

stex-master.sty: \TeX 2.0*

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Abstract

TODO

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1 Introduction

TODO

2 User commands

- ✓ `\sTeX`
- ✓ `module`
- ✓ `\importmodule`
- ✓ `\usemodule`
- ✓ `\symdecl`
- ✓ `\notation`
- ✓ `\inputref`
- ? `\libinput`
- × `verbalizations`
- × `\defi`
- × `\tref`
- × `omgroup/omtext`

3 Implementation

```
1 \langle *package\rangle
2 % TODO
3 \newif\if@modules@html@\@modules@html@true
4 \DeclareOption{omdocmode}{\@modules@html@false}
5 % Modules:
6 \newif\ifmod@show\mod@showfalse
7 \DeclareOption{showmods}{\mod@showtrue}
8 % sref:
9 \newif\ifextrefs\extrefsfalse
10 \DeclareOption{extrefs}{\extrefstrue}
11 %
12 \ProcessOptions
13 \RequirePackage{standalone}
14 \RequirePackage{xspace}
15 \RequirePackage{metakeys}
```

3.1 sTeX base

The sTeX logo:

```

16 \protected\def\stex{%
17   \@ifundefined{texorpdfstring}%
18   {\let\texorpdfstring\@firstoftwo}%
19   }%
20   \texorpdfstring{\raisebox{-.5ex}{S}\kern-.5ex\TeX}{sTeX}\xspace%
21 }
22 \def\sTeX{\stex}

```

and a conditional for LaTeXML:

```

23 \newif\if@latexml\@latexmlfalse

```

3.2 Paths and URIs

```

24 \RequirePackage{xstring}
25 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}

```

`\defpath` `\defpath[optional argument]{macro name}{base path}` defines a new macro which can take another path to form 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`.

```

26 \newrobustcmd\defpath[3][]{%
27   \expandafter\newcommand\csname #2\endcsname[1]{#3/#1}%
28 }%

```

3.2.1 Path Canonicalization

We define two macros for changing the category codes of common characters in URIs, in particular `#`.

```

29 \def\pathsuris@setcatcodes{%
30   \edef\pathsuris@oldcatcode@hash{\the\catcode'\#}%
31   \catcode'\#=12\relax%
32   \edef\pathsuris@oldcatcode@slash{\the\catcode'\/%}
33   \catcode'\/=12\relax%
34   \edef\pathsuris@oldcatcode@colon{\the\catcode'\:%}
35   \catcode'\:=12\relax%
36   \edef\pathsuris@oldcatcode@qm{\the\catcode'\?}%
37   \catcode'\?=12\relax%
38 }
39 \def\pathsuris@resetcatcodes{%
40   \catcode'\#\pathsuris@oldcatcode@hash\relax%
41   \catcode'\%\pathsuris@oldcatcode@slash\relax%
42   \catcode'\:\pathsuris@oldcatcode@colon\relax%
43   \catcode'\?\pathsuris@oldcatcode@qm\relax%
44 }

```

We define some macros for later comparison.

```

45 \def\@ToTop{..}
46 \def\@Slash{/}
47 \def\@Colon{:}
48 \def\@Space{ }
49 \def\@QuestionMark{?}
50 \def\@Dot{.}
51 \catcode'\&=12
52 \def\@Ampersand{&}
53 \catcode'\&=4
54 \pathsuris@setcatcodes
55 \def\@Fragment{#}
56 \pathsuris@resetcatcodes
57 \catcode'\.=0
58 .catcode'\.=12
59 .let.\@BackSlash\
60 .catcode'\.=0
61 \catcode'\.=12
62 \edef\old@percent@catcode{\the\catcode'\%}
63 \catcode'\%=12
64 \let\@Percent%
65 \catcode'\%=\old@percent@catcode

```

\@cpath Canonicalizes (file) paths:

```

66 \def\@cpath#1{%
67   \edef\pathsuris@cpath@temp{#1}%
68   \def\@CanPath{%
69     \IfBeginWith\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@Slash{%
70       \@cpath@loop%
71       \edef\@CanPath{\@Slash\@CanPath}%
72     }{%
73       \IfBeginWith\pathsuris@cpath@temp{\@Dot\@Slash}{%
74         \StrGobbleLeft\pathsuris@cpath@temp2[\pathsuris@cpath@temp]%
75         \@cpath@loop%
76       }{%
77         \ifx\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@Dot\else%
78         \@cpath@loop\fi%
79       }%
80     }%
81     \IfEndWith\@CanPath\@Slash{%
82       \ifx\@CanPath\@Slash\else%
83       \StrGobbleRight\@CanPath1[\@CanPath]%
84       \fi%
85     }{}%
86 }
87
88 \def\@cpath@loop{%
89   \IfSubStr\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@Slash{%
90     \StrCut\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@Slash\pathsuris@cpath@temp@a\pathsuris@cpath@temp%

```

```

91     \ifx\pathsuris@cpath@temp@a\@ToTop%
92         \ifx\@CanPath\@empty%
93             \edef\@CanPath{\@ToTop}%
94         \else%
95             \edef\@CanPath{\@CanPath\@Slash\@ToTop}%
96         \fi%
97         \@cpath@loop%
98     \else%
99     \ifx\pathsuris@cpath@temp@a\@Dot%
100         \@cpath@loop%
101     \else%
102     \IfBeginWith\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@ToTop{%
103         \StrBehind{\pathsuris@cpath@temp}{\@ToTop}[\pathsuris@cpath@temp]%
104         \IfBeginWith\pathsuris@cpath@temp\@Slash{%
105             \edef\pathsuris@cpath@temp{\@CanPath\pathsuris@cpath@temp}%
106         }{%
107             \ifx\@CanPath\@empty\else%
108                 \edef\pathsuris@cpath@temp{\@CanPath\@Slash\pathsuris@cpath@temp}%
109             \fi%
110         }%
111         \def\@CanPath{}%
112         \@cpath@loop%
113     }{%
114         \ifx\@CanPath\@empty%
115             \edef\@CanPath{\pathsuris@cpath@temp@a}%
116         \else%
117             \edef\@CanPath{\@CanPath\@Slash\pathsuris@cpath@temp@a}%
118         \fi%
119         \@cpath@loop
120     }%
121     \fi\fi%
122 }{
123     \ifx\@CanPath\@empty%
124         \edef\@CanPath{\pathsuris@cpath@temp}%
125     \else%
126         \edef\@CanPath{\@CanPath\@Slash\pathsuris@cpath@temp}%
127     \fi%
128 }%
129 }

```

Test:

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/./ddd	aaa/bbb/ddd	aaa/bbb/ddd
./		
aaa/bbb/./..		

`\cpath` Implement `\cpath` to print the canonicalized path.

```

130 \newcommand\cpath[1]{%
131   \@cpath{#1}%
132   \@CanPath%
133 }
```

`\path@filename`

```

134 \def\path@filename#1#2{%
135   \edef\filename@oldpath{#1}%
136   \StrCount\filename@oldpath{@Slash[\filename@lastslash]}%
137   \ifnum\filename@lastslash>0%
138     \StrBehind[\filename@lastslash]\filename@oldpath{@Slash[\filename@oldpath]}%
139     \edef#2{\filename@oldpath}%
140   \else%
141     \edef#2{\filename@oldpath}%
142   \fi%
143 }
```

Test:

Path: /foo/bar/baz.tex

Filename: baz.tex

3.2.2 Windows

First, a conditional that tells us whether we have to use windows or unix file paths:

```

144 \newif\if@iswindows@\@iswindows@false
145 \IfFileExists{nul:}{\IfFileExists{/dev/null}}{\@iswindows@true}}{}
```

Test:

We are on windows: no.

`\windows@to@path` Converts a windows-style file path to a unix-style file path:

```

146 \newif\if@windowstopath@inpath@
147 \def\windows@to@path#1{
```

```

148 \@windowstopath@inpath@false
149 \def\windows@temp{}
150 \edef\windows@path{#1}
151 \ifx\windows@path\@empty\else
152 \expandafter\windows@path@loop\windows@path\windows@path@end
153 \fi
154 \let#1\windows@temp
155 }
156 \def\windows@path@loop#1#2\windows@path@end{
157 \def\windows@temp@b{#2}
158 \ifx\windows@temp@b\@empty
159 \def\windows@continue{}
160 \else
161 \def\windows@continue{\windows@path@loop#2\windows@path@end}
162 \fi
163 \if@windowstopath@inpath@
164 \ifx#1\@BackSlash
165 \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp\@Slash}
166 \else
167 \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp#1}
168 \fi
169 \else
170 \ifx#1:
171 \edef\windows@temp{\@Slash\windows@temp}
172 \@windowstopath@inpath@true
173 \else
174 \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp#1}
175 \fi
176 \fi
177 \windows@continue
178 }

```

Test:

Input: C:\foo \bar .baz

Output: /C/foo/bar.baz

`\path@to@windows` Converts a unix-style file path to a windows-style file path:

```

179 \def\path@to@windows#1{
180 \@windowstopath@inpath@false
181 \def\windows@temp{}
182 \edef\windows@path{#1}
183 \edef\windows@path{\expandafter\@gobble\windows@path}
184 \ifx\windows@path\@empty\else
185 \expandafter\path@windows@loop\windows@path\windows@path@end
186 \fi
187 \let#1\windows@temp
188 }
189 \def\path@windows@loop#1#2\windows@path@end{
190 \def\windows@temp@b{#2}
191 \ifx\windows@temp@b\@empty

```



```

192     \def\windows@continue{}
193   \else
194     \def\windows@continue{\path@windows@loop#2\windows@path@end}
195   \fi
196   \if@windowstopath@inpath@
197     \ifx#1/
198       \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp\@BackSlash}
199     \else
200       \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp#1}
201     \fi
202   \else
203     \ifx#1/
204       \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp:\@BackSlash}
205       \@windowstopath@inpath@true
206     \else
207       \edef\windows@temp{\windows@temp#1}
208     \fi
209   \fi
210   \windows@continue
211 }

```

Test:

Input: /C/fo0/bar.baz

Output: C:\fo0\bar.baz

3.2.3 Auxiliary methods

`\trimstring` Removes initial and trailing spaces from a string:

```

212 \def\trimstring#1{%
213   \edef\pathsuris@trim@temp{#1}%
214   \IfBeginWith\pathsuris@trim@temp\@Space{%
215     \StrGobbleLeft\pathsuris@trim@temp1[#1]%
216     \trimstring{#1}%
217   }{%
218     \IfEndWith\pathsuris@trim@temp\@Space{%
219       \StrGobbleRight\pathsuris@trim@temp1[#1]%
220       \trimstring{#1}%
221     }{%
222       \edef#1{\pathsuris@trim@temp}%
223     }%
224   }%
225 }

```

Test:

»bla blubb«

`\kpsewhich` Calls `kpsewhich` to get e.g. system variables:

```

226 \def\kpsewhich#1#2{\begingroup%
227   \edef\kpsewhich@cmd{"|kpsewhich #2"%
228   \everyeof{\noexpand}%

```

```

229 \catcode'\=12%
230 \edef#1{\@input\kpsewhich@cmd\@Space}%
231 \trimstring#1%
232 \if@iswindows@ \windows@to@path#1\fi%
233 \xdef#1{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{#1}}%
234 \endgroup}

```

Test:

</usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/etoolbox/etoolbox.sty>

3.2.4 sTeX input hooks

We determine the PWD of the current main document:

```

235 \edef\pwd@cmd{\if@iswindows@ -expand-var \percent CD\percent\else -var-value PWD\fi}
236 \kpsewhich\stex@maindir\pwd@cmd
237 \edef\stex@mainfile{\stex@maindir\@Slash\jobname}
238 \edef\stex@mainfile{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\stex@mainfile}}

```

Test:

</home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master>

We keep a stack of \inputed files:

```

239 \def\stex@currfile@stack{}
240
241 \def\stex@currfile@push#1{%
242   \edef\stex@temppath{#1}%
243   \edef\stex@temppath{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\stex@temppath}}%
244   \edef\stex@currfile@stack{\stex@currfile\ifx\stex@currfile@stack\@empty\else,\stex@currfile@stack}%
245   \IfBeginWith\stex@temppath\@Slash{\@cpath{\stex@temppath}}{%
246     \@cpath{\stex@maindir\@Slash#1}%
247   }
248   \let\stex@currfile\@CanPath%
249   \path@filename\stex@currfile\stex@currfilename%
250   \StrLen\stex@currfilename[\stex@currfile@tmp]%
251   \StrGobbleRight\stex@currfile{\the\numexpr\stex@currfile@tmp+1 }[\stex@currpath]%
252   \global\let\stex@currfile\stex@currfile%
253   \global\let\stex@currpath\stex@currpath%
254   \global\let\stex@currfilename\stex@currfilename%
255 }
256 \def\stex@currfile@pop{%
257   \ifx\stex@currfile@stack\@empty%
258     \global\let\stex@currfile\stex@mainfile%
259     \global\let\stex@currpath\stex@maindir%
260     \global\let\stex@currfilename\jobname%
261   \else%
262     \StrCut\stex@currfile@stack,\stex@currfile\stex@currfile@stack%
263     \path@filename\stex@currfile\stex@currfilename%
264     \StrLen\stex@currfilename[\stex@currfile@tmp]%
265     \StrGobbleRight\stex@currfile{\the\numexpr\stex@currfile@tmp+1 }[\stex@currpath]%
266     \global\let\stex@currfile\stex@currfile%
267     \global\let\stex@currpath\stex@currpath%

```

```

268     \global\let\stex@currfilename\stex@currfilename%
269     \fi%
270 }

```

\stexinput Inputs a file by (if necessary) converting its path to a windows path first, and adding the file path to the input stack above:

```

271 \def\stexinput#1{%
272     \stexiffileexists{#1}{%
273         \stex@currfile@push\stex@temp@path%
274         \input{\stex@currfile}%
275         \stex@currfile@pop%
276     }%
277     {%
278         \PackageError{stex}{File does not exist (#1): \stex@temp@path}{}%
279     }%
280 }
281 \def\stexiffileexists#1#2#3{%
282     \edef\stex@temp@path{#1}%
283     \if@iswindows@\path@to@windows\stex@temp@path\fi%
284     \IfFileExists\stex@temp@path{#2}{#3}%
285 }
286 \stex@currfile@pop

```

Test:

This file: </home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master/stex-master>

A test file: </home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master/testfile.tex>

