

The luatex package

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2010/03/09 v0.4

Abstract

This package manages the new and extended features and resources that LuaTeX provides. Examples are attributes and catcode tables.

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1 Documentation

1.1 Introduction

T_EX provides global resources such as registers. But it does not provide an interface for managing these resources. For example, two packages want to use a counter register. If they take the same register number, then the use of both packages will conflict and they cannot be used together. Therefore formats such as plain **T_EX** or **L^AT_EX** implement an allocation scheme for registers. A package reserves with `\newcount` an unused register number for its own exclusive use.

Nowadays **T_EX** is not alone anymore: ε -**T_EX**, **pdfT_EX** and other compilers for **T_EX** are developed that extend and add new features and resources.

Now **LuaT_EX** has reached beta state. It inherits most of **pdfT_EX**'s features including ε -**T_EX**. Also it implements new concepts such as attributes or catcode tables.

1.1.1 **L^AT_EX**

L^AT_EX 2 ε is frozen and therefore refuses to even notice the new **T_EX** variants. Not even the old ε -**T_EX** is supported by its kernel. At least there is a third party package **etex** that manages the new ε -**T_EX** resources.

This package tries to do the same for **LuaT_EX** and starts to support at least a few of the new features.

1.1.2 plain **T_EX**

L^AT_EX has inherited its resource handling from plain **T_EX**. The interface is basically the same: `\newcount`, ... Therefore this package tries to follow this tradition by providing compatibility to plain **T_EX**. It can be loaded with plain **T_EX** and defines at least some of the features that this packages provides for **L^AT_EX**.

1.2 Register allocation

1.2.1 Register with 16 bit

Because LuaTeX is a super set of ε -TeX regarding registers, the register allocation scheme should not conflict with package `etex`. Therefore this package is loaded to inherit its allocation scheme. The only change is currently that the limit is increased to 65536 registers for the following register classes:

- count
- dimen
- skip
- muskip
- marks
- toks
- box

This affects the number of global and local registers. Because it is done in a package and not in the kernel, it is possible that someone loads package `etex` before uses the local allocation variants. This will prevent the extension for this register class. If more registers are needed, just load package `luatex` earlier.

1.2.2 Insertions

Insertions need four registers `\count`, `\dimen`, `\skip`, and `\box` with the same number. Usually they are allocated downwards from 254, 253, ... Also `\newcount`, `\newdimen`, ... fill up these register numbers from below before switching to higher register numbers by package `etex`. When this occurs, no insertions can be allocated anymore.

Therefore `\newcount`, `\newdimen`, `\newskip`, and `\newbox` are replaced by their global variants (`\globcount`, ...) that use the higher numbers immediately, leaving the room for insertions. There should not be an efficiency penalty because LuaTeX stores the registers of a class in the same Lua table unlike ε -TeX, where registers below 256 are stored in an array and higher numbers are put in a tree structure.

1.3 Attributes

Nodes can have custom attributes in LuaTeX. These attributes are organized by a new register class. As the other registers up to 2^{16} attributes are supported. An attribute value can be negative that means the attribute is not set. Otherwise TeX's range of non-negative integers up to 2^{31} are available.

```
\newattribute {\langle cmd \rangle}
```

Macro `\newattribute` defines command `\langle cmd \rangle` using `\attributedef` using an new attribute number. The new attribute is initially unset.

```
\setattribute {\langle cmd \rangle} {\langle value \rangle}
```

Macro `\setattribute` locally sets attribute command `\langle cmd \rangle` to the number `\langle value \rangle`. Valid values range from -1 until 2^{31} (the upper limit is the same as for other TeX integer numbers).

```
\unsetattribute {\langle cmd \rangle}
```

Macro `\unsetattribute` clears the attribute command `\langle cmd \rangle`.

1.4 Catcode tables

LuaTeX introduces catcode tables as new feature, see documentation. There is need for discussion, how to deal best:

- `\initcatcodetable` and `\setcatcodetable` act globally.
- `\catcodetable` causes an error if used with an uninitialized catcode table.
- Large catcode table numbers should be avoided because of performance breakdown.
- Use case `LATEX` package: The package must not be surprised by changed catcodes and must not surprise by changing catcodes accidentally. Catcode tables could offer a solution. At the begin a catcode regime with standard catcodes is established and the old one is restored afterwards.
- Use case: LuaTeX's `tex.print` might be used with a catcode table number, for example a table where all entries have catcode "other".
- Readonly catcode tables.
- Is there is a need for local allocations? (Package `etex`'s `\loc` variants are not used in TeX Live 2007.)

