 20
1994/05/17 ltfssini.dtx v2.1n	\showoverfull: used \one not 1 . 20
\copyright: Really add extra braces	1994/05/19 ltxref.dtx v1.1a
\nfss@text: Added braces to allow use in subscripts	General: Extract file ltxref from ltcntlen. 198
1994/05/17 ltmath.dtx v1.0i	1994/05/19 fontdef.dtx v2.1g
General: Replaced \let by \gdef, for indirect definition.	General: Removed \DeclareFontEncoding for ot1 and t1 and input .def files instead . 174
1994/05/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5j	1994/05/2 ltdefns.dtx v1.1f
General: Added braces to \pounds so it works as a subscript.	\renewcommand: Removed surplus \space in error 26
1994/05/18 ltdefns.dtx 1.1c	\renewenvironment: Removed surplus \space in error 27
General: (ASAJ) Renamed the commands, and removed one which is no longer needed.	1994/05/20 ltdefns.dtx v1.1e
1994/05/18 ltdefns.dtx v1.1c	General: Changed command name from \@checkcommand to \CheckCommand. 22
General: Redid the discussion and definitions, in line with the proposed new setting of \protect in the output routine.	\CheckCommand: Changed name from \@checkcommand to \CheckCommand. 28
1994/05/18 ltfinal.dtx v0.1j	1994/05/20 lterror.dtx v1.1c
General: Corrected the lccode for d-bar.	General: (ASAJ) Added \@latex@info@no@line. 38
1994/05/18 ltlogos.dtx v1.1b	(ASAJ) Added missing full stops. 38
General: (ASAJ) Added the T _E X logo.	(ASAJ) Fixed a bug with \@inmatherr. 38
59	

1994/05/20 ltfinal.dtx v0.11	General: Use new font warning commands	380	1994/05/22 lterror.dtx v1.1e	General: (ASAJ) Replaced bgroup by begingroup in error messages, to stop extra mathords creeping into math mode.	38
1994/05/20 ltfloat.dtx v1.0h	\@endfloatbox: Restore outer value of @nobreak switch.	296	1994/05/22 lterror.dtx v1.2a	General: (ASAJ) Made \GenericError, \GenericWarning and \GenericInfo robust.	38
1994/05/20 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3h	General: Use new error commands	190	(ASAJ) Replaced \@generic@message and \@generic@error by \GenericError, \GenericWarning and \GenericInfo.	38	
1994/05/20 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1q	General: Use new error commands	107	(ASAJ) Replaces \string by \protect in some messages.	38	
1994/05/20 lfsstrc.dtx v2.3i	General: Use new error command names	124	1994/05/22 lterror.dtx v1.2d	\GenericError: (DPC) Alternative version added for old TeXs	38
1994/05/20 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0l	\@writefile: Added correct setting of \protect.	203	(DPC) New version using long command name.	38	
1994/05/20 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0m	General: Use new warning commands	201	1994/05/22 ltfloat.dtx v1.0i	General: Use new warning commands	290
1994/05/20 ltoutput.dtx v1.0s	\@writesetup: Added setting of \protect during \shipout.	334	1994/05/22 ltoutput.dtx v1.0t	General: Changed warnings and infos to new commands.	313
	General: Added setting of \protect during \shipout.	313	1994/05/22 ltpictur.dtx v0.1e	General: Use new warning cmdns	259
1994/05/20 ltpage.dtx v1.0d	\markright: Changed setting for \protect.	311	1994/05/23 ltcclass.dtx v1.0h	\NeedsTeXFormat: Don't stop completely when format is wrong	370
1994/05/20 ltsect.dtx v1.0c	General: Correct setting of \protect.	288	\usepackage: Remove argument if possible	370	
	\addcontentsline: Correct setting of \protect.	288	1994/05/23 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0f	General: Document \TeXversion	1
1994/05/21 ltbibl.dtx v1.1b	General: Use new warning commands	306	1994/05/23 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3j	General: Removed def of \f@warn@break	138
1994/05/21 lterror.dtx v1.1d	General: (ASAJ) Made the error commands robust.	38	1994/05/23 ltoutput.dtx v1.0u	\@activechar@info: Added \MessageBreak	333
1994/05/21 ltfiles.dtx v1.0h	General: Use new error commands	60	\@writesetup: Changed resetting of \protect after shipout to use \aftergroup	334	
1994/05/21 ltlists.dtx v1.0f	General: Use new error commands	218	General: Added \MessageBreak.	313	
1994/05/21 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0n	General: Use new error commands	201	Changed resetting of \protect after shipout.	313	
1994/05/21 ltsect.dtx v1.0d	General: Use new error commands	281	1994/05/24 lterror.dtx v1.2e	\@latex@info@no@line: Macro added	41
1994/05/21 ltab.tab v1.0f	General: Use new error commands	240	1994/05/24 lterror.dtx v1.2f	General: (DPC) wrap long lines	38
1994/05/21 ltxref.dtx v1.1b	General: Use new warning commands	198	1994/05/24 ltntcmd.dtx v3.3i	General: Tidying and typos fixed	190
	\newlabel: Use new warning commands	199	1994/05/24 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0q	\@currenvline: Use \empty as outer default	204
1994/05/22 ltcclass.dtx v1.0f	General: Use new warning and error commands	361	1994/05/25 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0g	\filename@parse: Mac parser had " typo for :	9
1994/05/22 ltdefns.dtx v1.1f	General: Use new warning and error cmdns	22			

1994/05/25 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3j	General: Insertion of \aftergroups to implement \nocorr moved to the end of the group	190	1994/06/09 ltfinal.dtx v1.0n	General: For TeX2, do not set codes for higher half of character table.	379, 381
\check@icr: Macros added	\check@nocorr@: Insertion of \aftergroups moved and defaults set up for efficiency	193	1994/06/09 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3k	General: Tidying and typos fixed in documentation	190
\DeclareTextFontCommand: \expandafter inserted	Insertion of \aftergroups moved	192	1994/06/18 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3l	General: Added check for empty text	190
1994/05/25 ltoutput.dtx v1.0v	General: Extra documentation.	313	\check@nocorr@: Added check for empty text	193	
1994/05/25 ltsect.dtx v1.0e	\dottedtocline: Put braces around argument 4 (the actual toc entry) to avoid font (and possibly other) changes leaking out to the leaders.	289	1994/06/22 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3m	General: Removed space from \nfss@text	190
1994/05/25 ltthm.dtx v1.0c	General: Modify documentation	278	Renamed \check@nocorr	190	
1994/05/25 ltvers.dtx v1.0d	General: Remove PRELIMINARY TEST RELEASE from startup banner (spring is here)	21	\check@nocorr@: Renamed \check@nocorr to \text@command to improve \long error message	193	
1994/05/25 ltxref.dtx v1.1c	General: Modify documentation	198	\DeclareTextFontCommand: Removed space from \nfss@text	192	
1994/05/26 ltfiles.dtx LaTeXe	\@missingfileerror: Modify message format	66	1994/06/22 ltmath.dtx v1.2t classes	\mathindent: Set \mathindent at the end of the class instead of at begin document	216
1994/05/26 ltlogos.dtx v1.1c	General: Remove \SLiTeX logo	59	1994/07/20 ltlogos.dtx v1.1e	\LaTeX: Save a few tokens	59
1994/05/26 ltplain.dtx v1.1m	\iterate: (CAR) added \long	17	\LaTeXe: Save a few tokens	59	
	\underbar: (CAR/FMi) changed to use box \tw@	18	1994/07/20 ltpage.dtx v1.0h	\sloppy: Save a few tokens	311
1994/05/26 ltplain.dtx v1.1p	\underbar: (DPC) changed to use \sbox	18	1994/09/16 lfssbas.dtx v2.1s	\nfss@catcodes: Reset [and] as well, just in case	118
1994/05/26 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0r	General: \literal removed	208	1994/10/07 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5l	General: Moved the ogonek accent.	69
1994/05/29 lfssdcl.dtx v2.1j	General: Use new error commands	148	1994/10/11 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0h	\@TeXversion: Check for TeX3.14	10
1994/05/31 ltfinal.dtx v1.0n	General: Renamed lthyphen.* to lthyphen.*.	378	General: Modify all of ltxcheck again	10	
1994/06/01 ltboxes.dtx v1.0i	\@frameb@x: Macro added.	235	1994/10/12 ltsect.dtx v1.0f	General: Doc. typos	281
	\@ifframebox: New version, so \width is correct in \framebox	235	1994/10/14 fontdef.dtx v2.2a	General: New coding	172
	\fbox: New version, using \@frameb@x	235	1994/10/14 lfssini.dtx v2.2a	General: New coding for cfg files	167
	\framebox: New version, so \width is correct in \framebox	235	1994/10/14 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0s	General: Move math to other file	201
1994/06/01 ltlogos.dtx v1.1d	\LaTeX: Add \m@th to force math size calculations	59	1994/10/14 ltplain.dtx v1.1a	General: Moved code to other files.	11
1994/06/01 ltoutput.dtx v1.0w	General: Tidied up typesetting.	313	1994/10/15 lfssbas.dtx v2.1t	\extract@alph@from@version: Warn if math alpha is used outside math	122
1994/06/08 ltfinal.dtx v1.0m	General: Add patch file system	382	1994/10/18 ltboxes.dtx v1.0j	\@frameb@x: \leavevmode added	235
	\fbox: \long added		\@ifframebox: \leavevmode moved to \@frameb@x	235	
	\@parboxto: Macro added to remove misuse of \empty		\@parboxto: Macro added to remove misuse of \empty	236	
	General: stuff from ltpatch done		General: stuff from ltpatch done	232	
	\fbox: \long added		\fbox: \long added	235	

\mbox: \long added	232	\DeclareTextAccentDefault,
\sbox: \long added	234	\DeclareTextCommandDefault,
1994/10/18 ltclass.dtx v1.0j General: Move \listfiles to lt-		and \ProvideTextCommandDe-
files.dtx 376		fault. 69
1994/10/18 ltdefns.dtx v1.2a \@star@\or@long: macro added ...	24	Added the \Provide commands,
General: Add extra test for \end-		and the default definitions. 72
graf 22		Added the defaults. 79
Add star-forms for all commands	22	Added the files OT1enc.def,
\renewenvironment: reset end		T1enc.def and OMSenc.def. ... 78
command 27		Added the OMS encoding. 86
1994/10/18 ltfiles.dtx v1.0i \listfiles: code moved here from		1994/10/27 ltoutenc.dtx 1.6b
ltclass 67		General: Added \textasci-
1994/10/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5l General: Added new definitions of		icircum \textasciitilde
\patterns and \hyphenation. 78		\textbackslash \textbar
1994/10/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5m General: Added new definitions of		\textbraceleft \textbraceright
\patterns and \hyphenation. 69		\textcompwordmark
1994/10/18 ltsect.dtx v1.0g \dottedtocline: Added \normal-		\textemdash \texttendash
color for page number 289		\textexcldown \textgreater
General: Added \normalcolor .	281	\texthyphenchar \texthyphen
1994/10/19 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1t \DeclareFontEncoding: Add miss-		\textless \textquestiondown
ing \relax. 109		\textquotedblleft \textquotedblright
1994/10/23 ltfssstrc.dtx v23.k \every@math@size: Renamed to		\textquotedblleft \textquoteright
\every@math@size 130		\textunderscore \textvisi-
1994/10/23 ltmath.dtx v1.0l \eqnnum: Added \normalcolor		blespace 82
since \eqno introduces a sub-		Added: \textemdash \texttendash
group of the displayed math		\textexcldown \texthyphenchar
group 213		\texthyphen \textquestiondown
\ensuremath: Remove extra braces:		\textquotedblleft \textquotedblright
but see p 168 of Leslie's book	215	\textquoteright \textquoteleft \tex-
1994/10/24 ltboxes.dtx v1.0k \fbox: Inner braces added (to fix la-		t\textquoteright 81
tex/1061) 235		1994/10/27 ltoutenc.dtx v1.5d
1994/10/25 fontdef.dtx v2.2c General: Added OMSenc.def ...	174	General: Rewrote \Declare-
1994/10/25 ltboxes.dtx v1.0l \isavepicbox: missing percent		TextSymbol to define its ar-
(moved from ltpatch) 234		gument to use the current en-
1994/10/25 ltdefns.dtx v1.2b General: Documentation improve-		coding by default, to fit with
ments 22		\DeclareTextCommand. 72
1994/10/25 ltoutenc.dtx 1.6a General: Added \textdollar,		1994/10/27 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6b
\textbraceleft, \textbraceleft,		General: Added \textbackslash.
\textsterling, \textunderline-		86
line. 82		Added more defaults for OT1. .
Removed \textbraceleft, \textbraceleft,		79
\textsterling, \textunderline to give		Removed the enc.def files
them their proper names. 82		69
1994/10/25 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6a General: Added \Provide-		Removed the files OT1enc.def,
\TextCommand, \UseTextSym-		T1enc.def and OMSenc.def. ...
bol, \UseTextAccent, \De-		78
clareTextSymbolDefault,		Renamed \textbraceleft to
		\textbraceleft and \textbraceleft to
		\textbraceright. ... 86
		1994/10/29 ltmath.dtx 1.0m
		General: ASAJ: Added \Declar-
		MathOperator. 209
		ASAJ: Tidied up documenta-
		tion. 213
		1994/10/29 ltmath.dtx v1.0m
		General: ASAJ: Added \math-
		ellipsis, \mathdollar and
		\mathsterling. 213
		ASAJ: Removed \dag, \ddag. 213
		ASAJ: Renamed \S and \P to
		\mathsection and \mathpara-
		graph and made them \math-
		chardefs. 213

1994/10/29 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6c	\@xfloat: (DPC/CAR) Extra box added to remove colour resetting from vmode	294
General: Added commands like \dots for use in text and math. 79		
Renamed \P, \S, \dag and \ddag to \textparagraph, \textsection, \textdagger and \textdaggerdbl. 69		
1994/10/30 ltdefns.dtx v1.2c	Major changes, removing setting of local variables, space hacks etc; two-column and one-column cases merged	293
\@onellevel@sanitize: Macro added 33	Reset hook added	294
General: (CAR)\@onellevel@sanitize added 22	\@xympar: (DPC/CAR) Extra box added since needed for floats 299	
1994/10/30 ltdefns.dtx v1.2f	\fps@dbl: Macro added 293	
General: (DPC)\newwrite's moved to ltfiles 22	1994/10/31 ltoutput.dtx v1.1a	
1994/10/30 ltmath.dtx v1.0n	\@makecol: (DPC/CAR) Colour re-setting moved to here 331	
General: ASAJ: Moved the new commands to ltoutenc. 213	\@topnewpage: (DPC/CAR) Extra box added to remove colour re-setting from vmode	325
1994/10/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6d	(DPC/CAR) Use \color@beginingroup for colour	325
General: Added \DeclareTextCompositeCommand. 69	(DPC/CAR) Use \normalcolor 325	
Added \textcircled. ... 69, 80, 86	1994/11/02 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6d	
Added \t. 80	General: Wrapped lines longer than 70 characters. 69	
Added math commands. 69	1994/11/03 ltclass.dtx v1.0k	
Added OML encoding. 69, 80	General: Move \@missingfileerror to ltfiles 364	
Added the OML encoding. 87	1994/11/03 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0i	
Made \textless and \textgreater come from OML. 80	General: Generate an error if latex.ltx not used with clean initex 1	
Moved math commands here from ltmath. 81	1994/11/03 ltfiles.dtx v1.0j	
Removed \textregistered. ... 80	\@missingfileerror: Move here from ltclass 66	
Rewrote \copyright to use \textcircled. 80	1994/11/04 ltboxes.dtx v1.0m	
1994/10/31 fontdef.dtx v2.2d	\@mpfootnotetext: Added \protected@edef. ASAJ. 238	
General: Added OMLenc.def 174	1994/11/04 ltdefns.dtx v1.2e	
1994/10/31 fontdef.dtx v2.2e	General: Added \set@display@protect to \typeout. ASAJ. 22	
General: ... and moved further down 174	Added commands for setting and restoring \protect. ASAJ. 31	
1994/10/31 ltfloat.dtx v1.1a	Rewrote protected short commands using \x@protect. ASAJ. 30	
\@dblfloat: Major changes since two-column and one-column cases merged 293	1994/11/04 lterror.dtx v1.2g	
\@dblflset: Macro added 293	General: Added \set@display@protect to \Generic* commands. ASAJ. 38	
Major changes to parameter parsing, setting of local variables, etc; two-column and one-column cases merged; space hacks moved 293	1994/11/04 ltfiles.dtx v1.0k	
\@endfloatbox: (DPC/CAR) Extra box added to remove colour resetting from vmode 296	\nofiles: Added setting of \protected@write, \makeindex and \makeglossary to \nofiles. ASAJ. 63	
\@floatboxreset: Macro added 294	\protected@write: Macro added ASAJ. 64	
\@footnotetext: (DPC/CAR) Move colour setting to output routine 303	1994/11/04 ltfloat.dtx v1.1b	
\@savemarbox: (DPC/CAR) Extra box added for colour 298	\@footnotetext: (ASAJ) Added \protected@edef. 303	
\@setfps: Macro added 293	\footnotemark: Added \protected@xdef to \footnotemark. 303	
\@dblfloat: Macros removed: \@dbfl, \@dblfloat 296		

1994/11/04 ltidxglo.dtx v1.1b	\@wrglossary: Added \protected@write to \@wrglossary.	305	\@footnotetext: Removed \nor malcolor (again)	303
	\@wrindex: Added \protected@write to \@wrindex.	305	\@savemarbox: Use new \color@hbox concept.	298
	General: Removed \if@filesw from \makeindex.	304	\@setfps: Add compatibility with old version of \xfloat.	293
	\makeglossary: Removed \if@filesw from \makeglossary.	305	\xfloat: Add compatibility with old version of \xfloat: but the arguments, provided at exorbitant cost, are now completely ignored	293
1994/11/04 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0t	\@writefile: Removed setting of \protect. ASAJ.	203	Use new \color@hbox concept.	294
1994/11/04 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6f	General: Added _.	80	\@xmpar: Use new \color@hbox concept.	299
	Added \mathunderscore.	81		
1994/11/04 ltpage.dtx v1.0e	\markright: Added \unexpandable@protect. ASAJ.	311		
1994/11/04 ltsect.dtx 1.0h	\@sect: (ASAJ) Added \protected@edef.	284	1994/11/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6g	
	General: (ASAJ) Added \protected@xdef to \thanks.	281	General: Added setting of \type set@protect to \patterns and \hyphenation.	78
1994/11/04 ltsect.dtx v1.0h	General: Added \protected@write to \addtocontents. ASAJ.	288		
	\addcontentsline: Added \protected@write to \addcontentsline. ASAJ.	288	1994/11/05 ltoutput.dtx v1.1b	
1994/11/04 lttab.dtx v1.0h	\@mkpream: (ASAJ) Added \unexpandable@protect to \@mkpream.	255	\@topnewpage: Use new \color@hbox concept.	325
	\multicolumn: (ASAJ) added \set@typeset@protect.	252	\@writesetup: Change protect settings for new-style, protect-free aux-files.	334
1994/11/04 ltxref.dtx v1.1d	\label: (ASAJ) Added \protected@write	199	Use new \color@hbox concept.	334
	\refstepcounter: (ASAJ) Added \protected@edef	199		
1994/11/05 ltboxes.dtx v1.0n	\@mpfootnotetext: Colour resetting for footnotes moved to end minipage: as for main page.	238	1994/11/05 ltoutput.dtx v1.1c	
	\color@endbox: macro added for colour support	233	\@begindvi: Added macro	336
	\color@hbox: macro added for colour support	233	\@begindvibox: Added macro ...	323
	\endminipage: Colour resetting for footnotes moved to here: as for main page.	238	\@writesetup: Add new \AtBeginDvi concept	334
1994/11/05 ltboxes.dtx v1.0o	\@mpfootnotetext: Colour groups restored here.	238	\AtBeginDvi: Added macro ...	323
1994/11/05 ltfloat.dtx v1.1c	\@dblflset: Add compatibility with old version of \xfloat.	293	1994/11/06 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1u	
	\@endfloatbox: Use new \color@hbox concept.	296	\cf@encoding: New macro	114
			\DeclareFixedFont: Renamed \every@size to \every@math@size.	108
1994/11/06 ltfssini.dtx v2.2b	\@setsizes: Use \@typeset@protect	168		
1994/11/06 lfsstrc.dtx v2.3k	\glb@currsize: New implementation	129		
	\try@simples: New implementation	139		
	\try@size@substitution: New implementation	139		
	\tryis@simple: New implementation	139		
1994/11/07 fontdef.dtx v2.2f	General: (DPC) Add \Declare MathSizes declarations	176		
	(DPC) Updated to use \ProvidesFile	174		
1994/11/07 ltfiles.dtx v1.0l	\@unused: move here from ltdefsns, remove duplicate \mainaux ...	61		
1994/11/07 ltfiles.dtx v1.0m	\document: Renamed \every@size to \every@math@size.	62		
1994/11/07 preload.dtx v2.1e	General: (DPC) Updated to use \ProvidesFile	187		

1994/11/09 ltboxes.dtx v1.0p	General: Removed old definition of \@testfp.	313
\@finalstrut: Revert \finalstrut to 2.09 equivalent (from lt- patch)	1994/11/14 ltspace.dtx v1.2d \\: (DPC) Macro modified	51
General: more colour changes... .	1994/11/14 lttab.dtx v1.0i \tabularnewline: (DPC) Macro	
added	1994/11/16 fontdef.dtx v2.2h General: (DPC) Removed \{ and	251
\@vpt: (DPC) macros added, from setsizes.dtx	\}	174
(DPC) reduce save stack usage latex/1742	1994/11/17 ltboxes.dtx v1.0q General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	232
1994/11/10 ltbibl.dtx v1.1c	1994/11/17 ltclass.dtx v1.0l General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	361
General: Fix \nocite{*}	1994/11/17 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0b General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	35
\nocite: Fix \nocite{*}	1994/11/17 ltdfns.dtx v1.0g General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	22
1994/11/10 ltmath.dtx v1.2v classes	1994/11/17 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0j General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	1
eqnarray: Added value of \parskip to \abovedisplayskip to com- pensate for negative \topsep	1994/11/17 lterror.dtx v1.2h General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	38
1994/11/10 ltoutput.dtx v1.1e	1994/11/17 ltfiles.dtx v1.0n General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	60
\@writesetup: Modify \protect setting	1994/11/17 ltfinal.dtx v1.0o General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	378
1994/11/10 lplain.dtx v1.1b	1994/11/17 ltfloat.dtx v1.1e General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	290
General: (CAR) added patch to \loop.	1994/11/17 ltfnctcmd.dtx v3.3p General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	190
\iterate: (CAR) added extra \re- lax	1994/11/17 ltfsbsbas.dtx v2.1w General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	107
1994/11/11 ltspace.dtx v1.2a	1994/11/17 ltfsdcl.dtx v2.1m General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	148
\\: (DPC) Make robust	1994/11/17 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3l General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	124
1994/11/12 ltfnctcmd.dtx v3.3o	1994/11/17 ltmath.dtx v1.0o General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	209
\normalsize: Added \Message- Break	1994/11/17 ltmisscn.dtx v1.0v General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	201
1994/11/12 ltlists.dtx v1.2b ltspace	1994/11/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6h General: (DPC) \@tempa to \re- served@a	69
\endtrivlist: Changed order of tests to make \cnoitemerror correct: end of an era.	1994/11/17 ltoutput.dtx v1.1h General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	313
1994/11/12 ltmisscn.dtx v1.0u	1994/11/17 ltpictur.dtx v1.0f General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	259
\center: Changed end macro to \def: safer and consistent	1994/11/17 ltsect.dtx v1.0i General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	281
\flushleft: Changed end macro to \def: safer and consistent	1994/11/17 lttab.dtx v1.0j General: \@tempa to \reserved@a	240
\flushright: Changed end macro to \def: safer and consistent	1994/11/18 ltboxes.dtx v1.0r \color@vbox: macro added for colour support	233
1994/11/12 lplain.dtx v1.1c	1994/11/18 ltfinal.dtx v1.0n General: re-allow slots 127–255	381
General: Comment out more encod- ing specific commands	1994/11/18 ltfsbsbas.dtx v2.1x General: (DPC) use \reserved@f not \next	107
1994/11/12 ltspace.dtx v1.2b	1994/11/18 ltfsdcl.dtx v2.1m \DeclareMathDelimiter: (DPC) \expandafter instead of \next	160
\addpenalty: Corrected error mes- sage		
\addvspace: Corrected error mes- sage		
1994/11/13 ltspace.dtx v1.2c		
\addpenalty: Recorrected error message		
\addvspace: Recorrected error mes- sage		
1994/11/14 ltoutput.dtx v1.1f		
\@begindvi: Use normal box regis- ter: why a box?		
\@begindvibox: Use normal box register: why a box?		
\@writesetup: Modify new \AtBe- ginDvi concept		