3.2.5 MathHub repositories

We read the MATHHUB system variable and set `\MathHub` accordingly:

```

287 \kpsewhich\mathhub@path{--var-value MATHHUB}
288 \if@iswindows@\windows@to@path\mathhub@path\fi
289 \ifx\mathhub@path\@empty%
290     \PackageWarning{stex}{MATHHUB system variable not found or wrongly set}{%
291         \defpath{MathHub}{%
292             \else\defpath{MathHub}\mathhub@path\fi

```

Test:

</home/jazzpirate/work/MathHub>

\findmanifest `\findmanifest{<path>}` searches for a file `MANIFEST.MF` up and over `<path>` in the file system tree.

```

293 \def\findmanifest#1{
294     \@cpath{#1}
295     \ifx\@CanPath\@Slash
296         \def\manifest@mf{}
297     \else\ifx\@CanPath\@empty
298         \def\manifest@mf{}
299     \else
300         \edef\@findmanifest@path{\@CanPath/MANIFEST.MF}

```

```

301 \if@iswindows@path@to@windows\@findmanifest@path\fi
302 \IfFileExists{\@findmanifest@path}{
303   \%message{MANIFEST.MF found at \@findmanifest@path}
304   \edef\manifest@mf{\@findmanifest@path}
305   \xdef\temp@archive@dir{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\@CanPath}}
306 }{
307   \edef\@findmanifest@path{\@CanPath/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF}
308   \if@iswindows@path@to@windows\@findmanifest@path\fi
309   \IfFileExists{\@findmanifest@path}{
310     \%message{MANIFEST.MF found at \@findmanifest@path}
311     \edef\manifest@mf{\@findmanifest@path}
312     \xdef\temp@archive@dir{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\@CanPath}}
313   }{
314     \edef\@findmanifest@path{\@CanPath/meta-inf/MANIFEST.MF}
315     \if@iswindows@path@to@windows\@findmanifest@path\fi
316     \IfFileExists{\@findmanifest@path}{
317       \%message{MANIFEST.MF found at \@findmanifest@path}
318       \edef\manifest@mf{\@findmanifest@path}
319       \xdef\temp@archive@dir{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\@CanPath}}
320     }{
321       \findmanifest{\@CanPath/..}
322     }
323   \fi\fi
324 }

```

Test:

</home/jazzpirate/work/MathHub/smgglom/mv/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF>

the next macro is a helper function for parsing MANIFEST.MF

```

325 \def\split@manifest@key{
326   \IfSubStr{\manifest@line}{\@Colon}{
327     \StrBefore{\manifest@line}{\@Colon}[\manifest@key]
328     \StrBehind{\manifest@line}{\@Colon}[\manifest@line]
329     \trimstring\manifest@line
330     \trimstring\manifest@key
331   }{
332     \def\manifest@key{}
333   }
334 }

```

the next helper function iterates over lines in MANIFEST.MF

```

335 \def\parse@manifest@loop{
336   \ifeof\@manifest
337   \else
338     \read\@manifest to \manifest@line\relax
339     \edef\manifest@line{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\manifest@line}}
340     \split@manifest@key
341     % id
342     \IfStrEq\manifest@key{\detokenize{id}}{
343       \xdef\manifest@mf{id}\manifest@line}

```

```

344     }{
345     % narration-base
346     \IfStrEq\manifest@key{\detokenize{narration-base}}{
347         \xdef\manifest@mf@narr{\manifest@line}
348     }{
349     % namespace
350     \IfStrEq\manifest@key{\detokenize{source-base}}{
351         \xdef\manifest@mf@ns{\manifest@line}
352     }{
353     \IfStrEq\manifest@key{\detokenize{ns}}{
354         \xdef\manifest@mf@ns{\manifest@line}
355     }{
356     % dependencies
357     \IfStrEq\manifest@key{\detokenize{dependencies}}{
358         \xdef\manifest@mf@deps{\manifest@line}
359     }{
360     }}}}
361     \parse@manifest@loop
362 \fi
363 }

```

`\parsemanifest` `\parsemanifest{<macroname>}{<path>}` finds MANIFEST.MF via `\findmanifest{<path>}`, and parses the file, storing the individual fields (id, narr, ns and dependencies) in `<macroname>id`, `<macroname>narr`, etc.

```

364 \newread\@manifest
365 \def\parsemanifest#1#2{%
366     \gdef\temp@archive@dir{}%
367     \findmanifest{#2}%
368     \begingroup%
369     \gdef\manifest@mf@id{}%
370     \gdef\manifest@mf@narr{}%
371     \gdef\manifest@mf@ns{}%
372     \gdef\manifest@mf@deps{}%
373     \openin\@manifest\manifest@mf%
374     \parse@manifest@loop%
375     \closein\@manifest%
376     \endgroup%
377     \if@iswindows@ \windows@to@path\manifest@mf\fi%
378     \cslet{#1id}\manifest@mf@id%
379     \cslet{#1narr}\manifest@mf@narr%
380     \cslet{#1ns}\manifest@mf@ns%
381     \cslet{#1deps}\manifest@mf@deps%
382     \ifcvoid\manifest@mf@id{-}%
383     \cslet{#1dir}\temp@archive@dir%
384 }%
385 }

```

Test:

id: FOO/BAR

ns: <http://mathhub.info/FOO/BAR>

dir: FOO

`\setcurrentreposinfo` `\setcurrentreposinfo{⟨id⟩}` sets the current repository to `⟨id⟩`, checks if the MANIFEST.MF of this repository has already been read, and if not, find it, parses it and stores the values in `\currentrepos@⟨key⟩@⟨id⟩` for later retrieval.

```

386 \def\setcurrentreposinfo#1{%
387   \edef\mh@currentrepos{#1}%
388   \ifx\mh@currentrepos\@empty%
389     \edef\currentrepos@dir{\@Dot}%
390     \def\currentrepos@narr{}%
391     \def\currentrepos@ns{}%
392     \def\currentrepos@id{}%
393     \def\currentrepos@deps{}%
394   \else%
395     \ifcsdef{mathhub@dir@\mh@currentrepos}{%
396       \@inmhrepostrue
397       \edef\mh@currentrepos{#1}%
398       \expandafter\let\expandafter\currentrepos@dir\csname mathhub@dir@#1\endcsname%
399       \expandafter\let\expandafter\currentrepos@narr\csname mathhub@narr@#1\endcsname%
400       \expandafter\let\expandafter\currentrepos@ns\csname mathhub@ns@#1\endcsname%
401       \expandafter\let\expandafter\currentrepos@deps\csname mathhub@deps@#1\endcsname%
402     }{%
403       \parsemanifest{currentrepos@}{\MathHub{#1}}%
404       \@setcurrentreposinfo%
405       \ifcsvoid{currentrepos@dir}{\PackageError{stex}{No archive with %
406         name #1 found!}{make sure that #1 is directly in your MATHHUB folder %
407         and contains a MANIFEST.MF, either directly in #1 or in a meta-inf %
408         subfolder.}}{\@inmhrepostrue}%
409     }%
410   \fi%
411 }
412
413 \def\@setcurrentreposinfo{%
414   \edef\mh@currentrepos{\currentrepos@id}%
415   \ifcsvoid{currentrepos@dir}{%
416     \csxdef{mathhub@dir@\currentrepos@id}{\currentrepos@dir}%
417     \csxdef{mathhub@narr@\currentrepos@id}{\currentrepos@narr}%
418     \csxdef{mathhub@ns@\currentrepos@id}{\currentrepos@ns}%
419     \csxdef{mathhub@deps@\currentrepos@id}{\currentrepos@deps}%
420   }%
421 }

```

Finally – and that is the ultimate goal of all of the above, we set the current repos.

```

422 \newif\if@inmhrepos\@inmhreposfalse
423 \ifcsvoid{stex@maindir}{%
424   \parsemanifest{currentrepos@}{stex@maindir}
425   \@setcurrentreposinfo
426   \ifcsvoid{currentrepos@dir}{\PackageWarning{stex}{Not currently in a MathHub repository}}{%
427     \message{Current repository: \mh@currentrepos}

```

```

428 }
429 }

```

3.3 Modules

```

430 \if@latexml\else\ifmod@show\RequirePackage{mdframed}\fi\fi

```

Aux:

```

431 \def\ignorespacesandpars{\begingroup\catcode13=10\ifnextchar\relax{\endgroup}{\endgroup}}

```

and more adapted from <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/179016/ignore-spaces-and-pars-after-an-environment>

```

432 \def\ignorespacesandparsafterend#1\ignorespaces\fi{#1\fi\ignorespacesandpars}

```

```

433 \def\ignorespacesandpars{\ifhmode\unskip\fi\@ifnextchar\par{\expandafter\ignorespacesandpars\@g

```

Options for the module-environment:

```

434 \addmetakey*{module}{title}

```

```

435 \addmetakey*{module}{name}

```

```

436 \addmetakey*{module}{creators}

```

```

437 \addmetakey*{module}{contributors}

```

```

438 \addmetakey*{module}{srccite}

```

```

439 \addmetakey*{module}{ns}

```

```

440 \addmetakey*{module}{narr}

```

module@heading We make a convenience macro for the module heading. This can be customized.

```

441 \ifdef{\thesection}{\newcounter{module}[section]}{\newcounter{module}}%

```

```

442 \newrobustcmd\module@heading{%

```

```

443   \stepcounter{module}%

```

```

444   \ifmod@show%

```

```

445   \noindent{\textbf{Module} \thesection.\thetitle [\module@name]]%

```

```

446   \sref@label@id{Module \thesection.\thetitle [\module@name]]%

```

```

447   \ifx\module@title\empty : \quad\else\quad(\module@title)\hfill\\\fi%

```

```

448   \fi%

```

```

449 }%

```

Test:

Module 3.1[Test]: Foo

module Finally, we define the begin module command for the module environment. Much of the work has already been done in the keyval bindings, so this is quite simple.

```

450 \newenvironment{module}[1][{}]{%

```

```

451   \begin{@module}[#1]%

```

```

452   \module@heading% make the headings

```

```

453   \ignorespacesandpars\parsemodule@maybesetcodes}{%

```

```

454   \end{@module}%

```

```

455   \ignorespacesafterend%

```

```

456 }%

```

```

457 \ifmod@show\surroundwithmdframed{module@om@common}\fi%

```

Some auxiliary methods:

```

458 \def\g@addto@macro@safe#1#2{\ifx#1\relax\def#1{}\fi\g@addto@macro#1{#2}}

```

```

459 \def\addto@thismodule#1{%

```

```

460 \@ifundefined{this@module}{}{%
461   \expandafter\g@addto@macro@safe\this@module{#1}%
462 }%
463 }
464 \def\addto@thismodule#1{%
465 \ifundefined{this@module}{}{%
466   \edef\addto@thismodule@exp{#1}%
467   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\g@addto@macro@safe%
468   \expandafter\this@module\expandafter{\addto@thismodule@exp}%
469 }}

```

@module A variant of the `module` environment that does not create printed representations (in particular no frames).

To compute the $\langle uri \rangle$ of a module, `\set@default@ns` computes the namespace, if none is provided as an optional argument, as follows:

If the file of the module is `/some/path/file.tex` and we are not in a MathHub repository, the namespace is `file:///some/path`.

If the file of the module is `/some/path/in/mathhub/repo/sitory/source/sub/file.tex` and `repo/sitory` is an archive in the MathHub root, and the `MANIFEST.MF` of `repo/sitory` declares a namespace `http://some.namespace/foo`, then the namespace of the module is `http://some.namespace/foo/sub`.

```

470 \newif\ifarchive@ns@empty@\archive@ns@empty@false
471 \def\set@default@ns{%
472   \edef\@module@ns@temp{\stex@currpath}%
473   \if@iswindows@\windows@to@path\@module@ns@temp\fi%
474   \archive@ns@empty@false%
475   \ifcvoid{mh@currentrepos}{\archive@ns@empty@true}%
476   {\expandafter\ifx\curname mathhub@ns@\mh@currentrepos\endcsname\@empty\archive@ns@empty@true\fi%
477   }%
478   \ifarchive@ns@empty%
479     \edef\@module@ns@tempuri{file\@Colon\@Slash\@Slash\@module@ns@temp}%
480   \else%
481     \edef\@module@filepath@temppath{\@module@ns@temp}%
482     \edef\@module@ns@tempuri{\curname mathhub@ns@\mh@currentrepos\endcsname}%
483     \edef\@module@archivedirpath{\curname mathhub@dir@\mh@currentrepos\endcsname\@Slash source}%
484     \edef\@module@archivedirpath{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\@module@archivedirpath}}%
485     \IfBeginWith\@module@filepath@temppath\@module@archivedirpath{%
486       \StrLen\@module@archivedirpath[\ns@temp@length]%
487       \StrGobbleLeft\@module@filepath@temppath\ns@temp@length[\@module@filepath@temprest]%
488       \edef\@module@ns@tempuri{\@module@ns@tempuri\@module@filepath@temprest}%
489     }{}%
490   \fi%
491   \IfEndWith\@module@ns@tempuri\@Slash{\StrGobbleRight\@module@ns@tempuri1[\@module@ns@tempuri]}%
492   \setkeys{module}{ns=\@module@ns@tempuri}%
493 }

```

Test:

<file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master>

If the module is not given a name, `\set@next@moduleid` computes one by enumeration, e.g. `module0`, `module1`, etc.

```

494 \def\set@next@moduleid{%
495   \unless\ifcsname namespace@\module@ns @unnamedmodules\endcsname%
496     \csgdef{namespace@\module@ns @unnamedmodules}{0}%
497   \fi%
498   \edef\namespace@currnum{\csname namespace@\module@ns @unnamedmodules\endcsname}%
499   \edef\module@temp@setidname{\noexpand\setkeys{module}{name=module\namespace@currnum}}%
500   \module@temp@setidname%
501   \csxdef{namespace@\module@ns @unnamedmodules}{\the\numexpr\namespace@currnum+1}%
502 }

```

Test:

`module0`

`module1`

Finally, the `@module` environment does the actual work, i.e. setting metakeys, computing namespace/id, defining `\this@module`, etc.

For a module with name $\langle name \rangle$ (`\module@name`) and uri $\langle uri \rangle$ (`\module@uri`), this defines the following macros:

- `\module@defs@ $\langle uri \rangle$` that acts as a repository for semantic macros of the current module. It will be called by `\importmodule` to activate them.
- We will add the internal forms of the semantic macros whenever `\symdef` is invoked. To do this, we will need an unexpanded form `\this@module` that expands to `\module@defs@ $\langle uri \rangle$` ; we define it first and then initialize `\module@defs@ $\langle uri \rangle$` as empty.
- `\module@names@ $\langle uri \rangle$` will store all symbol names declared in this module.
- `\module@imports@ $\langle uri \rangle$` will store the URIs of all modules directly included in this module
- `\ $\langle uri \rangle$` that expands to `\invoke@module{ $\langle uri \rangle$ }` (see below).
- `\Module $\langle name \rangle$` that expands to `\ $\langle uri \rangle$` .