1.4.1 Interface proposal

The idea: `\newcatcodetable` allocates odd numbered catcode tables. Even numbered tables are managed as stack. Also some catcode tables are defined. These must not be changed.

```
\newcatcodetable {\langle cmd\rangle}
```

Macro `\newcatcodetable` reserves a new catcode table and remembers its number in `\langle cmd\rangle`. The catcode table is initialized with ini-TeX's catcodes.

```
\CatcodeTableIniTeX  
\CatcodeTableString  
\CatcodeTableOther  
\CatcodeTableLaTeX
```

These are catcode tables and must not be changed. `\CatcodeTableIniTeX` contains the catcode settings of ini-TeX. `\CatcodeTableString` follows TeX's convention of `\string`, `\meaning` and friends. The space gets catcode 10 (space), the other characters have catcode 12 (other). In `\CatcodeTableOther` all entries have catcode 12 (other). `\CatcodeTableLaTeX` contains the setting of a pure LATEX format ('at' is other).

```
\CatcodeTableStack  
\IncCatcodeTableStack  
\DecCatcodeTableStack
```

`\CatcodeTableStack` is the stack pointer. Initially it is catcode table zero. `\IncCatcodeTableStack` and `\DecCatcodeTableStack` increments and decrements the stack pointer. Currently `\IncCatcodeTableStack` does not initialize a new catcode table. Both increment and decrement operations do not set a catcode table.

```
\PushCatcodeTableNumStack
\PopCatcodeTableNumStack
```

It can be handy to have a global stack for catcode table numbers to deal with the global assignment property of `\initcatcodetable` and `\savecatcodetable`. `\PushCatcodeTableNumStack` pushes the current catcode table on the stack. `\PopCatcodeTableNumStack` pops the topmost number off the number stack to set the current catcode table. Catcode table zero is used in case of an empty stack.

```
\BeginCatcodeRegime {\langle catcodetable \rangle}
\EndCatcodeRegime
```

`\BeginCatcodeRegime` remembers the current catcode table number. Then it creates and uses a fresh catcode table on the stack that is initialized by `\langle catcodetable \rangle`:

```
\PushCatcodeTableNumStack
\catcodetable{\langle catcodetable \rangle} \IncCatcodeTableStack
\savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
\catcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
```

`\EndCatcodeRegime` drops the catcode table, created by `\BeginCatcodeRegime` and sets the catcode table that was active before:

```
\DecCatcodeTableStack
\PopCatcodeTableNumStack
```

These macros solve the use case, described earlier for a L^AT_EX package:

```
% package foobar.sty
\BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
\makeatletter
% ... package contents ...
\EndCatcodeRegime
% end of package
```

If the package wants to change catcodes after its loading, `\AtBeginDocument` or `\AtEndOfPackage` can be used.

```
\SetCatcodeRange {\langle from \rangle} {\langle to \rangle} {\langle catcode \rangle}
```

The catcodes of characters in range from `\langle from \rangle` to inclusive `\langle to \rangle` are set to `\langle catcode \rangle`.

1.5 Lua module loading

Currently L^AT_EX (version 0.20) does not support Lua script files inside TDS:`scripts//`, because Lua's mechanism for module loading does not use the `kpathsea` library. Therefore this packages appends a `kpse` loader to the list of Lua's module loaders. It finds the module `\langle module \rangle` by

```
kpse.find_file("\langle module \rangle.lua", "texmfscripts")
```

Unhappily `kpathsea` does not support directory components in a file name. Therefore the Lua convention is not followed to replace dots in the module name by the directory separator.

Example: A Lua script of a package `foobar` wants the following modules:

```
require("foobar.hello.world")
require("org.somewhere.xyz")
```

Then they can be find in:

```
TDS:scripts/foobar/foobar.hello.world.lua
TDS:scripts/foobar/org.somewhere.xyz.lua
```

I would have preferred the following locations, following lua conventions, e.g.:

```
TDS:scripts/foobar/hello/world.lua
TDS:scripts/foobar/org/somewhere/xyz.lua
```

But I do not know, how to achieve this in a reliable way using `kpathsea`.

1.5.1 Package luatex-loader

If someone do not need or want package `luatex` but it's extension for module loading, then he can use package `luatex-loader`. Both plain `TeX` and `LATEX` are supported.

2 Implementation

```
1 {*package}
```

2.1 Reload check and package identification

Reload check, especially if the package is not used with `LATEX`.

```
2 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
3   \catcode13=5 % ^~M
4   \endlinechar=13 %
5   \catcode35=6 % #
6   \catcode39=12 %
7   \catcode44=12 %
8   \catcode45=12 %
9   \catcode46=12 %
10  \catcode58=12 %
11  \catcode64=11 %
12  \catcode123=1 %
13  \catcode125=2 %
14  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex.sty\endcsname
15  \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading
16  \else
17    \def\empty{}%
18    \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
19      % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
20    \else
21      \expandafter\ifx\x\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
22        \def\x#1#2{%
23          \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
24        }%
25    \else
26      \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
27    \fi
28    \x{luatex}{The package is already loaded}%
29    \aftergroup\endinput
30  \fi
31 \fi
32 \endgroup%
```

Package identification:

```
33 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
34   \catcode13=5 % ^~M
35   \endlinechar=13 %
36   \catcode35=6 % #
37   \catcode39=12 %
38   \catcode40=12 %
39   \catcode41=12 % )
```

```

40  \catcode44=12 %
41  \catcode45=12 %
42  \catcode46=12 %
43  \catcode47=12 %
44  \catcode58=12 %
45  \catcode64=11 %
46  \catcode91=12 %
47  \catcode93=12 %
48  \catcode123=1 %
49  \catcode125=2 %
50 \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
51   \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
52     \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
53     \xdef#1[#4]%
54   }%
55 \else
56   \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
57     #2[#3]%
58     \ifx#1\undefined
59       \xdef#1{\#3}%
60     \fi
61     \ifx#1\relax
62       \xdef#1{\#3}%
63     \fi
64   }%
65 \fi
66 \expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex.sty\endcsname
67 \ProvidesPackage{luatex}%
68 [2010/03/09 v0.4 LuaTeX basic definition package (HO)]%