1994/11/18 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3m	1994/11/30 ltfiles.dtx v1.0o
General: \next to \reserved@f . 124	\@dofilelist: Macro added 68
1994/11/18 ltmath.dtx v1.0p	\listfiles: Use \@dofilelist .. 67
\phantom: (DPC) colour support 210	\nofiles: There is no \gob-blethree... 63
(DPC) use \expandafter instead of \next 210	
\prime@s: (DPC) use \@let@to- ken instead of \next and \ex- pandafter instead of \nxt .. 212	
\smash: (DPC) colour support . 211	1994/11/30 ltfsbas.dtx v2.1y
(DPC) use \expandafter instead of \next 211	\fontshape: Use \@current@cmd in \@enc@update. ASAJ. 113
1994/11/21 ltfloat.dtx v1.1f	1994/11/30 ltmiscen.dtx 1.0q
\@endfloatbox: Added reset of minipage flag 296	General: ASAJ: \DeclareMathOp- erator moved to AMSIATEX. 209
Corrected position of \outer@nobreak 296	1994/11/30 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0w
\@marginparreset: Macro added 298	\enddocument: (DPC) Do warnings even for \nofiles 202
\@savemarbox: Added \@setmini- page etc 298	(DPC) Use \@dofilelist ... 202
Added resetting of size and font 298	1994/11/30 ltoutenc.dtx 1.7a
Changed to \color@vbox ... 298	General: Redefined \a for the new scheme. 78
Use \@setnobreak etc 298	1994/11/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6g
\@setminipage: Macro added .. 295	General: Removed new definitions of \patterns and \hyphen- ation, since encoding-specific commands now expand in the mouth. 78
\@setnobreak: Macro added ... 295	1994/11/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7a
\@xfloat: Added \@setminipage 294	General: Added new code for encoding-specific commands. These now expand in the mouth, which means that ligat- uring and kerning can happen. 69
Added resetting of size and font 294	Always load the enc.def file, so that the default encoding for the commands will change. 93
Changed to \color@vbox so that large floats overflow at the bot- tom 294	Redefined \@changed@cmd to ex- pand in the mouth. 72
Missing percents reinserted after 4, 8: these are not numbers. . 293	Removed \@changed@x@mouth since \@changed@x now expands in the mouth. 72
Use \@setnobreak 294	Rewrote \@text@composite so it allows an empty argument, or an argument containing lots of commands. 74
\@xmpar: Changed to \color@vbox 299	1994/12/01 ltfinal.dtx v1.0p
1994/11/21 ltoutput.dtx v1.1i	General: Renamed lthyphen.* to hyphen.* 378
\@addtocurcol: Added \if@no- break test before float box .. 343	1994/12/01 lthyphen.dtx v1.0g
\@specialoutput: Added \if@no- break test 329	General: Rename lthyphen.ltx/cfg to hyphen.ltx/cfg 377
\@topnewpage: Changed to \color@vbox 325	1994/12/01 lplain.dtx v1.1g
1994/11/22 ltfsdcl.dtx v2.1o	General: (DPC) More doc changes 11
General: wrap long lines 148	1994/12/02 fontdef.dtx v2.2i
1994/11/22 ltoutenc.dtx v1.6i	General: Commented out \ldots. ASAJ. 172
General: Corrected \dots so that there's no kerning in monowidth fonts. 69	1994/12/02 ltfsini.dtx v2.2c
Corrected typo with \mathun- derscore. 69	\copyright: \copyright is now in ltoutenc. ASAJ 169
Fixed empty accents. Again. . 69	1994/12/02 ltlists.dtx v1.0e
1994/11/24 ltdefns.dtx v1.2h	\@trivlist: RmS: Added check for looping 225
\@newenv: Added test for \endgraf 27	1994/12/02 ltoutenc.dtx 1.7b
1994/11/25 lplain.dtx v1.1f	General: Redefined \a properly. . 78
General: (DPC) Comment out lots of obsolete code 11	
1994/11/26 ltfloat.dtx v1.1b	
\footnote: (ASAJ) Added \pro- tected@xdef. 302	
1994/11/28 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0c	
General: Documentation improve- ments 35	

1994/12/02 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7b	Added check for math mode in \changed@cmd.	69
General: Fixed a bug with \a.		
1994/12/04 lthyphen.dtx v1.0h	Commented out \textasciicircum, \textasciitilde, \textbackslash, \textbar,	
General: Documentation edits for /1989 377	\textgreater, \texthyphen- char, \texthyphen and \text- less to save memory.	69
1994/12/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7c		
General: Added braces to \textcircled.	69	
1994/12/06 ltfssbas.dtx v2.1z		
\DeclareFontEncoding: use \nfss@catcodes	109	
\nfss@catcodes: Added tab char as well	118	
1994/12/08 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7d		
General: Added \null and \sh@ft to \b and \d.	69	
1994/12/08 ltab.dtx v1.0k		
\@array: Add \tabularnewline 250		
\tabularnewline: (DPC) Made it \relax	251	
1994/12/09 ltbibl.dtx v1.1d		
\bibliographystyle: (DPC) Allow use in preamble.	308	
1994/12/10 ltfloat.dtx v1.1g		
\dblfloat: Old version reinstated temporarily	293	
\dblflset: Macro removed tem- porarily	293	
Old version reinstated temporar- ily	293	
\setfps: Macro removed tem- porarily	293	
\xdblfloat: Macros reinserted temporarily	296	
\xfloat: Old version reinstated temporarily	293	
Sanitisation added temporarily	293	
General: Some temps reinserted temporarily	290	
\fps@dbl: Macro removed tem- porarily	293	
1994/12/10 lfnntcmd.dtx v3.3q		
\@math@egroup: Don't read argu- ments	196	
\check@nocorr@: Use \space com- mand for comparison	193	
1994/12/10 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1p		
\document@select@group: Sur- round with braces (add fourth arg)	151	
\select@group: Surround with braces (add fourth arg)	150	
1994/12/10 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7e		
General: Added documentation for the OML encoding.	69	
Replaced width with \width and ditto height in vrules.	69	
1994/12/14 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7f		
General: Added braces to \copy- right so it works unbraced in subscripts.	69	
1995/01/12 ltmath.dtx v1.2y classes		
\@eqnnum: Added \normalcolor 215		
1995/03/03 ltoutenc.dtx 1.7g		
General: Corrected an error in doc- umentation referring to the tab- ular rather than the tabbing en- vironment.	78	
1995/04/02 lfnntcmd.dtx v3.3r		
\@math@egroup: Read them again to be able to add \relax.	196	
1995/04/02 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1q		
\document@select@group: fix prob- lem for pr/1275	151	
\select@group: fix problem for pr/1275	150	
\set@mathdelimiter: fix pr/1329	163	
1995/04/02 ltfssini.dtx v2.2d		
\not@math@alphabet: add \noex- pand to second part of message	168	
1995/04/21 ltclass.dtx v1.0m		
\DeclareOption*: Made long /1498	367	
\endfilecontents: Close input check stream: latex/1487 ...	374	
1995/04/21 ltfinal.dtx v1.0q		
General: Allow initial patch level 0	383	
1995/04/21 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7h		
General: Added \null \k la- tex/1274	69	
1995/04/22 lfiles.dtx v1.0p		
\includeonly: Allow blanks in ar- gument	64	
1995/04/22 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0x		
General: Removed extra def of \gobble	201	
1995/04/23 ltsect.dtx v1.0j		
\addcontentsline: Use \con- tentsline internally.	288	
1995/04/24 ltbibl.dtx v1.1e		
\@citex: Add \mbox to undefined case: latex/1239.	307	
1995/04/24 ltbibl.dtx v1.1f		
\bibcite: Make \onlypreamble /1388.	307	
1995/04/24 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0d		
\@for: Dont expand second argu- ment with \edef: /1317 (DPC)	37	
1995/04/24 ltoutput.dtx v1.1j		
\@tracemessage: Do not add to kernel unless 'trace' specified	350	
1995/04/24 ltoutput.dtx v1.1l		
\begindvbox: Add \vbox la- tex/1392	323	

\@writesetup: Reset \\ latex/1451 (DPC)	335	1995/05/06 ltsect.dtx 1.0n \@seccntformat: Use \quad instead of \hskip	285
1995/04/24 ltpage.dtx v1.0f \fussy: reset \emergencystretch latex/1344	312	\@sect: Added \relax after \@sec- cntformat just in case	284
1995/04/24 ltplain.dtx v1.1h \newtoks: Remove remaining \outer declarations.	13	1995/05/07 ltboxes.dtx v1.0t General: Use \hb@xt@	232
1995/04/24 ltxref.dtx v1.1e \newlabel: Make \onlypreamble for /1388.	199	1995/05/07 ltdefns.dtx v1.2k \hb@xt@: Macro added	23
1995/04/25 ltdefns.dtx v1.2i \check@c: Make \long for la- tex/1346	29	1995/05/07 ltmath.dtx v1.0r General: Use \hb@xt@	209
\newenvironment: Parse argu- ments slowly but safely /1507 .	27	1995/05/07 ltoutput.dtx v1.1m General: Use \hb@xt@.	313
1995/04/25 ltfiles.dtx v1.0q \document: Removed execution of \every@size latex/1407	62	1995/05/07 ltpictur.dtx v1.0g General: Use \hb@xt@	259
1995/04/25 ltsect.dtx v1.0k \dottedtocline: Added \hbox around dots.	289	1995/05/07 ltplain.dtx v1.1j General: Use \hb@xt@	11
1995/04/27 ltboxes.dtx v1.0s \framebox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	235	1995/05/07 ltsect.dtx v1.0o General: Use \hb@xt@	281
\ifframebox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	235	1995/05/07 lttab.dtx v1.0l General: Use \hb@xt@	240
\iirbox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	239	1995/05/08 ltbibl.dtx v1.1g \citex: Use \@firstofone	307
\oirbox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	239	\bibitem: Removed unnecessary braces	307
\fbox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	235	\nocite: Use \@firstofone	308
\raisebox: Move \leavevmode for graphics/1512	238	1995/05/08 ltdefns.dtx v1.2k \typein: Use \@firstofone	24
1995/04/27 ltfiles.dtx v1.0r \document: Added \global to sup- port groups in hook	63	1995/05/08 ltdefns.dtx v1.2l \typein: Remove unnecessary braces	24
Replace \def by \let	24	1995/05/08 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3n \ifnot@nil: Use \@firstofone .	134
1995/04/27 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0y \enddocument: \@checkend moved after hook	202	1995/05/11 fontdef.dtx v2.2j General: Updates to some plain macros	172
1995/04/27 ltplain.dtx v1.1i General: Move \hang and \textin- dent to latex209.def	18	1995/05/12 ltclass.dtx v1.0n \DeclareOption*: Use \toks@ to remove need to double hash /1557	367
1995/04/29 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0e General: Moved init of \protect to ltdefns.dtx	37	1995/05/12 ltfloat.dtx v1.1h \footnotemark: Add \nobreak to allow hyphenation. latex/1605	303
Removed unused defs for \@set- protect and \@resetprotect .	37	1995/05/12 ltpictur.dtx v1.0h \pictur@: Macro added for la- tex/1355	260
1995/04/29 ltdefns.dtx v1.2j \protect: Init \protect here . . .	31	1995/05/12 ltvers.dtx v1.0e General: Add autoload docstrip guards	21
1995/04/29 ltpar.dtx v1.1b General: (TO) Comments clean- up.	46	Check for format older than 1 year	21
1995/05/02 ltsect.dtx v1.0l \dottedtocline: Don't reset to \rmfamily	289	1995/05/13 ltfsstrc.dtx v2.3o General: Use single hash mark in \DeclareOption	125
1995/05/03 ltsect.dtx v1.0m General: TO: Promoted documen- tation to doc.sty standard .	281	1995/05/16 ltfloat.dtx v1.1i \makefnmark: Now use \textsu- perscript.	302
		\textsuperscript: Command added./pr1503	302
		\thefootnote: Streamlined parts of code.	302

1995/05/17 ltboxes.dtx v1.0u	\@irsbox: Removed surplus braces	239	1995/05/22 lttab.dtx v1.1a	General: Support autoloading feature	240
1995/05/17 ltclass.dtx v1.0o	\g@addto@macro: Make long for latex/1522	373	1995/05/23 ltfssini.dtx v2.2e	\newfont: Font assignment made local again.	168
1995/05/17 ltlists.dtx v1.0g	\@item: Removed surplus braces	228	1995/05/24 ltfdefns.dtx v1.1l	\newif: (DPC) New implementation	28
	\@nbitem: Removed surplus braces	228	1995/05/24 ltfdefns.dtx v1.2m	\typein: (DPC) New implementation	24
	enumerate: Use \thr@@ and remove surplus braces	229	1995/05/24 ltffloat.dtx v1.1l	\@textsuperscript: Command added.	302
	itemize: Use \thr@@	230	1995/05/24 ltffloat.dtx v1.1l	General: Moved definition of \footins and \footnoterule from ltpplain.	302
1995/05/18 ltfloat.dtx v1.1j	\@makefnmark: Added \normalfont.	302	1995/05/24 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0a	\textsuperscript: Use \@textsuperscript	302
	\thempfootnote: Added \itshape.	302	1995/05/24 ltfsscmp.dtx v3.0a	General: (DPC) Make file from previous file, fam.dtx 1995/05/20 v2.2d	107
1995/05/19 ltpictur.dtx v1.1a	General: Support autoloading feature	259	1995/05/24 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0a	\mathgroup: (DPC) No need to redefine \newfan as not outer	108
1995/05/20 ltcnts.dtx v1.1b	\@definecounter: Streamlined code	104	1995/05/24 ltfssrc.dtx v3.0a	General: (DPC) Make file from previous file, fam.dtx 1995/05/20 v2.2d	144
	\@fnsymbol: Allowing both text and math	105	1995/05/24 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0a	General: (DPC) Make file from previous file, latint.dtx 1995/05/21 v2.1t	148
	\fnsymbol: Streamlined code	105	1995/05/24 ltfssini.dtx v3.0a	General: (DPC) Make file from previous file, lffonts.dtx 1995/05/23 v2.2e	167
1995/05/20 ltcnts.dtx v1.1c	\@definecounter: And do it right	104		\cal: (DPC) Remove definition	171
1995/05/20 ltffloat.dtx v1.1k	\@makefnmark: Moved \normalfont back and use \@textsuperscript	302		\mit: (DPC) Remove definition	171
	Moved \normalfont to \textsuperscript	302	1995/05/24 lfsstrc.dtx v3.0b	General: (DPC) Make file from previous file, tracefnt 1995/05/16 v2.3o	124
	\textsuperscript: Use \normalfont.	302	1995/05/25 ltclass.dtx v1.0p	\endfilecontents: Delete \filecontents after preamble	374
1995/05/21 ltfssdcl.dtx v2.1t	\DeclareMathRadical: Allow for undefined cs names	163	1995/05/25 ltfiles.dtx v1.0s	\document: Added check for \topskip zero	63
1995/05/21 ltlists.dtx v1.0f	General: Moved to doc.sty standard	218	1995/05/25 ltfiles.dtx v1.0t	\@iffileonpath: (CAR) added \long	65
	\@sqrt: Use \sqrt sign	214		\document: Corrected typo	63
	General: Remove \mathhexbox from this file	212		\IfExists: (CAR) added \long	65
	Update some plain macros	209		\InputIfExists: (CAR) added \long	66
	\lefteqn: Use \rlap	215		\nofiles: (CAR) added \long	63
1995/05/21 ltmath.dtx v1.0r	\r@t: Use \sqrt sign instead of \sqrt	210			
	\@sqrt: Use \sqrt sign	214			
1995/05/21 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7h	General: Remove \mathhexbox from this file	212			
	\@inmathwarn: Added several @onlypreamble	73			
1995/05/21 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7j	General: Updated some plain macros	81			
	\@sqrt: Use \sqrt sign instead of \sqrt	210			
1995/05/21 ltplain.dtx v1.1j	General: Moved some code to other files	11			
1995/05/22 ltplain.dtx v1.1k	General: Definitions of \footins and \footnoterule moved to ltffloat.	20			

\protected@write: (CAR) added \long 64	1995/06/09 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7l
1995/05/25 ltfloor.dtx v1.1m \@savemarbox: (CAR) Resettings moved to hook 298	\DeclareTextComposite: Rewrote \DeclareTextComposite to de- fine the composite as a no- argument command rather than a two-argument command. 75
\@xfloat: (CAR) Resettings moved to hook 294	1995/06/11 ltspace.dtx v1.2g
1995/05/25 ltlists.dtx v1.0i \endtrivlist: Macros moved from ltspace.dtx 226	\restorecr: (CAR) \relax added to stop silent eating of *. 58
1995/05/25 ltmath.dtx v1.3c classes \@eqnnum: replace \reset@font\rmfamily with \normalfont (PR 1578) 215	1995/06/13 ltfinal.dtx v1.0t General: Add patch level string more carefully 383
1995/05/25 ltspace.dtx v1.2f \@vbsphack: (CAR) not used so 're- moved' 54	Call \errorstopmode 384
\@vspace: (CAR) \restorerpar added to avoid possible infinite tail recursion caused by a typo in the argument. 55	1995/06/13 ltpictur.dtx v1.1b General: Use \ProvidesFile in au- toload 259
(CAR) macros modified to be more efficient 55	1995/06/14 lttab.dtx v1.1b General: Use \ProvidesFile in au- toload 240
General: Macros moved to ltlists.dtx 48	1995/06/15 lfssbas.dtx v3.0c General: (DPC) minor documenta- tion changes 107
1995/05/26 ltdefns.dtx v1.2n \@gobblefour: (CAR) Added \longs 29	1995/06/15 lfsscmp.dtx v3.0b General: (DPC) minor documenta- tion edits 144
1995/05/26 ltmath.dtx v1.0s \@eqnnum: Removed \rmfamily (PR 1578), replaced \re- set@font with \normalfont . 213	1995/06/15 lfssdcl.dtx v3.0b General: (DPC) minor documenta- tion changes 148
1995/05/26 ltpage.dtx v1.0g \ps@plain: removed \rmfamily (PR 1578) 311	1995/06/19 ltbibl.dtx v1.1h \bibcite: Call \newlabel so re- peated keys produce better warning. 307
1995/05/27 lfssbas.dtx v3.0b \mathgroup: (FMi) But a need to define \new@mathgroup 108	1995/06/19 ltclass.dtx v1.0q \documentclass: Dont redefine \usepackage in compat mode for /1634 369
1995/06/05 fontdef.dtx v2.2k General: Moved math commands from ltoutenc.dtx. 185	1995/06/19 ltxref.dtx v1.1e \newlabel: Use \newlabel to share code with \bibcite ... 199
1995/06/05 ltfinal.dtx v1.0r General: Added \MakeUppercase and \MakeLowercase. 378	1995/06/28 lfssini.dtx v3.0b General: (DPC) Fix documentation typos 167
1995/06/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7k \@inmathwarn: Removed \pro- tected@cmd and replaced with explicit \noexpand. 73	1995/06/28 ltmath.dtx v1.0t General: minor doc edits 209
General: Allowed \Provide- TextCommandDefault after the preamble. 74	1995/07/02 lplain.dtx v1.1n General: Removed surplus 'by' and '=' in various places 11
Commented out \textless and \textgreater. 80	\offinterlineskip: Replaced 1000 by \em 18
Moved math commands to font- def.dtx. 81	\showoutput: Use \showoverfull to save space 20
Save some tokens in \textvis- iblespace and \textunder- score. 80	\tracingall: Use \showoutput to save space 20
1995/06/06 ltfinal.dtx v1.0s General: Made \MakeUppercase and \MakeLowercase brace their argument. 378	1995/07/03 ltfdefns.dtx v1.2o \set@typeset@protect: Use \@typeset@protect for init .. 31
	1995/07/03 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3s \t@st@ic: Use clean interface for jump 194
	1995/07/05 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3s \t@st@ic: Renamed from \test@next 194

1995/07/05 ltspc.dtx v1.2h	\@isavepicbox: Use \sbox	234	
\@newline: Use \break	52	1995/07/21 ltoutput.dtx v1.1o	
\@no@pgbk: Macro replaces \@pgbk and \@nopgbk	51	\@writesetup: Command added	334
\@nopagebreak: Reimplemented both using \@no@pgbk	50	New, experimental, versions: need in-lining	334
1995/07/09 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0f	1995/08/09 ltmath.dtx v1.0u		
\@iforloop: Reimplemented using Kabelschacht method	37	General: Added code for class op- tions leqno and fleqn	215
\@iwhiledim: Reimplemented using Kabelschacht method	36	1995/08/11 ltlenth.dtx v1.1b	
\@iwhilenum: Reimplemented using Kabelschacht method	36	General: Doc typos fixed for la- tex/753	106
\@iwhilesw: Reimplemented using Kabelschacht method	36	1995/08/16 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0g	
\@tfor: Reimplemented using Ka- belschacht method	37	\@break@tfor: Made long	37
1995/07/09 ltlists.dtx v1.0j	\@forloop: Made defs long	37	
\@enumerate: Use \expandafter . . .	229	\@fornoop: Made defs long	37
\@itemize: Use \expandafter . . .	230	\@iforloop: Made defs long	37
1995/07/12 ltpictur.dtx v1.1d	\@iwhiledim: Made defs long	36	
General: allow 2e commands in 209 mode. latex/1737	259	Removed \@whilenoop	36
1995/07/13 ltdefns.dtx v1.0p	\@iwhilenum: Made defs long	36	
General: Updates to documenta- tion	22	Removed \@whilenoop	36
1995/07/13 ltfiles.dtx v1.0u	\@iwhilesw: Removed \@whileswnoop	36	
General: Updates to docu	60	\@tfor: Made defs long	37
1995/07/13 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0d	1995/08/16 ltfiles.dtx v1.0v		
\@defaultsubs: macro added . . .	120	\document: set \maxdepth	63
\@defaultsubs: macro added . . .	120	set \do globally	63
General: minor documentation changes	107	set \topskip globally	63
\@wrong@fontshape: Change a macro not a switch to flag de- fault font substitutions	119	1995/08/24 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0f	
1995/07/13 ltmiscen.dtx v1.0z	General: Added autoload code . . .	107	
\@centercr: Use \nobreak	205	1995/08/24 ltfsstrc.dtx v3.0c	
\@writefile: Added missing per- cent and use \relax in the THEN case	203	General: Macro \@gobble@font@spec removed	134
\@xobeysp: Use \nobreak	206	\tryis@simple:	140
General: Improve Documentation	201	1995/08/25 ltoutput.dtx v1.1p	
\enddocument: Set \@setckpt to \@gobbletwo instead of defining it by hand	202	General: Support autoloading fea- ture (FMi).	313
Shorten redefinition of \bibcite and \newlabel	202	1995/09/01 lterror.dtx v1.2i	
Use \@defaultsubs instead of switch	203	General: Add autoload support . . .	38
1995/07/14 ltblib.dtx v1.1i	1995/09/01 ltplain.dtx v1.1m		
\@bibcite: Remove \onlypreamble so still defined in new \end- document	307	\empty: Use \let to save space . . .	17
\@newlabel: Remove \onlypreamble so still defined in new \end- document	199	\I: Use \let to save space	17
1995/07/14 ltxref.dtx v1.1g	1995/09/14 ltplain.dtx v1.1o		
\@newlabel: Remove \onlypreamble so still defined in new \end- document	199	General: Moved \multispan to lt- tab.dtx	11
1995/07/19 ltfssini.dtx v3.0d	1995/09/14 ltab.dtx v1.1c		
General: (DPC) TeX2 support . . .	170	\cline: (DPC) New implemen- tation	258
1995/07/20 ltboxes.dtx v1.0v	1995/09/15 ltfssini.dtx v3.0e		
\@isavebox: Use \sbox	234	General: (DPC) Modify TeX2 mes- sage	170

\@newenv: Add \aut@global in autoloader version	28	1995/10/11 ltoutput.dtx v1.1r
\@protected@testopt: Macro added	25	\clearpage: Added a check so that it does not lose the argument of \twocolumn[...]
\@testopt: Macro added	25	324
\@xargdef: Add \aut@global in autoload version	25	1995/10/16 ltbibl.dtx v1.1j
New implementation, using \@test@opt	25	\cite: (DPC) Make robust
\@yargd@f: Add \aut@global in autoload version	26	307
\aut@global: Macro added	33	1995/10/16 ltboxes.dtx v1.0w
\newif: Add \aut@global in autoload version	28	General: Clarify makebox description
\renewenvironment: Add \aut@global in autoload version	27	232
1995/10/02 ltplain.dtx v1.1p		1995/10/16 ltdefns.dtx v1.2u
General: Move \newif to ltdefns ..	14	\@ifstar: (DPC) New implementation, for /1910
1995/10/03 fontdef.dtx v2.2l		33
General: \@@sqrt from patch file for /1701	172	\newcommand: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
1995/10/03 ltdefns.dtx v1.2r		25
\typein: Add missing \@typein for /1710 (from patch file)	24	\newenvironment: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
1995/10/03 ltpictur.dtx v1.1e		27
General: New autoload code ..	259	\typein: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
1995/10/04 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0g		24
General: Modify autoload code ..	107	1995/10/16 ltfsini.dtx v3.0f
1995/10/04 ltfssrc.dtx v3.0d		\p@reset@font: Added \relax after \usefont, as the latter eats up spaces
General: (DPC) Modify autoload code ..	124	169
1995/10/04 lttab.dtx v1.1d		1995/10/16 ltmath.dtx v1.0y
General: Modify autoload support	240	\@yeqncr: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
1995/10/06 ltdefns.dtx v1.2s		214
\declare@robustcommand: Add \aut@global in autoload version	31	\sqrt: (DPC) Make robust /1808 ..
1995/10/06 ltfiles.dtx v1.0w		214
\@missingfileerror: Autoload error	66	1995/10/16 ltspace.dtx v1.2j
1995/10/09 ltdefns.dtx v1.2t		\nolinebreak: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
\@autoload: Use \@@input not \input to save string space and stops autoload files appearing in \listfiles	33	51
1995/10/09 lterror.dtx v1.2j		\nopagebreak: (DPC) Use \@testopt /1911
General: Modify autoload support	38	50
1995/10/09 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7m		1995/10/16 ltthm.dtx v1.0g
\@inmathwarn: Autoload error ..	74	General: Revert to previous \newtheorem behaviour
1995/10/10 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0h		278
\showhyphens: Use \normalfont and make colour safe, and autoloadable	122	1995/10/17 ltclass.dtx v1.0r
1995/10/10 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0c		\@providesfile: Delay definition of \ProvidesFile till ltfinal ..
\@non@alpherr: (DPC) autoload error message	151	367
1995/10/10 ltplain.dtx v1.1r		\ProcessOptions*: Reset \Curren-
General: Autoload tracing code ..	11	tOption for graphics/1873 ..
1995/10/10 ltthm.dtx v1.0f		369
General: Make \newtheorem ‘only preamble’	278	1995/10/17 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0l
		General: Modify initex version of \ProvidesFile
		3
1995/10/17 ltfinal.dtx v1.0v		1995/10/17 ltfinal.dtx v1.0v
\@providesfile: reset macro ..	384	\@providesfile: reset macro ..
\reserved@b: reset here after the \input above	383	384
1995/10/17 ltplain.dtx v1.1s		\eject: Move \supereject to compat file
\@eject: Move \supereject to compat file	18	18
1995/10/17 lttab.dtx v1.1e		1995/10/17 lttab.dtx v1.1e
\@cline: (DPC) Use \@multicnt ..	258	\@multispan: (DPC) Macro added ..
\@multispan: (DPC) Macro added ..	258	.....
1995/10/19 ltfinal.dtx v1.0w		1995/10/19 ltfinal.dtx v1.0w
\@filelist: Move after \reserved@a setting:-)	384	\@filelist: Move after \reserved@a setting:-)
1995/10/20 ltbibl.dtx v1.1k		384
\@citex: Removed refundefined flag	307	1995/10/20 ltbibl.dtx v1.1k
\@nocite: Removed refundefined flag	308	\@citex: Removed refundefined flag