If we are currently in a mathhub repository, this information will also be stored in `\module@defs@ $\langle uri \rangle$` , so we can resolve includes properly when this module is activated.

```

503 \newenvironment{@module}[1][[]]{%
504   \metasetkeys{module}{#1}%
505   \ifcsvoid{module@name}{\let\module@name\module@id}{}% % TODO deprecate
506   \ifx\module@ns\@empty\set@default@ns\fi%
507   \ifx\module@narr\@empty%
508     \setkeys{module}{narr=\module@ns}%
509   \fi%
510   \ifcsvoid{module@name}{\set@next@moduleid}{}%
511   \let\module@id\module@name% % TODO deprecate
512   \edef\module@uri{\module@ns\@QuestionMark\module@name}%

```

```

513 \csgdef{module@names@\module@uri}{}%
514 \csgdef{module@imports@\module@uri}{}%
515 \csxdef{\module@uri}{\noexpand\@invoke@module{\module@uri}}%
516 \expandafter\global\expandafter\let\csname Module\module@name\expandafter\endcsname\csname\mo
517 \edef\this@module{%
518   \expandafter\noexpand\csname module@defs@\module@uri\endcsname%
519 }%
520 \csdef{module@defs@\module@uri}{}%
521 \ifcvoid{mh@currentrepos}{}{%
522   \@inmhrepostrue%
523   \addto@thismodule{\expandafter\edef\expandafter\noexpand\csname mh@old@repos@\module@uri\en
524     {\noexpand\mh@currentrepos}}%
525   \addto@thismodule{\noexpand\setcurrentreposinfo{\mh@currentrepos}}%
526 }%
527 }{%
528   \if@inmhrepos%
529   \@inmhreposfalse%
530   \addto@thismodule{\noexpand\setcurrentreposinfo{\expandafter\noexpand\csname mh@old@repos@\m
531   \fi%
532 }%

```

Test:

Module 3.2[Foo]:

Name: Foo

URI: file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master?Foo

this@module: macro:->

Test:

Faking a MathHub archive Foo/Bar with URI <http://foo.bar/baz>:

Module 3.3[Foo2]:

Name: Foo2

URI: <http://foo.bar/baz?Foo2>

this@module: macro:->\edef \mh@old@repos@<http://foo.bar/baz?Foo2> {\mh@currentrepos
}\setcurrentreposinfo {Foo/Bar}

Test:

Removing the /home/jazzpirate/work/MathHub/ system variable first:

Module 3.4[Foo]:

Name: Foo

URI: file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master?Foo

this@module: macro:->Faking a MathHub archive Foo/Bar with URI <http://foo.bar/baz>:

Module 3.5[Foo2]:

Name: Foo2

URI: <http://foo.bar/baz?Foo2>

this@module: macro:->\edef \mh@old@repos@<http://foo.bar/baz?Foo2> {\mh@currentrepos
}\setcurrentreposinfo {Foo/Bar}

A module with URI $\langle uri \rangle$ and id $\langle id \rangle$ creates two macros $\langle uri \rangle$ and $\langle Module \langle id \rangle \rangle$, that ultimately expand to $\langle @invoke@module \langle uri \rangle \rangle$. Currently, the only functionality is $\langle @invoke@module \langle uri \rangle \rangle \langle @URI \rangle$, which expands to the full uri of a module (i.e. via $\langle Module \langle id \rangle \rangle \langle @URI \rangle$). In the future, this macro can be

extended with additional functionality, e.g. accessing symbols in a macro for overloaded (macro-)names.

```

533 \def\@URI{uri}
534 \def\@invoke@module#1#2{%
535   \ifx\@URI#2%
536     #1%
537   \else%
538     % TODO something else
539     #2%
540   \fi%
541 }

```

3.4 Inheritance

3.4.1 Selective Inclusion

The next great goal is to establish the `\requiremodules` macro, which reads an `TeX` file and processes all the module signature information in them, but does not produce any output. This is a tricky business, as we need to “parse” the modules and treat the module signature macros specially (we refer to this as “**sms mode**”, since it is equivalent to what the – now deprecated – `sms` utility did).

In the following we introduce a lot of auxiliary functionality before we can define `\requiremodules`.

`\parsemodule@allow*` The first step is setting up a functionality for registering `sTeX` macros and environments as part of a module signature.

```

542 \newif\if@smsmode\@smsmodefalse
543 \def\parsemodule@escapechar@allowed{true}
544 \def\parsemodule@allow#1{
545   \expandafter\let\csname parsemodule@allowedmacro@#1\endcsname\parsemodule@escapechar@allowed
546 }
547 \def\parsemodule@allowenv#1{
548   \expandafter\let\csname parsemodule@allowedenv@#1\endcsname\parsemodule@escapechar@allowed
549 }
550 \def\parsemodule@escapechar@beginstring{begin}
551 \def\parsemodule@escapechar@endstring{end}

```

and now we use that to actually register all the `TeX` functionality as relevant for `sms` mode.

```

552 \parsemodule@allow{symdef}
553 \parsemodule@allow{abbrdef}
554 \parsemodule@allow{importmodule}
555 \parsemodule@allowenv{module}
556 \parsemodule@allow{importmhmodule}
557 \parsemodule@allow{gimport}
558 \parsemodule@allowenv{modsig}
559 \parsemodule@allowenv{mhmodsig}
560 \parsemodule@allowenv{mhmodnl}

```

```

561 \parsemodule@allowenv{modnl}
562 \parsemodule@allow{symvariant}
563 \parsemodule@allow{symi}
564 \parsemodule@allow{symii}
565 \parsemodule@allow{symiii}
566 \parsemodule@allow{symiv}
567 \parsemodule@allow{notation}
568 \parsemodule@allow{symdecl}
569 %\parsemodule@allow{defi}
570 %\parsemodule@allow{defii}
571 %\parsemodule@allow{defiii}
572 %\parsemodule@allow{defiv}
573 %\parsemodule@allow{adefi}
574 %\parsemodule@allow{adefii}
575 %\parsemodule@allow{adefiii}
576 %\parsemodule@allow{adefiv}
577 %\parsemodule@allow{defis}
578 %\parsemodule@allow{defiis}
579 %\parsemodule@allow{defiiis}
580 %\parsemodule@allow{defivs}
581 %\parsemodule@allow{Defi}
582 %\parsemodule@allow{Defii}
583 %\parsemodule@allow{Defiii}
584 %\parsemodule@allow{Defiv}
585 %\parsemodule@allow{Defis}
586 %\parsemodule@allow{Defiis}
587 %\parsemodule@allow{Defiiis}
588 %\parsemodule@allow{Defivs}

```

To read external modules without producing output, `\requiremodules` redefines the `\`-character to be an *active* character that, instead of executing a macro, checks whether a macro name has been registered using `\parsemodule@allow` before selectively executing the corresponding macro or ignoring it. To produce the relevant code, we therefore define a macro `\@active@slash` that produces a `\`-character with category code 13 (*active*), as well as `\@open@brace` and `\@close@brace`, which produce open and closing braces with category code 12 (*other*).

```

589 \catcode'\.=0
590 .catcode'\.=13
591 .def.\@active@slash{\}
592 .catcode'\.<=1
593 .catcode'\.>=2
594 .catcode'\.{=12
595 .catcode'\.=12
596 .def.\@open@brace<{>
597 .def.\@close@brace<}>
598 .catcode'\.=0
599 \catcode'\.=12
600 \catcode'\{=1

```

```

601 \catcode'\}=2
602 \catcode'\<=12
603 \catcode'\>=12

```

The next two macros set and reset the category codes before/after `sms` mode.

`\set@parsemodule@catcodes`

```

604 \def\set@parsemodule@catcodes{%
605     \global\catcode'\=13%
606     \global\catcode'\#=12%
607     \global\catcode'\{=12%
608     \global\catcode'\}=12%
609     \global\catcode'\$=12%$
610     \global\catcode'\^=12%
611     \global\catcode'\_ =12%
612     \global\catcode'\&=12%
613     \expandafter\let\@active@slash\parsemodule@escapechar%
614 }

```

`\reset@parsemodule@catcodes`

```

615 \def\reset@parsemodule@catcodes{%
616     \global\catcode'\=0%
617     \global\catcode'\#=6%
618     \global\catcode'\{=1%
619     \global\catcode'\}=2%
620     \global\catcode'\$=3%$
621     \global\catcode'\^=7%
622     \global\catcode'\_ =8%
623     \global\catcode'\&=4%
624 }

```

`\parsemodule@maybesetcodes`

Before a macro is executed in `sms`-mode, the category codes will be reset to normal, to ensure that all macro arguments are parsed correctly. Consequently, the macros need to set the category codes back to `sms` mode after having read all arguments iff the macro got executed in `sms` mode. `\parsemodule@maybesetcodes` takes care of that.

```

625 \def\parsemodule@maybesetcodes{%
626     \if@smsmode\set@parsemodule@catcodes\fi%
627 }

```

`\parsemodule@escapechar`

This macro gets called whenever a `\`-character occurs in `sms` mode. It is split into several macros that parse and store characters in `\parsemodule@escape@currcls` until a character with category code $\neq 11$ occurs (i.e. the macro name is complete), check whether the macro is allowed in `sms` mode, and then either ignore it or execute it after setting category codes back to normal. Special care needs to be taken to make sure that braces have the right category codes (1 and 2 for open and closing braces, respectively) when delimiting macro arguments.

Entry point:

```

628

```

```

629 \def\parsemodule@escapechar{%
630   \def\parsemodule@escape@currcls{}%
631   \parsemodule@escape@parse@nextchar%
632 }%

```

The next macro simply reads the next character and checks whether it has category code 11. If so, it stores it in `\parsemodule@escape@currcls`. Otherwise, the macro name is complete, it stores the last character in `\parsemodule@last@char` and calls `\parsemodule@escapechar@checkcs`.

```

633 \long\def\parsemodule@escape@parse@nextchar@#1{%
634   \ifcat a#1\relax%
635     \edef\parsemodule@escape@currcls{\parsemodule@escape@currcls#1}%
636     \let\parsemodule@do@next\parsemodule@escape@parse@nextchar%
637   \else%
638     \def\parsemodule@last@char{#1}%
639     \def\parsemodule@do@next{\parsemodule@escapechar@checkcs}%
640   \fi%
641   \parsemodule@do@next%
642 }

```

The next macro checks whether the currently stored macroname is allowed in `sms` mode. There are four cases that need to be considered: `\begin`, `\end`, allowed macros, and others. In the first two cases, we reinsert `\parsemodule@last@char` and continue with `\parsemodule@escapechar@checkbeginenv` or `\parsemodule@escapechar@checkendenv` respectively, to check whether the environment being opened/closed is allowed in `sms` mode. In both cases, `\parsemodule@last@char` is an open brace with category code 12. In the third case, we need to check whether `\parsemodule@last@char` is an open brace, in which case we call `\parsemodule@converttoproperbraces`, otherwise, we set category codes to normal and execute the macro. In the fourth case, we just reinsert `\parsemodule@last@char` and continue.

```

643 \def\parsemodule@escapechar@checkcs{%
644   \ifx\parsemodule@escape@currcls\parsemodule@escapechar@beginstring%
645     \edef\parsemodule@do@next{\noexpand\parsemodule@escapechar@checkbeginenv\parsemodule@last@char}%
646   \else%
647     \ifx\parsemodule@escape@currcls\parsemodule@escapechar@endstring%
648       \edef\parsemodule@do@next{\noexpand\parsemodule@escapechar@checkendenv\parsemodule@last@char}%
649     \else%
650       \expandafter\ifx\csname parsemodule@allowedmacro\endcsname\parsemodule@escape@currcls\endcsname%
651         \parsemodule@escapechar@allowed%
652       \ifx\parsemodule@last@char\@open@brace%
653         \expandafter\let\expandafter\parsemodule@do@next\ii\csname\parsemodule@escape@currcls\endcsname%
654       \edef\parsemodule@do@next{\noexpand\parsemodule@converttoproperbraces\@open@brace}%
655     \else%
656       \reset@parsemodule@catcodes%
657       \edef\parsemodule@do@next{\expandafter\noexpand\csname\parsemodule@escape@currcls\endcsname}%
658     \fi%
659   \else\def\parsemodule@do@next{\relax\parsemodule@last@char}\fi%
660 \fi%
661 \fi%

```

```

662 \parsemodule@do@next%
663 }

```

This macro simply takes an argument in braces (with category codes 12), reinserts it with “proper” braces (category codes 1 and 2), sets category codes back to normal and calls `\parsemodule@do@next@ii`, which has been `\let` as the macro to be executed.

```

664 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\def%
665 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\parsemodule@converttoproperbraces%
666 \expandafter\@open@brace\expandafter#\expandafter1\@close@brace{%
667 \reset@parsemodule@catcodes%
668 \parsemodule@do@next@ii{#1}%
669 }

```

The next two macros apply in the `\begin` and `\end` cases. They check whether the environment is allowed in `sms` mode, if so, open/close the environment, and otherwise do nothing.

