

T_EX beauties and oddities

A permanent call for T_EX pearls

What is wanted:

- ▷ short T_EX or METAPOST macro/macros (half A4 page or half a screen at most),
- ▷ the code should be generic; potentially understandable by plain-oriented users,
- ▷ results need not be useful or serious, but language-specific, tricky, preferably non-obvious,
- ▷ obscure oddities, weird T_EX behaviour, dirty and risky tricks and traps are also welcome,
- ▷ the code should be explainable in a couple of minutes.

The already collected pearls can be found at <http://www.gust.org.pl/pearls>. All pearl-divers and pearl-growers are kindly asked to send the pearl-candidates to pearls@gust.org.pl, where Paweł Jackowski, our pearl-collector, is waiting impatiently. The pearls market-place is active during the entire year, not just before the annual BachoT_EX Conference.

Note: The person submitting pearl proposals and/or participating in the BachoT_EX pearls session does not need to be the inventor. Well known hits are also welcome, unless already presented at one of our sessions.

Since some seasoned T_EX programmers felt indignant of calling ugly T_EX constructs “Pearls of T_EX programming”, we decided not to irritate them any longer. We hope they will accept “T_EX beauties and oddities” as the session title.

If you yourself have something that fits the bill, please consider. If you know somebody’s work that does, please let us know, we will contact the person. We await your contributions even if you are unable to attend the conference. In such a case you are free either to elect one of the participants to present your work or “leave the proof to the gentle reader” (cf. e.g. <http://www.aurora.edu/mathematics/bhaskara.htm>).

Needless to say that all contributions will be published in a separate section of the conference proceedings, possibly also reprinted in different T_EX bulletins.

Hans Hagen & Taco Hoekwater

Scary space

In pure T_EX

```
\show\  
\show\ %
```

gives the following log on Hans's machine

```
> \  
=macro:  
->\ .  
1.1 \show\  
  
?  
> \ =\ .  
1.2 \show \  
      %  
  
?  
)  
No pages of output.
```

and on Taco's machine gives:

```
> \^^M=macro:  
->\ .  
1.1 \show\  
  
?  
> \ =\ .  
1.2 \show \  
      %  
  
?  
)  
No pages of output.
```

The visualization of a $\^^M$ depends of the platform but since there's definitely a newline involved we need to take care of it. When parsing the input the following happens (this is mentioned in one of the dangerous bends in the T_EXbook):

```
\let\x\ <newline> => \let\x\<endlinechar>
```

This means that when you want to store the meaning of this primitive, you need to make sure that T_EX explicitly sees a space instead of a newline. So we get:

```
\let\normalspaceprimitive=\ % space-comment is really needed
```

In ConT_EXt this is used for:

```
\unexpanded\def\ {\mathortext\normalspaceprimitive{\dontleavehmode\space}}
```

If you don't use the explicit space a simple $\$ \ $$ will execute $\^^M$. In Plain T_EX (and in ConT_EXt) we have:

```
\def\^^M{ } % control <return> = control <space>
```

So this will result in a loop.

Hans Hagen & Taco Hoekwater

Null control sequence

When you do:

```
\endlinechar=-1  
\let\x\
```

the macro `\x` is undefined...

Actually `\x` becomes equal to the null control sequence that you would get from

```
\expandafter\def\csname\endcsname{}
```

but that is usually undefined.

And you can even use this effect to assign to the null control sequence without needing `\expandafter`:

```
\endlinechar=-1  
\gdef\  
  {\message{NULL CS}}  
  
\csname\endcsname
```

Hans Hagen & Taco Hoekwater

\$\$: empty formula or unmatched display?

When you try the following under \TeX 's normal catcode regime, you will get an error:

```
$$ $21-09$
```

The message is:

```
! Display math should end with $$.  
<to be read again>
```

```
2  
1.7 $$ $2  
1-09$
```

But how about this then:

```
\halign{##\cr $$ & $21-09$\cr}
```

It magically works! The actual effect is similar to

```
\hbox{$$} (or) \hbox{${}$}
```

In words of *The \TeX book* (chapter 25, page 287):

One consequence of these rules is that '\$\$' in restricted horizontal mode simply yields an empty math formula.

Phil Taylor

<macro> macro

Typesetting a multi-lingual document, even something as simple as a Christmas letter, can be time-consuming and error-prone if the embedded languages make frequent use of diacritics. To eliminate both of these problems, I wrote a macro called `\macro` which enables me to encapsulate all of the tricky words and phrases into macros whose names are (normally) identical to the words or phrases but without the corresponding diacritics.

The following code implements the `\macro` macro, and is followed by some sample definitions and applied occurrences.

```
\catcode'\<=\active
\def<#1>{%
  % cf. Bernd Raichle: check if defined, no side effects (2006)
  \if \csname macro:#1\endcsname \relax
    {\bf {$\ll$}#1{$\gg$}}%
  \else
    \csname macro:#1\endcsname
  \fi}

\def\macro#1#2{\expandafter\def\csname macro:#1\endcsname{#2}}

\macro {Zhou Shang Zhi}{Zh\=ou Sh\`ang Zh\=i}
\macro {Shangzhi}{Sh\`angzh\=i}
\macro {Sai Gon}{S\`ai G\`on}
\macro {HCM}{H\raise 0,5 ex \rlap {\` }^o Ch\`i} Minh}
\macro {Mui Ne}{M\~ui N\`e}
%\macro {Le}{L\rlap {\d e}\^e}
```

On a happier note, the year started with both Khanh & I being invited to spend time with one of my former Chinese teachers, <Zhou Shang Zhi>, and his family in Kyoto, Japan. <Shangzhi> was there for one year, teaching at a local university, and the last three months were effectively a holiday for him with very few formal duties. Knowing that we might like to visit Kyoto, <Shangzhi> very kindly invited both of us, which we accepted with great pleasure.