1995/10/20 ltclass.dtx v1.0s	\@begindocumenthook: Make setting conditional, for autoload version	373	1995/10/25 lalloc.dtx v1.1b	General: General doc improvements	34
1995/10/20 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0i	General: (DPC) Modify autoload code, change \undefined	107	1995/10/25 ltfloat.dtx v1.1n	\@endfloatbox: (CAR) macro added: to unify code for double and single versions	296
1995/10/20 ltfssrc.dtx v3.0e	General: (DPC) Modify autoload code	124	\enddblfloat: (CAR) unify code for double and single versions	295	
1995/10/22 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0j	General: (RmS) New size function macro \genb@sfcnt needs to be disabled at \document.	107	\endfloat: (CAR) unify code for double and single versions	295	
1995/10/22 ltfssrc.dtx v3.0f	General: Added 'genb' and 'sgenb' size functions to support new DC font naming scheme.	124	1995/10/25 ltdxglo.dtx v1.1d	General: Doc cleanup	304
1995/10/23 lttab.dtx v1.1f	\@settab: (CAR) Ensure that \hightab increases by at most one	246	1995/10/25 ltsect.dtx v1.0q	\subparagraphmark: Use \let not \def to save space.	287
	\@startline: (CAR) Ensure that \nxttabmar is never larger than \hightab	244	1995/10/26 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0l	\define@newfont: (DPC) disable autofs2 for now	116
	\poptabs: (CAR) Ensure that \curtab is never larger than \hightab	247	1995/10/27 ltpictur.dtx v1.1f	General: Move initialisation to kernel from autoload file	275
	\tabbing: (CAR) Make \hightab consistently a local variable .	245	1995/10/31 ltboxes.dtx v1.0x	\@finalstrut: Add \nobreak in horiz mode to allow hyphenation. internal/1931	239
1995/10/24 ltdefns.dtx v1.2v	\@autoload: ignore end-of-line	33	1995/11/01 fontdef.dtx v2.2m	General: add \nfss@catcodes for internal/1932	174
1995/10/24 lterror.dtx v1.2k	\@preamerr: Modify autoload support	44	1995/11/01 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0n	General: Initialise \ad-dtofilelist to \gobble	3
1995/10/24 ltfiles.dtx v1.1a	\document: Removed multiplelabels switch	62	1995/11/01 ltfinal.dtx v1.0x	General: (DPC) Switch meaning of \addtofilelist for cfg files .	379
	Removed refundefined switch .	63	1995/11/01 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0m	\DeclareFontShape: (DPC) Test for \relax not \undefined, internal/1933	108
1995/10/24 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0k	\@defaultsubs: macro removed .	120	1995/11/01 ltfsini.dtx v3.0g	General: (DPC) Switch meaning of \addtofilelist for cfg files .	170
	\wrong@fontshape: Make this code inline since it happens only here	119	1995/11/02 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0n	\wrong@fontshape: (DPC) Remove extra space with \string for latex/1676	119
1995/10/24 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1b	\enddocument: Changed logic for producing warning messages and removed switch	203	1995/11/02 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7n	General: Changed internal name \a to \tabacckludge to protect against redefinition by malicious users.	78
	Use \refundefined instead of switch	203	1995/11/07 ltlists.dtx v1.0k	\@doendpe: Enclosed \setbox0 assignment by a group so that it leaves the contents of box 0 intact.	226
1995/10/24 ltxref.dtx v1.1h	\@multiplelabels: Switch for multiplelabels removed	199	1995/11/07 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7o	General: Added \leavevmode at start of \c, otherwise the output routine might be invoked within the macro.	81
	\@newl@bel: Switch for multiplelabels replaced by inline code .	199			
	\@refundefined: Switch for refundefined replaced	198			
	\@setref: Switch for refundefined renamed	199			
	\if@multiplelabels: Macro removed	199			

Changed <code>\char32</code> to <code>\@xxxii</code> (two tokens less).	82	Added <code>\textbackslash</code> and <code>\textbar</code>	79, 86
Replaced octal number 27 by decimal number 23 to protect against the quote character be- ing active.	82	Added <code>\textless</code> and <code>\textgreater</code>	80, 87
Replaced some 0's by <code>\z@</code> (faster).	82	1995/12/01 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7u	
1995/11/10 ltoutput.dtx v1.1s		General: Made <code>\\$S</code> a Default, rather than having the default point to the OT1 definition. . .	80
<code>\@shipoutsetup</code> : Command re- moved	334	1995/12/04 ltspace.dtx v1.2k	
<code>\@writesetup</code> : Command removed	334	<code>\nobreakspace</code> : (Macro added . . .	57
In-lined	334	1995/12/04 ltspace.dtx v1.2l	
1995/11/14 ltclass.dtx v1.0t		<code>\@xobeysp</code> : (braces added to defini- tion of tilde	57
<code>\@unprocessedoptions</code> : Allow empty option	374	1995/12/04 preload.dtx v2.4e	
<code>\@loadwithoptions</code> : macro added	370	General: Ulrik Vieth. added 12pt OMS and OML preloads /1989	189
<code>\LoadClassWithOptions</code> : macro added	370	1995/12/05 ltdefns.dtx 1.2w	
<code>\RequirePackageWithOptions</code> : macro added	370	<code>\@unexpandable@noexpand</code> : Re- moved as never used. inter- nal/1733	30
1995/11/17 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0m		1995/12/05 ltfiles.dtx v1.1c	
<code>\@wrong@font@char</code> : (DPC) Macro added. latex/1676	120	<code>\document</code> : <code>\ignorespaces</code> added for latex/1933	63
<code>\define@newfont</code> : Redefine <code>\type- out</code> latex/1676	116	1995/12/05 ltfloat.dtx v1.1n	
<code>\wrong@fontshape</code> : Support <code>\@wrong@font@char</code> latex/1676	119	<code>\@textsuperscript</code> : Use <code>\ensure- math</code> for latex/1984.	302
1995/11/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7p		1995/12/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7v	
<code>\UseTextSymbol</code> : Support <code>\@wrong@font@char</code> latex/1676	76	<code>\@inmathwarn</code> : Changed <code>\TextSym- bolUnavailable</code> text	74
1995/11/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7q		1995/12/06 ltfssbas.dtx v3.00	
<code>\UseTextSymbol</code> : Modify message slightly	76	<code>\nfss@catcodes</code> : Reset hat, for typeouts etc in fd files	118
1995/11/21 fontdef.dtx v2.2n		1995/12/07 ltbibl.dtx v1.11	
General: Incorporate changed fig- ures, as in plain.tex	184	<code>\@citex</code> : Restored name of <code>\G@re- fundefinedtrue</code>	307
1995/11/27 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0n		1995/12/07 ltffloat.dtx v1.1m	
<code>\nfss@catcodes</code> : Reset hash, for definitions in fd files	118	<code>\@textsuperscript</code> : Move <code>\m@th</code> out of the <code>\ensuremath</code> for la- tex/1984.	302
1995/11/28 lterror.dtx v1.2l		1995/12/07 ltxref.dtx v1.1i	
<code>\ClassInfo</code> : Typo in autoload code /1985	41	<code>\@setref</code> : Switch for refundefined restored	199
1995/11/28 ltffloat.dtx v1.1n		<code>\G@refundefinedtrue</code> : Renamed (back) from <code>\G@refundefined</code>	198
General: documentation fixes . . .	290	1995/12/11 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7w	
1995/11/28 lfsstrc.dtx v3.0g		General: Modified <code>\copyright</code> . . .	80
General: documentation fixes . . .	124	1995/12/13 ltdefns.dtx 1.2x	
1995/11/28 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7r		<code>\-:</code> Documentation changed.	22
General: Added math mode checks to text commands.	72	1996/01/10 ltfiles.dtx v1.1d	
doc fixes	69	<code>\@iffileonpath</code> : Change argument handling to not require doubled hash. latex/2024	65
Renamed <code>\@changed@x@err</code> to <code>\TextSymbolUnavailable</code>	72	1996/01/20 ltidxglo.dtx v1.1e	
1995/11/29 ltoutenc.dtx v1.7t		<code>\makeglossary</code> : Make no-op after use pr/2048	305
General: Added <code>\textasci- icircum</code> , <code>\textasciitilde</code> , <code>\textbackslash</code> , <code>\textbar</code> , <code>\textgreater</code> and <code>\textless</code>	83	<code>\makeindex</code> : Make no-op after use pr/2048	305
Added <code>\textasciicircum</code> , <code>\tex- tasciitilde</code> , <code>\textregis- tered</code> and <code>\texttrademark</code>	80	1996/01/20 ltspace.dtx v1.2m	
<code>\vspace</code> : Made robust	55	<code>\@ensuredmath</code> : Macro added for amslatex/2104	215

\ensuremath:	Reimplement for am-			
	slatex/2104	215		
1996/04/18	ltpage.dtx v1.0i			
	General: Improve documentation	310		
1996/04/22	ltmisen.dtx v1.1c			
	General: Improve Documentation	201		
1996/04/22	ltspace.dtx v1.2n			
	General: Documentation Improve-			
	ments	48		
1996/04/22	lttab.dtx v1.1g			
	\@tabclassz: (DPC) Extra \hskip			
	keeps tabcolsep in empty			
	columns internal/2122	256		
1996/04/23	ltcounts.dtx v1.1d			
	General: Documentation improve-			
	ments	103		
1996/04/24	ltfiles.dtx v1.1e			
	\document: (DPC) Reset \AtBe-			
	ginDocument eg for latex/1297	63		
1996/05/08	ltfsstrc.dtx v3.0h			
	\math@egroup: Use \bgroup instead			
	of \begingroup to match a ker-			
	nel change made in 1994!!	133		
1996/05/09	ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3t			
	\check@icr: Default definitions			
	added	193		
1996/05/17	fontdef.dtx v2.2o			
	General: \@@sqrt removed, at last			
	.....	172, 184		
1996/05/17	ltfiles.dtx v1.1f			
	\nofiles: added \write to \pro-			
	TECTED@write for latex/2146 .	63		
1996/05/18	ltoutenc.dtx v1.7x			
	General: Produce error if encoding			
	not found. pr/2054	93		
1996/05/21	ltoutenc.dtx v1.7y			
	General: Corrected error message			
	(CAR)	93		
1996/05/21	ltsect.dtx v1.0s			
	\@sect: (DPC) Added extra braces			
	for internal/2148	284		
	(DPC) Moved brace to allow			
	commands like \MakeUppercase			
	in 6th argument. Changed \par			
	to \endgraf to allow non-long			
	commands. internal/2148	284		
	\@ssect: (DPC) Added extra			
	braces for internal/2148	286		
	(DPC) Moved brace to allow			
	commands like \MakeUppercase			
	in 4th argument. Changed \par			
	to \endgraf to allow non-long			
	commands. internal/2148	286		
1996/05/23	ltoutenc.dtx v1.7z			
	\@strip@args: \expandafter			
	added to match other changes			
	for latex/2133	76		
	\add@accent: macro added. la-			
	tex/2133	74		
	\DeclareTextAccent: Reimple-			
	mented using \add@accent to			
	save space latex/2133	74		
	\DeclarerTextCompositeCommand:			
	Modified to cope with new			
	\add@accent command: re-			
	quired removal of check for one			
	argument-command	75		
1996/05/24	ltoutput.dtx v1.1t			
	\@specialoutput: Check that			
	\@colroom is less than \vsize,			
	indicating that a float has been			
	added	327		
	Cut-off point changed to			
	1.5\baselineskip	327		
	\@topnewpage: Cut-off point			
	changed to 2.5\baselineskip	326		
1996/05/25	ltoutput.dtx v1.1u			
	\@specialoutput: Correct the			
	above check	327		
1996/06/03	ltmisen.dtx v1.1d			
	\@verbatim: Exchanged the fol-			
	lowing two code lines so that			
	\dospecials cannot reset the			
	category code of characters han-			
	dled by \@noligs.	206		
	General: Move setting of verbatim			
	font and \@noligs.	201		
	\verb: Put setting of verbatim			
	font after \dospecials so that			
	\dospecials cannot reset the			
	category code of characters han-			
	dled by \@noligs.	207		
1996/06/10	ltboxes.dtx v1.0y			
	\@parboxto: (DPC) Changed \end-			
	graf to \@@par	236		
1996/06/10	ltsect.dtx v1.0t			
	\@sect: (DPC) Changed \endgraf			
	to \@@par	284		
	\@ssect: (DPC) Changed \endgraf			
	to \@@par	286		
1996/06/13	ldirchk.dtx v1.0r			
	General: documentation improve-			
	ments mainly from inter-			
	nal/2174	1		
1996/06/14	lttab.dtx v1.1h			
	\@tabclassz: (DPC) Change			
	both \z@skip to 1sp for la-			
	tex/2160	256		
1996/06/22	ltspace.dtx v1.2o			
	General: Documentation of prob-			
	lems added	48		
1996/07/10	ltfinal.dtx v1.0y			
	\toks: Free up memory from			
	scratch registers /2213	383		
1996/07/19	ltoutenc.dtx v1.8a			
	\@strip@args: Use char 0 not @ as			
	carrier for \lowercase /2197 .	76		
1996/07/26	ltboxes.dtx v1.0z			
	\if@minipage: put \global into			
	definition	237		
1996/07/26	ltclass.dtx v1.0u			
	\@classoptionslist: made only			
	preamble	365		

\@unusedoptionlist: made only preamble	365	1996/07/26 ltplain.dtx v1.1t
1996/07/26 ltdefns.dtx v1.2y		\sh@ft: replace \dimen\z@ by \dimen@
\@reargdef: third arg picked up by \@yargdef	26	1996/07/26 ltsect.dtx v1.0u
\@new@command: use \noexpand instead of \string	26	\@starttoc: removed \global before \nobreak...
use \relax in place of empty arg	26	\@xsect: Removed \global before \nobreak...
\@new@environment: use \relax in place of empty arg	27	1996/07/26 ltspace.dtx v1.2p
1996/07/26 ltfloat.dtx v1.1n		\if@nobreak: put \global inside definition
\@endfloatbox: remove unnecessary \global before \minipage...	296	1996/07/27 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0q
\@savemarbox: remove unnecessary \global before \minipage...	298	General: \if@inmath switch removed
\@setminipage: remove unnecessary \global before \minipage...	295	1996/07/27 ltspace.dtx v1.2q
\@setnobreak: remove unnecessary \global before \nobreak...	295	General: Further documentation of problems
1996/07/26 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0p		1996/07/27 ltspace.dtx v1.2r
\@DeclareMathSizes: use faster \if test	112	General: Correct documentation of problems
\nfss@catcodes: omit \relax as not needed	118	1996/08/02 ltfloat.dtx v1.1o
1996/07/26 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0e		\@xympar: Remove \global before \ignore...
\@init@restore@version: Removed \ifrestore@version switch and replaced by \init@restore@version	150	1996/08/02 ltsect.dtx v1.0v
1996/07/26 ltfssstrc.dtx v3.0i		\@afterheading: Removed \global before \nobreak...
\@init@restore@glob@settings: macro added replacing \if@inmath switch	132	1996/08/02 ltspace.dtx v1.2s
1996/07/26 ltlists.dtx v1.0l		\@Espshack: Remove \global before \ignore...
\@item: Remove unnecessary \global before \minipage...	227	1996/08/25 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0r
Remove unnecessary \global before \nobreak...	228	\@nfss@catcodes: Reset the acute, grave and double quote chars as well
1996/07/26 ltmath.dtx v1.1b		1996/09/21 ltoutput.dtx v1.1w
General: Removed \global before \ignoretrue in various places.	209	\@writesetup: Added \@parboxrestore and made consequent deletions: wait for the howls of protest
1996/07/26 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1e		1996/09/25 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0t
\@ignorefalse: put \global into definition	202	General: Move ltxcheck to separate file
\begin: remove \global before \ignore...	204	1996/09/28 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1f
\end: remove \global before \ignore...	204	\@xobeysp: Moved to ltspace.dtx
\ignorespacesafterend: user level macro added	202	1996/09/28 ltspace.dtx v1.2t
1996/07/26 ltoutput.dtx v1.1v		\@xobeysp: Moved from ltmiscen.dtx and redefined to use \nobreakspace
\@testfp: remove \global before \@test...	352	1996/09/29 ltfiles.dtx v1.1g
\@xtryfc: remove \global before \@test...	339	\@document: Added disabling of \nодокумент
\@ztryfc: remove \global before \@test...	340	1996/09/29 ltoutput.dtx v1.1x
\clearpage: add number of missing percents	324	\@newpage: Checks for noskipsec and inlabel added
		1996/09/29 ltsect.dtx 1.0w
		\@noskipsetrue: Added documentation
		1996/09/30 ltoutput.dtx v1.1y
		\@newpage: Checks for noskipsec and inlabel removed pending further tests

1996/10/04 ltclass.dtx v1.0v	\RequirePackageWithOptions: Re-set \unprocessedoptions for /2269	370	\newpage: Better checks for noskipsec and inlabel added, plus nobreak	325				
1996/10/05 ltfiles.dtx v1.1h	\@clubpenalty: Added setting its value	62	1996/10/25 ltlists.dtx v1.0n	\endtrivlist: Change \indent to \leavevmode				
1996/10/08 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3u	\DeclareTextFontCommand: Removed \check@icr when in vmode since it causes various errors (see pr/2157)	192	226	Reset flags explicitly				
1996/10/21 lttab.dtx v1.1i	\@array: Use \set@typeset@protect	250	1996/10/25 ltoutput.dtx v1.2a	\newpage: Reset all flags explicitly				
General: Moved the code associated with \mkpream into the group provided by the box, for robustness (latex/2183)	250	1996/10/26 ltlists.dtx v1.0o	\endtrivlist: Correct typo					
\multicolumn: Make \multicolumn long (latex/2180)	252	1996/10/27 ltoutenc.dtx v1.8c	\@strip@args: Removed macro					
\tabbing: Moved the \indent so that the \everypar can remove it when necessary; this is needed because the code for items in lists has changed (see pr/22111)	245	General: Added \r A	82					
1996/10/23 ltlists.dtx v1.0m	\@item: \nobreak... moved into the \everypar and not executed unconditionally, see above	228	Added \textasteriskcentered	79, 86				
\kern... changed to \setbox...	227	Corrected syntax descriptions	69					
Added setting of \clubpenalty and set \nobreakfalse only when necessary	228	Removed \aa and \AA	79, 82, 83					
1996/10/23 ltsect.dtx v1.0x	\xsect: Replaced \hskip... with \setbox... as used in \afterheading	285	1996/10/28 ltplain.dtx v1.1u	General: (CAR) More doc changes				
\arrayparboxrestore: Added local settings of flags: dangerous!	236	\dotfill: Removed math mode	11					
\iiiminipage: Use it or lose it (@setminpage): Frank will want to lose it	237	1996/10/29 ltplain.dtx v1.1v	\dotfill: Got arithmetic correct (CAR)					
1996/10/24 ltfloat.dtx v1.1p	\floatboxreset: Added local settings of flags: dangerous!	294	1996/10/29 ltspace.dtx v1.2u	\gnewline: Added macro				
\marginparreset: Added local settings of flags: dangerous!	299	\no@lnbk: Macro replaces \lnbk and \no@lnbk	52					
\xfloat: Added \nодокумент to trap floats in the preamble	293	\:\\: Corrected and rationalised code	51					
1996/10/24 ltoutput.dtx v1.1z	\addtocurcol: Added \nobreak, etc as appropriate	343	\nolinebreak: Reimplemented both using \no@lnbk	51				
\specialoutput: Added \nobreak as appropriate	329	1996/10/31 ltfinal.dtx v1.0z	General: Added extra \lcode, hoping it does no harm in T1 (pr/1969)					
\topnewpage: Added \nодокумент to trap \twocolumn in the preamble	325	379, 382	1996/10/31 ltlists.dtx v1.0p	\@trivlist: Added check for missing item in outer list				
			225	1996/10/31 ltsect.dtx v1.0y	General: Corrected and tidied documentation; removed long lines			
				281	1996/11/03 ltplain.dtx v1.1w	\dotfill: Saved tokens by using \hb@xt@		
					1996/11/04 lterror.dtx v1.2m	\nодокумент: Always define \nодокумент in kernel, so that it can be cleared by \document.		
					43	1996/11/04 ltlists.dtx v1.0q	\@trivlist: Moved check for missing item: only checked when not inlabel flag is false	
						225	1996/11/05 ltfiles.dtx v1.1i	\nofiles: Standard \if@nobreak test added
						63	1996/11/09 ltmath.dtx v1.1c	\ensuredmath: Made long, as it was before. /2104
						215	1996/11/18 lfssbas.dtx v3.0s	\define@newfont: (DPC) lowercase fd file names. internal/1044
						117		

1996/11/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.8d		Move <code>\label</code> and <code>\index</code> (from patch file)	335
General: (DPC) lowercase external file names. internal/1044	93		
1996/11/20 fontdef.dtx v2.2p		<code>\@citex</code> : <code>\@empty</code> to avoid primitive error on empty cite keys. latex/2432	307
General: lowercase fd and enc.def file names /1044	172		
1996/11/20 ltvers.dtx v1.0f		1997/04/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9a	
General: Check for old format modified /2319	21	General: Changed <code>\textsc</code> to <code>\scshape</code>	80
1996/11/23 ltoutenc.dtx v1.8e		Introduced <code>\textcopyright</code> and modified <code>\copyright</code>	80
General: Corrected description 69, 70		Introduced <code>\textcopyright</code> and modify <code>\copyright</code>	80
Extended description	70	Modified <code>\textunderscore</code> , removing <code>\mathunderscore</code>	80
1996/11/28 ltvers.dtx v1.0g		Modified <code>\underline</code> , removing <code>\mathunderscore</code>	80
General: Check for old format modified /2319	21	1997/04/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9b	
1996/12/06 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0u		General: Added <code>\leavevmode</code> to <code>\textunderscore</code>	80
<code>\IfFileExists</code> : *** removed from various messages for GNU Make. internal/2338	7	1997/05/04 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9c	
1996/12/06 ltfloat.dtx v1.1r		General: Added ‘hex index tabs’ . Added TS1 encoding v2.2.beta ..	84 89
<code>\@caption</code> : Call <code>\@setminpage</code> if needed. latex/2318	292	1997/05/07 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9d	
1996/12/06 ltfssini.dtx v3.0h		General: Added <code>\leavevmode</code> to <code>\textcompwordmark</code>	80
General: (DPC) Remove *** from messages internal/2338	170	1997/05/07 ltspace.dtx v1.2v	
1996/12/17 ltclass.dtx v1.0w		<code>\newline</code> : Made completely robust.	52
<code>\g@addto@macro</code> : Use <code>\begingroup</code> to save making a mathord ..	373	1997/05/29 lfsstrc.dtx v3.0j	
1996/12/20 ltsect.dtx v1.0z		General: Replaced <code>\ll</code> by <code>\MessageBreak</code> , as suggested by Donald Arseneau.	126
<code>\@dottedtocline</code> : Added <code>\nobreak</code> for latex/2343	289	1997/05/29 ltlogos.dtx v1.1f	
1997/01/08 fontdef.dtx v2.2q		<code>\LaTeXe</code> : Added <code>\m@th</code> so that the L ^A T _E X 2 _{ε} logo works with non-zero values of <code>\mathsurround</code>	59
General: Use <code>\DeclareMathDelimiter</code> to set delimiter codes ..	178	1997/06/16 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0v	
<code>\mathparagraph</code> : Define using <code>\DeclareMathSymbol</code>	185	General: documentation improvements mainly from internal/2520	1
1997/01/08 ltfiles.dtx v1.1j		1997/06/16 ltffloat.dtx v1.1s	
<code>\@include</code> : reset <code>\deadcycles</code> latex/2365	65	General: documentation fixes ..	290
1997/01/08 ltmath.dtx v1.1d		1997/06/16 lfntcmd.dtx v3.3v	
<code>\root</code> : (DPC) Remove spurious space tokens from plain T _E X definition /2359	210	General: Fix typo in documentation.	190
1997/02/05 ltclass.dtx v1.0x		1997/08/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9e	
<code>\g@addto@macro</code> : missing percent /2402	373	General: Corrected order of arguments in <code>\UseTextSymbol</code> example.	70
1997/02/21 ltlists.dtx v1.0r		1997/08/29 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9f	
<code>\@item</code> : <code>\ifvoid</code> check added for <code>\noindent</code> . latex/2414	227	General: Added OT4 encoding, provided by Marcin Woliński.	69
1997/03/21 ltcounts.dtx v1.1e		1997/09/09 ltdfnns.dtx v1.2z	
<code>\fnsymbol</code> : Use <code>\mathsection</code> and <code>\mathparagraph</code> . latex/2445 ..	105	<code>\provide@command</code> : Use <code>\begin{group}</code> to avoid generating math ord if used in math mode. pr/2573	28
1997/04/14 ltfiles.dtx v1.1k		1997/09/15 ltpictur.dtx v1.1g	
<code>\document</code> : Set the document space factor defaults. latex/2404 ..	62	<code>\@getcirc</code> : Warn if lines become invisible pr/2524	273
<code>\normalsfcodes</code> : Macro added (from patch file) latex/2404 ..	63		
1997/04/14 ltoutput.dtx v1.2b			
<code>\@writesetup</code> : Call <code>\normalsfcodes</code> (from patch file) latex/2404 ..	335		