Notably, `\parsemodule@escapechar@checkendenv` does not set category codes back to normal, since `\end{environment}` never takes additional arguments that need to be parsed anyway.

```

670 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\def%
671 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\parsemodule@escapechar@checkbeginenv%
672 \expandafter\@open@brace\expandafter#\expandafter1\@close@brace{%
673 \expandafter\ifx\csname parsemodule@allowedenv@#1\endcsname\parsemodule@escapechar@allowed%
674 \reset@parsemodule@catcodes%
675 \def\parsemodule@do@next{\begin{#1}}%
676 \else%
677 \def\parsemodule@do@next{#1}%
678 \fi%
679 \parsemodule@do@next%
680 }
681 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\def%
682 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\parsemodule@escapechar@checkendenv%
683 \expandafter\@open@brace\expandafter#\expandafter1\@close@brace{%
684 \expandafter\ifx\csname parsemodule@allowedenv@#1\endcsname\parsemodule@escapechar@allowed%
685 \reset@parsemodule@catcodes%
686 \def\parsemodule@do@next{\end{#1}}%
687 \else%
688 \def\parsemodule@do@next{#1}%
689 \fi%
690 \parsemodule@do@next%
691 }

```

`\@requiremodules` the internal version of `\requiremodules` for use in the `*.aux` file. We disable it at the end of the document, so that when the `aux` file is read again, nothing is loaded.

```

692 \newrobustcmd\@requiremodules[1]{%
693 \if@tempswa\requiremodules{#1}\fi%
694 }%

```

`\requiremodules` This macro loads the module signatures in a file using the `\requiremodules@smsmode` above. We set the flag `\mod@showfalse` in the local group, so that the macros know now to pollute the result.

```

695 \newrobustcmd\requiremodules[1]{%
696   \mod@showfalse%
697   \edef\mod@path{#1}%
698   \edef\mod@path{\expandafter\detokenize\expandafter{\mod@path}}%
699   \requiremodules@smsmode{#1}%
700 }%
```

`\requiremodules@smsmode` this reads `TEX` modules by setting the category codes for `sms` mode, `\inputting` the required file and wrapping it in a `\vbox` that gets stored away and ignored, in order to not produce any output. It also sets `\hbadness`, `\hfuzz` and friends to values that suppress overfull and underfull hbox messages.

```

701 \newbox\modules@import@tempbox
702 \def\requiremodules@smsmode#1{%
703   \setbox\modules@import@tempbox\vbox{%
704     \@smsmodetrue%
705     \set@parsemodule@catcodes%
706     \hbadness=100000\relax%
707     \hfuzz=10000pt\relax%
708     \vbadness=100000\relax%
709     \vfuzz=10000pt\relax%
710     \stexinput{#1.tex}%
711     \reset@parsemodule@catcodes%
712   }%
713   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes%
714 }
```

Test:

parsing `FOO/testmodule.tex`

macro->`\@invoke@module {file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master/FOO?testmodule}`

3.4.2 importmodule

`\importmodule@bookkeeping`

```

715 \newif\if@importmodule@switchrepos\@importmodule@switchreposfalse
716 \def\importmodule@bookkeeping#1#2#3{%
717   \@importmodule@switchreposfalse%
718   \metasetkeys{importmodule}{#1}%
719   \ifcsvoid{importmodule@mhrepos}{%
720     \ifcsvoid{currentrepos@dir}{%
721       \let\importmodule@dir\stex@maindir%
722     }{%
723       \edef\importmodule@dir{\currentrepos@dir\@Slash source}%
724     }%
725   }{%
726     \@importmodule@switchrepostrue%
```



```

727 \expandafter\let\csname importmodule@oldrepos@#2\endcsname\mh@currentrepos%
728 \setcurrentreposinfo\importmodule@mhrepos%
729 \edef\importmodule@dir{\currentrepos@dir\@Slash source}%
730 }%
731 \StrCut{#2}\@QuestionMark\importmodule@subdir\importmodule@modulename%
732 \ifx\importmodule@modulename\@empty%
733 \let\importmodule@modulename\importmodule@subdir%
734 \let\importmodule@subdir\@empty%
735 \else%
736 \ifx\importmodule@subdir\@empty\else%
737 \edef\importmodule@dir{\importmodule@dir\@Slash\importmodule@subdir}%
738 \fi%
739 \fi%
740 \begingroup#3\endgroup%
741 \if@importmodule@switchrepos%
742 \expandafter\setcurrentreposinfo\csname importmodule@oldrepos@#2\endcsname%
743 \fi%
744 \ignorespacesandpars%
745 }

```

\importmodule

```

746 %\srefaddidkey{importmodule}
747 \addmetakey{importmodule}{mhrepos}
748 \newcommand\importmodule[2] [] {\@importmodule[#1]{#2}{export}}
749 \newcommand\@importmodule[3] [] {%
750 \importmodule@bookkeeping{#1}{#2}{%
751 \@importmodule[\importmodule@dir]\importmodule@modulename{#3}%
752 }%
753 }

```

\@importmodule \@importmodule[\<filepath>]{\<mod>}{\<export?>} loads \<filepath>.tex and activates the module \<mod>. If \<export?> is **export**, then it also re-exports the \symdefs from \<mod>.

First \@load will store the base file name with full path, then check if \module@\<mod>@path is defined. If this macro is defined, a module of this name has already been loaded, so we check whether the paths coincide, if they do, all is fine and we do nothing otherwise we give a suitable error. If this macro is undefined we load the path by \requiremodules.

```

754 \newcommand\@importmodule[3] [] {%
755 {%
756 \edef\@load{#1}%
757 \edef\@importmodule@name{#2}
758 \if@smsmode\else\ifcsvoid{Module\@importmodule@name}{%
759 \stexiffileexists\@load{\requiremodules\@load}{%
760 \requiremodules{\@load\@Slash\@importmodule@name}%
761 }%
762 }{\fi%
763 \ifx\@load\@empty\else%
764 {% TODO

```

```

765 %      \edef\@path{\csname module@#2@path\endcsname}%
766 %      \IfStrEq\@load\@path{\relax}% if the known path is the same as the requested one do nothing
767 %      {\PackageError{stex}% else signal an error
768 %      {Module Name Clash\MessageBreak%
769 %      A module with name #2 was already loaded under the path "\@path"\MessageBreak%
770 %      The imported path "\@load" is probably a different module with the\MessageBreak%
771 %      same name; this is dangerous -- not importing}%
772 %      {Check whether the Module name is correct}%
773 %      }%
774 %  }%
775 %\fi%
776 %\global\let\@importmodule\@load\@load%
777 %}
778 %\edef\@export{#3}\def\@@export{export}%prepare comparison
779 %\ifx\@export\@@export\export@defs{#2}\fi% export the module
780 %\ifx\@export\@@export\addto@thismodulex{%
781 %\noexpand\@importmodule[\@importmodule@load]{#2}{noexport}%
782 %}
783 %\if@smsmode\else
784 %\ifcsvoid{this@module}{}%
785 %\ifcsvoid{module@imports@\module@uri}{%
786 %\csxdef{module@imports@\module@uri}{%
787 %\csname Module#2\endcsname\@URI%
788 %}%
789 %}{%
790 %\csxdef{module@imports@\module@uri}{%
791 %\csname Module#2\endcsname\@URI,%
792 %\csname module@imports@\module@uri\endcsname%
793 %}%
794 %}%
795 %}
796 %\fi\fi%
797 %\if@smsmode\else\activate@defs{#2}\fi% activate the module
798 %}

```

Test:

`\importmodule {testmoduleimporta}:`

macro:->\@invoke@module {file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master?testmoduleimporta}

undefined

Test:

`\importmodule {testmoduleimportb?importb}:`

macro:->\@invoke@module {file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master?importb}

macro:->\protect \bar

Test:

macro:->\@invoke@module {http://mathhub.info/smglo/algabra?band}

macro:->\@invoke@module {http://mathhub.info/smglo/algabra?idempotent}

undefined

macro:->\@ifstar \@gimport@star \@gimport@nostar

`\activate@defs` To activate the `\symdefs` from a given module $\langle mod \rangle$, we call the macro `\module@defs@ $\langle mod \rangle$` . But to make sure that every module is activated only once, we only activate if the macro `\module@defs@ $\langle mod \rangle$` is undefined, and define it directly afterwards to prohibit further activations.

```
799 \def\activate@defs#1{%
800   \ifcsundef{Module#1}{
801     \PackageError{stex}{No module with name #1 loaded}{Probably missing an
802       \detokenize{\importmodule} (or variant) somewhere?
803   }
804 }{%
805   \ifcsundef{module@csname Module#1\endcsname\@URI @activated}%
806     {\csname module@defs@csname Module#1\endcsname\@URI\endcsname}{}%
807   \namedef{module@csname Module#1\endcsname\@URI @activated}{true}%
808 }%
809 }%
```

`\usemodule` `\usemodule` acts like `\importmodule`, except that it does not re-export the semantic macros in the modules it loads.

```
810 \newcommand\usemodule[2] [] {\@importmodule[#1]{#2}{noexport}}
```

Test:

Module 3.26[Foo]:

Module 3.27[Bar]: undefined

Module 3.28[Baz]: undefined

macro:->\protect \bar

`\inputref@*skip` hooks for spacing customization, they are empty by default.

```
811 \def\inputref@preskip{}
812 \def\inputref@postskip{}
```

`\inputref` `\inputref{ $\langle path to the current file without extension \rangle$ }` supports both absolute path and relative path, meanwhile, records the path and the extension (not for relative path).

```
813 \newrobustcmd\inputref[2] [] {%
814   \importmodule@bookkeeping{#1}{#2}{%
815     %\inputreftrue
816     \inputref@preskip%
817     \stexinput{\importmodule@dir\@Slash\importmodule@modulename.tex}%
818     \inputref@postskip%
819   }%
820 }%
```

3.5 Symbols and Notations

`\if@symdeflocal` A flag whether a symbol declaration is local (i.e. does not get exported) or not.

```
821 \newif\if@symdeflocal\@symdeflocalfalse
```

`\define@in@module` calls `\edef\#1{#2}` and adds the macro definition to `\this@module`

```

822 \def\define@in@module#1#2{
823   \expandafter\edef\csname #1\endcsname{#2}%
824   \edef\define@in@module@temp{%
825     \def\expandafter\noexpand\csname#1\endcsname%
826       {#2}%
827   }%
828   \if@symdeflocal\else%
829     \expandafter\g@addto@macro@safe\csname module@defs@\module@uri%
830     \expandafter\endcsname\expandafter{\define@in@module@temp}%
831   \fi%
832 }
```

`\symdecl` `\symdecl[name=foo]{bar}` Declares a new symbol in the current module with URI `\module-uri?foo` and defines new macros `\uri` and `\bar`. If no optional name is given, `bar` is used as a name.

```

833 \addmetakey{symdecl}{name}%
834
835 \newcommand\symdecl[2][]{%
836   \ifcsdef{this@module}{%
837     \metasetkeys{symdecl}{#1}%
838     \ifcsvoid{symdecl@name}{\edef\symdecl@name{#2}}{}%
839     \edef\symdef@uri{\module@uri\@QuestionMark\symdecl@name}%
840     \ifcsvoid{symdef@uri}{
841       \ifcsvoid{module@names@\module@uri}{%
842         \csxdef{module@names@\module@uri}{\symdecl@name}%
843       }{%
844         \csxdef{module@names@\module@uri}{\symdecl@name,%
845           \csname module@names@\module@uri\endcsname}%
846       }%
847       \define@in@module\symdef@uri{\noexpand\@invoke@symbol{\symdef@uri}}%
848       \define@in@module{#2}{\noexpand\@invoke@symbol{\symdef@uri}}%
849     }{%
850       % not compatible with circular dependencies, e.g. test/omdoc/07-modules/sms testa.tex
851       \PackageWarning{stex}{symbol already defined: \symdef@uri}%
852       You need to pick a fresh name for your symbol%
853     }%
854     \define@in@module\symdef@uri{\noexpand\@invoke@symbol{\symdef@uri}}%
855     \define@in@module{#2}{\noexpand\@invoke@symbol{\symdef@uri}}%
856   }%
857 }{%
858   \PackageError{stex}{\detokenize{\symdecl} not in a module}{You need to be in a module%
859   in order to declare a new symbol}
860 }%
861 \if@insymdef\else\parsemodule@maybesetcodes\fi%
862 }
```

Test:

Module 3.29[foo]: `\symdecl {bar}`

Yields: macro:->\@invoke@symbol {file:///home/jazzpirate/work/Software/ext/sTeX/sty/stex-master?foo?bar}

3.5.1 Notations

`\modules@getURIfromName` This macro searches for the full URI given a symbol name and stores it in `\notation@uri`. Used by e.g. `\notation[...] {foo} {...}` to figure out what symbol `foo` refers to:

```

863 \def\modules@getURIfromName#1{%
864   \def\notation@uri{%
865     \edef\modules@getURI@name{#1}%
866     \if@isuri\modules@getURI@name{%
867       \let\notation@uri\isuri@uri%
868     }{%
869       \ifcsvoid{this@module}{}%
870       \expandafter\modules@getURIfromModule\expandafter{\module@uri}%
871       \ifx\notation@uri\@empty%
872         \edef\modules@getURI@modules{\csname module@imports@\module@uri\endcsname}%
873         \expandafter\@for\expandafter\@I\expandafter:\expandafter=\modules@getURI@modules\do{%
874           \ifx\notation@uri\@empty%
875             \expandafter\modules@getURIfromModule\expandafter{\@I}%
876           \fi%
877         }%
878       \fi%
879       \ifx\notation@uri\@empty%
880         \def\notation@extract@uri@curr{cs}%
881         \notation@extracturifrommacro{#1}%
882       \fi%
883       \ifx\notation@uri\@empty%
884         \PackageError{stex}{No symbol with name, URI or macroname \detokenize{#1} found!}{}%
885       \fi%
886     }%
887   }%
888 }
889
890 \def\if@isuri#1#2#3{%
891   \StrCount{#1}\@QuestionMark[\isuri@number]%
892   \ifnum\isuri@number=1 %
893     \StrCut{#1}\@QuestionMark\@isuri@mod\@isuri@name%
894     \ifcsvoid{Module\@isuri@mod}{#3}{%
895       \edef\isuri@uri{\csname Module\@isuri@mod\endcsname\@URI\@QuestionMark\@isuri@name}%
896       #2%
897     }%
898   \else%
899     \ifnum\isuri@number=2 %
900       \edef\isuri@uri{#1}#2\else#3%
901     \fi%
902   \fi%
903 }

```

```

904
905 \def\modules@getURIfromModule#1{%
906   \edef\modules@getURI@names{\csname module@names@#1\endcsname}%
907   \expandafter\@for\expandafter\@I\expandafter:\expandafter=%
908   \modules@getURI@names\do{%
909     \ifx\notation@uri\@empty%
910       \ifx\@I\modules@getURI@name%
911         \edef\notation@uri{#1\@QuestionMark\@I}%
912       \fi%
913     \fi%
914   }%
915 }
916
917 % extracts the full URI from \foo or anything being \ifx-equal to \foo,
918 % by expanding until we reach \@invoke@symbol{<uri>}
919 \def\notation@extracturifrommacro#1{%
920   \ifcsvoid{#1}{\}%
921   \expandafter\let\expandafter\notation@extract@uri@nextcs\csname#1\endcsname%
922   \ifx\notation@extract@uri@nextcs\notation@extract@uri@currucs\else%
923     \let\notation@extract@uri@currucs\notation@extract@uri@nextcs%
924     \expandafter\notation@extract@uriII\notation@extract@uri@nextcs\notation@end%
925   \fi%
926 }%
927 }
928 \long\def\notation@extract@uriII#1#2\notation@end{%
929   \def\notation@extract@check@temp{#2}
930   \ifx\@invoke@symbol#1%
931     \edef\notation@uri{#2}%
932   \else%
933     \ifx\notation@extract@check@temp\@empty\else%
934       \expandafter\def\expandafter\notation@extract@uri@nextcs\expandafter{#1{#2}}%
935       \notation@extract@uri{notation@extract@uri@nextcs}%
936     \fi%
937   \fi%
938 }

