natmove — Automatic citation moving with natbib*

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Abstract

The natmove package adds the ability to move citations after punctuation automatically to the natbib package, in the same way as with cite. With non-superscript citations, no action is taken.

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1 Using the package

The natmove package does only one job. It brings the ability to move punctuation after citations, using code borrowed from the cite package.

Some text some more text.

Some text ending a sentence. Some text ending a sentence cite(Coghill2006).

Some text ending a sentence cite(Coghill2006).

This is deactivated for other citation types.

```
Some text 2006. Some text \citeyear{Coghill2006}.\\
Some text Coghill and Garson. Some text \citeauthor{Coghill2006}.\\
Some text 1. Some text \citenum{Coghill2006}.
```

The package does nothing if the super option has not been given to natbib. This means that the source can be written without needing to decide where citations will to appear, with the super option for natbib controlling the result.

\natmovechars

One user macro is provided: \natmovechars. This contains the characters which are moved before superscript punctuation. The default contents is ,;:. and can be set using \renewcommand*:

```
Some text¹, more text.¹
Some text¹, more text.¹
Some text \cite{Coghill2006},
more text \cite{Coghill2006}.
```

^{*}This file describes version v1.0, last revised 2008/08/22.

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The code

The package file is designed to be usable with any document class. It sets up the \nmv@id basics, but leaves some settings to the class file.

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2\def\nmv@id$#1: #2.#3 #4 #5-#6-#7 #8 #9${%
   #5/#6/#7\space v1.0\space}
4 \ProvidesPackage{natmove}
  [\nmv@id$Id: natmove.dtx 29 2008-08-22 07:47:26Z joseph $
    Automatic citation moving with natbib]
```

\nmv@ifmtarg \nmv@xifmtarg

To keep down dependance on other packages, the very short code block from ifmtarg is copied here with an internal name.

```
7\begingroup
  \catcode \Q=3
   \long\gdef\nmv@ifmtarg#1{%
     \nmv@xifmtarg#1QQ\@secondoftwo\@firstoftwo\@nil}
  \long\gdef\nmv@xifmtarg#1#2Q#3#4#5\gnil{#4}
12 \endgroup
```

\ifnmv@cite A flag is need to watch whether \cite or another macro is in use.

13 \newif\ifnmv@cite

\nmv@citex Using the flag, either the new internal macro, or the natbib original, can be called.

```
14 \newcommand* { \nmv@citex} {%
15 \ifnmv@cite
16
     \expandafter\nmv@citex@
17
   \else
      \expandafter\nmv@natcitex
18
```

\nmv@citex@

The new version of \@citex is needed that looks ahead of the citation using \futurelet. There are three arguments to \@citex when using natbib. Other than that, the trick used here is similar to that in cite.

```
20 \def\nmv@citex@[#1][#2]#3{%
  \leavevmode
   \skip@\lastskip
   \unskip
23
   \begingroup
```

\nmv@arg

The arguments of the macro now need to be saved, before handing off to the "search" macro.

```
\def\nmv@arg{[#1][#2]{#3}}%
```

\nmv@citex@end

The entire block to be executed after punctuation is set up here, to make recursion easier. The system used is very similar to that in cite. Notice that the \relax is essential.

```
26
      \newcommand*{\nmv@citex@end}{%
          \expandafter\nmv@natcitex\nmv@arg
27
28
        \endgroup}%
29
      \global\nmv@citefalse
      \nmv@citex@getnext\relax}
```

\nmv@citex@getnext \nmv@citex@next The next token on the input stack is saved into \nmv@citex@next, after gobbling up one token.

```
31 \newcommand*{\nmv@citex@getnext}[1]{%
32 \futurelet\nmv@citex@next\nmv@citex@punct}
```

\nmv@citex@punct \nmv@citex@loop The working macro for moving the punctuation. This is very much like $\ensuremath{\verb||}$ dcitey in the cite package. The initial assumption is that the loop will terminate, and so the recursion call will simply do the finalisation.

```
33 \newcommand*{\nmv@citex@punct}{%
34 \let\nmv@citex@loop\nmv@citex@end
```

A check is made for doubled full stops.