\@picture@warn:	Macro added pr/2524	273	1997/11/19 ltoutput.dtx v1.2d
\@sline:	Warn if lines become invisible pr/2524	265	\@vtryfc: Reindent code, to be understandable(DPC). 339
1997/10/06	ltcounts.dtx v1.1f		1997/11/20 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0g
\@Roman:	Change \@Roman to be fully expandable, so that the result is written properly to files.	105	\document@select@group: (DPC) inline use of \stepcounter (faster, and saves a csname per math version as no reset list) 151
\@slowromancap:	Macro added.	105	\select@group: (DPC) inline use of \stepcounter (faster, and saves a csname per math version as no reset list) 150
1997/10/08	ltlogos.dtx v1.1h		1997/11/23 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9g
\LaTeX:	Simplify macro (force loading of suitable math fonts once).	59	General: Use \textperthousand, \textpertenthousand and \textfractionsolidus not \textpermill, \textperenthousand and \textfraction. /2673 89
1997/10/10	ltclass.dtx v1.0y		1997/12/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9h
\endfilecontents:	\@currenvir in banner	375	General: Added \textperthousand and \textpertenthousand 82, 83
\reserved@c	not \verb@atout to save a csname	374	Added code for textcomp.sty. 92
Check for text before or after	\end environment. latex/2636	375	Added section. 92
Use \gobbletwo	375	Added textcomp.sty. 69	
1997/10/17	ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3w		As in OT1, Added \leavevmode at start of \c, otherwise the output routine might be invoked within the macro. 83
\check@nocorr@:	Check for vertical mode moved here, from \DeclareTextFontCommand (see PR/2646).	193	Changed to decimal codes in \ooalign. 90
\DeclareTextFontCommand:	Reinstalled \check@icr as check is now done in \check@nocorr@ (see PR/2646).	192	Changed to decimal codes. 87
1997/10/20	ltfinal.dtx v1.1a		Documentation changes and additions. 69
\cuclclist:	Removed \aa and \AA from \cuclclist as these are macros.	382	Example corrected, braces removed. 69
1997/10/21	ltdefns.dtx v1.2z1		Removed default settings, see next section. 89
\renew@command:	Use \begin-group/\endgroup rather than braces for grouping, to avoid generating empty math atom.	26	1997/12/19 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9i
1997/10/21	ltfssbas.dtx v3.0t		General: Documentation corrections. 69
\define@newfont:	Move \makeatletter to \nfss@catcodes.	117	1997/12/20 fontdef.dtx v2.2s
\nfss@catcodes:	Moved \makeatletter from \try@load@font@shape.	118	General: Added documentation 174
1997/11/09	ltoutput.dtx v1.2c		1997/12/31 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9k
\@specialoutput:	Remove incorrect code: only one \emptycol is needed here	327	General: Further correction 69
\@topnewpage:	Documentation of vsize check enhanced	325	1998/01/12 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9k
1997/11/13	ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0f		General: Added \ProvidesPackage for textcomp.sty 69
\DeclareSymbolFont:	(DPC) Really update \group@list dont leave new version in \toks@. latex/2661	154	Adding missing braces and \ushape. 90
\stepcounter:	(DPC) Remove as never used. (Re)defined in ltcounts	150	1998/01/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9m
1997/11/19	ltfloat.dtx v1.1t		General: fixed decimal codes. latex/2734 87
\@footnotetext:	Missing percent, again	303	1998/03/04 ltdefns.dtx v1.2z2
			\@xargdef: Unnecessary \expandafter removed: pr/2758 25
			1998/03/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9n
			General: Added masc/fem ord as in pr/2579 80
			1998/03/20 ltdefns.dtx v1.2z3
			\@thirdofthree: Macro added 29

1998/03/20 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9o	Renamed \textmacron pr/2840 92, 98
General: Added various \UndeclareTextCommand declarations for pr/2783 100	
Documentation added about order of decls 71	
Documentation added for pr/2783 71	
Load decls after defaults for speed. 100	
\UndeclareTextCommand: Macro added for pr/2783 77	
1998/03/21 ltclass.dtx v1.0z	
General: Added to documentation of filecontents 361	
1998/03/21 ltclass.dtx v1.1a	
\@providesfile: Allow &. Internal/2702 367	
General: Correct to new onlypreamble command list 376	
1998/03/25 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0u	
\showhyphens: Suppress unnecessary error when used in preamble 122	
1998/04/11 fontdef.dtx v2.2t	
General: Added \mathring accent (pr2785) 184	
1998/04/15 fontdef.dtx v2.2u	
General: Use new syntax for \DeclareMathDelimiter 178	
1998/04/15 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0h	
\@xxDeclareMathDelimiter:	
Macro added (pr/2662) 161	
1998/04/17 fontdef.dtx v2.2v	
General: Reinsert symbol defs for < and > chars. 179	
1998/04/18 fontdef.dtx v2.2w	
General: Reinsert symbol def for / char. 179	
1998/05/07 ltclass.dtx v1.1b	
\@fileswithoptions: Modify help message for latex/2805 372	
1998/05/18 ltab.dtx v1.1j	
\@endpbox: Use \setlength to set \hsize, so that the changes in the calc package apply here. .. 258	
\tabular*: Use \setlength, so that calc extensions apply. .. 250	
1998/05/20 ltfinal.dtx v1.1b	
General: Set up lccodes before loading hyphenation files: pr/2639 378	
Set up uc/lccodes after loading hyphenation files: pr/2639 .. 381	
1998/05/28 lterror.dtx v1.2n	
\@notdefinable: Added message re 'end...' pr/1555 43	
1998/06/04 ltboxes.dtx v1.1c	
\@rule: Support calc-expressions 238	
1998/06/12 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9p	
General: Corrected 130 and 131, see pr/2834 91	
	1998/06/12 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9q
	\add@accent: Explicitly set \spacefactor after \accent (pr/2877) 75
	1998/06/18 ltab.dtx v1.1k
	General: Small addition to documentation 240
	1998/07/06 ltab.dtx v1.1l
	General: Small correction to documentation 240
	1998/08/17 ltboxes.dtx v1.1e
	General: (RmS) Minor Documentation fixes. 231
	1998/08/17 ltclass.dtx v1.1c
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 361
	1998/08/17 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0w
	General: (RmS) Documentation improvements. 1
	1998/08/17 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3x
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 190
	1998/08/17 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0v
	General: (RmS) Documentation fixes. 107
	1998/08/17 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0i
	General: (RmS) Corrected minor glitches in changes entries. ... 148
	1998/08/17 ltfssini.dtx v3.0i
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 167
	1998/08/17 ltlogos.dtx v1.1i
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 59
	1998/08/17 ltmath.dtx v1.1c
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 209
	1998/08/17 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1g
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 201
	1998/08/17 ltspace.dtx v1.2w
	General: Documentation fixes. ... 48
	1998/08/17 preload.dtx v2.1g
	General: (RmS) Minor documentation fixes. 187
	1998/09/19 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9r
	\@a: Added \string (pr/2878) ... 78
	1998/11/13 ltab.dtx v1.1m
	\@array: Check for hmode to see if something went wrong during parsing (pr/2884) 251
	1999/01/05 fontdef.dtx v2.2x
	General: Need special protection for character > in \changes entry. 172
	1999/01/06 ltfssbas.dtx v3.0w
	\DeclareFontEncoding: Added \LastDeclaredEncoding to support cyrillic integration (pr/2988) 110

\LastDeclaredEncoding:	Added	1999/04/29 ltdefns.dtx v1.3f
\LastDeclaredEncoding	to support cyrillic integration (pr/2988)	110
1999/01/06 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9r		
\@strip@args:	New impl for latex/2930	76
General:	Minor documentation fix.	90
1999/01/06 ltoutput.dtx v1.2e		
\@makecol:	Added negative vskip, as when processing outputbox below: suggested by Fred Bartlett pr/2892	331
1999/01/07 ltdefns.dtx v1.3a		
\@ifnextchar:	made long	32
\@newenvb:	made long and brace optional arg. latex/2896	27
\@testopt:	made long and brace optional arg. latex/2896	25
1999/01/07 ltdefns.dtx v1.3b		
\@ifnextchar:	extra \long. latex/2902	32
1999/01/07 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9r		
General:	Hackery to allow using fontenc several times	94
	Hackery to temp support cyrillic uc/lc	93
1999/01/13 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9s		
\@strip@args:	Simplified solution for latex/2930	76
1999/01/18 ltdefns.dtx v1.3c		
\@argd@f:	New implementation DPC /2942	26
1999/02/09 ltdefns.dtx v1.3d		
\@argd@f:	catch bad argument forms by re-inserting #3	26
1999/02/12 ltfssini.dtx v3.0j		
\oldstylenums:	Use \rmdefault instead of cmm (pr/2954)	169
1999/02/24 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9t		
General:	Corrected hackery cyrillic uc/lc list	93
1999/03/01 ltdefns.dtx v1.3e		
\@ifnextchar:	remove extra \long. internal/2967	32
1999/04/15 ltpictur.dtx v1.1h		
\@getlarrow:	Replaced octal number, CAR	266
\@upvector:	Replaced octal number, CAR	267
General:	Replaced octal number, CAR	266, 267
	Replaced octal numbers, CAR	259
1999/04/19 ltfloat.dtx v1.1u		
\caption:	Made caption an error outside a float: latex/2815 .	292
1999/04/27 ltboxes.dtx v1.1f		
\parboxto:	(CAR) Changed \empty to \relax as flag for natural width: pr/2975	236
	\@yargd@f: Full expansion and conversion needed for digit in new version, see pr/3013	26
	New macro added	26
	General: Ensure that we also forget old options (pr/2888)	94
	General: Extend \@uclclist only once	94
	\active@math@prime: Macro added, see PR 3104.	212
	\prime@s: Introduce \active@math@prime.	212
	\@activechar@info: Reset definition of active prime character (used in math mode)	334
	\add@accent: Give \accent@spacefactor a default definition (pr/3084)	75
	General: Changed \CYRRHOOK and \cyrrhook to \CYRRHK and \cyrrhk as name changed in the cyrillic bundle for naming consistency with other "hook" glyphs.	93
	2000/01/07 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1h	
	\@verbatim: Disable hyphenation even if the font allows it.	206
	2000/01/15 ltpictur.dtx v1.1i	
	\@upvector: Removed space at end-of-line, CAR	267
	2000/01/30 lftntcmd.dtx v3.3y	
	\DeclareTextFontCommand: Use \hmode@bgroup now (pr/3160)	192
	2000/01/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9y	
	General: Use \hmode@bgroup where applicable (pr/3160)	81–83, 86, 88–90
	\add@accent: Use \hmode@bgroup where applicable (pr/3160)	75
	\hmode@bgroup: Macro added	75
	2000/01/30 ltoutenc.dtx v1.9z	
	\@use@text@encoding: Macro reimplemented (pr/3160)	76, 77
	\add@accent: Macro reimplemented (pr/3160)	75
	\hmode@start@before@group: Macro added (pr/3160)	77
	2000/05/19 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1i	
	\enddocument: Reset \AtEndDocument for latex/3060	202
	2000/05/26 ltpage.dtx v1.0j	
	\@markright: Reimplementation to fix expansion error (pr/3203).	311
	\leftmark: Use \empty instead of brace group (pr/3203).	311

\markright:	Reimplementation to fix expansion error (pr/3203).	311	(pr/3333)	183
\rightmark:	Use \empty instead of brace group (pr/3203).	311	Guard against math active equal sign in \Relbar (pr/3333) . . .	183
2000/06/02	ltpage.dtx v1.0k		2001/06/04 ltclass.dtx v1.1e	
	\@markright: Small adjustment to give slightly less expansion, CAR	311	\@providesfile: But only if it is a char (pr/3334)	367
	\markright: Small adjustment to give slightly less expansion, CAR	311	2001/06/04 ltdirchk.dtx v1.0y	
	Tidied 1.0j reimplementation, CAR	311	General: But only if it is a char (pr/3334)	3
2000/07/11	ltmisen.dtx v1.1j		2001/06/04 ltpictur.dtx v1.1j	
	\enddocument: Fix typo in warning	202	\@sline: Don't warn for exactly zero pr/3318	265
2000/07/12	ltoutput.dtx 1.2g		2001/06/04 ltvers.dtx v1.0i	
	General: Ensure that rule is in \normalcolor	357	General: Check for old format disabled	21
2000/07/12	ltoutput.dtx 1.2i		2001/06/05 ltoutenc.dtx v1.94	
	\@makecol: Removed negative vskip, as it gives unacceptable results when the depth is large: pr/3189	331	General: Text composite Commands need kludges for ',' – see tlb1903.lvt	82
2000/07/19	ltoutput.dtx v1.2h		2001/08/26 ltclass.dtx v1.1f	
	\@writeshop: Reset and restore \c@if@newlist for internal/3231	334	\@providesfile: Readded setting of space char (pr/3353)	367
2000/08/30	ltoutenc.dtx v1.91		2002/02/24 ltplain.dtx v1.1x	
	\@use@text@encoding: Rearranged but no change to final code, CAR (pr/3160)	76	\loggingall: Macro added	20
	\add@accent: Rearranged but no change to final code, CAR (pr/3160)	74	\loggingoutput: Macro added	20
2000/09/01	ltfinal.dtx v1.1d		\showoutput: Use newly added \loggingoutput	20
	\errhelp: Set error help empty at very end (pr/449 done correctly).	384	\tracingall: Use newly added \loggingoutput	20
2001/01/07	ltoutput.dtx v1.2j		2002/06/16 ltoutenc.dtx v1.95	
	\@writeshop: And do it in the right macro (pr/3286)	334	General: Added \textbardbl (pr/3400)	86
2001/02/16	ltxref.dtx v1.1k		Added default for \textbardbl (pr/3400)	79
	\newl@bel: Added an extra group level (PR3250), jlb	199	2002/06/17 ltoutenc.dtx v1.95	
2001/05/25	ltclass.dtx v1.1d		General: Corrected \c for T1 (pr/3442)	83
	\@providesfile: Explicitly set catcode of \endlinechar to 10 (pr/3334)	367	Definition of \textexcldown changed (pr/3368)	81
2001/05/25	ltdirchk.dtx v1.0x		Definition of \textquestiondown changed (pr/3368)	81
	General: Explicitly set catcode of \endlinechar to 10 (pr/3334)	3	2002/06/18 ltoutenc.dtx v1.95	
2001/05/28	ltoutenc.dtx v1.93		General: Changed def for \textregistered to avoid small caps (pr/3420)	80
	General: Added composites for compatibility with T1, pr/3295	82	2002/10/01 ltfloat.dtx v1.1v	
	Changed the effect of \.\i, pr/3295	84	\thempfootnote: Use braces around \itshape to keep font change local (pr/3460)	302
2001/06/02	fontdef.dtx v2.2y		2002/10/02 ltfsbas.dtx v3.0x	
	General: Provide default cfg files (pr/3264)	186	\DeclareFontSubstitution: Adding \LastDeclaredEncoding introduced a bug as on some occasions that macro name was stored in the internal lists instead of the actual encoding. (pr/3459)	110
2001/06/04	fontdef.dtx v2.2z		2002/10/28 ltlists.dtx v1.0s	
	General: Guard against math active equal and pipe sign in \models		\endtrivlist: Check for math mode (pr/3437)	226

2002/10/28 ltoutenc.dtx v1.96	General: coding change, to follow bug fix by DEK in plain.tex (pr/3469)	82, 88	2004/02/04 fontdef.dtx v2.3a	General: Added bigtriangle synonyms for stmaryrd	180
2002/12/13 ltbibl.dtx v1.1n	\@citex: Added \leavevmode in case citation is at start of paragraph (pr/3486)	307	2004/02/04 ltspace.dtx v1.3	\nobreakdashes: (Macro added .	56
2003/01/01 ltfntcmd.dtx v3.3z	General: Code checked and documentation extended by Chris	192	2004/02/06 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99d	\@inmathwarn: New command added to fix severe bug: pr/3563	72
2003/05/18 ltbibl.dtx v1.1o	\nocite: Check if we are after \document	308	2004/02/07 ltoutput.dtx v1.2l	\@doclearpage: Empty kludgeins box if necessary, pr/3528 . . .	329
2003/08/27 ltpictur.dtx v1.1k	\@bezier: added missing displacement pr/3566	277	2004/02/13 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99e	General: Documentation fixes: typos	69
	\@sline: check for \@linechar being empty pr/3570	265	2004/02/15 ltbibl.dtx v1.1q	\@cite@ofmt: Added hook with default value \hbox	309
2003/10/13 ltfinal.dtx v1.1e	General: Added extra \lccode for \textcompwordmark .	379	\@citex: Changed to use a hook with default value \hbox	307	
2003/12/16 ltoutput.dtx v1.2k	\@makecol: Ensure that \@elt has a defined state (pr/3586) . . .	331	2004/02/15 ltspace.dtx v1.3a	\nobreakdashes: (Added spacefactor setting	56
2003/12/30 ltpictur.dtx v1.1j	\@getcirc: issue warning if circle size can't be met pr/3473 . . .	273	2004/10/20 ltoutput.dtx v1.2m	\@makecol: Removed dead code .	331
2004/01/03 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99b	General: Added \textogonekcentered (pr/3532)	83	2005/07/27 ltfsdcl.dtx v3.0j	\DeclareMathAlphabet: (MH) Make document commands robust	156
	Added composites for \k (pr/3532)	86	\DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet: (MH) Make document commands robust	164	
	Use \ooalign for \k (pr/3532)	83	\new@mathalphabet: (MH) Make document commands robust .	156	
2004/01/04 ltbibl.dtx v1.1p	\nocite: Changed error message	308	\non@alpherr: (MH) Change because command is now properly robust	151	
2004/01/04 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99c	General: More adjustments for ogonek (pr/3532)	83	\SetMathAlphabet: (MH) Make document commands robust .	157	
2004/01/23 ltdefns.dtx v1.1g	\@newenva: Use kernel version of \@ifnextchar (pr/3501) . . .	27	2005/09/27 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99g	General: Replace \sh@ft by \ltx@sh@ft	81, 83, 88
	\@testopt: Use kernel version of \@ifnextchar (pr/3501) . . .	25	2005/09/27 lplain.dtx v1.1y	\ltx@sh@ft: New macro	19
	\@xargdef: Use kernel version of \@ifnextchar (pr/3501) . . .	25	\sh@ft: Macro no longer used but left for compatibility	19	
	\@dblarg: Use kernel version of \@ifnextchar (pr/3501) . . .	33	2005/11/08 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99h	General: Added \ij and \IJ from babel. (pr/3771)	79, 82, 83
2004/01/23 ltdefns.dtx v1.3g	\kernel@ifnextchar: Added macro (pr/3501)	32	2005/11/10 ltmath.dtx v1.1g	\I: (MH) Fixed potential problem in \I (pr/3399).	213
	\@providesfile: Use kernel version of \@ifnextchar (pr/3501) . .	367	General: (MH) Minor documentation fixes.	209	
2004/01/28 ltclass.dtx v1.1g	General: Check for old format made 5 years (pr/3601)	21	2006/05/18 ltboxes.dtx v1.1g	\@parboxto: Ensure \@parboxto holds the value of \tempdimb not the register itself (pr/3867)	236
2004/01/28 ltvers.dtx v1.0k	General: Many things from here on made robust	182	2007/08/05 ltclass.dtx v1.1h	\@fileswithoptions: Prevent loss of brackets PR/3965	371

2007/08/06 ltcntrl.dtx v1.0h		and TeX Gyre subsets 101
\@fornoop: Really make defs long	37	2009/12/14 ltfnctcmd.dtx v3.4a
2007/08/31 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0l		\ifmaybe@ic: Macro added 194
\SetSymbolFont@: Font warning		\maybe@ic@: Use switch \if-
changed to info for encoding		maybe@ic instead of \if@temp-
change (pr/3975)	155	swa 194
2009/09/24 ltvers.dtx v1.0l		\t@st@ic: Use switch \ifmaybe@ic
General: Stop checking for old for-		instead of \if@tempwa 194
mat	21	2010/08/17 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1k
2009/10/20 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0m		\enddocument: Use braces around
\in@: More robust thanks to Heiko.	148	\input arg (pr/4124) 202
2009/10/28 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99k		2010/08/17 ltmiscen.dtx v1.1l
General: Added Latin Modern and		\enddocument: Change of plan: use
TeX Gyre subsets	101	\@cinput instead (pr/4124) 202
2009/11/04 ltoutenc.dtx v1.99l		2011/05/08 ltfssdcl.dtx v3.0n
General: Added more Latin Modern		\in@: Simplified thanks to Bruno. 148

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	
\!	b152, b154, <u>z144</u> , N114
\"	l181, l280, l318, l356, l364, l436, l468, l495, l503, l509, l513, l519, l523, l529, l535, l542, l543, l549, l553, l593, l636, o367, N115
\#	a9, a22, b6, b14, b219, d278, o306, o354, N98
\\$	a21, b4, b13, d277, l261, l343, l350, l425, l648, l655, N99
\%	a22, a52, a54, a74, b14, b217, d278, l386, l388, o356, L492, L493, N100
\&	a21, b5, b13, b218, d277, L111, N101
\'	b239, l182, l281, l320, l354, l361, l438, l448, l454, l456, l459, l461, l469, l475, l481, l483, l486, l488, l496, l500, l507, l511, l516, l521, l524, l526, l533, l538, l539, l546, l551, l554, l594, l638, l657, l659, l660, l661, l664, l666, l667, l668, l670, l671, o366, s154, t172, y145, z151, B181, C63, K466, N116
\(	<u>z168</u> , z193
\)	b239, <u>z168</u> , z194
*	o359, <u>z148</u> , L426, L494
\+	C63
\,	b153, b155, <u>i187</u> , t414, y145, z7, z8, z40, z108, z110, z113, z127, z144
\-	b121, d9, d11, i178, l315, l316, l431, l632, l633, o361, y145, B180, C63, N60
\.	b152, b154, k39, l183, l282, l351, l352, l370, l444, l445, l471, l472, l498, l595, l662, l669, o360
\/	a44, d12, o274, o362, L110
\:	b153, b155, d270, d271, <u>z149</u>
\;	b153, b155, t408, z128, <u>z144</u>
\<	l432, l586, o357, y145, C62, C100
\=	l184, l283, l369, l596, s154, B181, C62
\>	l429, l587, o358, y145, <u>z144</u> , z149, C62
\?	b152, b154, N116
\@	a12, d272, d273, g22, <u>i190</u> , j2, L24, L32, N108
\@@	a254, a255, f15, f19, f20, f21, f22, f24, f27, f28, f30, f31, k208, k224, p494, p498, p499, C208, C209, C210, C220, K10, K11
\@defaultsubs	<u>o414</u>
\@encupdate	l138, o207, <u>o211</u>
\@end	a16, a169, d8, k186, k187, s121, y39, y49, M18, N198, N219
\@endpbox	C175, C206, <u>C354</u>
\@eqnacr	z228, z246, <u>z249</u> , z329
\@fileswith@pti@ns	L184, <u>L354</u>
\@hyph	d9
\@hyphenation	l160
\@if@newlist	K476, K523
\@ifdefinable	<u>d101</u> , l17
\@input	a15, d7, d293, k162, k163, k172, o307, y19
\@italiccorr	<u>d12</u> , v96, v100
\@line	<u>B289</u>
\@math@bgroup	v114, v121
\@math@egroup	<u>v111</u> , v111
\@par	d6, h4, <u>46</u> , y49, y104, y108, y111, A82, A85, B162, B179, C181, F50, F101, K205
\@patterns	<u>l160</u>
\@protect	d228, d234, d243
\@startpbox	C175, C206, <u>C354</u>
\@underline	<u>B259</u> , B262, B263
\@unprocessedoptions	L336, <u>L398</u>
\@warning	<u>g188</u>
\@Alph	m38, <u>m54</u>
\@DeclareMathDelimiter	r604, <u>r623</u>
\@DeclareMathSizes	o181, o182, <u>o184</u>
\@Ephack	<u>i77</u> , G126, G137
\@M	b21, b196, b197, d23, d25, i27, i28, i29, i30, i31, i32, i33, i34, i57, p401, p424, z238, A184, C58, F50, F83, F101, F113, F154, K145, K146, K206
\@MM	<u>b21</u> , G275, K249
\@Mi	<u>e3</u> , K117
\@Mii	<u>e3</u> , G49, G119, G137, G190, K245, K898
\@Miii	<u>e3</u> , G51, G192, K248
\@Miv	e6, G120, G126, K220
\@Roman	m36, <u>m42</u>
\@TeXversion	1, 5, <u>a249</u> , g31

File Key: a=ltdirchk.dtx, b=ltplain.dtx, c=ltvers.dtx, d=ltdefns.dtx, e=ltalloc.dtx, f=ltcntrl.dtx, g=lterror.dtx, h=ltpar.dtx, i=ltspace.dtx, j=ltlogos.dtx, k=ltfiles.dtx, l=ltoutenc.dtx, m=ltcounts.dtx, n=ltlength.dtx, o=ltfssbas.dtx, p=ltfsstrc.dtx, q=ltfsscmp.dtx, r=ltfssdcl.dtx, s=ltfssini.dtx, t=fontdef.dtx, u=preload.dtx, v=ltfntcmd.dtx, w=ltpageno.dtx, x=ltxref.dtx, y=ltmisen.dtx, z=ltmath.dtx, A=ltlists.dtx, B=ltboxes.dtx, C=lttab.dtx, D=ltpicture.dtx, E=ltthm.dtx, F=ltsect.dtx, G=ltfloat.dtx, H=ltidxglo.dtx, I=ltbibl.dtx, J=ltpage.dtx, K=ltoutput.dtx, L=ltclass.dtx, M=ltlyphen.dtx, N=ltfinal.dtx, O=ltpatch.ltx