```

2.2 Catcodes

```

69 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
70  \catcode13=5 % ^~M
71  \endlinechar=13 %
72  \catcode123=1 %
73  \catcode125=2 %
74  \catcode64=11 %
75  \def\x{\endgroup
76    \expandafter\edef\csname LuT@AtEnd\endcsname{%
77      \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar\relax
78      \catcode13=\the\catcode13\relax
79      \catcode32=\the\catcode32\relax
80      \catcode35=\the\catcode35\relax
81      \catcode61=\the\catcode61\relax
82      \catcode64=\the\catcode64\relax
83      \catcode123=\the\catcode123\relax
84      \catcode125=\the\catcode125\relax
85    }%
86  }%
87 \x\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
88 \catcode13=5 % ^~M
89 \endlinechar=13 %
90 \catcode35=6 %
91 \catcode64=11 %
92 \catcode123=1 %
93 \catcode125=2 %
94 \def\TMP@EnsureCode#1#2{%
95   \edef\LuT@AtEnd{%
96     \LuT@AtEnd
97     \catcode#1=\the\catcode#1\relax
98   }%

```

```

99   \catcode#1=#2\relax
100 }
101 \TMP@EnsureCode{10}{12}%
102 \TMP@EnsureCode{34}{12}%
103 \TMP@EnsureCode{36}{3}%
104 \TMP@EnsureCode{39}{12}%
105 \TMP@EnsureCode{40}{12}%
106 \TMP@EnsureCode{41}{12}%
107 \TMP@EnsureCode{42}{12}%
108 \TMP@EnsureCode{43}{12}%
109 \TMP@EnsureCode{44}{12}%
110 \TMP@EnsureCode{45}{12}%
111 \TMP@EnsureCode{46}{12}%
112 \TMP@EnsureCode{47}{12}%
113 \TMP@EnsureCode{60}{12}%
114 \TMP@EnsureCode{62}{12}%
115 \TMP@EnsureCode{91}{12}%
116 \TMP@EnsureCode{93}{12}%
117 \TMP@EnsureCode{95}{12}%
118 \TMP@EnsureCode{96}{12}%
119 \edef\LuT@AtEnd{\LuT@AtEnd\noexpand\endinput}

```

2.3 Check for LuaTeX

Without LuaTeX there is no point in using this package.

```

120 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
121 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
122   \input infwarerr.sty\relax
123   \input ifluatex.sty\relax
124 \else
125   \RequirePackage{infwarerr}[2007/09/09]%
126   \RequirePackage{ifluatex}[2009/04/10]%
127 \fi
128 \ifluatex
129 \else
130   \PackageError{luatex}{%
131     This package may only be run using LuaTeX%
132   }{\@ehc
133   \expandafter\LuT@AtEnd
134 \fi%

```

2.4 Provide LuaTeX primitives

```

135 \ifnum\luatexversion<36 %
136   \def\LuT@MakePrimitive#1{%
137     \expandafter\let\csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
138     \csname #1\endcsname
139   }%
140 \else
141   \def\LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive#1{%
142     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
143     \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax
144       \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
145       \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax
146         \else
147           \expandafter\let
148             \csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
149             \csname #1\endcsname
150         \fi
151     \fi
152     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
153     \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax

```

```

154      \begingroup
155          \expandafter\let\csname luatex#1\endcsname\@undefined
156          \ifnum0%
157              \directlua{%
158                  if tex.enableprimitives then %
159                      tex.enableprimitives('luatex',{'#1'})%
160                      tex.print('1')%
161                  end%
162              }%
163          \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax\else1\fi
164          =11 %
165          \global\expandafter\let
166          \csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
167          \csname luatex#1\endcsname
168          \else
169              \PackageError{luatex}{%
170                  tex.enableprimitives failed for '#1'%
171              }\@ehc
172          \fi
173          \endgroup
174      \fi
175  }%
176 \def\LuT@MakePrimitive#1{%
177     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
178     \expandafter\ifx\csname#1\endcsname\relax
179     \begingroup
180         \expandafter\let\csname#1\endcsname\@undefined
181         \ifnum0%
182             \directlua{%
183                 if tex.enableprimitives then %
184                     tex.enableprimitives(' ',{'#1'})%
185                     tex.print('1')%
186                 end%
187             }%
188             \expandafter\ifx\csname#1\endcsname\relax\else1\fi
189             =11 %
190             \global\expandafter\let
191             \csname#1\expandafter\endcsname
192             \csname#1\endcsname
193             \else
194                 \PackageError{luatex}{%
195                     tex.enableprimitives failed for '#1'%
196                 }\@ehc
197             \fi
198             \endgroup
199         \fi
200     }%
201 \fi
202 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{attribute}
203 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{attributedef}
204 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{catcodetable}
205 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{initcatcodetable}
206 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{luaescapestring}
207 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{savecatcodetable}
208 \LuT@MakePrimitive{numexpr}