```
\ifx.\nmv@citex@next\@empty
      \ifnum\spacefactor<\nmv@citex@sfac\else
36
        \let\nmv@citex@next\relax
37
        \let\nmv@citex@loop\nmv@citex@getnext
38
      \fi
39
   \fi
40
```

The other cases are handled.

- \expandafter\nmv@citex@pnct\natmovechars\@empty
- \nmv@citex@loop}

\nmv@citex@pnct

The final part of the punctuation moving system.

```
43 \def\nmv@citex@pnct#1#2\@empty{%
   \ifx\nmv@citex@next#1\@empty
44
     #1%
45
     \let\nmv@citex@loop\nmv@citex@getnext
47
   \ifx\@empty#2\@empty\else
    \expandafter\nmv@citex@pnct#2\@empty
50
   \fi}
```

\nmv@citex@sfac

The value of the spacing factor after a full stop is used to signal doubled punctuation. For French spacing, a bit of patching is needed.

```
51 \mathchardef\nmv@citex@sfac3000
52 \expandafter\renewcommand\expandafter*\expandafter{\expandafter}
  \frenchspacing\expandafter}\expandafter{%
53
   \frenchspacing
   \mathchardef\nmv@citex@sfac1001
   \sfcode \\.\nmv@citex@sfac
   \sfcode \\?\nmv@citex@sfac
   \sfcode \\!\nmv@citex@sfac}
59 \ifnum\sfcode \\.=\@m
60 \frenchspacing
61∖fi
```

\nmv@activate The swap has to be done at the beginning of the document. The internal flag \@citex from natbib is used, but under the circumstances we should be safe. \cite is \nmv@natcitex also patched to make the system active. A

```
\cite 62 \newcommand*{\nmv@activate}{%
      \nmv@cite 63 \let\nmv@natcitex\@citex
\nmv@notactivate 64 \let\@citex\nmv@citex
                 65 \let\nmv@cite\cite
```

```
\renewcommand*{\cite}[2][]{%
66
     \nmv@ifmtarg{##1}
67
        {\nmv@citetrue
68
         \nmv@cite{##2}}
69
        {\nmv@citefalse
70
         \nmv@cite[##1]{##2}}}
72 \AtBeginDocument {
   \@ifpackageloaded{natbib}
      {\ifNAT@super
74
        \nmv@activate
75
       \else
        \nmv@notactivate
77
       \fi}
78
      {\PackageWarning{natmove}
         {The natbib package has not been loaded}}}
81 \newcommand*{\nmv@notactivate}{}
```

\natmovechars A user macro is needed for moving characters.

82 \newcommand*{\natmovechars}{.,;:}

Change History

General: First public release 1

Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols	\nmv@citex <u>14</u> , 64
\@citex <u>62</u>	\nmv@citex@ 16, <u>20</u>
C	\nmv@citex@end $\underline{26}$, 34
\cite <u>62</u>	\nmv@citex@getnext 30, $\underline{31}$, 38, 46
(Cite <u>02</u>	\nmv@citex@loop 33 , 46
I	\nmv@citex@next <u>31</u> , 35, 37, 44
\ifnmv@cite <u>13</u> , 15	\nmv@citex@pnct 41, <u>43</u>
N	\nmv@citex@punct 32, <u>33</u>
\natmovechars 1,41,82	\nmv@citex@sfac 36, <u>51</u>
\nmv@activate $\underline{\underline{62}}$	\nmv@id $\dots \underline{1}$
\nmv@arg 25, 27	\nmv@ifmtarg $7,67$
\nmv@cite <u>62</u>	\nmv@natcitex $18, 27, \underline{62}$
\nmv@citefalse 29,70	\nmv@notactivate $\underline{62}$
\nmv@citetrue 68	\nmv@xifmtarg $\underline{7}$

5 References

[1] *The ACS Style Guide*, 3rd ed.; Coghill, A. M., Garson, L. R., Eds.; Oxford University Press, Inc. and The American Chemical Society: New York, 2006.