\@acci [s154](#), [B181](#)
 \@acci [s154](#), [B181](#)
 \@acci [s154](#), [B181](#)
 \@acol C150,
 C160, [C230](#), [C231](#), [C243](#), [C244](#),
 C247, [C264](#), [C277](#), [C285](#), [C295](#)
 \@acolampacol [C228](#), [C245](#),
 C247, [C254](#), [C262](#), [C294](#), [C297](#)
 \@activechar@info [K457](#)
 \@addamp [C221](#), [C230](#),
 C231, [C246](#), [C260](#), [C295](#), [C296](#)
 \@addfield C45,
 [C55](#), [C77](#), [C84](#), [C116](#), [C127](#), [C129](#)
 \@addmarginpar K283, [K1149](#)
 \@addtobot .. [K717](#), [K804](#), [K868](#), [K920](#)
 \@addtocurcol K280, [K808](#)
 \@addtobblcol K649, [K1032](#)
 \@addtofilelist a48, a50, k54, k162,
 k205, s111, s129, s133, s140,
 s143, s150, s153, N67, N70, [N239](#)
 \@addtonextcol K648, [K955](#)
 \@addtopreamble C279, [C292](#),
 C298, [C299](#), [C300](#), [C302](#), [C314](#)
 \@addtoreset m16, m28, [m33](#)
 \@addtotoporbot .. [K754](#), [K914](#), [K1001](#)
 \@afterheading F75, [F108](#)
 \@afterindentfalse F28
 \@afterindenttrue ... F26, [F107](#), [F153](#)
 \@alph m37, m50, G254
 \@ampacol [C228](#), [C245](#), [C256](#), [C297](#)
 \@arabic m32, m34, [m40](#), G252
 \@arrayarraycr C185, [C186](#)
 \@argdef d47
 \@argsbox [B269](#)
 \@artabularcr C192, [C193](#)
 \@array C163, [C164](#)
 \@arrayacol C150, [C228](#)
 \@arrayclassiv C151, [C299](#)
 \@arrayclassz C150, [C245](#)
 \@arraycr C152, [C183](#), [C185](#)
 \@arrayparboxrestore [B176](#), B190, C352
 \@arrayrule C277,
 C279, [C283](#), [C285](#), [C287](#), [C314](#)
 \@carstrut C174, C207, [C311](#)
 \@carstrutbox .. C167, C200, [C311](#), [C353](#)
 \@author F5
 \@autoerr b75, b247, b255,
 g19, g88, g119, g150, [g213](#),
 g220, g223, g226, g230, g236,
 g239, g242, g246, g249, g258,
 g264, g267, g270, g273, g278,
 g281, g286, k174, l56, o483, r87
 \@autoload d286,
 g213, p417, C146, D15, K1212
 \@auxout I7, I8, I19, I29, I37,
 I43, k81, k87, k103, k118, x33, F145
 \@backslashchar
 d191, g216, g218, t185, L459
 \@badcrerr [g274](#)
 \@badend [g233](#), y65
 \@badlinearg [g260](#), D79,
 D88, D89, D93, D137, D142, D153
 \@badmath [g237](#), z168,
 z169, z172, z184, z189, z277, z291
 \@badpoptabs [g243](#), C76, C138
 \@badrequireerror L124, [L406](#)
 \@badtab [g247](#),
 C24, C78, C99, C105, C112, C135
 \@begin@tempboxa
 B11, B26, B114, B162, B270, B278
 \@begindocumenthook
 .. I33, k48, k51, o301, [L365](#), L379
 \@begindvi K502, [K528](#)
 \@begindvibox [K67](#), K529
 \@beginparpenalty
 .. i30, z280, z294, [A23](#), A160
 \@begintheorem E30, [E35](#)
 \@bezier D342, [D343](#)
 \@bibitem I3, [I8](#)
 \@biblabel I4, [I54](#)
 \@bitor K15, K672, K702,
 K769, K851, K860, K989, K1094
 \@botlist K46, K308, K310,
 K535, K556, K565, K566, K731,
 K734, K769, K771, K860, K862
 \@botnum G172, K90,
 K728, K729, K734, K738, K745,
 K1024, K1029, K1257, K1279
 \@botroom G173, K91, K731, K734, K1258
 \@boxfpsbit K1327, [K1329](#), K1334
 \@break@tfor f31, k157, v81
 \@bsphack I39,
 i9, [i63](#), i138, i154, x32, G48,
 G189, H6, H18, H23, H35, K1229
 \@caption G12, [G14](#)
 \@captype G5, G9, G12, G36, G84, K1291
 \@car 24, [d30](#), j14, l82
 \@arcube d32, d104
 \@ccly b16, K250, K254, K306,
 K307, K335, K359, K363, K364
 \@cclyvi b21, b50, b53, b56
 \@cdr 24, [d30](#), d251, d252
 \@centercr [y68](#), y76, y83, y89

File Key: a=ltdirname.dtx, b=lpplain.dtx, c=ltvers.dtx, d=ltdefns.dtx,
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 j=ltlogos.dtx, k=ltfiles.dtx, l=ltoutenc.dtx, m=ltcounts.dtx, n=ltlength.dtx,
 o=ltfssbas.dtx, p=ltfsstrc.dtx, q=ltfsscmp.dtx, r=ltfssdcl.dtx, s=ltfssini.dtx,
 t=fontdef.dtx, u=preload.dtx, v=ltfntcmd.dtx, w=ltpageno.dtx, x=lxref.dtx,
 y=ltmisen.dtx, z=ltmath.dtx, A=ltlists.dtx, B=ltboxes.dtx, C=lttab.dtx,
 D=ltpicture.dtx, E=ltthm.dtx, F=ltsect.dtx, G=ltfloat.dtx, H=ltidxglo.dtx,
 I=ltbibl.dtx, J=ltpage.dtx, K=ltoutput.dtx, L=ltclass.dtx, M=lt hyphen.dtx,
 N=ltfinal.dtx, O=ltpatch.ltx

\@centering z208, z209, z216, z219, z222, z322, z326
 \@cflb K532
 \@cflt K532
 \@changed@cmd . l3, l68, l178, o106, o215
 \@changed@x l3, l166, l174
 \@changed@x@mouth l166, l174
 \@charlb k121, k129
 \@charrb k123, k129
 \@chclass C241, C242, C303, C316, C321
 \@check@c d162, d164
 \@check@eq d168, d169, d173
 \@checkend y11, y61, y64
 \@chnum C249, C268, C303, C318, C319, C320
 \@circ D308, D309, D310
 \@circle D296, D297
 \@circlefnt D47, D49, D257, D275, D301, D316, D333
 \@cite I16, I52
 \@cite@ofmt I24, I53
 \@citea I15, I17
 \@citere I16, I18, I19, I20, I23, I24, I41, I42, I43, I44, I45
 \@citex I13, I14
 \@classi C241, C275
 \@classii C241, C289
 \@classiii C241, C294
 \@classiv C151, C162, C242
 \@classoptionslist L9, L153, L164, L281, L282, L517
 \@classv C242, C300
 \@classz C150, C161, C241
 \@cline C335
 \@clnht D95, D96, D104, D106, D108, D118, D125, D151, D327
 \@clnwd D97, D103, D107, D109, D110, D327
 \@cls@pkg L87, L88, L316, L345, L382, L391, L393, L410
 \@clsextension L16, L41, L52, L70, L94, L120, L137, L153, L163, L203, L218, L226, L280, L349, L357, L383
 \@clubpenalty k9, k19, A186, F89, F118
 \@colht ... k16, G171, G173, G176, G179, G180, K95, K179, K190, K199, K200, K311, K323, K350, K383, K417, K423, K427, K437, K442, K524, K595, K612, K654, K674, K707, K1108, K1392, N12
 \@colnum G174, K92, K737, K782, K849, K850, K877, K885, K927, K987, K988, K1024, K1029, K1253, K1272, K1446
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 \@combinedblfloats K568, K1492
 \@combinefloats K377, K532
 \@comdblflelt K568
 \@comflelt K538, K554, K568
 \@cons 23, d29, m33, G118, G135, G234, K185, K678, K692, K711, K713, K880, K948, K1017, K1110, K1133, K1150, K1151, K1452
 \@contfield C52, C128, C140
 \@ctrerr g228, m53, m57, m60
 \@curfield C16, C43, C49, C53, C54, C56, C121, C122
 \@curline C16, C29, C41, C46, C55, C56, C57, C81, C82, C94, C119, C120
 \@curr@enc I119, I121
 \@currbox G56, G87, G91, G118, G135, G155, G157, G159, G198, G201, G206, G210, K161, K162, K173, K174, K176, K177, K185, K261, K262, K648, K649, K842, K844, K874, K878, K880, K895, K936, K948, K977, K1006, K1017, K1048, K1052, K1063, K1069, K1071, K1075, K1080, K1089, K1103, K1110, K1133, K1151, K1160, K1297, K1298, K1327, K1357, K1362, K1407, K1410, K1422, K1430, K1447, K1452
 \@currdir 1, 4, a55, a77, a79, a85, a87, a93, a95, a100, a102, a112, a125, a190, a203, a216, L436
 \@current@cmd l25, o219
 \@currentlabel x34, x37, x40, z212, z307, B243, G277
 \@currenvir g234, y3, y55, y65, A112, B74, L453, L459, L467, L471, L477
 \@currenvline g234, y56, y66, B75
 \@currext . L15, L23, L31, L93, L94, L137, L146, L153, L163, L213, L222, L307, L308, L313, L314,

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L319, L325, L329, L331, L333,
 L335, L337, L338, L341, L347,
 L349, L357, L375, L383, L399, L400
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 K48, K261, K312, K315, K1150
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 k216, k217, L14, L22, L30, L85,
 L87, L93, L146, L222, L306,
 L308, L331, L333, L335, L337,
 L338, L375, L391, L393, L400, L410
 \@currnamestack L20
 \@curroptions
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 \@currsize s58
 \@currtype K100,
 K669, K670, K671, K672, K769,
 K851, K860, K989, K1094,
 K1297, K1299, K1300, K1303
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 C28, C77, C78, C79, C85, C86,
 C89, C93, C94, C98, C133, C134
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 C28, C40, C46, C80, C93, C97, C98
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 D198, D199, D200, D203, D206,
 D208, D217, D219, D220, D221,
 D222, D225, D228, D231, D329
 \@dashcnt D190, D191,
 D192, D193, D194, D195, D205,
 D207, D210, D211, D212, D213,
 D215, D216, D227, D230, D329
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 D192, D194, D197, D199, D200,
 D201, D205, D207, D209, D210,
 D211, D212, D215, D219, D221,
 D222, D223, D229, D232, D329
 \@date F7
 \@dbflft G32, G162
 \@dblarg 23, d275, F37, F125, G12
 \@dbldefe@list .. G135, K51, K321,
 K326, K328, K613, K620, K621,
 K1094, K1096, K1133, K1135
 \@dblfloat G31
 \@dblfloatplacement
 . k25, G177, K325, K1251, K1498
 \@dblflset G26
 \@dblfpbot G185, K1541
 \@dblfpsep G184, K1541
 \@dblftop G183, K1541
 \@dbltoplist K50, K180,
 K183, K185, K321, K322, K573,
 K577, K579, K580, K1105, K1110
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 K88, K108, K186, K188, K584,
 K1045, K1046, K1109, K1112,
 K1120, K1140, K1145, K1261
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 G181, K89, K1048, K1051,
 K1052, K1061, K1062, K1065,
 K1068, K1071, K1074, K1079,
 K1083, K1088, K1107, K1262
 \@dec@text@cmd l3
 \@declaredoptions
 L8, L127, L150, L166, L181, L363
 \@declareoption L125, L126, L134
 \@defaultsubs o404, o414, y26
 \@defaultunits . o185, o245, p133, p135
 \@defdefault@ds L125, L130, L135
 \@deferlist
 K49, K308, K317, K318, K596,
 K604, K605, K851, K853, K948,
 K950, K989, K991, K1017, K1019
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 . m12, m25, z197, A217, A218,
 A219, A220, E8, E16, G251, G253
 \@depth d13, p145,
 t464, t465, t467, t468, B258,
 B288, C169, C201, D127, D178,
 D181, D196, D203, D376, K1189
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 \@dischypf d11, B180
 \@docclearpage K246, K297
 \@documentclasshook L3, L285
 \@doendpe y62, A123
 \@ofilelist k214, k230, y21
 \@donoparitem A134, A148
 \@dot D296, D309
 \@dotsep F160
 \@dottedtocline F149
 \@downline D175, D179, D184
 \@downvector D146, D184
 \@eha I47, g195, g219, g222,
 g225, g235, g238, g280, k88, l54,
 l939, l949, o33, o77, o119, o162,
 o201, o256, p106, r25, r66, r127,
 r242, r274, r315, r360, r365,
 r420, r528, r532, r536, r570,
 r580, r664, r669, r672, r704,
 r707, r761, r764, r767, r834,
 r840, v129, y54, K1223, K1239
 \@ehb g195,
 g229, g263, g266, g269, K182, K314

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d124, g195, g274, g277, g285,
g288, y130, y141, z253, A210, F4
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g256, r85, C91, C100, G6, L251
\@elt d29, k122, m20, m24, K8,
K11, K15, K41, K42, K43, K44,
K374, K538, K549, K554, K564,
K576, K578, K606, K622, K639,
K652, K659, K684, K687, K696
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\@emptycol
.. K146, K193, K196, K225, K229
\@end@tempboxa
B20, B29, B119, B175, B276, B286
\@enddocumenthook ... y10, L365, L380
\@endfloatbox G115, G132, G142
\@endparenv A120, A123
\@endparpenalty
... i31, z281, z295, A23, A124
\@endpbox C175,
C206, C236, C301, C352, C355
\@endpefalse
... y59, A126, A127, A128, B77
\@endpeltrue A128
\@endpetrue A124, A125
\@endtheorem E13, E19, E25, E35
\@enlargepage ... K1203, K1208, K1214
\@ensuredmath z264, z266
\@enumctr A224, A227, A228
\@enumdepth . A216, A222, A223, A224
\@eqcnt z205,
z250, z255, z309, z324, z325, z327
\@eqncr ... z217, z235, z256, z257, z311
\@eqnum .. z199, z200, z254, z268, z302
\@eqnsel z205, z323
\@eqnswfalse z234
\@eqnswtrue ... z207, z213, z255, z308
\@eqpen z205, z238, z240, z247
\@err@ g40,
g44, g47, g55, g67, g71, g74, g82
\@esphack .. I50, i11, i69, i143, i160,
x35, G240, H17, H19, H34, K1231
\@evenfoot J12, J15, K492
\@evenhead J12, J15, K491
\@expandtwoargs
... d189, L74, L152, L166, L190
\@expast C209, C237
\@failedlist K637,
K660, K672, K678, K692, K702
\@fcolmadefalse K628
\@fcolmadetrue K690
\@filef@und ... k144, k154, k162, k172
\@filelist
.. k53, k204, k205, k216, s111,
s129, s140, s150, N67, N223, N239
\@files@false k64
\@files@pti@ns L124,
L184, L276, L277, L279, L303, L354
\@files@ptions
... L271, L272, L274, L278
\@files@ptions
... L203, L210, L218, L269
\@files@true k7
\@finalstrut B247, B287, C353, G282
\@firstp@false ... C224, C247, C264
\@firstp@true C232
\@firstcolumnfalse K1471
\@firstcolumntrue
... k22, K79, K155, K1477
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I42, d184, k47, l73, l118, p300,
r49, r108, r615, y9, z262, C340, G10
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d247, d274, k155, l102, l911,
l927, r619, x19, J16, L48, L64, L77
\@firsttab C2, C65, C66, C67, C97, C109
\@flcheckspace ... K731, K767, K1398
\@flfail K660, K685, K702, K711
\@float G26, G32
\@floatboxreset G97, G99
\@floatpenalty G3,
G49, G51, G54, G116, G119,
G124, G126, G133, G137,
G190, G192, G196, G200, G234
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K130, K157, K201, K353, K1252
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K764, K849, K987, K1045, K1366
\@flsettextmin ... K825, K973, K1382
\@flstop K1268
\@flsucceed . K653, K661, K684, K713
\@fltovf g268, G89, G201
\@flupdates K734, K779, K1443
\@flushglue
e17, y77, y83, y90, y103, A76, B187
\@fnssymbol m39, m58
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o285, o334, o452, p30, p38, p46,
p74, p87, p126, p154, p168,
p179, p193, p209, p215, p228,
p235, p242, p247, p257, p269,
p281, p465, p481, p490, p503,
p532, p544, r135, r150, r184,

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r225, r294, r300, r344, r357,
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`\@font@warning` o4, o400,
 o405, p19, p33, p41, p49, p61,
 p77, p448, p464, p480, p489,
 p502, p531, p543, q20, y23, N73
`\@fontswitch` v109, v111
`\@footnotemark`
 .. G264, G270, G288, G294, G295
`\@footnotetext` B217,
 G264, G270, G271, G304, G310
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 L150, L164, L176, L181, L196, L401
`\@forloop` f19, f20
`\@fornoop` f15, f23, f29
`\@fortmp` f17, f18, f26
`\@fpbot` G185, K658, K1535
`\@fpmin` G176,
 G182, K94, K689, K1259, K1458
`\@fps` G37, G38, G40,
 G43, G60, K1289, K1291, K1294
`\@fpsadddefault` G41, G44, K1286
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 K815, K817, K820, K822, K872,
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 K968, K970, K1042, K1057,
 K1059, K1077, K1086, K1121,
 K1122, K1282, K1298, K1300,
 K1302, K1305, K1306, K1307,
 K1309, K1310, K1314, K1315,
 K1317, K1318, K1352, K1354,
 K1356, K1368, K1370, K1384,
 K1386, K1415, K1418, K1429
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`\@framebox` B107, B108
`\@framepicbox` B107, B141
`\@freelist` G56, G198,
 G199, K41, K161, K375, K550,
 K565, K579, K661, K1150, K1151
`\@getcirc` D247, D271, D299
`\@getfpsbit` K722, K758, K1039, K1325
`\@getarrow` D144, D152, D154
`\@getlinechar` D90, D129
`\@getpen` i7, i10, i21, i55
`\@getarrow` D145, D152, D161
`\@glossaryfile` H21, H22, H31
`\@newline` i46, i48, i49
`\@gobble` .. I11, I25, I26, d79, d102,
d181, d191, d210, d214, d292,
 f6, f9, g109, g140, g171, g180,
 i42, i207, k54, k204, l29, l889,
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 r199, r258, r305, r306, r335,
 r341, r349, r354, r372, r386,
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 r522, r564, r657, r720, r793,
 r824, s133, s143, s153, F126,
 F127, F128, F129, F130, F146,
 G7, K498, K499, K500, K696,
 K1247, K1459, L239, L422,
 L446, L451, N70, N168, N174, N239
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`\@gobblefour` d181,
 r24, r185, r296, r298, r302,
 r304, r314, r318, r442, r494, L453
`\@gobbletwo` d148,
 d149, d181, f12, k26, o406, r102,
 y16, y24, J11, J13, L445, N79
`\@gtempa` d95, d96, d154, d156, k183,
 k184, k186, k187, k188, C3, C5,
 C6, C7, C8, L84, L85, L95, L97
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 D50, D57, D127, D177, D180,
 D196, D203, D217, D227, D230,
 D335, D361, D374, D375, D376
`\@halignto` ... C152, C156, C159, C173
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 d13, i148, i156, i247, i249, p144,
 t246, t464, t465, t467, t468,
 B88, B93, B127, B137, B258,
 B288, C168, C201, C327, C344,
 D127, D178, D181, D196, D203,
 D219, D226, D293, D375, K1189
`\@highpenalty` i56, N3
`\@hightab` ... C11, C23, C25, C65,
 C77, C86, C87, C102, C133, C134
`\@hline` D81, D126, D143
`\@holdpg` K103, K250,
 K252, K253, K258, K259, K260
`\@hspace` i191, i192
`\@hspacer` i191, i193
`\@hvector` D139, D143
`\@icentercr` y71, y72
`\@iden` d187
`\@if` d143, d144, d146
`\@if@pti@ns` L74, L76, L82
`\@if@ptions` . L69, L70, L73, L75, L314
`\@ifatmargin` C57, C97
`\@ifclasslater` 363, L51
`\@ifclassloaded` 363, L40

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\@ifdefinable ..... 23, d51,
   d53, d99, d101, d212, l14, l17,
   m11, n3, s54, B54, E7, E15, E22
\@iffilenonpath ..... k140, k148
\@ifl@aded .. L40, L41, L44, L50, L313
\@ifl@t@r ..... L56, L59, L66, L260
\@ifl@ter ..... l875,
   l876, L51, L52, L55, L58, L341
\@ifl@ter@ ..... l875, l876
\@ifnch ..... d257, d259, d271
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   I13, 23, a45, d253, d258, d274,
   i44, i206, k163, m13, p371, y70,
   z203, A133, B5, B7, B10, B31,
   B56, B57, B61, B65, B106,
   B107, B109, B142, B146, B150,
   B154, B195, B199, B203, B250,
   B266, B268, C59, C163, C185,
   C192, D12, D63, D74, D263,
   E3, E5, E28, G27, G162, G203,
   G262, G285, G302, K157,
   K1270, L90, L255, L270, L275
\@iforloop ..... f21, f22
\@ifpackagelater ..... 363, L51
\@ifpackageloaded ..... 363, L40
\@ifpackagewith ..... 363, L69
\@iframebox ..... B110, B111, B112
\@iframepicbox ..... B142, B143
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   o181, q111, y69, y136, z237,
   C58, C184, C191, D73, D296,
   F35, F125, K1198, L125, L147
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   p384, r220, x23, y44, y53, E21,
   J3, J7, L38, L115, L177, L483, L486
\@ignorefalse ..... y4, y58, y63, G239
\@ignoretrue ..... i82, y4, y7, z196, z199, z231, z332
\@iiiminipage ..... B197, B201, B204, B205, B206
\@iiiparbox ..... B148,
   B152, B155, B156, B157, B234
\@iiiminipage ..... B200, B202
\@iiinput ..... k163, k164
\@iiiparbox ..... B151, B153
\@iirsbox ..... B268, B277
\@imakebox ..... B10, B25, B63
\@imakepicbox ... B31, B32, B68, B144
\@iminipage ..... B196, B198
\@include ..... k89, k90
\@index ..... H18, H19, H35
\@indexfile ..... H4, H5, H14
\@inlabelfalse A28, A104, A174, K140
\@inlabeltrue ..... A28, A168
\@inmatherr g282, A112, A132, D296
\@inmathwarn ..... l3
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\@input@ ..... I31, k108, k173, o344
\@inputcheck a17, a138, a139, a142,
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   k152, k153, k156, L433, L434, L441
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\@itempenalty ..... i32, A23, A165
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\@iwhilenum ..... f3
\@iwhilesw ..... f10
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   C290, C294, C303, C316, C317
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   g238, g241, g244, g248, g254,
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 $\backslash@picht$ D6, D20, D27
 $\backslash@picture$ D12, D18
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 L119, L210, L213, L230, L295, L399
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 K1282, K1399, K1403, K1406 \@spaces g192
 \@reset@ptions L310, L351, L356 \@specialoutput K204
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\@testfp .. K673, K703, K1333, K1459
\@testopt ..... d20, d46,
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\@testpatch ..... C316
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 \@textsuperscript . G256, G258, [G259](#)
 \@texttop . J40, J42, K385, K412, [K454](#)
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 \@thanks F10, [F13](#)
 \@thefnmark B244, G255, G256, G263, G268, G278, G287, G292, G303, G308
 \@thefoot ... K105, K489, K492, K519
 \@thehead ... K104, K489, K491, K509
 \@themargin ... K55, K490, K492, K504
 \@themark . J21, J22, J29, J30, J35, [J38](#)
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 \@thmcountersep E10, [E33](#)
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 \@tryfccolumn K596, K613, [K627](#), K1460
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 \@upordown D95, D96, D104, D125, D151
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 \@vipt o487
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 \@vpt o486
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 \| l421, m59, t479, N120
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A

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 \addvspace i100, y70, A124, A161, A162, A166, A214, F33
 \adjdemerits b118
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 \ae l201, l303, l400, l619, N178

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 \alph m37, 103
 \alpha t187
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B

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\baselinestretch	o236, p118, p119, p138, p199	\bigtriangledown	t279, t280
\batchmode	k186, k187, q96, s121, N198, N219	\bigtriangleup	t278, t281
\begin{	g232, g234, l563, p7, t4, u4, y51, y52, z279, F14, F17, G150, G152, L238, M3	\biguplus	t262
\belowdisplayshortskip	b141, z318	\bigvee	t260
\belowdisplayskip	b140, z317	\bigwedge	t261
\best@size	p400, p434, p440, p446	\binoppenalty	b109
\beta	t188	\bm@b	B21
\bezier	259, D341, D342	\bm@c	B21
\bfdefault	s14, t32	\bm@l	B21
\bfseries	I20, s12, s13, v19, x13, E36, E38	\bm@r	B21
\bgroup	b171	\bm@s	B21
\bibtote	I7, I9, I10	\bm@t	B21
\bibdata	I25, I29	\bmod	z35
\bibitem	I3	\boldmath	j14, s49
\bibliography	I27, 306	\bordermatrix	z115
\bibliographystyle	I32, 306	\bot	t242
\bibstyle	I25, I37	\botfigrule	K560, K1547
\Big	t525, z44, z45, z46	\botmark	J36, K526
\big	t524, z41	\bottomfraction	G173, K1516
\bigbreak	b203	\bowtie	t390
\bigcap	t263	\Box	s92
\bigcirc	t306	\boxmaxdepth	..... b132, D264, D298, K362, K384, K428, K533, K542, K582
\bigcup	t264	\brace	z59
\Bigg	t527, z50, z51, z52	\bracecl	t459, t463, t464, t466, t468
\bigg	t526, z47, z48, z49	\bracecu	t461, t465, t467
\Biggl	z50	\bracerd	t460, t465, t467
\biggl	z47	\braceru	t462, t464, t468
\Biggm	z51	\bracevert	t512
\biggm	z48	\brack	z58
\Biggr	z52	\break	b196, b201, i53
\biggr	z49	\breve	t429
\Bigl	z44	\brokenpenalty	b114
\bigl	z41	\buildrel	t377, z107
\Bigm	z45	\bullet	t295
\bigm	z42	\bx@A	K23, K41
\bigodot	t271	\bx@B	K24, K41
\bigoplus	t270	\bx@C	K25, K41
\bigotimes	t269	\bx@D	K26, K41
\Bigr	z46	\bx@E	K27, K41
\bigr	z43	\bx@F	K28, K42
\bigskip	b208, i162	\bx@G	K29, K42
\bigskipamount	b207, i164, i165, G246	\bx@H	K30, K42
		\bx@I	K31, K42
		\bx@J	K32, K42
		\bx@K	K33, K43
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		\bx@M	K35, K43
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		\bx@O	K37, K44