```

2.5 Inherit support for ϵ - \TeX

Package `etex` is not compatible for plain \TeX . But it could be present if a format is used that is based on `etex.src`. Therefore we only load the package in case of \LaTeX and tests its presence independently of the format by looking for `\et@xins`.

```

209 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
210 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax

```

```

211 \else
212   \RequirePackage{etex}[1998/03/26]%
213 \fi

```

2.6 Adaption of ε -TEX's register allocation

ε -TEX has increased the number of TEX registers from 2^8 (256) to 2^{15} (32768) for a register class. LuaTEX extends the limit further to 2^{16} (65536). The allocation scheme of package etex is not changed. But this can be subject for discussion.

If a register class hasn't registered any local registers yet, then the limit can safely be pushed to 65536.

```

214 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
215 \expandafter\ifx\csname et@xins\endcsname\relax
216   \PackageWarningNoLine{luatex}{%
217     Support for eTeX is not loaded (etex.src)%
218   }%
219 \else
220   \def\LuT@temp#1{%
221     \ifnum\count27#1=32768 %
222       \count27#1=65536 %
223     \fi
224   }%
225   \LuT@temp0%
226   \LuT@temp1%
227   \LuT@temp2%
228   \LuT@temp3%
229   \LuT@temp4%
230   \LuT@temp5%
231   \LuT@temp6%

```

ε -TEX uses an array for the first 256 registers and then a tree structure. LuaTEX stores all registers of a class in one Lua table. There shouldn't be large performance differences. This allows starting immediately in the extended area, leaving room for insertions.

```

232   \let\newcount\globcount
233   \let\newdimen\globdimen
234   \let\newskip\globskip
235   \let\newbox\globbox
236 \fi

```

2.7 plain TEX compatibility

```

\empty
237 \expandafter\ifx\csname @empty\endcsname\relax
238   \def\@empty{}%
239 \fi

@gobble
240 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
241   \long\def\@gobble#1{}%
242 \fi

@firstofone
243 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
244   \long\def\@firstofone#1{\#1}%
245 \fi

@firstoftwo
246 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstoftwo\endcsname\relax
247   \long\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{\#1}%
248 \fi

```

```

\@car
249 \expandafter\ifx\csname @_car\endcsname\relax
250   \def\@car#1#2\@nil{#1}%
251 \fi

\@cdr
252 \expandafter\ifx\csname @_cdr\endcsname\relax
253   \def\@cdr#1#2\@nil{#2}%
254 \fi

\@ifstar
255 \expandafter\ifx\csname @_ifstar\endcsname\relax
256   \def\@ifstar#1{%
257     \@ifnextchar*\{\@firstoftwo{#1}}{%
258   }%
259 \long\def\@ifnextchar#1#2#3{%
260   \let\reserved@d=#1%
261   \def\reserved@a{#2}%
262   \def\reserved@b{#3}%
263   \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
264 }%
265 \def\@ifnch{%
266   \ifx\@let@token\@sp token
267     \let\reserved@c\@xifnch
268   \else
269     \ifx\@let@token\reserved@d
270       \let\reserved@c\reserved@a
271     \else
272       \let\reserved@c\reserved@b
273     \fi
274   \fi
275   \reserved@c
276 }%
277 \let\LuT@temp\:@%
278 \def\:@\{\let\@sp token= }%
279 \:@ explicit space

\@xifnch
280 \def\:@\{\@xifnch\}%
281 \expandafter\def\:@ {%
282   \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
283 }%
284 \let\:@\LuT@temp
285 \fi

\@tempcnta
286 \expandafter\ifx\csname @_tempcnta\endcsname\relax
287   \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcnta
288 \fi

\@tempcntb
289 \expandafter\ifx\csname @_tempcntb\endcsname\relax
290   \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcntb
291 \fi

```

```

\LuT@newcommand
292 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
293 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcommand\endcsname\relax
294   \def\LuT@newcommand#1[#2]#3{%
295     \ifx#1\undefined
296       \let#1\relax
297     \else
298       \ifx#1\relax
299         \else
300           \PackageError{luatex}{%
301             \string#1 is already defined.\MessageBreak
302             Redefinition is skipped%
303           }\@ehc
304         \fi
305       \fi
306     \ifx#1\relax
307       \ifcase#2 %
308         \def#1{#3}%
309       \or
310         \def#1##1{#3}%
311       \or
312         \def#1##1##2{#3}%
313       \or
314         \def#1##1##2##3{#3}%
315       \or
316         \INTERNAL@ERROR
317       \fi
318     \fi
319   }%
320 \else
321   \def\LuT@newcommand{\newcommand*}%
322 \fi

```

2.8 Attributes

2.8.1 Allocation

```

\LuT@AllocAttribute
323 \newcount\LuT@AllocAttribute
324 \LuT@AllocAttribute=\m@ne

\newattribute
325 \LuT@newcommand\newattribute[1]{%
326   \ifnum\LuT@AllocAttribute<65535 %
327     \global\advance\LuT@AllocAttribute\@ne
328     \allocationnumber\LuT@AllocAttribute
329     \global\luatextattributedef#1=\allocationnumber
330     \unsetattribute{#1}%
331     \wlog{\string#1=\string\attribute\the\allocationnumber}%
332   \else
333     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\attribute}%
334   \fi
335 }