```

`\notation` Adds a new notation to a symbol foo, as in: `\notation[lang=en,arity=0,variant=op]{foo}{...}`
`\notation[variant=bar]{foo}[2]{...}` `\notation[args=aia,prec=500;50x49x51]{foo}{#1 bla #2}`
 TODO with brackets, e.g. `\notation[withbrackets={\langle,\rangle}]{foo}{...}`

```

939 % parses the first two arguments:
940 \providerobustcmd\notation[2][\]{%
941   \edef\notation@first{#1}%
942   \edef\notation@second{#2}%
943   \notation@%
944 }
945
946 % parses the last two arguments
947 \newcommand\notation@[2][0]{%
948   \edef\notation@donext{\noexpand\notation@@[\notation@first]%

```

```

949     {\notation@second}[#1]}%
950 \notation@donext{#2}%
951 }
952
953 % parses the notation arguments and wraps them in
954 % \notation@assoc and \notation@argprec for flexary arguments and precedences
955 \def\notation@@[#1]#2[#3]#4{%
956   \modules@getURIfromName{#2}%
957   \notation@parse@params{#1}{#3}
958   \let\notation@curr@todo@args\notation@curr@args%
959   \def\notation@temp@notation{%
960     \StrLen\notation@curr@args[\notation@temp@arity]%
961     \expandafter\renewcommand\expandafter\notation@temp@notation%
962     \expandafter[\notation@temp@arity]{#4}%
963     % precedence
964     \IfSubStr\notation@curr@prec;{%
965       \StrCut\notation@curr@prec;\notation@curr@prec\notation@curr@prec;%
966       \ifx\notation@curr@prec\empty\def\notation@curr@prec{0}\fi%
967     }{%
968       \ifx\notation@curr@prec\empty%
969         \ifnum\notation@temp@arity=0\relax%
970           \edef\notation@curr@prec{\infprec}%
971         \else%
972           \def\notation@curr@prec{0}%
973         \fi%
974       \else%
975         \edef\notation@curr@prec{\notation@curr@prec}%
976         \def\notation@curr@prec{}%
977       \fi%
978     }%
979     % arguments
980     \def\notation@curr@extargs{}
981     \def\notation@nextarg@index{1}%
982     \notation@do@args%
983   }
984
985 % parses additional notation components for (associative) arguments
986 \def\notation@do@args{%
987   \def\notation@nextarg@temp{}%
988   \ifx\notation@curr@todo@args\empty%
989     \notation@after%
990   \else%
991     % argument precedence
992     \IfSubStr\notation@curr@prec{x}{%
993       \StrCut\notation@curr@prec{x}\notation@curr@argprec\notation@curr@prec;%
994     }{%
995       \edef\notation@curr@argprec{\notation@curr@prec}%
996       \def\notation@curr@prec{}%
997     }%
998     \ifx\notation@curr@argprec\empty%

```

```

999      \let\notation@curr@argprec\notation@curr@prec%
1000    \fi%
1001    \StrChar\notation@curr@todo@args1[\notation@argchar]%
1002    \StrGobbleLeft\notation@curr@todo@args1[\notation@curr@todo@args]%
1003    \expandafter\ifx\notation@argchar i%
1004      % normal argument
1005      \edef\notation@nextarg@temp{\noexpand\notation@argprec{\notation@curr@argprec}{#####\
1006      \edef\notation@nextarg@index{\the\numexpr\notation@nextarg@index+1 }
1007      \expandafter\g@addto@macro@safe\expandafter\notation@curr@extargs%
1008      \expandafter{\notation@nextarg@temp}%
1009      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\notation@do@args%
1010    \else%
1011      % associative argument
1012      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\notation@parse@assocarg%
1013    \fi%
1014  \fi%
1015 }
1016
1017 \def\notation@parse@assocarg#1{%
1018   \edef\notation@nextarg@temp{\noexpand\notation@argprec{\notation@curr@argprec}{\noexpand\not
1019   \edef\notation@nextarg@index{\the\numexpr\notation@nextarg@index+1 }%
1020   \expandafter\g@addto@macro@safe\expandafter\notation@curr@extargs%
1021   \expandafter{\notation@nextarg@temp}%
1022   \notation@do@args%
1023 }
1024
1025 \protected\def\safe@newcommand#1{%
1026   \ifdefined#1\expandafter\renewcommand\else\expandafter\newcommand\fi#1%
1027 }
1028
1029 % finally creates the actual macros
1030 \def\notation@after{
1031   \let\ex\expandafter%
1032   \ex\ex\ex\def\ex\ex\ex\notation@temp\notation\ex\ex\ex%
1033     {\ex\notation@temp\notation\notation@curr@extargs}%
1034   \edef\notation@temp\notation{\noexpand\notation@symprec{\notation@curr@prec}{\ex\nexpanded\ex
1035   \def\notation@temp@fragment{}}%
1036   \ifx\notation@curr@arity\@empty\else%
1037     \edef\notation@temp@fragment{arity=\notation@curr@arity}
1038   \fi%
1039   \ifx\notation@curr@lang\@empty\else%
1040     \ifx\notation@temp@fragment\@empty%
1041       \edef\notation@temp@fragment{lang=\notation@curr@lang}%
1042     \else%
1043       \edef\notation@temp@fragment{\notation@temp@fragment\@Ampersand lang=\notation@curr@lang}%
1044     \fi%
1045   \fi%
1046   \ifx\notation@curr@variant\@empty\else%
1047     \ifx\notation@temp@fragment\@empty%
1048       \edef\notation@temp@fragment{variant=\notation@curr@variant}%

```



```

1049     \else%
1050         \edef\notation@temp@fragment{\notation@temp@fragment\@Ampersand variant=\notation@curr@va
1051     \fi%
1052 \fi%
1053 \edef\notation@csname{\notation@uri\@Fragment\notation@temp@fragment}%
1054 \ifcvoid{\notation@csname}{%
1055     \ex\ex\ex\ex\ex\ex\ex\newcommand\ex\ex\ex\csname\ex\ex\ex\notation@csname%
1056     \ex\ex\ex\endcsname\ex\ex\ex[\ex\notation@temp@arity\ex]%
1057     \ex{\notation@temp\notation}%
1058     \edef\symdecl@temps{%
1059         \noexpand\safe@newcommand\ex\noexpand\csname\notation@csname\endcsname[\notation@temp@ari
1060     }%
1061     \ex@g@addto@macro@safe\csname module@defs@\module@uri\ex\endcsname\ex{\symdecl@temps}%
1062     \ex@g@addto@macro@safe\csname module@defs@\module@uri\ex\endcsname\ex{\ex{\notation@temp@no
1063 }{%
1064     \PackageWarning{stex}{notation already defined: \notation@csname}{%
1065         Choose a different set of notation options (variant,lang,arity)%
1066     }%
1067 }%
1068 \parsemodule@maybesetcodes%
1069 }
1070
1071 % parses optional parameters
1072 \def\notation@parse@params#1#2{%
1073     \def\notation@curr@prec{\}%
1074     \def\notation@curr@args{\}%
1075     \def\notation@curr@variant{\}%
1076     \def\notation@curr@arity{\}%
1077     \def\notation@curr@provided@arity{#2}%
1078     \def\notation@curr@lang{\}%
1079     \def\notation@options@temp{#1}%
1080     \notation@parse@params@%
1081     \ifx\notation@curr@args\@empty%
1082         \ifx\notation@curr@provided@arity\@empty%
1083             \notation@num@to@ia\notation@curr@arity%
1084         \else%
1085             \notation@num@to@ia\notation@curr@provided@arity%
1086         \fi%
1087     \fi%
1088 }
1089 \def\notation@parse@params@{%
1090     \IfSubStr\notation@options@temp,{%
1091         \StrCut\notation@options@temp,\notation@option@temp\notation@options@temp%
1092         \notation@parse@param%
1093         \notation@parse@params@%
1094     }{\ifx\notation@options@temp\@empty\else%
1095         \let\notation@option@temp\notation@options@temp%
1096         \notation@parse@param%
1097     \fi}%
1098 }

```

```

1099
1100 %parses an individual optional argument/key-value-pair
1101 \def\notation@parse@param{%
1102   \trimstring\notation@option@temp%
1103   \ifx\notation@option@temp\@empty\else%
1104     \IfSubStr\notation@option@temp={%
1105       \StrCut\notation@option@temp=\notation@key\notation@value%
1106       \trimstring\notation@key%
1107       \trimstring\notation@value%
1108       \IfStrEq\notation@key{prec}{%
1109         \edef\notation@curr@prec{\notation@value}%
1110       }{%
1111         \IfStrEq\notation@key{args}{%
1112           \edef\notation@curr@args{\notation@value}%
1113         }{%
1114           \IfStrEq\notation@key{lang}{%
1115             \edef\notation@curr@lang{\notation@value}%
1116           }{%
1117             \IfStrEq\notation@key{variant}{%
1118               \edef\notation@curr@variant{\notation@value}%
1119             }{%
1120               \IfStrEq\notation@key{arity}{%
1121                 \edef\notation@curr@arity{\notation@value}%
1122               }{%
1123                 }}}}%
1124       }{%
1125         \edef\notation@curr@variant{\notation@option@temp}%
1126       }%
1127   \fi%
1128 }
1129
1130 % converts an integer to a string of 'i's, e.g. 3 => iii,
1131 % and stores the result in \notation@curr@args
1132 \def\notation@num@to@ia#1{%
1133   \IfInteger{#1}{
1134     \notation@num@to@ia@#1%
1135   }{%
1136     %
1137   }%
1138 }
1139 \def\notation@num@to@ia@#1{%
1140   \ifnum#1>0%
1141     \edef\notation@curr@args{\notation@curr@args i}%
1142     \expandafter\notation@num@to@ia@\expandafter{\the\numexpr#1-1\@Space}%
1143   \fi%
1144 }

```

The following macros take care of precedences, parentheses/bracketing, associative (flexary) arguments etc. in presentation:

```

1145 \def\notation@assoc#1#2{% function, argv

```

```

1146 \let\@tmpop=\relax% do not print the function the first time round
1147 \@for\@I:=#2\do{\@tmpop% print the function
1148 % write the i-th argument with locally updated precedence
1149 \@I%
1150 \def\@tmpop{#1}%
1151 }%
1152 }%
1153
1154 \def\notation@lparen{()
1155 \def\notation@rparen{)}
1156 \def\infprec{1000000}
1157 \def\neginfprec{-\infprec}
1158
1159 \newcount\notation@downprec
1160 \notation@downprec=\neginfprec
1161
1162 % patching displaymode
1163 \newif@if@displaymode\@displaymodefalse
1164 \expandafter\everydisplay\expandafter{\the\everydisplay\@displaymodetrue}
1165 \let\old@displaystyle\displaystyle
1166 \def\displaystyle{\old@displaystyle\@displaymodetrue}
1167
1168 \def\dobrackets#1{% avoiding groups at all costs to ensure \parray still works!
1169 \def\notation@innertmp{#1}%
1170 \let\ex\expandafter%
1171 \if@displaymode%
1172 \ex\ex\ex\left\ex\ex\ex\notation@lparen%
1173 \ex\notation@resetbrackets\ex\notation@innertmp%
1174 \ex\right\notation@rparen%
1175 \else%
1176 \ex\ex\ex\notation@lparen%
1177 \ex\notation@resetbrackets\ex\notation@innertmp%
1178 \notation@rparen%
1179 \fi%
1180 }
1181
1182 \def\withbrackets#1#2#3{%
1183 \edef\notation@lparen{#1}%
1184 \edef\notation@rparen{#2}%
1185 #3%
1186 \notation@resetbrackets%
1187 }
1188
1189 \def\notation@resetbrackets{%
1190 \def\notation@lparen{()
1191 \def\notation@rparen{)}
1192 }
1193
1194 \def\notation@symprec#1#2{%
1195 \ifnum#1>\notation@downprec\relax%

```

```

1196     \notation@resetbrackets#2%
1197 \else%
1198     \ifnum\notation@downprec=\infprec\relax%
1199     \notation@resetbrackets#2%
1200 \else
1201     \if@inarray@
1202     \notation@resetbrackets#2
1203     \else\dobrackets{#2}\fi%
1204 \fi\fi%
1205 }
1206
1207 \newif\if@inarray@\@inarray@false
1208
1209 \def\notation@argprec#1#2{%
1210   \def\notation@innertmp{#2}
1211   \edef\notation@downprec@temp{\number#1}%
1212   \notation@downprec=\expandafter\notation@downprec@temp%
1213   \expandafter\relax\expandafter\notation@innertmp%
1214   \expandafter\notation@downprec\expandafter=\number\notation@downprec\relax%
1215 }

```

`\@invoke@symbol` after `\symdecl{foo}`, `\foo` expands to `\@invoke@symbol{<uri>}`:

```

1216 \protected\def\@invoke@symbol#1{%
1217   \def\@invoke@symbol@first{#1}%
1218   \symbol@args%
1219 }

    takes care of the optional notation-option-argument, and either invokes
    \@invoke@symbol@math for symbolic presentation or \@invoke@symbol@text for
    verbalization (TODO)

1220 \newcommand\symbol@args[1][]{%
1221   \ifmmode\def\invoke@symbol@next{\@invoke@symbol@math\@invoke@symbol@first{#1}}%
1222   \else\def\invoke@symbol@next{\@invoke@symbol@text\@invoke@symbol@first{#1}}\fi%
1223   \invoke@symbol@next%
1224 }

```

This finally gets called with both uri and notation-option, convenient for e.g.
a LaTeXML binding:

```

1225 \def\@invoke@symbol@math#1#2{%
1226   \csname #1\@Fragment#2\endcsname%
1227 }
1228 \def\@invoke@symbol@math#1#2{%
1229   % #1: URI
1230   % #2: options
1231   % TODO \setnotation variants
1232   \notation@parse@params{#2}{}%
1233   \def\notation@temp@fragment{}%
1234   \ifx\notation@curr@arity\@empty\else%
1235     \edef\notation@temp@fragment{arity=\notation@curr@arity}%
1236   \fi%