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 \bx@Q K39, K44 \centerline B289
 \bx@R K40, K44 \cf@encoding l34, l41, l44,
l53, l119, o204, o214, o224, o243
C
 \c l189, l294, l374, l463,
l465, l490, l492, l505, l531, l609
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 \c@errorcontextlines g181
 \c@footnote F11, G252, G291
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 \c@totalnumber G168, G174, K1517
 \cal s155
 \calculate@math@sizes o450, p173
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 \cdots t416
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o129, r134, r216, r266, r330, r411
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D289, D302, D303, D305, D316
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b54, b55, b56, b68, b217, b218,
b219, e2, l18, o23, C4, C9, L437
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 \check@single o317, p334, p359
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 \chi t207
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B212, B245, C49, C53, G280, K367		l560
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G147, G223, K172, K510, K520		z21
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K149, K150, K151, K152, K153,		l859, L13, L140, L150, L151,
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\cosh	z14	\cyra
\cot	z18	l817, l862
\coth	z19	\CYRABHCH
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p256, p258, p280, p281, r193,		l817
r195, r199, r509, r510, r511,		\cyrabhchdsc
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r596, r634, r635, r636, r642,		l818
r643, r644, r687, r688, r689,		\cyrabhdze
r695, r696, r697, r737, r738,		\CYRABHHA
r739, r745, r746, r747, v98,		l818
v101, D379, D380, D381, D384,		\cyrabhh
D385, D388, D392, N29, N30,		l818
N39, N41, N134, N135, N144, N146		\CYRAE
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C201, C202, C345, D72, D74, D75		\cyrb
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l611, l614, l678, l681, l728, l959,		\cyrbyus
s77, t243, t244, t246, t367, t370,		l818
t374, t438, t439, t440, t441,		\CYRC
		l819
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		\CYRCHLDSC
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		\cyrchldsc
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		l820
		\cyrchrds
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		\cyrchvcrs
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\cyre	1821	\cyrkdsc	1828
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\cyrfita	1822	\cyrlsdsc	1829
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\CYRSDSC	1835	\d	1190, 1297, l378, l612
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\CYRTDSC	1837	\ddagger	l267, m58, m60, t288
\cyrtdesc	1837	\ddot	t426
\CYRTETSE	1837	\ddots	t421
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\cyrtshe	1837	\DeclareEncodingSubset	
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\cyrushrt	1838		l1126, l1127, l1128, l1129, l1130,
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\cyrv	1838		l1136, l1137, l1138, l1139, l1140,
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\cqry	1838		l1156, l1157, l1158, l1159, l1160,
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\cqrya	1839		l1166, l1167, l1168, l1169, l1170,
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\cqryhcrs	1839	\DeclareFontEncoding	
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\DeclareFontShape@ ..... o30, o31
\DeclareFontSubstitution ..... .
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\DeclareMathAccent ..... .
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        t431, t432, t433, t434, t435, t436
\DeclareMathAlphabet ..... .
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\DeclareMathAlphabetCharacter .. r600
\DeclareMathDelimiter ..... .
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        t184, t185, t469, t471, t473,
        t475, t477, t480, t482, t484,
        t486, t488, t490, t492, t494,
        t496, t498, t500, t502, t504,
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\DeclareMathRadical ..... r718, t437
\DeclareMathSizes ..... .
    .... o180, t76, t77, t78, t79,
        t80, t81, t82, t83, t84, t85, t86, t87
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\DeclareMathSymbol ..... .
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\DeclareOption ... l844, l897, l898,
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\DeclareOption* ..... 363, L123
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        u29, u30, u34, u38, u43, u45,
        u49, u50, u53, u54, u57, u58, u64
\DeclareRobustCommand ..... I12,
    d194, g4, g11, g33, g60, i35,
    i43, i132, i168, i182, i187, i191,
    j3, j13, l261, l262, l263, l264,
    l265, l266, l267, l268, l270, l272,
    l274, l1101, o199, o227, o228,
    o229, o233, o235, o253, p113,
    s3, s6, s9, s12, s15, s18, s21,
    s24, s27, s30, s75, s79, t364,
    t368, t371, t376, t378, t380,
    t383, t389, t391, t393, t395,
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 l782, l783, l784, l785, l786, l787, \dh l401, N179
 l788, l789, l790, l791, l792, l793, \Diamond s93
 l794, l795, l796, l797, l798, l799, \diamond t294
 l800, l801, l802, l803, l804, l805, \diamondsuit t256
 l806, l807, l808, l809, l810, l811, \dim z28
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 b228, b230, b232, g31, g32,
 i147, i152, l328, l329, l331, l332,
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 o188, o192, o454, o455, o456,
 o460, p423, p424, p425, p426,
 p430, z72, z73, z129, z130,
 z131, z132, B281, B284, C158,
 C159, K386, K388, K413, K415
 \dimen@i b41
 \dimen@ii b41
 \dimendef b42, b43, b44, b48
 \discretionary d10, z148
 \displayl@y z134, z138, z139
 \displaylines z133
 \displaymath z195
 displaymath (environment) z193
 \displaystyle t440, t443,
 t446, t448, z62, z140, z219,
 z222, z259, z283, z299, z323, z326
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 \displaywidth .. z140, z218, z271, z302
 \div t297
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 \dj l402, N179
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 k210, k216, o310, o311, o312,
 o313, o314, o315, o316, o317,
 o318, o319, o320, o321, o322,
 o323, o324, o325, o326, v73,
 y113, y134, y145, y151, B36,
 C214, C239, D39, D44, D103,
 D206, D208, D228, D231, D266,
 D380, G61, L78, L150, L164,
 L176, L181, L196, L401, L458, L517
 \do@noligs y146, y151
 \do@subst@correction o58, p454, p527
 \DocInput p8, t5, u5, M4
 \document I40, k11, 60
 \document@select@group ... r107, r169
 \documentclass ... p2, t2, u2, L200,
 L207, L234, L237, L326, L421, M2
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\dot	t433	\endminipage	B222
\doteq	t377	\endpicture	D25
\dotfill	b234	\endsloppypar	J49
\dots	l274, l276	\endtabbing	C75
\doublehyphenemergits	b116	\endtabular	C153
\doublerulesep	C279, C306, C330	\endtabular*	C153
\Downarrow	t490	\endtrivlist	y74, y81, y87, y119, z304, A100, A101, C76, E39
\downarrow	t484	\endverbatim	y118, y122
\downbracefill	t445, t463	\enlargethispage	K1196
\ds@	L145, L362	\enlargethispage*	K1196
\dt@pfalse	z135	\enskip	i201
\dt@ptrue	z134	\enspace	i198
\dump	N243	\ensuremath	m58, z260, G260
E			
\E	L459, L462, L489	\enumerate	A221
\egroup	b171	\enumerate (environment)	A221
\eject	b201	environments:	
\ell	t231	center	y73
\em	s30, s31, v25	displaymath	z193
\emergencystretch	b96, J45, J51	enumerate	A221
\emph	v25	eqnarray	z205, z305
\empty	b169	eqnarray*	z256
\empty@sfcnt	o321, p464, p465, p468, p486, p495, p539	equation	z197, z293
\emptyset	t238	filecontents	361
\enc@update o205, o207, o223, o226, p129		flushleft	y80
\encodingdefault .....	..... 1845, 1871, r170, s80, t38	flushright	y86
\end ...	a16, d8, d251, g235, p9, t6, u6, y60, y97, y98, z290, A112, F15, F17, L467, L471, L477, M5	itemize	A232
\end@dblfloat	G130	lrbox	231
\end@float	G114, G139, G238	math	z193
\endarray	C153	minipage	232
\endcenter	y74	sloppypar	J48
\endddisplaymath	z196	thebibliography	306
\endddocument	y8	verbatim*	y121
\endenumerate	A230	\epsilon	t191
\endeqnarray	z227, z258	\eqnarray	z210, z257
\endequation	z199	\eqnarray (environment)	z205, z305
\endfilecontents	L425	\eqnarray* (environment)	z256
\endflushleft	y81	\eqno	z199
\endflushright	y87	\equation	z198
\endgraf	b166	\equation (environment)	z197, z293
\enditemize	A241	\equiv	t356
\endline	b166, z118	\err@rel@i	q89, q122, q126
\endlinechar ..	a39, a40, a41, a151, d23, d25, k182, L105, L106, L107	\errhelp	a164, c23, g42, g69, M12, N80, N234
\endlist	A98, A230, A241	\errmessage	a4, a169, b74, c24, g50, g75, o389, p385, p515, q55, M16, N82
		\error@fontshape	o370, o390, p107, p517, r155

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\errorstopmode ..... b244, N242
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\eta ..... t193
\evensidemargin ..... K54, K492
\every@math@size .... o51, p189, p201
\everycr .. b222, z135, z138, z218, z320
\everydisplay ..... o262, o263, o268
\everyjob c28, r174, N204, N205, N207
\everymath ..... o261, o263, o266
\everypar ..... k37, o477, 46, y50,
              y116, A126, A127, A170, A187,
              B183, C72, F31, F79, F90,
              F110, F119, G112, K142, K890
\execute@size@function .....
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\exists ..... t249
\exp ..... z31
\external@font ..... p84,
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              p365, p439, p477, p549, p551, p553
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\extracolsep ..... C149
\extract@alph@from@version .....
              ..... o426, o432, r117
\extract@font ..... o297, p81
\extract@fontinfo ..... p314, p321
\extract@rangefontinfo .....
              ..... o314, p331, p338, p361, p394
\extract@sizefn .... o311, p305, p328

F
\f@baselineskip ..... .
              ..... o234, o241, o382, p119,
              p136, p140, p155, p169, p180, p194
\f@encoding l133, o199, o218, o221,
              o222, o224, o243, o275, o280,
              o333, o335, o337, o342, o344,
              o374, o386, p91, p261, p507, r140
\f@family ..... l921, l924, l938,
              l948, l954, l1109, o227, o237,
              o276, o280, o333, o335, o337,
              o342, o344, o378, o397, p91, r140
\f@linespread ... o237, p118, p137,
              p138, p141, p149, p152, p163, p166
\f@series ..... j14, o227,
              o238, o277, o280, o379, o394, s67
\f@shape ..... o227, o239, o278, o280, o380, o392
\f@size ..... l135, l956, o63,
              o234, o240, o279, o381, o411,
              o453, o454, o457, o458, p119,
              p121, p134, p154, p169, p172,
              p175, p180, p187, p194, p206,
              p209, p215, p221, p238, p239,
              p242, p247, p315, p322, p341,
              p343, p362, p425, p427, p429,
              p445, p446, p451, p469, p485,
              p494, p512, p520, p525, p537, p555
\f@user@size .. p445, p450, p512, p525
\fam ..... o24
\familydefault ..... r171, s81, t38
\fbox ..... 231, B98, B107
\fboxrule ..... B96, B118,
              B121, B127, B129, B136, B137, N8
\fboxsep ..... B96,
              B102, B117, B122, B132, B134, N7
\filbreak ..... b199
\filec@ntents ..... .
              ..... L430, L431, L432, L511, L517
\filecontents ..... L425
\filecontents (environment) .... 361
\filename@area ..... a193, a199,
              a206, a212, a219, a225, a232,
              k168, k193, k196, k212, k224, k226
\filename@base ..... .
              ..... a241, k168, k193, k196, k219, k224
\filename@dot ..... a239, a242
\filename@ext ..... a237, a239,
              k169, k189, k190, k193, k196, k220
\filename@parse ..... .
              ..... 1, 4, a57, a189, k166, k188, k217
\filename@path .. a194, a195, a200,
              a207, a208, a213, a220, a221, a226
\filename@simple ..... .
              ..... a197, a210, a223, a233, a235
\fill ..... i195
\finalhyphendemerits ..... b117
\finph@nt ..... z87, z89, z90
\finsm@sh ..... z103, z105, z106
\firstmark ..... J37, K526
\fix@penalty ..... v84
\fixed@sfcnt .. o326, p543, p544, p547
\flat ..... t252
\floatingpenalty ..... G275
\floatpagefraction .... G176, K1520
\floatsep ..... K544,
              K562, K569, K1400, K1449, K1525
\flushbottom ..... J41

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\flushleft ..... y80 \frozen@everymath ..... o261, o265
\flushleft (environment) ..... y80 \fussy ..... J50
\flushright ..... y86 \futurelet ..... d257,
\flushright (environment) ..... y86 d271, i172, i180, v66, z153, C327

\fmtname ..... c1, c28, c31, L243, L247
\fmtversion ..... . c1, c11, c30, c33, g1, o1, C1,
D1, K4, L260, L263, N188, N214
\fmtversion@topatch ..... N186,
N188, N200, N201, N213, N221, O5
\fnsymbol ..... m39, 103
\font ..... b227, b232,
l251, l252, l253, l338, l345, l643,
l650, o54, o62, o64, p84, s31,
s54, s66, u8, u9, u10, v68, y115
\font@info ..... p99, p321, p394, p401
\font@name l134, l137, o61, o169, o171,
o271, o288, o410, p84, p88,
p90, p105, p120, p123, p126,
p284, p285, p286, p287, p288, p293
\font@submax ..... p407, p442,
p443, y22, y24, N72, N74, N83
\fontdimen ..... b227, b232,
l251, l252, l253, l338, l345, l643,
l650, s31, s66, v68, D48, D50, D334
\fontencoding l871, o199, o230, r170, t14
\fontfamily 1940, o227, r171, s5, s8, s11
\fontname ..... o64
\fontseries ..... o227, r172, s14, s17
\fontshape ..... l348,
l653, o227, r173, s20, s23, s26, s29
\fontsize ..... j6,
l256, l958, o52, o235, s60, G260
\fontsubfuzz ..... p407, p447, y22
\footins ..... G245,
G271, K264, K265, K266, K267,
K299, K358, K366, K370, K399
\footnote ..... G262
\footnotemark ..... F9, G284
\footnoterule ..... B228, G249, K369
\footnotesep B247, G261, G274, G282
\footnotesize ..... B240, G272
\footnotetext ..... F11, G301
\footskip ..... K58, K516
\forall ..... t248
\fps@dbl ..... G34
\frac ..... z202
\frame ..... B82, B144
\framebox ..... 231, B105
\frenchspacing .. b152, k40, y118, y144
\frown ..... t359
\frozen@everydisplay .... o261, o267
\frozen@everymath ..... o261, o265
\fussy ..... J50
\futurelet ..... d257,
d271, i172, i180, v66, z153, C327

G
\g@addto@macro L369, L375, L379, L380
\G@refundefinedfalse ..... x5
\G@refundefinedtrue . I21, I44, x3, x12
\Gamma ..... t216
\gamma ..... t189
\gcd ..... z33
\ge ..... t330
\gen@sfcnt ..... o322, p480, p481, p484
\genb@sfcnt ..... o323, p489, p490, p493
\genb@x ..... p494, p497
\genb@y ..... p497
\GenericError g19, g91, g122, g153, p62
\GenericInfo ..... g4,
g112, g143, g173, p31, p34, p39, p75
\GenericWarning ..... g11,
g102, g133, g164, p42, p47, p50, p78
\geq ..... t329, t330
\get@cdp ..... r284, r292, r325
\get@external@font ... p83, p96, p526
\getanddefine@fonts ..... o421,
o439, p274, r55, r102, r114,
r196, r255, r289, r291, r308,
r431, r432, r464, r465, r811, r812
\GetFileInfo ..... t3
\getlinechar ..... D129
\gets ..... t348
\gg ..... t343
\glb@currsize ..... k35,
o258, p171, p206, p210, p216, p239
\glb@settings .. o259, p171, p218, p249
\globaldefs ..... o422, p185, r56, r115
\glossary ..... 304,
F146, H23, H35, J20, J28, K500
\glossaryentry ..... H32
\goodbreak ..... b199
\grave ..... t425
\group@elt ..... r35,
r194, r226, r227, r248, r252, r843
\group@list ..... . r198, r233, r246, r251, r252,
r281, r503, r545, r625, r628,
r678, r681, r728, r731, r798, r849
\guillemotleft ..... l403, l620
\guillemotright ..... l404, l621
\guilsinglleft ..... l405
\guilsinglright ..... l406

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H

- \H g27, l185, l287, l365, l458, l466, l485, l493, l600
- \h@false z77
- \h@true z78, z79
- \halign b222, z96, z140, z218, z320
- \hangindent F122
- \hat t431
- \hb@xt@ b237, d16, l324, z140, z223, z269, z283, z298, z328, B28, B43, B116, B289, B293, B294, C39, D21, D31, D40, D143, D177, D180, D183, D185, D187, D262, D291, D390, F163, F166, K509, K519, K1181, K1479, K1480, K1485
- \hbadness b104, o480
- \hbar t228
- \headheight K56, K505
- \headsep K57, K514
- \heartsuit t257
- \height B15, B18
- \hexnumber@ r518, r526, r541, r560, r568, r576, r585, r588, r597, r598, r637, r645, r690, r698, r712, r713, r716, r741, r749, r754, r756, s71
- \hfuzz b127, J46, J47, J53, J54
- \hgl@ b192, b193
- \hglue b189
- \hideskip b79, b213
- \hidewidth b213, l292, l293, l296, l299, l372, l373, l377, l380, l382, l384, l607, l608, l611, l614, l678, l681
- \hline C326, C329
- \hmode@bgroup l72, l78, l292, l298, l326, l337, l344, l372, l379, l382, l384, l577, l607, l613, l642, l649, l677, l680, l726, v7
- \hmode@start@before@group l73, l116, l118, l124, l139
- \holdinginserts b95
- \hom z29
- \hookleftarrow t388
- \hookrightarrow t386
- \phantom z75
- \hrule b190, b234, i148, i156, l245, l248, t246, t522, B88, B93, B127, B137, C327, C344, D293, G250
- \hrulefill b234

I

- \hspace i191
- \hyphenation l160
- \hyphenchar y115
- \hyphenpenalty b107
- \I b158, L485, L503, N49, N154
- \i l202, l304, l351, l352, l353, l354, l355, l356, l407, l444, l445, l537, l539, l541, l543, l622, N54, N159, N166
- \ialign b222, b224, t243, t367, t438, t441, t444, t447, z109, z111, z119, C173, D72
- \if@afterindent F107, F114
- \if@compatibility L2, L202
- \if@endpe y62, A128
- \if@eqnsw z205, z254
- \if@fcolmade K76, K212, K318, K327, K597, K614, K641, K695, K1463, K1500
- \if@files I4, I8, I19, I28, I36, I43, k7, k30, k92, k104, k111, k120, y14, y28, F136
- \if@firstamp C221
- \if@firstcolumn K76, K194, K227, K320, K1153, K1470
- \if@ignore y4, y63
- \if@inlabel A28, A65, A102, A150, A173, K138
- \if@insert K76, K799, K908, K942, K1012, K1128
- \if@minipage i102, i115, y101, A139, B191, C70, G20
- \if@mparswitch K76, K1155
- \if@multiplelabels x31
- \if@negarg D76, D98, D112, D151
- \if@newlist y119, A29, A33, A69, A78, A106, A156, K476, K523
- \if@nmbrlist A33, A191
- \if@no@font@opt q100, q119
- \if@nobreak i58, i117, k67, k79, A157, A182, B177, F30, F111, G105, G228, J25, J33, K142, K287, K887
- \if@noitemarg A32, A189
- \if@noparitem A30, A147
- \if@noparlist A31, A114
- \if@noskipsec A58, B178, F21, F23, F80, G229, K132
- \if@ovb D233, D279, D284
- \if@ovl D233, D277, D294
- \if@ovr D233, D276, D292
- \if@ovt D233, D278, D288

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\if@partsw ..... k7, k96 \in ..... t340, t369
\if@pboxsw ..... B174, B249 \in@ ..... l859, l862, q39, q41, r1,
\if@reversemargin ..... K82, K1158 r21, r182, r279, r281, r339, r352,
\if@reversemarginpar ..... K76 r425, r427, r454, r502, r513,
\if@rjfield ..... C21, C35 r544, r555, r624, r627, r647,
\if@specialpage ..... K76, K485 r677, r680, r724, r727, r730,
\if@tempswa ..... I52, a25, r797, r800, r828, L79, L152, L166
    a26, a27, e9, k102, o74, r219,
    r269, r333, r414, r842, y30,
    y107, K732, K768, K1093, L448
\if@test ... K12, K13, K677, K710,
    K774, K855, K864, K993, K1098
\if@twocolumn .... k20, G32, G131,
    K76, K120, K215, K226, K319,
    K343, K599, K632, K1152, K1464
\if@twoside ..... K76, K119, K488
\ifdt@p ..... z133, z135
\iff ..... t408
\IfFileExists ..... a125,
    k134, k161, k172, 60, 364, N182
\ifG@refundefined ..... x3, x4, x5
\ifh@ ..... z76, z93
\ifin@ ..... 1861, 1864, q40, q42, r1,
    r22, r183, r280, r282, r343, r356,
    r426, r428, r456, r504, r515,
    r546, r557, r626, r629, r649,
    r679, r682, r726, r729, r732,
    r799, r801, r830, L80, L155, L167
\ifinner ..... z169, z183, G53, G194
\ifmath@fonts ..... o179, p176
\ifmaybe@ic ..... v65, v74
\ifnot@nil ..... p297, p316, p337
\ifodd r773, D192, D212, G64, K21,
    K119, K489, K724, K727, K760,
    K763, K871, K874, K1041,
    K1044, K1156, K1335, K1343
\iftc@forced ..... l896, l906, l1115
\ifv@ ..... z75, z92
\ifvbox ..... K270, K300, K379, K400
\ignorespaces .. I7, I9, i24, i74, i83,
    i207, k60, o232, y63, y71, y72,
    z191, A55, A207, B79, B247,
    C59, C60, C61, C74, C83, C96,
    C100, C107, C114, C116, C125,
    C207, C269, C271, C273, C300,
    D24, D32, D43, D74, D75,
    E30, E32, F93, G17, G24, G282
\ignorespacesafterend ..... y7
\IJ ..... l205, l335, l410
\ij ..... l204, l333, l409
\Im ..... t234
\imath ..... t229
\in ..... t340, t369
\in@ ..... l859, l862, q39, q41, r1,
    r21, r182, r279, r281, r339, r352,
    r425, r427, r454, r502, r513,
    r544, r555, r624, r627, r647,
    r677, r680, r724, r727, r730,
    r797, r800, r828, L79, L152, L166
\in@C ..... r5, r6, r7, r9
\in@false ..... r10
\in@true ..... r12
\include ..... k86, 60
\includeonly ..... k82, 60
\indent ..... A151, C72
\index 304, F146, H6, H18, J20, J28, K499
\indexentry ..... H15
\inf ..... z25
\infty ..... t236
\init@restore@glb@settings ..... p219, p222, p224
\init@restore@version r58, r73, r93, r94
\input ..... a15, a121, a124,
    a181, d7, k163, l1094, p16, q8,
    q96, s131, s142, s152, t10, t11,
    t12, t13, t20, t21, t25, t26,
    t55, t56, t57, t58, t540, t541,
    t542, 60, 364, L206, N69, N187
\input@path ..... 1, 4, a56,
    a78, a80, a86, a88, a94, a96,
    a101, a103, a113, a180, k137, k151
\InputIfExists ..... k160, k165, k173, k192,
    l849, l1176, o342, s105, s123,
    s134, s144, 60, 364, L332, M8, N63
\inputlineno ..... a250, b86,
    b87, b88, g183, g186, s104, N34,
    N45, N53, N128, N139, N150, N158
\insc@unt ..... b37, b47, b48, b49,
    b51, b62, b63, b64, b65, b66, b67
\insert . b69, G271, K399, K400, K1230
\install@mathalphabet ..... . o416, o433, o440, r202, r205,
    r286, r287, r384, r436, r439,
    r446, r461, r462, r469, r813, r815
\int ..... t266
\interdisplaylinepenalty ..... i29, z55, z137, z240
\interfootlinepenalty ..... b148
\interfootnotelinepenalty ..... b148, i34, G273
\interlinepenalty ..... i27, y108, y111, F50, F101,
    F154, G273, K290, K892, K896

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\intextsep ..... K875, K879, K894, K897, K904, K1525
\intop ..... t265, t266
\iota ..... t195
\is@range ..... o315, p332, p333
\ishortstack ..... D62
\itdefault ..... s29, t34
\item ..... I4, I8, g277, y73, y80, y86, y100, z282, z297, A131, A209, C69, E36, E38
\itemindent ..... A9, A42, A95, A177, A198
\itemize ..... A232
itemize (environment) ..... A232
\itemsep ..... A1, A166
\iterate ..... a28, a29, b178
\itshape ..... l346, l651, s27, s28, s32, v21, E36, E38, G254

J
\J ..... N51, N156
\j ..... l203, l305, l408, l623, N166
\jmath ..... t230
\Join ..... s91
\joinrel ..... t379, t386, t388, t390, t392, t394, t396, t398, t400, t404, t406
\jot ..... z53, z134, z247

K
\k ..... l381, l447, l452, l474, l479, l555, l556, l604, l605, l656, l658, l663, l665
\kappa ..... t196
\ker ..... z27
\kernel@ifnextchar ..... d48, d68, d119, d258, d275, L112
\kill ..... C61

L
\l l197, l323, l393, l618, L482, L502, N179
\l ..... l206, l325, l411, l624, N179
\l@ngrel@x .. d41, d42, d43, d89, d138
\label ..... x32, F146, J20, J28, K498
\labelsep .. A9, A200, A206, E36, E38
\labelwidth ..... A9, A93, A199, A201, A204
\Lambda ..... t219
\lambda ..... t197
\land ..... t283
\langle ..... t498
\language ..... b35, b56, b89, b90, M10
\last@fontshape ..... o388, o403
\lastbox ..... z123, z124, A127, A175, F82, F115, K255
\LastDeclaredEncoding .... o112, o115

\lastpenalty ..... v95, v98
\lastskip ..... b202, b203, b205, b207, i19, i66, i87, i88, i92, i94, i95, i103, i119, i122, i123, v85, v88, A115, A116, A140, A141, D44
\LaTeX ..... j3, j15, L451
\LaTeXe ..... j13
\lbrace ..... l262, t502
\lbrack ..... b162
\lccode ..... g22, g23, g24, g25, g26, g27, l109, y139, y149, N31, N41, N50, N52, N54, N56, N59, N60, N61, N62, N136, N146, N155, N157, N159, N161, N164
\lceil ..... t506
\ldotp ..... t409, t412, t523
\ldots ..... l276, t413
\le ..... t328
\leaders ... b234, t246, t464, t465, t467, t468, C344, D287, D293, F159
\leadsto ..... s94
\leavevmode . I14, b193, b220, b223, b234, b236, i169, i183, l78, l139, l243, l245, l295, l324, l328, l331, l375, l610, l640, l952, v106, y108, y119, y132, y150, z282, z297, A58, A103, B4, B8, B81, B83, B99, B113, B159, B207, B252, B265, C160, D65, D187, F23, F155, G296, K134, K139
\left ..... t524, t525, t526, t527, z108, z114, z125
\Leftarrow ..... t324, t400, t406
\leftarrow ..... t347, t348, t388, t398, t404, t456
\leftarrowfill ..... t442, t456
\lefteqn ..... z259
\leftharpoondown ..... t361, t375
\leftharpoonup ..... t360
\lefthyphenmin ..... b92, M11
\leftline ..... B289
\leftmargin ..... . A9, A52, A53, A94, A136, A138
\leftmargini ..... z275, A17
\leftmarginii ..... A17
\leftmarginiii ..... A17
\leftmarginiv ..... A17
\leftmarginv ..... A17
\leftmarginvi ..... A17
\leftmark ..... J34
\rightarrow ..... t323
\rightarrowfill ..... t346