```

2.8.2 Interface

```

\setattribute
336 \LuT@newcommand\setattribute[2]{%
337   #1=\numexpr#2\relax
338 }

```

```

\unsetattribute
339 \ifnum\luatexversion<37
340   \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{}
341   \let\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue\m@ne
342 \else
343   \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{-2147483647 }
344 \fi
345 \LuT@newcommand\unsetattribute[1]{%
346   #1=\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue
347 }

2.9 Catcode tables
2.9.1 Allocation

\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
348 \newcount\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
349 \LuT@AllocCatcodeTable=\m@ne
350 \newcount\CatcodeTableStack
351 \CatcodeTableStack=\z@

\newcatcodetable
352 \LuT@newcommand\newcatcodetable[1]{%
353   \ifnum\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable<1114110 % 0x10FFFF is maximal \chardef
354     % or < 268435455 % 2^28 - 1
355     \global\advance\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable by\tw@
356     \allocationnumber=\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
357     \global\chardef#1=\allocationnumber
358     \wlog{%
359       \string#1=\string\catcodetable\the\allocationnumber
360     }%
361   \else
362     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\catcodetable}%
363   \fi
364 }%

\IncCatcodeTableStack
365 \LuT@newcommand\IncCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
366   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack<268435454 %
367     \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by\tw@
368   \else
369     \PackageError{luatex}{%
370       Catcode table stack overflow%
371     }{\@ehd
372   \fi
373 }

\DecCatcodeTableStack
374 \LuT@newcommand\DecCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
375   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack>\z@
376     \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by-2 %
377   \else
378     \PackageError{luatex}{%
379       Catcode table stack is empty%
380     }{\@ehd
381   \fi
382 }

2.9.2 \SetCatcodeRange

\SetCatcodeRange

```

```

383 \LuT@newcommand\SetCatcodeRange[3]{%
384   \edef\LuT@temp{%
385     \noexpand\@tempcnta=\the\@tempcnta
386     \noexpand\@tempcntb=\the\@tempcntb
387     \noexpand\count@=\the\count@
388     \relax
389   }%
390   \tempcnta=\numexpr#1\relax
391   \tempcntb=\numexpr#2\relax
392   \count@=\numexpr#3\relax
393   \loop
394     \unless\ifnum\tempcnta>\tempcntb
395       \catcode\tempcnta=\count@
396       \advance\tempcnta by \one
397     \repeat
398   \LuT@temp
399 }

```

2.9.3 Predefined catcode tables

```

400 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
401 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
402 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
403 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX

404 \luatexitcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
405 \begingroup
406   \def\@makeother{\catcode#1=12\relax}%
407   \@firstofone{%
408     \luatexcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
409     \begingroup
410       \SetCatcodeRange{0}{8}{15}%
411       \catcode9=10 % tab
412       \catcode11=15 %
413       \catcode12=13 % form feed
414       \SetCatcodeRange{14}{31}{15}%
415       \catcode35=6 % hash
416       \catcode36=3 % dollar
417       \catcode38=4 % ampersand
418       \catcode94=7 % circumflex
419       \catcode95=8 % underscore
420       \catcode123=1 % brace left
421       \catcode125=2 % brace right
422       \catcode126=13 % tilde
423       \catcode127=15 %
424     \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX
425   \endgroup
426   \@makeother{0}%
427   \@makeother{13}%
428   \@makeother{37}%
429   \@makeother{92}%
430   \@makeother{127}%
431   \SetCatcodeRange{65}{90}{12}%
432   \SetCatcodeRange{97}{122}{12}%
433   \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
434   \@makeother{32}%
435   \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
436   \endgroup
437 }%

```

2.9.4 Number stack

\LuT@NumStackEmpty A special empty stack value because of \cdr's brace removal.

```
438 \def\LuT@NumStackEmpty{0}
```

```

\LuT@NumStack
439 \let\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty

\PushCatcodeTableNumStack
440 \LuT@newcommand\PushCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
441   \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
442     {\the\luatexcatcodetable}\LuT@NumStack
443   }%
444 }

\PopCatcodeTableNumStack
445 \LuT@newcommand\PopCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
446   \ifx\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty
447     @PackageWarning{luatex}{Empty catcode table number stack}%
448     \luatexcatcodetable\z@
449   \else
450     \luatexcatcodetable=\expandafter\@car\LuT@NumStack\@nil\relax
451     \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
452       \expandafter\@cdr\LuT@NumStack\@nil
453     }%
454   \fi
455 }

```

2.9.5 Catcode regime macros

```

\BeginCatcodeRegime
456 \LuT@newcommand\BeginCatcodeRegime[1]{%
457   \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
458   \luatexcatcodetable=\numexpr#1\relax
459   \IncCatcodeTableStack
460   \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
461   \luatexcatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
462 }

\EndCatcodeRegime
463 \LuT@newcommand\EndCatcodeRegime[0]{%
464   \DecCatcodeTableStack
465   \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
466 }