```

```

1237 \ifx\notation@curr@lang\@empty\else%
1238 \ifx\notation@temp@fragment\@empty%
1239 \edef\notation@temp@fragment{lang=\notation@curr@lang}%
1240 \else%
1241 \edef\notation@temp@fragment{\notation@temp@fragment\@Ampersand lang=\notation@curr@lang}%
1242 \fi%
1243 \fi%
1244 \ifx\notation@curr@variant\@empty\else%
1245 \ifx\notation@temp@fragment\@empty%
1246 \edef\notation@temp@fragment{variant=\notation@curr@variant}%
1247 \else%
1248 \edef\notation@temp@fragment{\notation@temp@fragment\@Ampersand variant=\notation@curr@va
1249 \fi%
1250 \fi%
1251 \@invoke@symbol@math@{#1}\notation@temp@fragment%
1252 }

```

TODO:

```

1253 \def\@invoke@symbol@text#1#2{%
1254 % TODO
1255 }

```

TODO: To set notational options (globally or locally) generically:

```

1256 \def\setstexlang#1{%
1257 \def\stex@lang{#1}%
1258 }%
1259 \setstexlang{en}
1260 \def\setstexvariant#1#2{%
1261 % TODO
1262 }
1263 \def\setstexvariants#1{%
1264 \def\stex@variants{#1}%
1265 }

```

Test:

```

Module 3.30[FooBar]: \symdecl {barbar}
\notation [arity=0]{barbar}{\psi }
\notation [prec=50;\infprec ]{barbar}[1]{\barbar [arity=0]\dobrackets {##1}}

\notation [arity=0,variant=cap]{barbar}{\Psi }
\notation [variant=cap]{barbar}[1]{\barbar [arity=0,variant=cap]\dobrackets {##1}}

```

```

$\barbar {A}$:  $\psi(A)$ 
$\barbar [variant=cap]{A}$:  $\Psi(A)$ 

```

```

\symdecl {plus}
\symdecl {times}
\symdecl {vara}

```

```

\symdecl {varb}
\symdecl {varc}
\symdecl {vard}
\symdecl {vare}
\notation {vara}{a}
\notation {varb}{b}
\notation {varc}{c}
\notation {vard}{d}
\notation {vare}{e}
\notation [prec=500;500,args=a]{plus}{\withbrackets \langle \rangle {##1}}{+}

\notation [prec=600;600,args=a]{times}{##1}{\cdot }

$\times {\frac {vara}{varb} ,\plus {\frac {vara}{\frac {vara}{varb} } ,\times {\frac {varc}{\plus {\frac {vard}{vare} }}}}}$:

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{b} + c \cdot (d + e) \right)$$


\[\times {\frac {vara}{varb} ,\plus {\frac {vara}{\frac {vara}{varb} } ,\times {\frac {varc}{\plus {\frac {vard}{vare} }}}}}\]:

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \left( \frac{a}{b} + c \cdot (d + e) \right)$$


```

3.6 Term References

`\ifhref`

```

1266 \newif\ifhref\hreffalse%
1267 \AtBeginDocument{%
1268   \ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{%
1269     \hreftrue%
1270   }{%
1271     \hreffalse%
1272   }%
1273 }

```

`\termref@maketarget` This macro creates a hypertarget `sref@<symbol URI>@target` and defines `\sref@<symbol URI>#1` to create a hyperlink to here on the text #1.

```

1274 \def\termref@maketarget#1#2{%
1275   % #1: symbol URI
1276   % #2: text
1277   \ifhref%
1278     \hypertarget{sref@#1@target}{#2}%
1279   \fi%
1280   \expandafter\edef\csname sref@#1\endcsname##1{%
1281     \ifhref\noexpand\hyperlink{sref@#1@target}{##1}\fi%
1282   }%
1283 }

```

\@termref

```

1284 \def\@termref#1#2{%
1285   % #1: symbol URI
1286   % #2: text
1287   \ifcvoid{#1}{%
1288     \StrCut{#1}\@QuestionMark\termref@mod\termref@name%
1289     \ifcvoid{\termref@mod}{%
1290       \PackageError{stex}{Term reference: Module with URI \termref@mod\ not found}{}%
1291     }{%
1292       \PackageError{stex}{Term reference: Module \termref@mod\ exists, but %
1293         contains no symbol with name \termref@name.%
1294       }{%
1295     }%
1296   }{%
1297     \ifcvoid{sref@#1}{%
1298       % TODO: No reference point exists!
1299     }{%
1300       \csname sref@#1\endcsname{#2}%
1301     }%
1302   }%
1303 }

```

3.7 sref

We find out whether the `hyperref` package is loaded, since we may want to use it for cross-references, for which we set up some internal macros that gracefully degrade if `hyperref` is not loaded.

\sref*{@ifh

```

1304 \newif\ifhhref\hreffalse%
1305 \AtBeginDocument{%
1306   \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{%
1307     \hreftrue%
1308   }{%
1309     \hreffalse%
1310   }%
1311 }%
1312 \newcommand\sref@href@ifh[2]{%
1313   \ifhhref%
1314     \href{#1}{#2}%
1315   \else%
1316     #2%
1317   \fi%
1318 }%
1319 \newcommand\sref@hlink@ifh[2]{%
1320   \ifhhref%
1321     \hyperlink{#1}{#2}%
1322   \else%
1323     #2%

```

```

1324 \fi%
1325 }%
1326 \newcommand\sref@target@ifh[2]{%
1327 \ifhref%
1328 \hypertarget{#1}{#2}%
1329 \else%
1330 #2%
1331 \fi%
1332 }%

```

Then we provide some macros for L^AT_EX-specific crossreferencing

\sref@target The next macro uses this and makes an target from the current **sref@id** declared by a **id** key.

```

1333 \def\sref@target{%
1334 \ifx\sref@id@empty%
1335 \relax%
1336 \else%
1337 \edef\@target{sref@ifcsundef{sref@part}}{\sref@part @}\sref@id @target}%
1338 \sref@target@ifh\@target{}%
1339 \fi%
1340 }%

```

\srefaddidkey **\srefaddidkey**[*keyval*]{*group*} extends the metadata keys of the group *group* with an **id** key. In the optional key/value pairs in *keyval* the **prefix** key can be used to specify a prefix. Note that the **id** key defined by **\srefaddidkey**[*keyval*]{*group*} not only defines **\sref@id**, which is used for referencing by the **sref** package, but also **\(group)@id**, which is used for showing metadata via the **showmeta** option of the **metakeys** package.

```

1341 \addmetakey\srefaddidkey{prefix}
1342 \newcommand\srefaddidkey[2][]{%
1343 \metasetkeys\srefaddidkey{#1}%
1344 \@metakeys@ext@clear@keys{#2}{\sref@id}{}% id cannot have a default
1345 \metakeys@ext@clear@keys{#2}{id}{}%
1346 \metakeys@ext@showkeys{#2}{id}%
1347 \define@key{#2}{id}{%
1348 \edef\sref@id{\srefaddidkey@prefix ##1}%
1349 %\expandafter\edef\csname #2@id\endcsname{\srefaddidkey@prefix ##1}%
1350 \csedef{#2@id}{\srefaddidkey@prefix ##1}%
1351 }%
1352 }%

```

\@sref@def This macro stores the value of its last argument in a custom macro for reference.

```

1353 \newcommand\@sref@def[3]{\csgdef\sref@#1@#2}{#3}}

```

The next step is to set up a file to which the references are written, this is normally the **.aux** file, but if the **extref** option is set, we have to use an **.ref** file.

```

1354 \ifextrefs%
1355 \newwrite\refs@file%

```



```

1356 \else%
1357   \def\refs@file{\@auxout}%
1358 \fi%

\sref@def This macro writes an \@sref@def command to the current aux file and also executes it.
1359 \newcommand\sref@def[3]{%
1360   \protected@write\refs@file{}{\string\sref@def{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
1361 }%

\sref@label The \sref@label macro writes a label definition to the auxfile.
1362 \newcommand\sref@label[2]{%
1363   \sref@def{\ifcsundef\sref@part}{\sref@part @}{#2}{page}{\thepage}%
1364   \sref@def{\ifcsundef\sref@part}{\sref@part @}{#2}{label}{#1}%
1365 }%

\sreflabel The \sreflabel macro is a semantic version of \label, it combines the categorization given in the first argument with LATEX's \@currentlabel.
1366 \newcommand\sreflabel[2]{\sref@label{#1 \@currentlabel}{#2}}

\sref@label@id The \sref@label@id writes a label definition for the current \sref@id if it is defined.
1367 \def\sref@id{} % make sure that defined
1368 \newcommand\sref@label@id[1]{%
1369   \ifx\sref@id\@empty%
1370     \relax%
1371   \else%
1372     \sref@label{#1}{\sref@id}%
1373   \fi%
1374 }%

\sref@label@id@arg The \sref@label@id@arg writes a label definition for the second argument if it is defined.
1375 \newcommand\sref@label@id@arg[2]{%
1376   \def\@id{#2}
1377   \ifx\@id\@empty%
1378     \relax%
1379   \else%
1380     \sref@label{#1}{\@id}%
1381   \fi%
1382 }%

```

3.8 smultiling

modsig The **modsig** environment is just a layer over the **module** environment. We also redefine macros that may occur in module signatures so that they do not create markup. Finally, we set the flag `\mod@<mod>@multiling` to `true`.

```

1383 \newenvironment{modsig}[2] []{\def\@test{#1}%

```

```

1384 \ifx\@test\@empty\begin{module}[name=#2]\else\begin{module}[name=#2,#1]\fi%
1385 \expandafter\gdef\csname mod@#2\multiling\endcsname{true}%
1386 \ignorespacesandpars}
1387 {\end{module}\ignorespacesandparsafterend}

```

3.9 smglom

`\gimport` Just a shortcut, we have a starred and unstarred version, the first one is conservative. For example, if we execute:

```
\gimport[smglom/numberfields]{naturalnumbers}
```

First we are redirected to `\@gimport@nostar`, we store the `smglom/numberfields` (*the repo's path*) in `\@test`, then store `\mh@currentrepos` (*current directory*) in `\mh@repos`. If no repo's path is offered, that means the module to import is under the same directory, so we let `mhrepos=\mh@repos` and pass bunch of parameters to `\importmhmodule`, which is defined in `module.sty`. If there's a repo's path, then we let `mhrepos=<the repo's path>`. Finally we use `\mhcurrentrepos` (defined in `module.sty`) to change the `\mh@currentrepos`.

```

1388 \def\gimport{\@ifstar\@gimport@star\@gimport@nostar}%
1389 \newrobustcmd\@gimport@star[2][\def\@test{#1}%
1390 \edef\mh@repos{\mh@currentrepos}%
1391 \ifx\@test\@empty%
1392 \importmhmodule[conservative,mhrepos=\mh@repos,path=#2]{#2}%
1393 \else\importmhmodule[conservative,mhrepos=#1,path=#2]{#2}\fi%
1394 \setcurrentreposinfo{\mh@repos}%
1395 \ignorespacesandpars\parsemodule@maybesetcodes}
1396 \newrobustcmd\@gimport@nostar[2][\def\@test{#1}%
1397 \edef\mh@repos{\mh@currentrepos}%
1398 \ifx\@test\@empty%
1399 \importmhmodule[mhrepos=\mh@repos,path=#2]{#2}%
1400 \else\importmhmodule[mhrepos=#1,path=#2]{#2}\fi%
1401 \setcurrentreposinfo{\mh@repos}%
1402 \ignorespacesandpars\parsemodule@maybesetcodes}

```

3.10 mathhub

`\libinput` the `\libinput` macro inputs from the `lib` directory of the MathHub repository and then the `meta-inf/lib` repository of the group, if they exist. Since in practice nested libinputs may occur, we make sure that we stash the old values of `\mh@infile` and `\mh@libfile` and restore them at the end.

```

1403 \def\modules@@first#1/#2;{#1}
1404 \newcommand\libinput[1]{%
1405 \ifcsvoid{mh@currentrepos}{%
1406   \PackageError{mathhub}{current MathHub repository not found}{}}%
1407 {}

```

```

1408 \edef\@mh@group{\expandafter\modules@@first\mh@currentrepos;}
1409 \let\orig@inffile\mh@inffile\let\orig@libfile\mh@libfile
1410 \def\mh@inffile{\MathHub{\@mh@group/meta-inf/lib/#1}}
1411 \def\mh@libfile{\MathHub{\mh@currentrepos/lib/#1}}%
1412 \IfFileExists\mh@inffile{\stexinput\mh@inffile}{}%
1413 \IfFileExists\mh@inffile{}\IfFileExists\mh@libfile{}{%
1414   {\PackageError{mathhub}
1415     {Library file missing; cannot input #1.tex\MessageBreak%
1416       Both \mh@libfile.tex\MessageBreak and \mh@inffile.tex\MessageBreak%
1417       do not exist}%
1418     {Check whether the file name is correct}}}%
1419 \IfFileExists\mh@libfile{\stexinput\mh@libfile\relax}{}
1420 \let\mh@inffile\orig@inffile\let\mh@libfile\orig@libfile

```

3.11 omdoc/omgroup

```

1421 \newcount\section@level
1422
1423 \section@level=2
1424 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@class}{book}{\section@level=0}{}
1425 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@class}{report}{\section@level=0}{}
1426 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@topsect}{part}{\section@level=0}{}
1427 \ifdefstring{\omdoc@sty@topsect}{chapter}{\section@level=1}{}

```

`\omgroup@nonum` convenience macro: `\omgroup@nonum{<level>}{<title>}` makes an unnumbered sectioning with title *<title>* at level *<level>*.

```

1428 \newcommand\omgroup@nonum[2]{%
1429 \ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined\else\phantomsection\fi%
1430 \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{#2}\@nameuse{#1}*{#2}}

```

`\omgroup@num` convenience macro: `\omgroup@num{<level>}{<title>}` makes numbered sectioning with title *<title>* at level *<level>*. We have to check the `short` key was given in the `omgroup` environment and – if it is use it. But how to do that depends on whether the `rdfmata` package has been loaded. In the end we call `\sref@label@id` to enable crossreferencing.

```

1431 \newcommand\omgroup@num[2]{%
1432 \edef\@@ID{\sref@id}
1433 \ifx\omgroup@short\@empty% no short title
1434 \@nameuse{#1}{#2}%
1435 \else% we have a short title
1436 \@ifundefined{rdfmata@sectioning}%
1437   {\@nameuse{#1}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
1438   {\@nameuse{rdfmata@#1@old}[\omgroup@short]{#2}}%
1439 \fi%
1440 \sref@label@id@arg{\omdoc@sect@name~\@nameuse{the#1}}\@@ID}