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\leftskip b215, y77, y84,
 y90, y102, A74, B186, F152, F157
 \leq t327, t328
 \lfloor t510
 \lg z4
 \lgrou t512
 \lhd s97
 \lhook t385, t386
 \lim z6
 \liminf z8
 \limits t446, t450, z107, z201
 \limsup z7
 \line g262, D77, D260
 \linebreak i13, 48
 \linepenalty b106
 \lineskip
 b156, b188, b223, t366, z130,
 B187, C62, C180, D67, D188, K501
 \lineskiplimit .. b157, b188, b225,
 b226, t366, t418, z132, z136, K501
 \linespread o233
 \linethickness D56
 \linewidth .. k24, z176, z283, z298,
 z302, z320, A15, A51, A52,
 A54, B184, C38, G164, K127, K153
 \list A34, A226, A237
 \listfiles k206, 364
 \listparindent A9, A41, A50
 \ll t344
 \llap A228, A239, B293, B294
 \lmoustache t469
 \ln z5
 \lnot t251
 \LoadClass 362,
 L212, L226, L349, L408, L416, L417
 \LoadClassWithOptions 363, L225
 \log z3
 \loggingall b248
 \loggingoutput b241, b252
 \Longleftarrow t400
 \longleftarrow t397
 \Longleftrightarrow t406, t408
 \longleftarrow t404
 \longmapsto t402
 \Longrightarrow t394
 \Longrightarrow t395, t402
 \loop a28, b178, C350
 \lor t285
 \lower j2, t366, B125,
 D23, D96, D183, D184, D221, D222
 \lower@bound p342, p343, p355
 \lowercase g29, l110,
 l847, o249, o341, y143, y150, N175
 \lq b160
 \lrbox B69
 lrbox (environment) 231
 \ltx@sh@ft b229,
 l292, l299, l372, l380, l607, l614

M

\M b158
 \m@ne b39
 \m@th ... b209, b221, j13, t243, t367,
 t369, t370, t373, t414, t438,
 t441, t444, t447, t453, t456,
 t463, t466, t528, z68, z71, z89,
 z105, z108, z110, z115, z134,
 z214, z283, z298, z308, B174,
 B263, C163, F159, G255, G260
 \magstep b149
 \magstephalf b149
 \makeatletter d272, d288, k26, o305,
 o347, y19, F134, K2, L206, L311
 \makeatother d272, L206, N241
 \makebox z176, 231, B3
 \makeglossary k69, 304, H20
 \makeindex k68, 304, H3
 \makelabel
 A45, A97, A195, A208, A228, A239
 \MakeLowercase N172, N181
 \makeph@nt z84, z86
 \makesm@sh z100, z102
 \maketitle 281
 \MakeUppercase N165, N165
 \mandatory@arg p374, p477,
 p485, p494, p507, p509, p514,
 p516, p521, p523, p538, p549, p551
 \mapsto t352
 \mapstochar t351, t352, t402
 \marginpar G187
 \marginparpush K66, K1172
 \marginparsep K65, K1183, K1185
 \marginparwidth G216, K64, K1185
 \mark J23, J31, J39
 \markboth J18
 \markright J18
 \math z193
 math (environment) z193
 \math@bgroup o447, p260,
 p266, r49, r108, v113, v114, v121
 \math@egroup
 o447, p264, p265, v114, v115, v122
 \math@fonts
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\math@fontstrue ..... o179, o461
\math@version ..... o10, o253,
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    p184, r52, r55, r60, r61, r65,
    r76, r77, r78, r96, r97, r98, r111,
    r114, r118, r120, r122, r126, s53
\mathaccent ..... r513, r541
\mathalpha ..... .
    r612, r771, t88, t89, t90, t91,
    t92, t93, t94, t95, t96, t97, t98,
    t99, t100, t101, t102, t103, t104,
    t105, t106, t107, t108, t109,
    t110, t111, t112, t113, t114,
    t115, t116, t117, t118, t119,
    t120, t121, t122, t123, t124,
    t125, t126, t127, t128, t129,
    t130, t131, t132, t133, t134,
    t135, t136, t137, t138, t139,
    t140, t141, t142, t143, t144,
    t145, t146, t147, t148, t149,
    t216, t217, t218, t219, t220,
    t221, t222, t223, t224, t225,
    t226, t424, t425, t426, t427,
    t428, t429, t430, t431, t433, t436
\mathbf ..... s13, t70
\mathbin ..... r776,
    t151, t152, t154, t276, t277,
    t278, t279, t282, t284, t286,
    t287, t288, t289, t290, t291,
    t292, t293, t294, t295, t296,
    t297, t298, t299, t300, t301,
    t302, t303, t304, t305, t306,
    t307, t308, t309, t310, t311, z37
\mathcal ..... t69
\mathchar ..... b221, r555, r597, t228, t240, t521
\mathchar@type ..... r541,
    r585, r588, r597, r613, r712, r772
\mathchardef ..... b21, b22,
    b23, b24, e3, e4, e5, e6, l75, r588
\mathchoice ..... z61
\mathclose ..... r779, t150,
    t159, t161, t164, t169, t175,
    t177, t179, t472, t497, t501,
    t505, t509, t515, z43, z46, z49, z52
\mathcode ..... r585, t171, t172, t173
\mathdollar ..... l261, t518
\mathellipsis ..... l275, t523
\mathgroup ..... l1104, o22, p257,
    p263, p269, p270, p281, s68, t529
\mathhexbox ..... b221, s78
\mathindent ..... z273, z284, z300, z310
\mathinner ..... t412, t416, t421, t523
\mathit ..... s28, t72, t75, t521
\mathnormal ..... t68
\mathop ..... r775,
    t259, t260, t261, t262, t263,
    t264, t265, t267, t268, t269,
    t270, t271, t272, t274, t275,
    t444, t447, z3, z4, z5, z6, z7, z8,
    z9, z10, z11, z12, z13, z14, z15,
    z16, z17, z18, z19, z20, z21, z22,
    z23, z24, z25, z26, z27, z28, z29,
    z30, z31, z32, z33, z34, z107, z201
\mathopen ..... r778, t160, t163, t168, t174,
    t176, t178, t470, t499, t503,
    t507, t511, t513, z41, z44, z47, z50
\mathord ..... r612,
    r774, t155, t162, t165, t170,
    t182, t183, t184, t186, t187,
    t188, t189, t190, t191, t192,
    t193, t194, t195, t196, t197,
    t198, t199, t200, t201, t202,
    t203, t204, t205, t206, t207,
    t208, t209, t210, t211, t212,
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    t230, t231, t232, t233, t234,
    t235, t236, t237, t238, t239,
    t241, t242, t247, t248, t249,
    t250, t252, t253, t254, t255,
    t256, t257, t258, t432, t434,
    t435, t455, t456, t459, t460,
    t461, t462, t474, t476, t478,
    t481, t495, t517, t518, t519, t520
\mathpalette ..... .
    t365, t369, t372, z60, z69, z82, z98
\mathparagraph ..... l264, m59, t518
\mathph@nt ..... z82, z88
\mathpunct ..... .
    r780, t153, t157, t409, t410, t411
\mathrel ..... r777, t156, t158,
    t166, t167, t180, t181, t244,
    t312, t313, t314, t315, t316,
    t317, t318, t319, t320, t321,
    t322, t323, t324, t325, t327,
    t329, t331, t332, t333, t334,
    t335, t336, t337, t338, t339,
    t340, t341, t343, t344, t345,
    t346, t347, t349, t351, t353,
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 t483, t485, t487, t489, t491, r442, v127, y23, K460, K1293,
 t493, z42, z45, z48, z51, z107, z201 L87, L236, L247, L249, L251,
 \mathring t436 L262, L318, L319, L321, L322,
 \mathrm s4, t67 L323, L325, L327, L344, L345,
 \mathsection l265, m59, t518 L346, L347, L393, L410, L411,
 \mathsf s7, t71, t74 L443, L471, N73, N74, N75, N77
 \mathsm@sh z98, z104 \mho s90
 \mathsterling l273, t518 \mid t316
 \mathstrut z94, z112, z113 \min z23
 \mathsurround b209 \minipage B194
 \mathsymbol r590 minipage (environment) 232
 \mathtt s10, t73 \mit s155
 \mathunderscore t518 \mkern t228, t244, t246, t370, t379,
 \mathversion o253, s50, s52 t421, t422, t423, t451, t452,
 \matrix z110, z114 t453, t454, t455, t456, t457,
 \max z22 t458, z36, z37, z40, z73, z74, F160
 \maxdeadcycles K7 \models t392
 \maxdepth b130, k50, K73, K384, K394,
 K428, K533, K542, K582, K733, N9 \month a132, c9, L455
 \maxdimen b79, b131, b132, \moveright K504
 b188, b226, b244, b252, o478, \mp t303
 p340, p399, t366, D264, D298, \mscount C347
 K239, K1193, K1220, K1225, N13 \mskip i188,
 \maybe@ic v46, v47, v66 z36, z38, z144, z145, z146, z147
 \maybe@ic@ v66 \mu t198
 \maybe@icfalse v80 \multicolumn C203
 \maybe@icttrue v70 \multiput D33, D37
 \mb@b B34, B44 \multispan C203, C347
 \mb@l B34, B38, B43, D68, D72 \muskip b29, b50, t451, t452
 \mb@r B34, B38, B43, D68, D72 \muskipdef b50
 \mb@t B35, B42
 \mbox b221, j13, l247,
 s74, t414, 231, B7, B8, D28, G260
 \mddefault s17, t32, t40
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 \meaning a166, a175,
 a246, d201, d281, r340, r353,
 r454, r513, r555, r647, r724, r828
 \medbreak b203
 \medmuskip t531, z36, z38, z145
 \medskip b206, i162
 \medskipamount b205, i163, i165
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 d177, g3, g6, g13, g36, g49, g63,
 g76, g197, g199, g205, g217,
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 l887, l888, l937, l939, l947, l954,
 l1109, o401, p20, p21, p67, p88,
 p281, p450, p474, p520, p537,
 p554, q21, q23, r295, r304,
 r442, v127, y23, K460, K1293,
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 L262, L318, L319, L321, L322,
 L323, L325, L327, L344, L345,
 L346, L347, L393, L410, L411,
 L443, L471, N73, N74, N75, N77
 \mho s90
 \mid t316
 \min z23
 \minipage B194
 minipage (environment) 232
 \mit s155
 \mkern t228, t244, t246, t370, t379,
 t421, t422, t423, t451, t452,
 t453, t454, t455, t456, t457,
 t458, z36, z37, z40, z73, z74, F160
 \models t392
 \month a132, c9, L455
 \moveright K504
 \mp t303
 \mscount C347
 \mskip i188,
 z36, z38, z144, z145, z146, z147
 \mu t198
 \multicolumn C203
 \multiput D33, D37
 \multispan C203, C347
 \muskip b29, b50, t451, t452
 \muskipdef b50

N

\n@space t524, t525, t526, t527, t528
 \nabla t239
 \narrower b214
 \natural t253
 \ne t326
 \nearrow t319
 \NeedsTeXFormat p12, L241, L514
 \neg t250, t251
 \negthinspace i198
 \neq t326
 \new@command
 d44, d45, d100, d135, d157, d213
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 \new@mathalphabet r337, r358, r369
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 \new@mathversion r20, r179, r181
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 b211, e13, z66, A27, B54, C16,

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C17, C18, C311, D6, D325,
 D330, K67, K101, K102, K103
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 t33, t34, t35, t36, t37, t38, t39,
 t40, t41, D341, K1513, K1516,
 K1519, K1520, K1523, K1524
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 b93, b94, b95, b97, b99, b148,
 e7, e8, i62, k9, m25, p25, r27,
 r187, z55, z205, z206, A23, A24,
 A25, A26, A56, A216, A231,
 B235, C11, C12, C13, C14,
 C15, C303, C304, C305, D319,
 D320, D321, D322, D331, F19,
 F123, F124, G3, G165, G166,
 G167, G168, K84, K86, K88,
 K90, K92, K100, K1282, K1511,
 K1514, K1517, K1521, N3, N4, N5
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`\newdimen` . b47, b79, b81, b82, b96,
 b147, e10, e11, e12, i61, p356,
 p357, z53, z274, A9, A10, A11,
 A12, A13, A14, A15, A16, A17,
 A18, A19, A20, A21, A22, B96,
 B97, C3, C5, C6, C7, C8, C143,
 C306, C307, C308, C309, D3,
 D4, D5, D7, D239, D240, D241,
 D242, D243, D244, D323, D324,
 D326, D327, D328, D329, G261,
 K52, K53, K54, K56, K57, K58,
 K59, K60, K61, K62, K63, K64,
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`\newenvironment` 23, d115, L453
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`\newgroup` r47
`\newhelp` b47
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 r15, v65, x3, z75, z76, z133,
 z207, A28, A29, A30, A31, A32,
 A33, A128, B249, C21, C221,
 D76, D233, D234, D235, D236,
 F21, F107, K76, K77, K78,
 K79, K80, K81, K82, K83, L2
`\newinsert` . b62, B236, G245, K23,
 K24, K25, K26, K27, K28, K29,
 K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35,
 K36, K37, K38, K39, K40, K1192
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`\newlinechar` a19, d5
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`\newmuskip` b47
`\newpage` K114, K120, K131
`\newread` b54, k3
`\newsavebox` 231, B54
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 b80, b83, b145, b146, e14, e15,
 e17, i165, i166, i167, i195, n3,
 y79, z208, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6,
 A7, A8, K1525, K1526, K1527,
 K1531, K1532, K1535, K1536,
 K1537, K1541, K1542, K1543
`\newtheorem` E1
`\newtie` l695, l1036
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`\newwrite` b54, k4, k5, k6, F137, H4, H21
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 o339, o346, q10, t19, t24, t54, K3
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`\ng` l412, N179
`\ni` t341, t342
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 r374, r375, r389, r398, r484, r485
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 t439, t442, t444, t445, t449,
 t450, z112, z113, z118, z121,
 z135, z247, C202, C327, C346, D75
`\noboundary` b98
`\nobreak` b191, b194,
 b196, i38, i53, i149, i157, i176,
 i183, i193, k67, k79, l334, l336,
 y69, B288, F73, F157, F158,
 F162, G297, J25, J33, K288, K888
`\nobreakdashes` i168
`\nobreakspace` i182
`\nocite` I39, 306
`\nocorr` v26, v41, v45, v48
`\nocorrlist` v72, v104
`\nofiles` k63, 60
`\noindent` F122
`\nointerlineskip` b186,
 t245, t439, t442, t445, t449,
 z175, D285, D287, K1180, K1188

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\nolimits t266, t273, z3, z4, z5, z9, z10, z11, z12, z13, z14, z15, z16, z17, z18, z19, z20, z21, z26, z27, z28, z29, z31, z34
 \nonelinebreak i13, 48
 \non@alpherr o441, o443, r68, r82, r129, r850
 \nonfrenchspacing ... b152, b257, k42
 \nonscript z36, z38
 \nonumber z234, z257, z258
 \nopagebreak i3, 48
 \normalbaselines b156, z108, z110
 \normalbaselineskip b145, b157, p142, B188
 \normalcolor z200, z270, B47, B227, F163, G93, K164, K368, K508, K518, K1483
 \normalfont o479, s79, v18, y120, z200, z270, F163, G256
 \normallineskip b145, b156, B187
 \normallineskiplimit b145, b157, z136
 \normalmarginpar G242
 \normalsfcodes k38, k40, k42, k62, K497
 \normalsize k36, v125, G23, G101, G227, K496, L5
 \not t244, t326, t345
 \not@base s86, s90, s91, s92, s93, s94, s95, s96, s97, s98, s99, s100
 \not@math@alphabet s4, s7, s10, s13, s16, s19, s22, s25, s28, s33
 \notin t369
 \notrace K1244
 \nu t199
 \null b170, l382, l384, l678, l681, x17, y108, y132, z91, z110, z128, F157
 \nulldelimiterspace b134, t528
 \nullfont y51
 \number a33, d2, d82, m40, o425, o428, p401, r60, r78, r98, r119, s71, L424, L455
 \numberline F55, F65, F166, G17
 \nwarrows t321

O

\O l199, l302, l396, l617, N178
 \o l208, l307, l414, l625, N178
 \o@align b223, l292, l299, l372, l380, l607, l614
 \oalign b223
 \obeycr i204
 \obeylines b173, y114, y127, y128, K465
 \obeyspaces b173, K465
 \oddsidemargin K53, K55, K490

P

\P l264
 \p@ b81
 \p@equation z212, z307
 \p@reset@font s79
 \p@selectfont p117

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\PackageError .... g88, 1850, 1902, 1946 \phi ..... t206
\PackageInfo ..... . g88, 1879, 1892, 1893, 1953, 11177 \Pi ..... t221
\PackageWarning .... g88, 1903, 11107 \pi ..... t201
\PackageWarningNoLine .... g88 \pickup@font ..... l136, o170,
\pagebreak ..... i3, 48 ..... o270, o412, p122, p285, p287, p289
\pagegoal ..... K1227, K1234 \pictur@ ..... D9, D53, D54, D60
\pagenumbering ..... w5, 197 \picture ..... D9
\pageref ..... x10 \pm ..... t304
\pageshrink ..... K420, K424, K440 \pmatrix ..... z114
\pagestyle ..... J2 \pmod ..... z39
\pagetotal ..... K109 \poptabs ..... g244, C129
\paperheight ..... K74 \poptracing ..... p130, p294
\paperwidth ..... K74 \postdisplaypenalty .. i28, z281, z295
\par a67, b11, b166, b174, b175, b190, \pounds ..... l272
..... b199, b200, b201, b203, b205, \Pr ..... z32
..... b207, d6, h3, h4, h6, y49, y69, \pr@@s ..... z156, z164
..... y106, A63, A110, A126, A151, \pr@@t ..... z159, z165
..... A154, B179, B223, C177, C353, \pr@m@s ..... z153, z154
..... F24, F73, F164, G15, G24, \prec ..... t332
..... G143, J48, J49, K143, K205, K1233 \preceq ..... t335
\par@deathcycles .. A56, A77, A79, A80 \predisplaypenalty .. b115, z280, z294
\paragraphmark ..... F126 \preload@sizes ..... q84
\parallel ..... t315 \pretolerance ..... b102, o480
\parbox ..... 231, B145 \prevdepth ..... b186, b190,
\parboxrestore ..... B190 ..... b191, i147, i152, z135, G121, G123
\parfillskip ..... b144, o478, \prim@s ..... z150, z152, z164
..... y78, y91, y103, A76, B187, F152 \prime ..... t172, t237, z153
\parindent ..... b136, b215, b216, y78, \prime@s ..... z151
..... y85, y91, y103, A50, B182, F153 \process@table ..... k34, r133
\parsep ..... A1, A49, A90 \ProcessOptions ..... 1870, 1905, p71, L144, L187, L412
\parshape ..... A54 \ProcessOptions* ..... L144
\parskip ..... b137, \prod ..... t267
..... y70, y101, y103, z316, A49, \proto ..... t312
..... A73, A88, A90, A117, A143, \protect ..... I5,
..... A162, A213, B182, C70, K898 ..... d192, d208, d217, d222,
\partial ..... t235 ..... d225, d226, d228, d229, d234,
\partopsep ..... z314, A1, A61 ..... d235, d240, d243, d244, g213,
\PassOptionsToClass ..... 363, L113 ..... g232, g234, g235, g244, g252,
\PassOptionsToPackage ..... 362, L113 ..... g262, g274, g277, g285, k75, l26,
\patch@level .. N189, N201, N203, O8 ..... l32, l53, l60, l164, l172, r403,
\patterns ..... l160 ..... r855, s57, v126, x12, C234,
\penalty ..... I17, b195, b196, b197, ..... F11, F55, F65, F143, G17, K474
..... b198, b199, b200, b204, b206, \protected@edef ..... d227, x37, B243, F43,
..... b208, i7, i10, i21, i120, i124, ..... G277, N169, N175, N180, N181
..... v101, y108, y111, z37, z137, \protected@write ..... k66, k71, x33, F145, H14, H31
..... z247, A180, C58, G120, G124, \protected@xdef ..... d227, F10, G263, G287, G303
..... G126, K117, K145, K146, K896 \provide@command ..... d151, d152
\perp ..... t355 \providecommand ..... d151, l6, K1266
\ph@nt ..... z77, z78, z79, z80
\phantom ..... z75
\Phi ..... t224

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\ProvidesFile ..... a36, t551, t553, t554, t555, L102
\ProvidesPackage ..... p13, 362, L83, L100, L515
\ProvideTextCommand ..... 13, 165
\ProvideTextCommandDefault ..... 162
\ps@empty ..... J10, N15
\ps@plain ..... J13
\Psi ..... t225
\psi ..... t208
\pushtabs ..... g244, C126
\pushtracing ..... p115, p275
\put ..... D29, D197, D198, D199,
        D200, D205, D207, D219, D220,
        D221, D222, D227, D230, D378

Q
\qbezier ..... 259, D341
\qbeziermax ..... D337, D362
\qqquad ..... i201
\quad ..... i201, z109, z111, z120, F94
\quotedblbase ..... l415, l627
\quotesinglbase ..... l416

R
\r b164, b165, l191, l290, l330, l366,
        1467, l494, l504, l530, l603, l639
\r@t ..... z66
\radical ..... r722, r724, r754
\raggedbottom ..... J39
\raggedleft ..... y86, y88
\raggedright ..... y80, y82
\raise ..... l329, l332, l579, l641,
        l728, s77, t373, t421, t423, z73,
        B273, B282, D30, D40, D95,
        D183, D262, D279, D305, D389
\raisebox ..... 232, B264
\range ..... t496
\rbrace ..... l263, t500
\rbrack ..... b162
\rceil ..... t504
\Re ..... t233
\ref ..... x10
\refstepcounter ..... x32, z198,
        z296, 103, A192, E27, F42, G9
\Relbar ..... t384, t392, t394, t400
\relbar ..... t381, t396, t398
\relpenalty ..... b110
\rem@pt ..... o246
\remove@angles ..... p301, p326
\remove@nil ..... r36
\remove@star ..... p301, p309
\remove@to@nnil ..... o245, p301, p329, p458
\removelastskip ..... b202, b204, b206, b208
\renew@command .. d93, d94, d158, d166
\renew@environment ..... d121, d122
\renewcommand ..... 23, d93, z269, z276, z286
\renewenvironment ..... 23, d121, z293, z305
\repeat ..... a28, a30, b178, C350
\RequirePackage ..... 362, L202, L209, L230, L408
\RequirePackageWithOptions ..... 363, L228
\reserved@a ..... a68, a72, a73,
        a142, a143, a146, a164, a168,
        a190, a197, a200, a202, a203,
        a210, a213, a215, a216, a223,
        a226, a228, a254, a255, a256,
        c5, c11, c26, d85, d89, d102,
        d103, d104, d106, d157, d158,
        d159, d165, d166, d167, d168,
        d171, d190, d199, d204, d255,
        d264, f33, f37, g216, i171, i174,
        k76, k77, k99, k100, k138, k140,
        k145, k147, k149, k155, k159,
        k167, k170, k186, k187, k191,
        k197, k218, k222, k226, l80,
        l82, l90, l107, l112, o38, o41,
        o44, o80, o83, o85, o122, o126,
        o340, o343, o387, o388, o400,
        o403, o408, o433, o436, o437,
        o445, p150, p152, p154, p164,
        p166, p169, p298, p299, p314,
        p315, q43, q47, r284, r293,
        r295, r339, r342, r352, r355,
        r453, r455, r513, r514, r555,
        r556, r647, r648, r724, r725,
        r827, r829, r845, r847, r848,
        r853, v30, v31, v36, v37, v48,
        v51, v71, v78, y41, y42, y54,
        y55, y59, y64, y65, z249, z250,
        z251, z252, z254, B36, B37,
        B40, B70, B76, C211, C215,
        C220, C239, C328, C329, D99,
        D101, D105, D266, G29, G30,
        G32, G33, G59, G63, G69, G72,
        G75, G78, K668, K1351, K1353,
        K1359, K1362, L77, L80, L81,
        L195, L198, L242, L243, L246,
        L283, L287, L299, L300, L302,
        L312, L352, L517, L519, N16,
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        N85, N116, N122, N123, N125,
        N127, N131, N138, N140, N141,