```

2.10 Lua module loader

```

467 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
468 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
469   \input luatex-loader.sty\relax
470 \else
471   \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2010/03/09]%
472 \fi
473 \LuT@AtEnd%
474 </package>
475 <*loader>

```

Reload check, especially if the package is not used with L^AT_EX.

```

476 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
477   \catcode13=5 % ^~M
478   \endlinechar=13 %
479   \catcode35=6 % #
480   \catcode39=12 % ,
481   \catcode44=12 % ,
482   \catcode45=12 % -

```

```

483  \catcode46=12 % .
484  \catcode58=12 % :
485  \catcode64=11 % @
486  \catcode123=1 % {
487  \catcode125=2 % }
488  \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
489  \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading
490  \else
491    \def\empty{}%
492    \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
493      % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
494    \else
495      \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
496        \def\x#1#2{%
497          \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
498        }%
499    \else
500      \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
501    \fi
502    \x{luatex-loader}{The package is already loaded}%
503    \aftergroup\endinput
504  \fi
505 \fi
506 \endgroup%

```

Package identification:

```

507 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
508  \catcode13=5 % ^M
509  \endlinechar=13 %
510  \catcode35=6 % #
511  \catcode39=12 % ,
512  \catcode40=12 % (
513  \catcode41=12 % )
514  \catcode44=12 % ,
515  \catcode45=12 % -
516  \catcode46=12 % .
517  \catcode47=12 % /
518  \catcode58=12 % :
519  \catcode64=11 % @
520  \catcode91=12 % [
521  \catcode93=12 % ]
522  \catcode123=1 % {
523  \catcode125=2 % }
524  \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
525    \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
526      \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
527      \xdef#1[#4]%
528    }%
529  \else
530    \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
531      #2[#3]%
532      \ifx#1\undefined
533        \xdef#1[#3]%
534      \fi
535      \ifx#1\relax
536        \xdef#1[#3]%
537      \fi
538    }%
539  \fi
540 \expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
541 \ProvidesPackage{luatex-loader}%
542   [2010/03/09 v0.4 Lua module loader (HO)]%
543 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%

```

```

544 \catcode13=5\endlinechar=13\relax%
545 \catcode10=12 % ^^J
546 \catcode34=12 %
547 \catcode39=12 %
548 \catcode40=12 %
549 \catcode41=12 %
550 \catcode44=12 %
551 \catcode46=12 %
552 \catcode60=12 %
553 \catcode61=12 %
554 \catcode95=12 % _ (other!)
555 \catcode96=12 %
556 \catcode123=1 %
557 \catcode125=2 %
558 \endlinechar=10 %
559 \ifnum\luatexversion<36 %
560   \directlua0%
561 \else %
562   \expandafter\directlua %
563 \fi %
564 {%
565   do
566     local script = "oberdiek.luatex.lua"
567     local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
568     if file then
569       texio.write_nl((" .. file .. "))
570       dofile(file)
571     else
572       error("File ' .. script .. ' not found")
573     end
574   end
575 }%
576 \endgroup\endinput%
577 
```

2.11 Lua script

Currently LuaTEX does not use KPSE when searching for module files. The following Lua script implements a workaround. It extends `package.loader` by another search method. Modules are found by the module name with extension `.lua` similar to

```
kpsewhich --format=texmfscripts <module>.lua
```

Unhappily `kpsewhich` does not support directory components in the file name. Therefore a module `a.b.c` cannot be installed as `a/b/c.lua`. The script must be named `a.b.c.lua`.

```

578 (*lua)
579 module("oberdiek.luatex", package.seeall)
580 function kpse_module_loader(module)
581   local script = module .. ".lua"
582   local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
583   if file then
584     local loader, error = loadfile(file)
585     if loader then
586       texio.write_nl((" .. file .. "))
587       return loader
588     end
589     return "\n\t[oberdiek.luatex.kpse_module_loader] Loading error:\n\t"
590     .. error
591   end
592   return "\n\t[oberdiek.luatex.kpse_module_loader] Search failed"

```

```

593 end
594 table.insert(package.loaders, kpse_module_loader)
595 
```

3 Test

```

596 {*test2}
597 \documentclass{article}
598 \def\LoadCommand{%
599   \RequirePackage{luatex}[2010/03/09]%
600 }
601 
```

- 602 {*test3}
- 603 \documentclass{article}
- 604 \def\LoadCommand{%
- 605 \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2010/03/09]%
- 606 }
- 607

3.1 Catcode checks for loading

```

608 {*test1}
609 \catcode`\#=1 %
610 \catcode`\#=2 %
611 \catcode`\#=6 %
612 \catcode`\#=11 %
613 \expandafter\ifx\csname count@\endcsname\relax
614   \countdef\count@=255 %
615 \fi
616 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
617   \long\def\@gobble#1{}%
618 \fi
619 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
620   \long\def\@firstofone#1{#1}%
621 \fi
622 \expandafter\ifx\csname loop\endcsname\relax
623   \expandafter\@firstofone
624 \else
625   \expandafter\@gobble
626 \fi
627 {%
628   \def\loop#1\repeat{%
629     \def\body{#1}%
630     \iterate
631   }%
632   \def\iterate{%
633     \body
634     \let\next\iterate
635   \else
636     \let\next\relax
637   \fi
638   \next
639 }%
640   \let\repeat=\fi
641 }%
642 \def\RestoreCatcodes(){}
643 \count@=0 %
644 \loop
645   \edef\RestoreCatcodes{%
646     \RestoreCatcodes
647     \catcode\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@\relax