```

`omgroup`

```

1441 \def\@true{true}
1442 \def\@false{false}

```

```

1443 \srefaddidkey{omgroup}
1444 \addmetakey{omgroup}{date}
1445 \addmetakey{omgroup}{creators}
1446 \addmetakey{omgroup}{contributors}
1447 \addmetakey{omgroup}{srccite}
1448 \addmetakey{omgroup}{type}
1449 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{short}
1450 \addmetakey*{omgroup}{display}
1451 \addmetakey[false]{omgroup}{loadmodules}[true]

    we define a switch for numbering lines and a hook for the beginning of groups:
\at@begin@omgroup The \at@begin@omgroup macro allows customization. It is run at the beginning
                    of the omgroup, i.e. after the section heading.
1452 \newif\if@mainmatter\@mainmattertrue
1453 \newcommand\at@begin@omgroup[3] [] {}

    Then we define a helper macro that takes care of the sectioning magic. It
    comes with its own key/value interface for customization.
1454 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{name}
1455 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{clear}[true]
1456 \addmetakey{omdoc@sect}{ref}
1457 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@sect}{num}[true]
1458 \newcommand\omdoc@sectioning[3] [] {\metasetkeys{omdoc@sect}{#1}%
1459 \ifx\omdoc@sect@clear\@true\cleardoublepage\fi%
1460 \if@mainmatter% numbering not overridden by frontmatter, etc.
1461 \ifx\omdoc@sect@num\@true\omgroup@num{#2}{#3}\else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}\fi%
1462 \def\current@section@level{\omdoc@sect@name}%
1463 \else\omgroup@nonum{#2}{#3}%
1464 \fi}% \if@mainmatter

    and another one, if redefines the \addtocontentsline macro of LATEX to import
    the respective macros. It takes as an argument a list of module names.
1465 \newcommand\omgroup@redefine@addtocontents[1] {%
1466 %\edef\@import{#1}%
1467 %\@for\@I:=\@import\do{%
1468 %\edef\@path{\csname module@\@I @path\endcsname}%
1469 %\@ifundefined{tf@toc}\relax%
1470 %    {\protected@write\tf@toc}{\string\@requiremodules{\@path}}}%
1471 %\ifx\hyper@anchor\@undefined% hyperref.sty loaded?
1472 %\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
1473 %\addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\withusedmodules{#1}{##3}}{\thepage}}%
1474 %\else% hyperref.sty not loaded
1475 %\def\addcontentsline##1##2##3{%
1476 %\addtocontents{##1}{\protect\contentsline{##2}{\string\withusedmodules{#1}{##3}}{\thepage}}{\@c
1477 %\fi
1478 }% hyperref.sty loaded?

    now the omgroup environment itself. This takes care of the table of contents
    via the helper macro above and then selects the appropriate sectioning com-
    mand from article.cls. It also registers the current level of omgroups in the
    \omgroup@level counter.

```

```

1479 \newcount\omgroup@level
1480 \newenvironment{omgroup}[2][ ]% keys, title
1481 {\metasetkeys{omgroup}{#1}\sref@target%
1482 \advance\omgroup@level by 1\relax%

    If the loadmodules key is set on \begin{omgroup}, we redefine the \addcontetsline
    macro that determines how the sectioning commands below construct the entries
    for the table of contents.

1483 \ifx\omgroup@loadmodules@true%
1484 \omgroup@redefine@addtocontents{\ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules%
1485 {\ifundefined{module@module@id @path}{\used@modules}{module@id}}\fi%
    now we only need to construct the right sectioning depending on the value of
    \section@level.

1486 \advance\section@level by 1\relax%
1487 \ifcase\section@level%
1488 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@part@kw,clear,num]{part}{#2}%
1489 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@chapter@kw,clear,num]{chapter}{#2}%
1490 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@section@kw,num]{section}{#2}%
1491 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subsection@kw,num]{subsection}{#2}%
1492 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subsubsection@kw,num]{subsubsection}{#2}%
1493 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@paragraph@kw,ref=this \omdoc@paragraph@kw]{paragraph}{#2}%
1494 \or\omdoc@sectioning[name=\omdoc@subparagraph@kw,ref=this \omdoc@subparagraph@kw]{paragraph}{#2}%
1495 \fi% \ifcase
1496 \at@begin@omgroup[#1]\section@level{#2}}% for customization
1497 {\advance\section@level by -1\advance\omgroup@level by -1}

```

and finally, we localize the sections

```

1498 \newcommand\omdoc@part@kw{Part}
1499 \newcommand\omdoc@chapter@kw{Chapter}
1500 \newcommand\omdoc@section@kw{Section}
1501 \newcommand\omdoc@subsection@kw{Subsection}
1502 \newcommand\omdoc@subsubsection@kw{Subsubsection}
1503 \newcommand\omdoc@paragraph@kw{paragraph}
1504 \newcommand\omdoc@subparagraph@kw{subparagraph}

```

\setSGvar set a global variable

```

1505 \newcommand\setSGvar[1]{\@namedef{sTeX@Gvar@#1}}

```

\useSGvar use a global variable

```

1506 \newrobustcmd\useSGvar[1]{%
1507 \ifundefined{sTeX@Gvar@#1}
1508 {\PackageError{omdoc}
1509 {The sTeX Global variable #1 is undefined}
1510 {set it with \protect\setSGvar}}
1511 \@nameuse{sTeX@Gvar@#1}}

```

blindomgroup

```

1512 \newcommand\at@begin@blindomgroup[1]{%
1513 \newenvironment{blindomgroup}

```

```

1514 {\advance\section@level by 1\at@begin@blindomgroup\section@level}
1515 {\advance\section@level by -1}

```

3.12 omtext

4 Mathematical Text

We define the actions that are undertaken, when the keys are encountered. The first set just records metadata; this is very simple via the `\addmetakey` infrastructure [Koh20]. Note that we allow math in the `title` field, so we do not declare it to be `Semiverbatim` (indeed not at all, which allows it by default).

```

1516 \srefaddidkey{omtext}
1517 \addmetakey[] {omtext}{functions}
1518 \addmetakey*{omtext}{display}
1519 \addmetakey{omtext}{for}
1520 \addmetakey{omtext}{from}
1521 \addmetakey{omtext}{type}
1522 \addmetakey*{omtext}{title}
1523 \addmetakey*{omtext}{start}
1524 \addmetakey{omtext}{theory}
1525 \addmetakey{omtext}{continues}
1526 \addmetakey{omtext}{verbalizes}
1527 \addmetakey{omtext}{subject}

```

`\st@flow` We define this macro, so that we can test whether the `display` key has the value `flow`

```

1528 \def\st@flow{flow}

```

We define a switch that allows us to see whether we are inside an `omtext` environment or a statement. It will be used to give better error messages for inline statements.

```

1529 \newif\if@in@omtext\@in@omtextfalse

```

`omtext` The `omtext` environment can have a title, which is used in a similar way. We redefine the `\lec` macro so the trailing `\par` does not get into the way.

```

1530 \def\omtext@pre@skip{\smallskip}
1531 \def\omtext@post@skip{}
1532 \newenvironment{omtext}[1] [] {\@in@omtexttrue%
1533   \bgroup\metasetkeys{omtext}{#1}\sref@label@id{this paragraph}%
1534   \def\lec##1{\@lec{##1}}}%
1535   \omtext@pre@skip\par\noindent%
1536   \ifx\omtext@title\@empty%
1537     \ifx\omtext@start\@empty\else%
1538       \ifx\omtext@display\st@flow\omtext@start\else\stDMemph{\omtext@start}\fi\enspace%
1539     \fi% end omtext@start empty
1540   \else\stDMemph{\omtext@title}:\enspace%
1541     \ifx\omtext@start\@empty\else\omtext@start\enspace\fi%

```

```

1542 \fi% end omtext@title empty
1543 \ignorespacesandpars}
1544 {\egroup\omtext@post@skip\@in@omtextfalse\ignorespacesandpars}

```

5 Phrase-level Markup

```

\phrase For the moment, we do disregard the most of the keys
1545 \srefaddidkey{phrase}
1546 \addmetakey{phrase}{style}
1547 \addmetakey{phrase}{class}
1548 \addmetakey{phrase}{index}
1549 \addmetakey{phrase}{verbalizes}
1550 \addmetakey{phrase}{type}
1551 \addmetakey{phrase}{only}
1552 \newcommand\phrase[2] [] {\metasetkeys{phrase}{#1}%
1553 \ifx\prhase@only\@empty\only<\phrase@only>{#2}\else #2\fi}

```

```

\coref*
1554 \providecommand\textsubscript[1]{\ensuremath{\_{{#1}}}}
1555 \newcommand\corefs[2]{#1\textsubscript{#2}}
1556 \newcommand\coreft[2]{#1\textsuperscript{#2}}

```

```

\n*lex
1557 \newcommand\nlex[1]{\green{\sl{#1}}}
1558 \newcommand\nlcex[1]{*\green{\sl{#1}}}

```

```

sinlinequote
1559 \def\@sinlinequote#1{‘‘{\sl{#1}}’’}
1560 \def\@@sinlinequote#1#2{\@sinlinequote{#2}~#1}
1561 \newcommand\sinlinequote[2] []
1562 {\def\@opt{#1}\ifx\@opt\@empty\@sinlinequote{#2}\else\@@sinlinequote\@opt{#2}\fi}

```

6 Declarations (under development)

The declaration macros are still under development (i.e. the macros) are still under development and may change at any time. Currently they are completely empty.

```

1563 \newcommand\vdec[2] [] {#2}
1564 \newcommand\vrst[2] [] {#2}
1565 \newcommand\vcond[2] [] {#2}

```

EdN:1 \strucdec ¹

```

1566 \newcommand\strucdec[2] [] {#2}

```

EdN:2 \impdec ²

```

1567 \newcommand\impdec[2] [] {#2}

```

¹EdNOTE: document above

²EdNOTE: document above

7 Block-Level Markup

`sblockquote`

```
1568 \def\begin@sblockquote{\begin{quote}\sl}
1569 \def\end@sblockquote{\end{quote}}
1570 \def\begin@@sblockquote#1{\begin@sblockquote}
1571 \def\end@@sblockquote#1{\def\@lec##1{\textrm{##1}}\@lec{#1}\end@sblockquote}
1572 \newenvironment{sblockquote}[1]{}
1573 {\def\@opt{#1}\ifx\@opt\@empty\begin@sblockquote\else\begin@@sblockquote\@opt\fi}
1574 {\ifx\@opt\@empty\end@sblockquote\else\end@@sblockquote\@opt\fi}
```

`sboxquote`

```
1575 \newenvironment{sboxquote}[1]{}
1576 {\def\@src{#1}\begin{mdframed}[leftmargin=.5cm,rightmargin=.5cm]}
1577 {\@lec{\textrm\@src}\end{mdframed}}
```

The line end comment macro makes sure that it will not be forced on the next line unless necessary.

`\lec` The actual appearance of the line end comment is determined by the `\@lec` macro, which can be customized in the document class. The basic one here is provided so that it is not missing.

```
1578 \providecommand{\@lec}[1]{(##1)}
1579 \def\@lec#1{\strut\hfil\strut\hfil\hfill\@lec{#1}}
1580 \def\lec#1{\@lec{#1}\par}
```

8 Index Markup

`\omdoc@index*` These are the main internal indexing commands – dividing them into four macros is awful, but I did not get list processing running. It makes sure that the modules necessary for interpreting the math in the index entries are loaded. If the `loadmodules` key is given, we import the module we are in otherwise all the currently imported modules. We do not have to require the module files, since the index is at the end of the document. If the `at` key is given, then we use that for sorting in the index.

```
1581 \addmetakey{omdoc@index}{at}
1582 \addmetakey[false]{omdoc@index}{loadmodules}[true]
1583 \newcommand\omdoc@indexi[2]{}{\ifindex%
1584 \metasetkeys{omdoc@index}{#1}%
1585 \@bsphack\begin@group\@sanitize%
1586 \protected@write\@indexfile{\string\indexentry%
1587 {\ifx\omdoc@index@at\@empty\else\omdoc@index@at @\fi%
1588 \ifx\omdoc@index@loadmodules\@true%
1589 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#2}%
1590 \else #2\fi% loadmodules
1591 }\thepage}}%
1592 \endgroup\@esphack\fi}%\ifindex
```



```

1593 \newcommand\omdoc@indexii[3][]{\ifindex%
1594 \metasetkeys{omdoc@index}{#1}%
1595 \@bsphack\beginngroup\@sanitize%
1596 \protected@write\@indexfile{\string\indexentry%
1597 {\ifx\omdoc@index@at\@empty\else\omdoc@index@at @\fi%
1598 \ifx\omdoc@index@loadmodules\@true%
1599 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#2}!%
1600 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#3}%
1601 \else #2!#3\fi% loadmodules
1602 }\thepage}}%
1603 \endgroup\@esphack\fi}%ifindex
1604 \newcommand\omdoc@indexiii[4][]{\ifindex%
1605 \metasetkeys{omdoc@index}{#1}%
1606 \@bsphack\beginngroup\@sanitize%
1607 \protected@write\@indexfile{\string\indexentry%
1608 {\ifx\omdoc@index@at\@empty\else\omdoc@index@at @\fi%
1609 \ifx\omdoc@index@loadmodules\@true%
1610 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#2}!%
1611 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#3}!%
1612 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#4}%
1613 \else #2!#3!#4\fi% loadmodules
1614 }\thepage}}%
1615 \endgroup\@esphack\fi}%ifindex
1616 \newcommand\omdoc@indexiv[5][]{\ifindex%
1617 \metasetkeys{omdoc@index}{#1}%
1618 \@bsphack\beginngroup\@sanitize%
1619 \protected@write\@indexfile{\string\indexentry%
1620 {\ifx\omdoc@index@at\@empty\else\omdoc@index@at @\fi%
1621 \ifx\omdoc@index@loadmodules\@true%
1622 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#2}!%
1623 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#3}!%
1624 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#4}%
1625 \string\withusedmodules{\@ifundefined{module@id}\used@modules\module@id}{#5}%
1626 \else #2!#3!#4!#5\fi% loadmodules
1627 }\thepage}}%
1628 \endgroup\@esphack\fi}%ifindex

```

Now, we make two interface macros that make use of this:

`*indi*`

```

1629 \newcommand\aindi[3][]{\{#2\}\omdoc@indexi[#1]{#3}}
1630 \newcommand\indi[2][]{\{#2\}\omdoc@indexi[#1]{#2}}
1631 \newcommand\indis[2][]{\{#2\}\omdoc@indexi[#1]{#2s}}
1632 \newcommand\Indi[2][]{\{\capitaliz{#2}\}\omdoc@indexi[#1]{#2}}
1633 \newcommand\Indis[2][]{\{\capitaliz{#2}\}\omdoc@indexi[#1]{#2s}}
1634
1635 \newcommand\@indii[3][]{\omdoc@indexii[#1]{#2}{#3}\omdoc@indexii[#1]{#3}{#2}}
1636 \newcommand\aindii[4][]{\{#2\}\@indii[#1]{#3}{#4}}
1637 \newcommand\indii[3][]{\{#2 #3\}\@indii[#1]{#2}{#3}}
1638 \newcommand\indiis[3][]{\{#2 #3s\}\@indii[#1]{#2}{#3}}

```

```

1639 \newcommand\Indii[3] [] {\captitalize{#2 #3}}\@indii[#1]{#2}{#3}}
1640 \newcommand\Indiis[3] [] {\capitalize{#2 #3}}\@indii[#1]{#2}{#3}}
1641
1642 \newcommand\@indiii[4] [] {\omdoc@indexiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}\omdoc@indexii[#1]{#3}{#2 (#4)}}
1643 \newcommand\aindiii[5] [] {\{#2}\@indiii[#1]{#3}{#4}{#5}}
1644 \newcommand\indiii[4] [] {\{#2 #3 #4}\@indiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}}
1645 \newcommand\indiiis[4] [] {\{#2 #3 #4s}\@indiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}}
1646 \newcommand\Indiii[4] [] {\captitalize{#2 #3 #4}\@indiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}}
1647 \newcommand\Indiis[4] [] {\capitalize{#2 #3 #4s}\@indiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}}
1648
1649 \newcommand\@indiv[5] [] {\omdoc@indexiv[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}
1650 \newcommand\aindiv[6] [] {\{#2}\@indiv[#1]{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}
1651 \newcommand\indiv[5] [] {\{#2 #3 #4 #5}\@indiv[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}
1652 \newcommand\indivs[5] [] {\{#2 #3 #4 #5s}\@indiv[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}
1653 \newcommand\Indiv[5] [] {\capitalize{#2 #3 #4 #5s}\@indiv[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}
1654 \newcommand\Indivs[5] [] {\capitalize{#2 #3 #4 #5s}\@indiv[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}

```

9 Miscellaneous

Some shortcuts that use math symbols but are not mathematical at all; in particular, they should not be translated by L^AT_EX_ML.

```

1655 \newcommand\hateq{\ensuremath{\widehat{=}}\xspace}
1656 \newcommand\hatequiv{\ensuremath{\widehat{\equiv}}\xspace}
1657 \@ifundefined{ergo}%
1658 {\newcommand\ergo{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
1659 {\renewcommand\ergo{\ensuremath{\leadsto}\xspace}}%
1660 \newcommand{\reflect@squig}[2]{\reflectbox{$\m@th#1\rightsquigarrow$}}%
1661 \newcommand\ogre{\ensuremath{\mathrel{\mathpalette\reflect@squig\relax}}\xspace}%
1662 \newcommand\notergo{\ensuremath{\not\leadsto}}
1663 \newcommand\notogre{\ensuremath{\not\mathrel{\mathpalette\reflect@squig\relax}}\xspace}%

```

10 Deprecated Functionality

In this section we centralize old interfaces that are only partially supported any more.

def

```

1664 \newcommand\indextoo[2] [] {\indi[#1]{#2}}%
1665 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\indextoo\space is deprecated, use \protect\indi\space instead.}
1666 \newcommand\indexalt[2] [] {\aindi[#1]{#2}}%
1667 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\indextoo\space is deprecated, use \protect\aindi\space instead.}
1668 \newcommand\twintoo[3] [] {\indii[#1]{#2}{#3}}%
1669 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\twintoo\space is deprecated, use \protect\indii\space instead.}
1670 \newcommand\twinalt[3] [] {\aindii[#1]{#2}{#3}}%
1671 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\twinalt\space is deprecated, use \protect\aindii\space instead.}
1672 \newcommand\atwintoo[4] [] {\indiii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}}%
1673 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\atwintoo\space is deprecated, use \protect\indiii\space instead.}

```

```

1674 \newcommand\atwinalt[4] [] {\aindii[#1]{#2}{#3}{#4}%
1675 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\atwinalt\space is deprecated, use \protect\aindiii\space instead}%
1676 \end{package}

```

`\my*graphics`

```

1677 \newcommand\mygraphics[2] [] {\includegraphics[#1]{#2}%
1678 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\mygraphics\space is deprecated, use \protect\includegraphics instead}%
1679 \newcommand\mycgraphics[2] [] {\begin{center}\mygraphics[#1]{#2}\end{center}%
1680 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\mycgraphics\space is deprecated, use \protect\includegraphics instead}%
1681 \newcommand\mybgraphics[2] [] {\fbox{\mygraphics[#1]{#2}}}%
1682 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\mybgraphics\space is deprecated, use \protect\includegraphics instead}%
1683 \newcommand\mycbgraphics[2] [] {\begin{center}\fbox{\mygraphics[#1]{#2}}\end{center}%
1684 \PackageWarning{omtext}{\protect\mycbgraphics\space is deprecated, use \protect\includegraphics instead}%

```

11 Things to deprecate

Module options:

```

1685 \addmetakey*{module}{id} % TODO: deprecate properly
1686 \addmetakey*{module}{load}
1687 \addmetakey*{module}{path}
1688 \addmetakey*{module}{dir}
1689 \addmetakey*{module}{align}[WithTheModuleOfTheSameName]
1690 \addmetakey*{module}{noalign}[true]
1691
1692 \newif\if@insymdef@ \@insymdef@false

```

`symdef:keys` The optional argument `local` specifies the scope of the function to be defined. If `local` is not present as an optional argument then `\symdef` assumes the scope of the function is global and it will include it in the pool of macros of the current module. Otherwise, if `local` is present then the function will be defined only locally and it will not be added to the current module (i.e. we cannot inherit a local function). Note, the optional key `local` does not need a value: we write `\symdef[local]{somefunction}[0]{some expansion}`. The other keys are not used in the L^AT_EX part.

```

1693 %\srefaddidkey{symdef}% what does this do?
1694 \define@key{symdef}{local}[true]{\@symdeflocaltrue}%
1695 \define@key{symdef}{noverb}[all]{}%
1696 \define@key{symdef}{align}[WithTheSymbolOfTheSameName]{}%
1697 \define@key{symdef}{specializes}{}%
1698 \addmetakey*{symdef}{noalign}[true]
1699 \define@key{symdef}{primary}[true]{}%
1700 \define@key{symdef}{assocarg}{}%
1701 \define@key{symdef}{bvars}{}%
1702 \define@key{symdef}{bargs}{}%
1703 \addmetakey{symdef}{lang}%
1704 \addmetakey{symdef}{prec}%
1705 \addmetakey{symdef}{arity}%
1706 \addmetakey{symdef}{variant}%

```

```

1707 \addmetakey{symdef}{ns}%
1708 \addmetakey{symdef}{args}%
1709 \addmetakey{symdef}{name}%
1710 \addmetakey*{symdef}{title}%
1711 \addmetakey*{symdef}{description}%
1712 \addmetakey{symdef}{subject}%
1713 \addmetakey*{symdef}{display}%
1714 \addmetakey*{symdef}{gfc}%

```

3

`\symdef` The the `\symdef`, and `\@symdef` macros just handle optional arguments.

```

1715 \def\symdef{\@ifnextchar[{\@symdef}{\@symdef[]}}%
1716 \def\@symdef[#1]#2{\@ifnextchar[{\@@symdef[#1]{#2}}{\@@symdef[#1]{#2}[0]}}%

```

`\@@symdef` now comes the real meat: the `\@@symdef` macro does two things, it adds the macro definition to the macro definition pool of the current module and also provides it.

```

1717 \def\@@symdef[#1]#2[#3]{%
1718   \@insymdef@true%
1719   \metasetkeys{symdef}{#1}%
1720   \edef\symdef@tmp@optpars{\ifcvoid{symdef@name}{[]}{[name=\symdef@name]}}%
1721   \expandafter\symdecl\symdef@tmp@optpars{#2}%
1722   \@insymdef@false%
1723   \notation[#1]{#2}[#3]%
1724 }% mod@show
1725 \def\symdef@type{Symbol}%
1726 \providecommand{\stDMemph}[1]{\textbf{#1}}

```

`\symvariant` `\symvariant{<sym>}[<args>]{<var>}{<cseq>}` just extends the internal macro `\modules@<sym>@pres@` defined by `\symdef{<sym>}[<args>]{...}` with a variant `\modules@<sym>@pres@<var>` which expands to `<cseq>`. Recall that this is called by the macro `\<sym>[<var>]` induced by the `\symdef`.

```

1727 \def\symvariant#1{%
1728   \@ifnextchar[{\@symvariant{#1}}{\@symvariant{#1}[0]}}%
1729  }%
1730 \def\@symvariant#1[#2]#3#4{%
1731   \notation[#3]{#1}[#2]{#4}%
1732 \ignorespacesandpars}%

```

`\abbrdef` The `\abbrdef` macro is a variant of `\symdef` that does the same on the L^AT_EX level.

```

1733 \let\abbrdef\symdef%

```

`\@sym*` has a starred form for primary symbols. The key/value interface has no effect on the L^AT_EX side. We read the to check whether only allowed ones are used.

```

1734 \newif@if@importing\@importingfalse
1735 \define@key{symi}{noverb}[all]{}%

```

³EdNOTE: MK@MK: we need to document the binder keys above.

```

1736 \define@key{symi}{align}[WithTheSymbolOfTheSameName]{}%
1737 \define@key{symi}{specializes}{}%
1738 \define@key{symi}{gfc}{}%
1739 \define@key{symi}{noalign}[true]{}%
1740 \newcommand\symi{\@ifstar\@symi@star\@symi}
1741 \newcommand\@symi[2][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1742   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Symbol: \textsf{#2}\fi\ignorespaces}
1743 \newcommand\@symi@star[2][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1744   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Primary Symbol: \textsf{#2}\fi\ignorespaces}
1745 \newcommand\symii{\@ifstar\@symii@star\@symii}
1746 \newcommand\@symii[3][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1747   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3}\fi\ignorespaces}
1748 \newcommand\@symii@star[3][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1749   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Primary Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3}\fi\ignorespaces}
1750 \newcommand\symiii{\@ifstar\@symiii@star\@symiii}
1751 \newcommand\@symiii[4][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1752   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3-#4}\fi\ignorespaces}
1753 \newcommand\@symiii@star[4][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1754   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Primary Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3-#4}\fi\ignorespaces}
1755 \newcommand\symiv{\@ifstar\@symiv@star\@symiv}
1756 \newcommand\@symiv[5][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1757   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3-#4-#5}\fi\ignorespaces}
1758 \newcommand\@symiv@star[5][]{\metasetkeys{symi}{#1}%
1759   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes\if@importing\else\par\noindent Primary Symbol: \textsf{#2-#3-#4-#5}\fi\ignorespaces}

```

`\importmhmodule` The `\importmhmodule[{key=value list}]{module}` saves the current value of `\mh@currentrepos` in a local macro `\mh@@repos`, resets `\mh@currentrepos` to the new value if one is given in the optional argument, and after importing resets `\mh@currentrepos` to the old value in `\mh@@repos`. We do all the `\ifx` comparison with an `\expandafter`, since the values may be passed on from other key bindings. Parameters will be passed to `\importmodule`.

```

1760 %\srefaddidkey{importmhmodule}%
1761 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{mhrepos}%
1762 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{path}%
1763 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{ext}% why does this exist?
1764 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{dir}%
1765 \addmetakey[false]{importmhmodule}{conservative}[true]%
1766 \newcommand\importmhmodule[2][]{%
1767   \parsemodule@maybesetcodes
1768   \metasetkeys{importmhmodule}{#1}%
1769   \ifx\importmhmodule@dir\@empty%
1770     \edef\@path{\importmhmodule@path}%
1771   \else\edef\@path{\importmhmodule@dir/#2}\fi%
1772   \ifx\@path\@empty% if module name is not set
1773     \importmodule[]{#2}{export}%
1774   \else%
1775     \edef\mh@@repos{\mh@currentrepos}% remember so that we can reset it.
1776     \ifx\importmhmodule@mhrepos\@empty% if in the same repos
1777       \relax% no need to change mh@currentrepos, i.e., current directory.

```

```

1778 \else%
1779 \setcurrentreposinfo\importmhmodule@mhrepos% change it.
1780 \addto@thismodule{x\{noexpand\setcurrentreposinfo{\importmhmodule@mhrepos}}}%
1781 \fi%
1782 \@importmodule[\MathHub{\mh@currentrepos/source/\@path}]{#2}{export}%
1783 \setcurrentreposinfo\mh@@repos% after importing, reset to old value
1784 \addto@thismodule{x\{noexpand\setcurrentreposinfo{\mh@@repos}}}%
1785 \fi%
1786 \ignorespacesandpars%
1787 }

\usemhmodule

1788 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{load}
1789 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{id}
1790 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{dir}
1791 \addmetakey{importmhmodule}{mhrepos}
1792
1793 \addmetakey{importmodule}{load}
1794 \addmetakey{importmodule}{id}
1795
1796 \newcommand\usemhmodule[2][]{%
1797 \metasetkeys{importmhmodule}{#1}%
1798 \ifx\importmhmodule@dir\@empty%
1799 \edef\@path{\importmhmodule@path}%
1800 \else\edef\@path{\importmhmodule@dir/#2}\fi%
1801 \ifx\@path\@empty%
1802 \usemodule[id=\importmhmodule@id]{#2}%
1803 \else%
1804 \edef\mh@@repos{\mh@currentrepos}%
1805 \ifx\importmhmodule@mhrepos\@empty%
1806 \else\setcurrentreposinfo{\importmhmodule@mhrepos}\fi%
1807 \usemodule{\@path\@QuestionMark#2}%
1808 %\usemodule[load=\MathHub{\mh@currentrepos/source/\@path},
1809 % id=\importmhmodule@id]{#2}%
1810 \setcurrentreposinfo\mh@@repos%
1811 \fi%
1812 \ignorespacesandpars}

\mhinputref

1813 \newcommand\mhinputref[2][]{%
1814 \edef\mhinputref@first{#1}%
1815 \ifx\mhinputref@first\@empty%
1816 \inputref{#2}%
1817 \else%
1818 \inputref[mhrepos=\mhinputref@first]{#2}%
1819 \fi%
1820 }

```