Khanh's journey commenced with a flight to <Sai Gon> ('<HCM> City'), from where she took a bus south to <Mui Ne> (a distance of some 100 miles or so), where her sister <Le> Hoa had booked her into a very posh hotel by the beach. Once in <Mui Ne>, Khanh hired a moped driver.

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Arthur Reutenauer

UTF-8 support detection

When you need to detect if you are running an extension of $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ that supports UTF-8 input, you can use an extensive approach by making the list of engines that could be concerned, and check for particular control sequences like `\XeTeXversion` for $\text{X}_{\text{E}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$, or `\directlua` for $\text{LuaT}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$. But you can also simply check for UTF-8 directly, by counting the bytes:

Take τ , the letter Tau from the Greek alphabet, not the Latin T that looks similar. In UTF-8, its encoding form uses two bytes, which means it is read as two characters by 8-bit $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ engines, but only one by UTF-8 engines. Hence, the following lines detect UTF-8 engines:

```
\def\testengine#1#2!{\def\secondarg{#2}}
```

That's τ (as in Taco or $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$),

```
\testengine  $\tau$ !\relax
```

```
UTF-8
```

```
\ifx\secondarg\empty
```

```
  is % We're UTF-8
```

```
\else
```

```
  not % We're 8-bit
```

```
\fi
```

```
supported.
```

Stephen Hicks

inlinedef: a general recursive token scanner with callbacks

There have been several discussions about uses of `\expandafter` that border on the ridiculous, with as many as fifteen in a row found in actual \TeX input files! Additionally, trying to expand past macro parameters `#1` causes problems because there is no guarantee that `#1` is a single token. It would instead be nice to insert something right before a single token we want to expand far in advance. A slightly more general problem is to scan tokens in the input stream while preserving spaces and grouping.

```
\let\xa\expandafter

\def\scan{\futurelet\foo\switch}
\def\switch{%
  \let\next\normal
  \ifcat\noexpand\foo\space \let\next\dospace\fi
  \ifcat\noexpand\foo\bgroup \let\next\trygroup\fi
  \ifcat\noexpand\foo\relax \try{&\meaning\foo}\fi
  \next}
\def\try#1{\ifcsname #1\endcsname\xa\let\xa\next\csname #1\endcsname\fi}
\def\dospace{\toks0\xa{\the\toks\xa0 \space}\xa\scan\unspace}
\xa\def\xa\unspace\space{ }
\long\def\trygroup#1#1{%
  \def\temp{#1}\xa\let\xa\next\ifx\temp\empty\recurse\else\normal\fi\next#1}
\long\def\recurse#1{%
  \begingroup\toks0{}\scan#1\END{ }\xa\endgroup\xa
  \toks\xa0\xa\xa{\xa\the\xa\toks\xa0\xa{\the\toks0}}\scan}
\long\def\normal#1{\toks0\xa{\the\toks0 #1}\scan}

\def\callback#1#2#1{\def#1{\noexpand#1}\xa\def\csname&\meaning#1\endcsname#2}
```

We can set up a few callbacks, e.g. `\END` to end scanning, and `\EXPAND` to expand the next token:

```
\callback\END#1{ }
\callback\EXPAND#1{\expandafter\scan}
```

And now we can get arbitrary tokens from the input stream into `\toks0` using

```
\def\baz{!}
\scan foo {bar \EXPAND\baz} \baz \END
\message{\the\toks0} % foo\space {bar\space !}\space \baz
```

This can be made more general in several ways: if we don't check `\ifcat\noexpand\foo\relax` then we can execute callbacks on arbitrary tokens, including spaces and grouping symbols. Of course this slows things down quite a bit further, which brings me to the main disadvantage with this approach: it takes about 25 times as long than a simple string of `\expandafter`'s, and is therefore not suitable for inner loops. But the code it allows us to write, as long as efficiency isn't important, is much more readable.

Grzegorz Murzynowski

Abba Don

What is and what is not a number for T_EX? Adoremus magna et mirabilia opera pappæ Knuth!

```
\ifnum 666>'0888${}-222 = 2\times32\times37={}$DCLXVI  
  (all the Roman digits except the largest)\fi
```

```
\ifnum 666>"000ecce Angelus Pulcherissimus regnavit!\fi
```

```
\ifnum 666>"0000ABBA Father call I from the deepest of my s***  
\else Breke kekk, breke kekk!\fi
```

```
\ifnum 11254493="ABBADDON($\aleph_0$)\fi
```

Note that A, B, c, D and e are (in some contexts) hexadecimal digits and (in those contexts) 0xecce = 60622 and (in some other contexts) Abbaddon is the name of the Angel of Extinction.