```

```

648   }%
649 \ifnum\count@<255 %
650   \advance\count@ 1 %
651 \repeat
652
653 \def\RangeCatcodeInvalid#1#2{%
654   \count@=#1\relax
655   \loop
656     \catcode\count@=15 %
657   \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
658     \advance\count@ 1 %
659   \repeat
660 }
661 \def\RangeCatcodeCheck#1#2#3{%
662   \count@=#1\relax
663   \loop
664     \ifnum#3=\catcode\count@
665     \else
666       \errmessage{%
667         Character \the\count@\space
668         with wrong catcode \the\catcode\count@\space
669         instead of \number#3%
670       }%
671     \fi
672   \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
673     \advance\count@ 1 %
674   \repeat
675 }
676 \def\space{ }
677 \expandafter\ifx\csname LoadCommand\endcsname\relax
678   \def\LoadCommand{\input luatex.sty\relax}%
679 \fi
680 \def\Test{%
681   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{0}{47}%
682   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{58}{64}%
683   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{91}{96}%
684   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{123}{255}%
685   \catcode`\@=12 %
686   \catcode`\\=0 %
687   \catcode`\%=14 %
688   \LoadCommand
689   \RangeCatcodeCheck{0}{36}{15}%
690   \RangeCatcodeCheck{37}{37}{14}%
691   \RangeCatcodeCheck{38}{47}{15}%
692   \RangeCatcodeCheck{48}{57}{12}%
693   \RangeCatcodeCheck{58}{63}{15}%
694   \RangeCatcodeCheck{64}{64}{12}%
695   \RangeCatcodeCheck{65}{90}{11}%
696   \RangeCatcodeCheck{91}{91}{15}%
697   \RangeCatcodeCheck{92}{92}{0}%
698   \RangeCatcodeCheck{93}{96}{15}%
699   \RangeCatcodeCheck{97}{122}{11}%
700   \RangeCatcodeCheck{123}{255}{15}%
701   \RestoreCatcodes
702 }
703 \Test
704 \csname @@end\endcsname
705 \end
706 
```

3.2 Catcode tables

3.2.1 Predefined catcode tables

```
707 {*test4}
708 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}

Remember LATEX's initial catcodes in count registers starting at \TestLaTeX.
709 \count0=0 %
710 \chardef\TestLaTeX=1000 %
711 \chardef\TestMax=300 %
712 \loop
713   \count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count0\relax=\catcode\count0 %
714 \ifnum\count0<\TestMax
715   \advance\count0 by 1 %
716 \repeat
717 \documentclass{minimal}
718 \usepackage{luatex}[2010/03/09]
719 \usepackage{qstest}
720 \IncludeTests{*}
721 \LogTests{log}{*}{*}
722 \makeatletter
723 \def\Check#1{%
724   \Expect{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
725     *{\the\count@=#1}%
726 }
727 \newcount\scratch
728 \def\Test#1#2{%
729   \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTable#1}{CatcodeTable#1}%
730     \luatexcatcodetable\csname CatcodeTable#1\endcsname
731     \count@=\z@
732     \loop
733       \scratch=\#2\relax
734       \Expect{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
735         *{\the\count@=\the\scratch}%
736     \ifnum\count@<\TestMax
737       \advance\count@\@ne
738     \repeat
739   \end{qstest}%
740 }
741 \begingroup
742   % luatex-unicode-letters.tex makes some slots to letters
743   \def\TestMax{169}%
744   \Test{LaTeX}{\the\count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count@}%
745 \endgroup
746 \Test{String}{\ifnum\count@=32 10\else 12\fi}
747 \Test{Other}{12}
748 \luatexinitcatcodetable99 %
749 \Test{IniTeX}{%
750   0\relax
751   \begingroup
752     \luatexcatcodetable99 %
753     \global\scratch=\the\catcode\count@
754   \endgroup
755 }
```

3.2.2 Catcode table number stack

```
756 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableNumStack}{CatcodeTableNumStack}
757   \def\TestStack#1{%
758     \Expect{\LuT@NumStack}{#1}%
759   }%
760   \TestStack{0}%
761   \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
762   \TestStack{{0}0}%
```

```

763  \@firstofone{%
764      \begingroup
765          \luatexinitcatcodetable12 %
766          \luatexcatcodetable12 %
767          \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
768          \TestStack{{12}{0}{0}}%
769          \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
770          \TestStack{{0}{0}}%
771          \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
772          \TestStack{{0}}%
773          \def\TestWarning{Missing empty stack warning}%
774          \def\@PackageWarning#1#2{\def\TestWarning{empty stack}}%
775          \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
776          \TestStack{{0}}%
777          \Expect*\TestWarning{empty stack}%
778      \endgroup
779  }%
780 \end{qstest}

