

pathsuris.sty: Paths and URIs for \TeX *

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Abstract

This package provides macros to deal with paths and base URIs for \TeX . In particular, it offers a path canonicalizer, which is used in package `modules`, in order to support modules specified with relative path.

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1 User Interface

1.1 Base URIs

`\baseURI` `\baseURI`¹

1.2 Using Absolute Paths

Finally, the separation of documents into multiple modules often profits from a symbolic management of file paths. To simplify this, the `modules` package supplies the `\defpath` macro: `\defpath[<baseURI>]{<cname>}{<path>}` defines a command, so that `\<cname>{<name>}` expands to `<path>/<name>`. So we could have used

```
\defpath{OPaths}{../other}
\importmodule[load=\OPahts{bar}]{bar}
```

instead of the second line in Example ???. The variant `\OPaths` has the big advantage that we can get around the fact that $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ does not set the current directory in `\input`, so that we can use systematically deployed `\defpath`-defined path macros to make modules relocatable by defining the path macros locally. The optional parameter `<baseURI>` is for the L^AT_EX_ML transformation, which (if `<baseURI>` is specified) resolves `<path>` to an absolute URI according to [BFM05, section 5.2].

1.3 Path Canonicalization

By calling `\@cpath{<path>}`, the canonicalized path will be stored in `\@CanPath`. To print a canonicalized path, simply use `\cpath{<path>}`. Here is a set of examples with their canonizalized paths for testing.

path	canonicalized path	expected
aaa	aaa	aaa
.././aaa	.././aaa	.././aaa
aaa/bbb	aaa/bbb	aaa/bbb
aaa/..		
.././aaa/bbb	.././aaa/bbb	.././aaa/bbb
../aaa/./bbb	../bbb	../bbb
../aaa/bbb	../aaa/bbb	../aaa/bbb
aaa/bbb/./ddd	aaa/ddd	aaa/ddd
aaa/bbb/../..		

¹EdNOTE: document it

2 The Implementation

```

1 <*package>
2 \RequirePackage{stex-base}
3 \RequirePackage{xstring}
4 \RequirePackage{forloop}
5 \RequirePackage{calc}
6 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}

```

2.1 Base URIs

`\baseURI` On the L^AT_EX side we do nothing (for the moment).

```

7 \newcommand\baseURI[2] [] {}

```

2.2 Using Absolute Paths

`\defpath` `\defpath[optional argument]{macro name}{base path}` defines a new macro which can take another path to formal one integrated path. For example, `\MathHub` in every `localpaths.tex` is defined as:

```

\defpath{MathHub}{/path/to/localmh/MathHub}

```

then we can use `\MathHub` to form other paths, for example,

```

\MathHub{source/smgglom/sets}

```

will generate `/path/to/localmh/MathHub/source/smgglom/sets`.

```

8 \newrobustcmd\defpath[3] [] {%
9   \expandafter\newcommand\csname #2\endcsname[1] {#3/#1}%
10 }%

```

2.3 Path Canonicalization

We first create some counters. `AddrNum` will count the number of sections in the input path, `iLoop` will be used as the loop iterator, `iName` will be used for generating names such as `Addri`, `Addrii`, `RealAddrNum` will count the number of sections in the canonicalized path, `Cutable` will count the number of sections besides ...

```

11 \newcounter{AddrNum}
12 \newcounter{iLoop}
13 \newcounter{iName}
14 \newcounter{RealAddrNum}
15 \newcounter{Cutable}

```

We define two macros for later comparison.

```

16 \def\@ToTop{..}
17 \def\@Slash{/}

```

Then we split the input path.

```

18 \def\@MultiAddrs#1/#2\@nil{%
19   \def\CurArg{#1}%

```

```

20 \def\NextArg{#2}%
21 \ifx\@empty\CurArg% for the first one
22 \else%
23   \stepcounter{AddrNum}%
24   \expandafter\edef\csname Addr\roman{AddrNum}\endcsname{#1}% storing
25 \fi%
26 \ifx\@empty\NextArg% for the last one
27   \let\next\@gobble%
28 \fi%
29 \next#2\@nil% recursion
30 }%

```

Implement \@cpath.

\@cpath

```

31 \def\@cpath#1{%
32   \let\next\@MultiAddrs%
33   \setcounter{AddrNum}{0}%
34   \setcounter{iLoop}{0}%
35   \setcounter{iName}{0}%
36   \setcounter{RealAddrNum}{0}%
37   \setcounter{Cutable}{0}%
38   \def\@CurrPath{}%
39   \def\@CanPath{}%
40   \def\@TempPath{}%
41   \def\@Rubbish{}%
42   \expandafter\next#1/\@nil% recursion starts
43   \forloop{iLoop}{0}{\value{iLoop} < \value{AddrNum}}{%
44     \stepcounter{iName}%
45     \edef\@CurrPath{\csname Addr\roman{iName}\endcsname}%
46     \ifx\@CurrPath\@ToTop%
47     \ifnum\value{Cutable} = 0%
48       \edef\@CanPath{\@CanPath\csname Addr\roman{iName}\endcsname}%
49       \stepcounter{RealAddrNum}%
50     \else%
51       % cut the last part, and add a slash at the end
52       \StrCut[\value{RealAddrNum}]{/\@CanPath}{/}\@TempPath\@Rubbish%
53       \StrCut[1]{\@TempPath}{/}\@Rubbish\@CanPath%
54       \addtocounter{RealAddrNum}{-1}%
55       \addtocounter{Cutable}{-1}%
56     \fi%
57   \else%
58     \edef\@CanPath{\@CanPath\csname Addr\roman{iName}\endcsname}%
59     \stepcounter{RealAddrNum}%
60     \stepcounter{Cutable}%
61   \fi%
62 }%
63 \StrCut[\value{RealAddrNum}]{\@CanPath}{/}\@CanPath\@Rubbish% cut last /
64 }%

```

Implement \@cpath to print the canonicalized path.

`\cpath`

```
65 \newcommand\cpath[1]{\@cpath{#1}\@CanPath}  
66 \end{package}
```

Change History

v1.0

General: First Version with
Documentation 1

v1.1

General: adding `\baseURI` from
`omdoc.sty` and `\defpath` from
`modules.sty` 1

References

- [BFM05] Tim Berners-Lee, Roy T. Fielding, and Larry Masinter. *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. RFC 3986. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), 2005. URL: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>.