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N149, N151, N152, N167, N168,	\rgroup t512
N169, N170, N173, N174, N175,	\rhd s99
N176, N202, N205, N206, <u>N223</u>	\rho t202
\reserved@b a69, a70, d77, d79, d87,	\rhook t387, t388
d104, d105, d200, d201, d204,	\right t524,
d256, d266, f33, f34, f37, i172,	t525, t526, t527, z109, z114, z127
i173, i180, k98, k100, k150,	\Rightarrow t325, t394, t406
k152, k154, k221, k227, l83,	\rightarrow t349,
l90, o70, o72, o125, o126, o434,	t350, t352, t386, t396, t404, t455
o445, q37, q44, q61, q63, r215,	\rightarrowarrowfill t439, t453
r217, r265, r267, r292, r293,	\rightharpoondown t363
r294, r329, r331, r410, r412,	\rightharpoonup t362, t374
r457, r458, r459, r466, v35,	\righthyphenmin b93, M11
v36, v49, v51, v78, v79, C216,	\rightleftharpoons t372
C218, C220, G39, G40, K604,	\rightline B289
K607, K620, K623, L78, L79,	\rightmargin A9, A40, A51
L291, L297, L300, L460, L461,	\rightmark J34
L463, L489, N19, N21, N25,	\rightskip b216, y77,
N88, N90, N94, N168, N174, <u>N223</u>	y83, y90, y102, A75, B186, F152
\reserved@c a70, a75,	\rlap l329,
d261, d264, d266, d269, k210,	l332, l641, z259, z270, <u>B293</u> , C72
k211, o71, o72, o435, o438, q38,	\rlh@ t372, t373
q45, q51, q58, r33, r37, r216,	\rmdefault s5, s67, <u>t29</u> , t39
r217, r266, r267, r330, r331,	\rmfamily s3, s4, v15
r411, r412, r434, r443, r458,	\rmoustache t471
r472, r637, r653, r662, r690,	\Roman m36, 103
r701, r740, r753, r755, v50, v52,	\roman m35, 103
v59, L437, L438, L439, L449,	\romannumeral
L465, L472, L497, N23, N28,	.... m41, m42, A43, A224, A235
N38, N92, N113, N114, N115,	\root z66, z204
N117, N118, N119, N120, N121,	\rootbox z66
N124, N126, N133, N143, N225	\rq b160
\reserved@d a73, a76,	\rule 232, B247, <u>B250</u> , G282
d254, d263, k209, k211, q51,	
q58, q60, q64, r645, r653, r662,	
r698, r701, r748, r753, r757, N226	
\reserved@e . i36, i38, i47, i53, q29,	
q35, q60, q63, q64, r34, r39, <u>N227</u>	
\reserved@f	
. i37, i38, i53, i846, i847, i848,	S
i849, i851, i858, o165, o167,	\S 1265
o173, o174, p338, p349, p353,	\s@fct@ p386, <u>p463</u>
p361, p367, p370, p421, p458,	\s@fct@fixed p542
p461, q17, q28, q35, q61, q63, N228	\s@fct@gen p479
\reset@font .. I20, <u>s79</u> , x13, B240,	\s@fct@genb p488
G100, G226, G272, J14, K495	\s@fct@sgen p479
\restglb@settings p222, p232	\s@fct@sgenb p488
\restore@mathversion r72, r75, r95, r103	\s@fct@sub p501
\restore@protect d227	\s@fct@subf p530
\restorecr i204	\samepage i27, 48
\reversemarginpar G242	\savebox 231, <u>B55</u>
\rfloor t508	\sb z142
	\sbox b210,
	j4, 231, A195, B57, <u>B58</u> , B63, B68
	\scan@@fontshape q30, <u>q33</u>
	\scan@fontshape q2,
	q3, q4, q5, q6, q7, <u>q8</u> , q16, <u>q27</u>

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\scdefault ..... s26, t34 \SetSymbolFont@ ..... r236, r270, r278
\scriptfont ..... p292 \settodepth ..... n6, 106
\scriptfont@name ..... p287, p292 \settoheight ..... n6, 106
\scriptscriptfont ..... p293 \settowidth ..... n6, 106
\scriptscriptstyle ..... z65, z68 \sf@size ..... j6,
\scriptspace ..... b135 l256, o193, o459, p282, p286, G260
\scriptstyle ..... t243, z64 \sfcode ..... b152, b153, b154,
\scshape ..... l254, s24, s25, v23 b155, b239, i178, k39, N42, N147
\searrow ..... t320 \sfdefault ..... s8, t29
\sec ..... z20 \sffamily ..... s6, s7, v16
\secdef ..... F125 \sh@ft ..... b227
\sectionmark ..... F126 \shapedefault ..... r173, s83, t38
\select@group o418, o437, r48, r169, \sharp ..... t254
r206, r339, r392, r401, r439, r471 \shipout ..... K479
\selectfont ..... j7, \shortstack ..... D63
l256, l348, l653, l871, l940, l958, \showboxbreadth ..... b124, b244
o231, p112, s5, s8, s11, s14, \showboxdepth ..... b125, b244, o480
s17, s20, s23, s26, s29, s60, G258 \showhyphens ..... o472
\seriesdefault ..... r172, s82, t38 \showoutput ..... b241
\set@mathdelim ..... r699, r715 \showoverfull ..... b240, b245, b253
\set@color ..... B46 \Sigma ..... t222
\set@display@protect ..... d3, d225, g7, g14, g37, g64 \sigma ..... t203
\set@fontsize .. o234, o236, p119, p132 \sim ..... t353, t365
\set@mathaccent ..... r516, r524, r540 \simeq ..... t354
\set@mathchar ..... r574, r584 \sin ..... z9
\set@mathdelim ..... r650, r659, r711 \sinh ..... z11
\set@mathradical ..... r177, r750 \sixt@n ..... a18,
\set@mathsymbol ..... r558, r566, r587 b16, b54, b55, o23, r52, r111,
\set@simple@size@args ..... r598, r510, r550, r552, r593,
o313, p302, p317, p324, p345, p363 r595, r633, r635, r641, r643,
\set@size@funct@args ..... r686, r688, r694, r696, r736,
o318, p307, p309, p371 r738, r744, r746, D156, D171,
\set@size@funct@args@ ..... o319, p371 D173, G58, G80, K747, K793,
\set@typeset@protect ..... d225, K929, K1059, K1122, K1305,
d244, C179, C205, K480, K482 K1314, K1370, K1386, K1418
\setcounter ..... \size@update ..... p128, p139, p158, p160
k127, m2, m26, 103, A215, \sizefn@info ..... p308, p310, p318, p346, p364
K1512, K1515, K1518, K1522 \skew ..... t451
\setlanguage ..... b99 \skip ..... b28,
\setlength n4, z312, z317, z318, z319, b49, b65, B226, G246, K266, K366
106, B27, B115, B161, B164, \skip@ ..... b41,
B209, B254, B255, B256, B271, b189, b191, b192, b194, v88, v91
B272, B279, B280, B281, C158, \skipdef ..... b45, b49
C352, K1528, K1529, K1530, \slash ..... b195
K1533, K1534, K1538, K1539, \sldefault ..... s23, t34
K1540, K1544, K1545, K1546 \sloppy ..... B189, J43, J48
\SetMathAlphabet ..... \sloppypar ..... J48
o14, q131, q132, r408, t74, t75 \sloppypar (environment) ..... J48
\SetMathAlphabet@ ... r346, r415, r424 \slshape ..... l339, l644, s21, s22, v22
\setminus ..... t307 \smallbreak ..... b203
\SetSymbolFont ..... r263, t64, t65, t66 \smallint ..... t275

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\smallskip b204, i162 \sum t268
 \smallskipamount b203, i162, i165 \sup z24
 \smash . t381, t453, t454, t457, t458, z95 \suppressfloats K1268
 \smile t358 \supset t336
 \sp z142 \supseteq t338
 \sp@n C347 \surd t240
 \space b168 \sw@slant v74, v84
 \spacefactor . b193, b194, i67, i72, \swallow t322
 i178, i190, l75, l76, G297, G299 \symbol l127, s54
 \spaceskip s66 \symletters l1104, s68
 \spadesuit t258 \symoperators t529
 \span C351
 \split@name o274, o288, o371, p509, p523
 \splitmaxdepth b131, G275
 \splittopskip b143, G274
 \sqcap t290
 \sqcup t291
 \sqrt z203
 \sqrt{sign} t437, z71, z203
 \sqsubset s95
 \sqsubseteq t313
 \sqsupset s96
 \sqsupseteq t314
 \SS l258, l397, N179
 \ss l209, l308, l417, l628, N179
 \ssf@size o194, o460, p282, p288
 \stackrel z201
 \star t311
 \stepcounter
 ... m17, o430, r48, x36, z211,
 z254, z306, 103, G262, G286, K525
 \stop y49
 \stretch i197
 \strip@prefix
 a58, a175, a246, d201, d280, o415
 \strip@pt b231,
 o188, o192, o246, o459, o460, p134
 \strut b211, z121, z122, C31
 \strutbox b211, p143,
 B247, C168, C169, G275, G282
 \sub@sfcnt o324, p502, p503, p506
 \subf@sfcnt ... o325, p531, p532, p535
 \subparagraphmark F126
 \subsectionmark F126
 \subset t337
 \subseteq t339
 \subst@correction o60, o66
 \subst@fontshape q1, q70
 \subst@size p437
 \subsubsectionmark F126
 \succ t331
 \succeq t334 \TeX j1, j12

T

\t g26, L498, L502, L503
 \t ... l237, l588, l693, l884, l1092, l1093
 \t@st@ic v73, v77
 \tabbing C62, C145
 \tabbingsep C121, C123, C142
 \tabcolsep C229, C306
 \tabskip b222, z138,
 z139, z216, z219, z222, z224,
 z310, z323, z326, z328, C149, C174
 \tabular C156
 \tabular* C157
 \tabularnewline C176, C189
 \tan z15
 \tanh z17
 \tau t204
 \tc@check@accent
 ... l962, l1035, l1036, l1037
 \tc@check@symbol l962,
 l1032, l1033, l1034, l1038, l1039,
 l1040, l1041, l1042, l1043, l1044,
 l1045, l1046, l1047, l1048, l1049,
 l1050, l1051, l1052, l1053, l1054,
 l1055, l1056, l1057, l1058, l1059,
 l1060, l1061, l1062, l1063, l1064,
 l1065, l1066, l1067, l1068, l1069,
 l1070, l1071, l1072, l1073, l1074,
 l1075, l1076, l1077, l1078, l1079,
 l1080, l1081, l1082, l1083, l1084,
 l1085, l1086, l1087, l1088, l1089
 \tc@error l943, l963
 \tc@errorwarn l902, l903, l936
 \tc@fake@euro l951, l1031
 \tc@forcedfalse 1896
 \tc@forcedtrue 1901
 \tc@subst l935, l935, l962
 \tencirc u10, D47, D333
 \tencircw u10, D49
 \tenln u9, D47, D48, D332, D334
 \tenlnw u9, D49, D50
 \TeX j1, j12

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\text@command v8, [v29](#) \texteightoldstyle 1719, 11050
 \textacutedbl 1748, 1995 \textellipsis 1250, 1275
 \textascendercompwordmark . 1698, 1978 \textemdash 1211, 1309, 1426, 1629
 \textasciacute 1798, 11019 \textendash 1212, 1310, 1427, 1630
 \textasciibreve 1746, 1992 \textestimated 1775, 1883, 11033
 \textasciicaron 1747, 1993 \texteuro 1809, 1881, 11030, 11031
 \textasciicircum 1241, 1418 \textexcldown 1213, 1311, 1313, 1428, 1631
 \textasciidieresis 1786, 11009 \textfiveoldstyle 1716, 11047
 \textasciigrave 1737, 1990 \textfloatsep
 \textasciimacron 1793, 11014 K546, K559, K1400, K1449, [K1525](#)
 \textasciitilde 1242, 1419 \textflorin 1758, 11002
 \textasteriskcentered 1222, 1564, 1708, 1985 \textfont p291, z148
 \textbackslash 1223, 1420, 1565 \textfont@name p285, p291
 \textbaht 1772, 11079 \textfouroldstyle 1715, 11046
 \textbar 1224, 1421, 1566 \textfraction ... [K1260](#), [K1392](#), [K1519](#)
 \textbardbl 1225, 1567, 1752, 1998 \textfractionsolidus 1710, 1986
 \textbf v19 \textgravedbl 1749, 1994
 \textbigcircle 1576, 1725, 11055 \textgreater 1236, 1429, 1587
 \textblank 1705, 11040 \textguarani 1762, 11070
 \textborn 1738, 11058 \textheight k16,
 \textbraceleft ... 1226, 1262, 1422, 1568 k17, G155, G156, G159, G182,
 \textbraceright ... 1227, 1263, 1423, 1569 K59, K173, K174, K222, K323,
 \textbrokenbar 1784, 11007 K350, K524, K581, K612, N13, N14
 \textbullet 1228, 1570, 1754, 11000 \texthyphen 1215, 1316, 1431, 1633
 \textcapitalcompwordmark .. 1697, 1977 \texthyphenchar ... 1214, 1315, 1430, 1632
 \textcelsius 1755, 11001 \textinterrobang 1766, 11074
 \textcent 1780, 11004 \textinterrobangdown 1767, 11075
 \textcentoldstyle 1757, 11066 \textit v21
 \textcircled 1234, 1238, 1254, \textlangue 1721, 11052
 1255, 1577, 1726, 1884, 11090, 11091 \textlbrackdbl 1733, 1988
 \textcircledP 1791, 11087 \textleaf 1741, 11061
 \textcolonmonetary 1759, 11067 \textleftarrow 1703, 11038
 \textcompsubstdefault 1940, [1942](#) \textless 1235, 1432, 1586
 \textcompwordmark 1243, 1424 \textlira 1764, 11072
 \textcopyleft 1789, 11086 \textlnot 1790, 11012
 \textcopyright ... 1238, 1271, 1787, 11010 \textlquill 1778, 11084
 \textcurrency ... 1782, 1880, 1883, 11034 \textmarried 1742, 11062
 \textdagger 1230, 1266, 1572, 1750, 1996 \textmd v19
 \textdaggerdbl 1229, 1267, 1571, 1751, 1997 \textmho 1724, 11054
 \textdblhyphen 1709, 11041 \textminus 1722, 1987
 \textdblhyphenchar 1745, 11064 \textmu 1799, 11020
 \textdegree 1794, 11015 \textmusicalnote 1743, 11063
 \textdied 1740, 11060 \textnaira 1761, 11069
 \textdiscount 1774, 11081 \textnineoldstyle 1720, 11051
 \textdiv 1811, 11029 \textnormal v15
 \textdivorced 1739, 11059 \textnumero 1773, 11080
 \textdollar 1210, 1261, 1337, \textogonekcentered ... 1383, 1555, 1556
 1425, 1642, 1706, 1983, 11096, 11098 \textohm 1732, 1882, 11032
 \textdollaroldstyle 1756, 11065 \textonehalf 1807, 11026
 \textdong 1768, 11076 \textoneoldstyle 1712, 11043
 \textdownarrow 1736, 11057 \textonequarter 1806, 11025

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\textonesuperior 1803, l1023 \texttrademark 1257, l769, l1003
 \textopenbullet 1776, l1082 \texttt v15
 \textordfeminine 1259, l788, l1011 \texttttwelveudash 1701, l981
 \textordmasculine ... 1260, l804, l1024 \textttwooldstyle 1713, l1044
 \textparagraph 1231, l264, l573, l800, l1021 \texttttwosuperior 1796, l1017
 1231, l264, l573, l800, l1021 \textunderscore l244, l269, l441
 \textperiodcentered 1232, l574, l801, l1022 \textup v21
 \textpertenthousand 1387, l770, l1077, l1100 \textuparrow l735, l1056
 \textperthousand 1385, l753, l999, l1099 \textvisiblespace l246, l442
 \textpeso 1763, l1071 \textwidth k18,
 \textpilcrow 1771, l1078 B214, G164, K60, K125, K149,
 \textpm 1795, l1016 K166, K509, K519, K1479, N14
 \textquestiondown 1216, l312, l314, l433, l634 \textwon 1760, l1068
 \textquotedbl 1436 \textyen l783, l1006
 \textquotedblleft 1217, l317, l434, l635 \textzerooldstyle l711, l1042
 \textquotedblright 1218, l318, l435, l636 \text@size o193, o458, p282, p284
 \textquoteleft ... 1219, l319, l437, l637 \textTH l398, N179
 \textquoteright .. 1220, l320, l438, l638 \textth l443, N179
 \textquotesingle 1707, l984 \textthanks 281, F9
 \textquotestraightbase 1699, l979 \textbibliography (environment) ... 306
 \textquotestraightdblbase . 1700, l980 \texttheequation ... z200, z212, z271, z307
 \textrangle 1723, l1053 \textfootnote G251, G287, G292, G312
 \textrbrackdbl 1734, l989 \textmpfn B216,
 \textrecipe 1765, l1073 G263, G268, G303, G308, G311
 \textreferencemark 1802, l1088 \textmpfootnote B216, G253
 \textregistered . 1254, l255, l792, l1013 \textpage I23, k73, w6, x14, x34, F143,
 \textrightarrow 1704, l1039 H15, H32, J14, K192, K223, K1165
 \textrm v15 \textTheta t218
 \textrquill 1779, l1085 \texttheta t194
 \textsc v21 \textthicklines D46
 \textsection 1233, l265, l439, l575, l785, l1008 \textthickmuskip t532, z146
 \textservicemark 1777, l1083 \textthinlines D46
 \textsevenoldstyle 1718, l1049 \textthinmuskip i188, t530, z144, z147
 \textsf v15 \textthinspace i188, i198, z119, z148
 \textsixoldstyle 1717, l1048 \textthispagestyle J6
 \textstl v21 \textthr@ b16, p58, p208,
 \textsterling 1221, l273, l344, p214, p227, p234, p241, p246,
 1440, l649, l781, l1005, l1095, l1097 z223, z327, A222, A233, D165,
 \textstyle j15, t377, z63 D166, D168, D169, D201, D223
 \textsuperscript 1257, l259, l260, G257 \texttilde t427
 \textsurd 1805, l1089 \texttime a126, a130
 \TextSymbolUnavailable 13, l605 \texttimes t310
 \textthreeoldstyle 1714, l1045 \texttitle 281, F3
 \textthreequarters 1808, l1027 \textto t350
 \textthreequartersemdash .. 1702, l982 \texttoday a131, a135, a143, a146, F8
 \textthreesuperior 1797, l1018 \texttoks b31,
 \texttildelow 1744, l991 b53, r381, r382, r392, r401, N229
 \texttimes 1810, l1028 \texttoks@ b41,
 i170, i171, i176, o123, o127,
 o129, o132, r6, r7, r192, r196,
 r202, r205, r210, r251, r252,
 r254, r255, r285, r287, r291,

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r308, r311, r370, r382, r383, \tracingfonts p17, p54, p58,
 r384, r430, r432, r438, r446, p86, p116, p125, p148, p178,
 r450, r462, r465, r468, r476, p192, p208, p214, p227, p234,
 r478, r803, r805, r807, r810, p241, p246, p255, p268, p276, p279
 r812, r815, r818, r850, r851, L128, L129, L131, L132, L371, L372
 \toksdef b46, b53
 \tolerance b103, o480, J44, J52
 \top t241
 \topfigrule K545, K1547
 \topfraction G171, K1513
 \topmargin K52, K503
 \topsep z312, A2, A59
 \topskip b142, k49, A1, K109
 \totalheight B17, B18, B19
 \tr@ce ... K188, K215, K274, K303, K348, K407, K422, K423, K424,
 K425, K436, K437, K438, K439, K440, K450, K599, K616, K632,
 K634, K720, K724, K736, K737, K738, K739, K745, K748, K756,
 K760, K771, K776, K781, K782, K783, K784, K791, K794, K802,
 K811, K817, K822, K827, K833, K834, K839, K844, K845, K846,
 K853, K857, K862, K866, K871, K882, K883, K885, K903, K912,
 K918, K927, K930, K936, K946, K950, K959, K965, K970, K975,
 K979, K983, K984, K991, K995, K999, K1006, K1015, K1019,
 K1023, K1024, K1028, K1029, K1035, K1041, K1051, K1057,
 K1061, K1062, K1067, K1068, K1074, K1077, K1078, K1079,
 K1086, K1087, K1088, K1096, K1100, K1112, K1113, K1120,
 K1123, K1131, K1135, K1139, K1140, K1144, K1145, K1201,
 K1206, K1217, K1227, K1234, K1244, K1289, K1302, K1303,
 K1307, K1310, K1312, K1315, K1318, K1320, K1361, K1368,
 K1373, K1379, K1384, K1388, K1394, K1402, K1403, K1410,
 K1415, K1420, K1422, K1428, K1430, K1437, K1464, K1465,
 K1474, K1490, K1495, K1503 \tracefloats K1244
 \tracefloatvals K1244
 \tracingall b248
 \tracingcommands b249 \tracinglostchars b119, b250
 \tracingmacros b251
 \tracingoff p116, p276
 \tracingon p117, p277
 \tracingonline b240
 \tracingoutput b243
 \tracingpages b250
 \tracingparagraphs b251
 \tracingrestores b251
 \tracingstats b249, N2
 \triangle t247
 \triangleleft t276, t390
 \triangleright t277, t390
 \trivlist y73, y80, y86,
 y100, z297, A89, C69, E35, E37
 \try@load@fontshape
 ... o291, o331, p510, r141, r158
 \try@simple@size ... o312, p312, p453
 \try@simples ... p401, p405, p412, p421
 \try@size@orange o320, p101, p312, p392
 \try@size@substitution ... p103, p397
 \try@sizes o20, o464
 \tryif@simple p414, p420
 \tryis@simple p419
 \ttdefault s11, t29
 \ttfamily s9, s10, v17, y120
 \tw@ b16
 \two@digits a33,
 a132, a133, d2, p498, L424, L455
 \twocolumn K147
 \type@restoreinfo p156, p161
 \typein 24, 24, d18
 \typeout 24, a20, a63,
 a119, a144, a146, a158, a173,
 a180, a191, a204, a217, a230,
 a244, c13, c28, d3, d22, g77,
 k65, k172, k173, k178, k215,
 k225, k228, o285, s106, s113,
 s124, s135, s145, t9, t44, H8,
 H25, K1245, L95, N64, N183,
 N190, N202, N203, N211, O16

U

\u l192, l288,
 l368, l446, l453, l473, l480, l601
 \uccode N30, N40,
 N49, N51, N55, N57, N135,
 N145, N154, N156, N160, N162

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\uchyph b120
 \unboldmath s51
 \UndeclareTextCommand . l146, l1095,
 l1096, l1097, l1098, l1099, l1100
 \undefinedpagestyle J4, J8
 \underlinebar b210
 \underbrace t447
 \underline b210, 232, B259, B260
 \unhcropy b212, C313, D391
 \unitlength
 B33, B43, D5, D20, D21, D22,
 D23, D30, D31, D34, D35, D42,
 D78, D136, D189, D191, D204,
 D209, D211, D226, D228, D231,
 D268, D298, D309, D345, D346,
 D348, D349, D352, D353, D355,
 D356, D365, D367, D369, D371, N6
 \unlhds s98
 \unpenalty v99, y116
 \unrestored@protected@xdef
 d227, G268, G292, G308, J21, J35
 \unrhds s100
 \unvcopy z123
 \Uparrow t488
 \uparrow t482
 \upbracefill t450, t466
 \update@uclc@with@cyrillic
 1814, 1842, 1866, l872
 \updefault s20, t34, t41
 \Updownarrow t492
 \updownarrow t486
 \uplus t292
 \upper@bound .. p339, p340, p341, p355
 \uppercase N169
 \upshape l341, l579,
 l646, l728, s18, s19, s32, s77, v24
 \Upsilon t223
 \upsilon t205
 \use@mathgroup
 o424, o442, o444, p253,
 r59, r352, r454, r457, r828, r852
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 \usecounter A215, A228
 \usefont o53, o230, s67, s80
 \usepackage L202, L232
 \UseTextAccent
 l115, l143, l963, l1091, l1093
 \UseTextSymbol .. l115, l141, l962, l1031

V

\v l193, l289, l367, l449,
 l450, l451, l455, l457, l460, l462,

\v@false z78
 \v@true z77, z79
 \vadjust . i10, i38, i47, i139, i155, G126
 \valign l955
 \value I9, m14, 103
 \varbigtriangledown t280
 \varbigtriangleup t281
 \varepsilon j15, t210
 \varphi t215
 \varpi t212
 \varrho t213
 \varsigma t214
 \vartheta t211
 \vbadness b105
 \vdash t318
 \vdots t418
 \vec t432
 \vector g262, D133
 \vee t284, t285
 \verb y130, y132, y141
 \verb@balance@group
 y124, y125, y140, y142
 \verb@egroup .. y125, y129, y140, y143
 \verb@eol@error y126, y134
 \verbatim y118
 verbatim* (environment) y121
 \verbatim@font y114, y120, y135
 \verbatim@nolig@list y145, y151
 \version@elt r18, r31, r32, r189, r190,
 r234, r254, r345, r383, r475, r808
 \version@list r16,
 r21, r32, r182, r190, r239, r260,
 r279, r350, r395, r425, r480, r821
 \Vert t477, t479
 \vert t480
 \vfil b199,
 l956, l958, D287, K144, K335, K506
 \vfilneg b199
 \vfuzz b128, J47, J54
 \vgl@ b189, b190
 \vglue b189
 \vline C334
 \voidb@x b81, b220, n7
 \vphantom z75, z94
 \vrule . b193, i193, l247, l249, p144,
 t464, t465, t467, t468, B90,
 B92, B129, B136, B258, B288,
 C168, C201, C315, C334, D127,
 D177, D180, D196, D203, D218,
 D225, D287, D375, K1189, K1483

File Key: a=ltdirname.dtx, b=ltplain.dtx, c=ltvers.dtx, d=ltdefns.dtx,
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 j=ltlogos.dtx, k=ltfiles.dtx, l=ltoutenc.dtx, m=ltcounts.dtx, n=ltlength.dtx,
 o=ltfssbas.dtx, p=ltfsstrc.dtx, q=ltfsscmp.dtx, r=ltfssdcl.dtx, s=ltfssini.dtx,
 t=fontdef.dtx, u=preload.dtx, v=ltfntcmd.dtx, w=ltpageno.dtx, x=ltxref.dtx,
 y=ltmisen.dtx, z=ltmath.dtx, A=ltlists.dtx, B=ltboxes.dtx, C=lttab.dtx,
 D=ltpicture.dtx, E=ltthm.dtx, F=ltsect.dtx, G=ltfloat.dtx, H=ltidxglo.dtx,
 I=ltbibl.dtx, J=ltpage.dtx, K=ltoutput.dtx, L=ltclass.dtx, M=ltlyphen.dtx,
 N=ltfinal.dtx, O=ltpatch.ltx

\vspace	i132, i162, i163, i164	X
\vsplit	K306	\x o250, o251 \x@protect d205, d216
	W	\Xi t220 \xi t200
\warn@rel@i	q15, q19, q71, q75, q80, q85, q109, q131	Y
\wedge	t282, t283	\year a132, c6, L455 \yxdim D323
\widehat	t435	Z
\widetilde	t434	\z N44, N122, N149 \z N33, N123, N138 \z@ b81 \z@skip b81 \zap@space k84, L117, L265, L282, L299 \zeta t192
\widowpenalty	b112	
\width	B14	
\wlog	a47, b40, b61, b69, L97, N236	
\wp	t232	
\wr	t296	
\wrong@fontshape	o295, o385	