metakeys.sty: A generic framework for extensible Metadata in LATEX*

Michael Kohlhase Jacobs University, Bremen http://kwarc.info/kohlhase

July 31, 2017

Abstract

The <code>metakeys</code> package is part of the STEX collection, a version of $T_EX/I_E^AT_EX$ that allows to markup $T_EX/I_E^AT_EX$ documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning $T_EX/I_E^AT_EX$ into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

This package supplies the infrastructure for extending STEX macros with OMDoc metadata. This package is mainly intended for authors of STEX extension packages.

Contents

1	$Th\epsilon$	e User Interface
	1.1	Package Options
	1.2	Adding Metadata Keys to Commands
	1.3	Showing Metadata Keys/Values
		aitations e Implementation
		Package Options
		Adding Metadata Keys
	3.3	Showing Metadata Keys/Values
	3.4	Using better defaults than empty

^{*}Version v0.9 (last revised 2016/04/07)

1 The User Interface

Many of the STEX macros and environments take an optional first argument which uses key/value pairs to specify metadata relations of the marked up objects. The metakeys package supplies the infrastructure managing these key/value pairs. It also forms the basis for the rdfmeta package which allows to use these for flexible, user-extensible metadata relations (see [Koh16] for details).

1.1 Package Options

showmeta

The metakeys package takes a single option: showmeta. If this is set, then the metadata keys defined by the \addmetakey are shown (see 1.3)

1.2 Adding Metadata Keys to Commands

\addmetakey

Key/value pairs in ST_EX are organized in **key groups**: every ST_EX macro and environment that takes a key/value argument has an associated key group, and only keys that are registered in this group can be utilized. The metakeys package supplies the \addmetakey macro to add a new key to a key group: If $\langle group \rangle$ is the name of a key group $\langle key \rangle$ is a metadata keyword name, then

```
\del{default} \del{default} $$\operatorname{default} \del{default} \del{default} $$\operatorname{default} \del{default} $$
```

registers $\langle key \rangle$ in the metadata group $\langle group \rangle$, with an optional values $\langle default \rangle$ and $\langle dval \rangle$ for $\langle key \rangle$. $\langle default \rangle$ is the default value for $\langle key \rangle$, if it is not specified, and $\langle dval \rangle$ is the value $\langle key \rangle$ gets, if $\langle key \rangle$ is given without specifying a value. These two defaults are often used as

$$\addmetakey[false]{\langle group \rangle}{\langle key \rangle}[true]$$

Then, the value of $\langle key \rangle$ is false if $\langle key \rangle$ is not given and true, if $\langle key \rangle$ is specified without value. This is often the best way if we want to use $\langle key \rangle$ as an indicator to have a feature of name $\langle key \rangle$ (we can test that with $\inf \langle group \rangle @\langle key \rangle \$ if we prepared the macro $\def \$ earlier).

\metasetkeys

The keys registered for a metadata group can be used for defining macros with a key/value arguments via the \metasetkeys macro, see for instance the the definition in Figure 1. This macro is used exactly like the \setkeys macro from the keyval package [Car99], but integrates custom initialization and draft display functionality. This usage is mostly for package designers. There is another: If a macro or environment cannot be extended by an optional argument, e.g. because anther package already does so (e.g. the document environment is extended – by redefining it – by various packages, which causes problems), the \metasetkeys macro can be used directly.

\addmetalistkey

The \addmetalistkey macro is a variant of \addmetakey that adds a list-valued metadata key. The \addmetalistkey{foo}{val} in Figure 1 would allows to use multiple occurrences of the val keys in the metadata argument of \foo, the values of the val keys are collected as a comma-separated list in the token

register \foo@vals. Note that the val key can also deal with comma-separated lists for convenience.

With these definitions in a used package¹ an invocation of

```
\foo[type=bar,id=f4711,val=4,val=7,val={1,1}]
```

is formatted to

I have seen a *foo* of type bar with identifier f4711 and values 4, and 7, and 1, and 1!

```
\addmetakey{foo}{id}
\addmetakey{foo}{type}
\addmetakey[yes]{foo}{visible}
\addmetalistkey{foo}{val}
\def\@yes{yes}
\newcommand\foo[1][]{\metasetkeys{foo}{#1}
\ifx\foo@visible\@yes % testing for visibility
I have seen a \emph{foo} of type \texttt\foo@type} with identifier
\texttt\foo@id and values \texttt\foo@vals.
\let\@join=\relax\def\@thejoin{, and }
\@for\@I:=\foo@vals\do{\@join\@I\let\@join=\@thejoin}!
\fi}
```

Example 1: Defining a macro with metadata

1.3 Showing Metadata Keys/Values

If the showmeta package option is set, the metakeys package sets an internal switch that shows the values of all keys specified with the \addmetakey macro. The default behavior is to write the key/value pairs into the margin as $\langle key \rangle : \langle value \rangle$. Package designers can customize this behavior by redefining the $\metakeys@show@keys$ and $\metakeys@show@keys$ macro.

\metakeys@show@key{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle value \rangle$ } shows the a single key value pair, and \metakeys@show@keys{ $\langle group \rangle$ }{ $\langle keys \rangle$ } shows the a list of keys metadata, by default we disregard the $\langle group \rangle$ and show $\langle keys \rangle$ in a marginpar.

For keys that should not be shown in this manner, the \addmetakey macro has a variant \addmetakey*. Its behavior is exactly the same, only that it keeps the key from being shown by the showmeta option.