```

3.2.3 Catcode table stack

```

781 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableStack}{CatcodeTableStack}
782     \def\TestStack#1{%
783         \Expect*\the\CatcodeTableStack{#1}%
784     }%
785     \TestStack{{0}}%
786     \IncCatcodeTableStack
787     \TestStack{{2}}%
788     \IncCatcodeTableStack
789     \TestStack{{4}}%
790     \begingroup
791         \IncCatcodeTableStack
792         \TestStack{{6}}%
793     \endgroup
794     \TestStack{{6}}%
795     \begingroup
796         \DecCatcodeTableStack
797         \TestStack{{4}}%
798     \endgroup
799     \TestStack{{4}}%
800     \DecCatcodeTableStack
801     \TestStack{{2}}%
802     \DecCatcodeTableStack
803     \TestStack{{0}}%
804     \begingroup
805         \def\TestError{Missing error}%
806         \def\@PackageError#1#2#3{%
807             \def\TestError{Empty stack}}%
808     }%
809     \DecCatcodeTableStack
810     \TestStack{{0}}%
811     \Expect*\TestError{Empty stack}%
812 \endgroup
813 \end{qstest}

```

3.2.4 Catcode regime macros

```

814 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeRegime}{CatcodeRegime}
815     \def\TestStacks#1#2#3{%
816         \Expect*\luatexcatcodetable{#1}%
817         \Expect*\the\CatcodeTableStack{#2}%
818         \Expect*\LuT@NumStack{#3}%
819     }%
820     \TestStacks{{0}{0}{0}}%
821     \catcode`|=7 %

```

```

822 \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
823   \TestStacks{2}{2}{{0}0}%
824   \Expect*{\the\catcode`|}{12}%
825 \EndCatcodeRegime
826 \TestStacks{0}{0}{0}%
827 \Expect*{\the\catcode`|}{7}%
828 \end{qstest}

```

3.3 Attribute allocation

```

829 \begin{qstest}{Attributes}{Attributes}
830   \newattribute\TestAttr
831   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}%
832     *{\string\attribute\number\allocationnumber}%
833   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
834   \begingroup
835     \newattribute\TestAttr
836     \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{1}%
837   \endgroup
838   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
839   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}*{\string\attribute1}%
840   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
841   \def\Test#1{%
842     \setattribute\TestAttr{#1}%
843     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}{#1}%
844   }%
845   \Test{0}%
846   \Test{1}%
847   \Test{-1}%
848   \Test{123}%
849   \unsetattribute\TestAttr
850   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
851   \begingroup
852     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
853     \Test{1234}%
854   \endgroup
855   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
856 \end{qstest}
857 @@
858 
```

3.4 Short test for plain T_EX

```

859 (*test5)
860 \input luatex.sty\relax
861 \newattribute\TestAttr
862 \setattribute\TestAttr{10}
863 \unsetattribute\TestAttr
864 \newcatcodetable\TestCTa
865 \begingroup
866   \SetCatcodeRange{A}{Z}{12}%
867 \endgroup
868 \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
869 \EndCatcodeRegime
870 \end
871 
```

4 Installation

4.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

¹<http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/luatex.dtx](#) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/luatex.pdf](#) Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](#)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for T_EX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

4.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory TDS:`scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

4.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain T_EX:

```
tex luatex.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

<code>luatex.sty</code>	→ <code>tex/generic/oberdiek/luatex.sty</code>
<code>luatex-loader.sty</code>	→ <code>tex/generic/oberdiek/luatex-loader.sty</code>
<code>oberdiek.luatex.lua</code>	→ <code>scripts/oberdiek/oberdiek.luatex.lua</code>
<code>luatex.pdf</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/luatex.pdf</code>
<code>test/luatex-test1.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test1.tex</code>
<code>test/luatex-test2.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test2.tex</code>
<code>test/luatex-test3.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test3.tex</code>
<code>test/luatex-test4.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test4.tex</code>
<code>test/luatex-test5.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test5.tex</code>
<code>luatex.dtx</code>	→ <code>source/latex/oberdiek/luatex.dtx</code>

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`’s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

4.4 Refresh file name databases

If your T_EX distribution (teT_EX, mikT_EX, ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, teT_EX users run `texhash` or `mktexlsr`.

4.5 Some details for the interested

Attached source. The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk luatex.pdf unpack_files output .
```

Unpacking with L^AT_EX. The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain T_EX: Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

L^AT_EX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using L^AT_EX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need L^AT_EX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{luatex.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the `.dtx` or the `.drv` to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file `ltxdoc.cfg`. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfL^AT_EX:

```
pdflatex luatex.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist luatex.idx
pdflatex luatex.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist luatex.idx
pdflatex luatex.dtx
```

5 History

[2007/12/12 v0.1]

- First public version.

[2009/04/10 v0.2]

- Requires package `ifluatex` in version 2.0 to ensure `\luatexversion`.
- Updates the call of `\directlua`, the syntax has changed in LuaT_EX 0.36.

[2009/12/02 v0.3]

- Unsetting of attributes updated for LuaT_EX 0.37.

[2010/03/09 v0.4]

- Support for lua states removed.
- Calling `tex.enableprimitives` for used primitives.

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