Note that setting the showmeta option will enable metadata presentation on the whole document. But sometimes we want to disable that, e.g. inside figures, where \marginpar is not allowed. Therefore the metakeys package provides the \hidemetakeys macro that reverses this. The \showmetakeys macro re-enables metadata presentation.

\metakeys@show@keys \metakeys@show@keys

id:f4711 type:bar

\addmetakey*

\hidemetakeys \showmetakeys

 $^{^1}$ Recall that the @ character is only allowed in packages, where comma-separated lists can be iterated over e.g. by the @ macro.

2 Limitations

In this section we document known limitations. If you want to help alleviate them, please feel free to contact the package author. Some of them are currently discussed in the ST_EX GitHub repository [sTeX].

1. none reported yet

3 The Implementation

3.1 Package Options

We declare some switches which will modify the behavior according to the package options. Generally, an option xxx will just set the appropriate switches to true (otherwise they stay false). First we have the general options

We build on the keyval package which we first need to load. For LATEXML, we also initialize the package inclusions.

- 6 \RequirePackage{keyval}[1997/11/10]
- 7 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}

3.2 Adding Metadata Keys

\addmetakey

The \addmetakey macro looks at the next character and invokes helper macros accordingly.

8 \newcommand\addmetakey{\@ifstar\addmetakey@star\addmetakey@nostar}%

\addmetakey@star

\addmetakey@star takes care of the starred form of \addmetakey. An invocation of \addmetakey@star{ $\langle default \rangle$ }{ $\langle group \rangle$ }{ $\langle key \rangle$ } macro first extends the \metakeys@clear@ $\langle group \rangle$ @keys macro then defines the key $\langle key \rangle$ with the \define@key macro from the keyval package. This stores the key value given in the local macro $\langle group \rangle$ @ $\langle key \rangle$.

```
9 \newcommand\addmetakey@star[3][]{%
    \@ifnextchar[{%
10
      \addmetakey@star@aux[#1]{#2}{#3}%
11
12
      \addmetakey@star@aux[#1]{#2}{#3}[]%
13
   }%
14
15 }%
16 \def\addmetakey@star@aux[#1]#2#3[#4]{%
    \metakeys@ext@clear@keys{#2}{#3}{#1}%
17
    \metakeys@initialize@showkeys{#2}%
18
    \define@key{#2}{#3}[#4]{%
```

```
20 \csxdef{#2@#3}{##1}%
21 }%
22}%
```

\addmetakey@nostar

\addmetakey@nostar takes care of the no-starred form of \addmetakey by first extending the \metakeys@ $\langle group\rangle$ @showkeys macro which contains those keys that should be shown and then calling \addmetakey@star.

```
23 \newcommand\addmetakey@nostar[3][]{%

24 \metakeys@ext@showkeys{#2}{#3}%

25 \addmetakey@star[#1]{#2}{#3}%

26 }%
```

\metasetkeys

The \metasetkeys{ $\langle group \rangle$ } clears/presets the key of $\langle group \rangle$ via \clear@ $\langle group \rangle$ @keys, (if the showmeta option is set) shows them, and then sets the keys via keyvals \setkeys command.

```
27 \newcommand\metasetkeys[2]{%
   \@nameuse{clear@#1@keys}%
    \setkeys{#1}{#2}%
29
    \ifmetakeys@showmeta%
30
      \edef\@@keys{\@nameuse{#1@showkeys}}%
31
      \metakeys@show@keys{#1}{%
32
        33
          \metakeys@show@keyval{#1}{\@I}%
34
35
       }%
      }%
36
37
    \fi%
38 }%
```

\metakeys@ext@clear@keys

```
39 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@ext@clear@keys[3]{%
40  \@metakeys@ext@clear@keys{#1}{#1@#2}{#3}%
41 }%
42 \newrobustcmd\@metakeys@ext@clear@keys[3]{%
43  \@ifundefined{clear@#1@keys}{%
44 \csgdef{clear@#1@keys}{\csgdef{#2}{#3}}%
45  }%
46  {\expandafter\gappto\csname clear@#1@keys\endcsname{\csgdef{#2}{#3}}}%
47 }%
```

\addmetalistkey

```
48 \newrobustcmd\addmetalistkey{\% 49 \@ifstar\addmetalistkey@star\addmetalistkey@nostar\\ 50 \\ \newrobustcmd\addmetalistkey@star[3] [] {\% 52 \metakeys@ext@clear@keys{\#2}{\#3}{\#1}\\ \}
```

```
\metakeys@initialize@showkeys{#2}%
53
    \csgdef{#2@#3s}{}%
54
    \define@key{#2}{#3}[#1]{%
55
      \ifcsempty{#2@#3s}{%
56
        \csgdef{#2@#3s}{##1}%
57
58
      }{%
59
         \csxdef{#2@#3s}{\csuse{#2@#3s},##1}%
60
    }%
61
62 }%
63 \newrobustcmd\addmetalistkey@nostar[3][]{%
    \metakeys@ext@showkeys{#2}{#3}%
    \addmetalistkey@star[#1]{#2}{#3}%
66 }%
```

3.3 Showing Metadata Keys/Values

\metakeys@initialize@showkeys

\metakeys@initialize@showkeys{ $\langle group \rangle$ } sets up the $\langle group \rangle$ @showkeys macro which is is used to store the keys to be shown of the metadata in in the generic \setmetakeys macro below.

```
67 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@initialize@showkeys[1]{%
68 \@ifundefined{#1@showkeys}{%
69 \csdef{#1@showkeys}{}%
70 }{}%
```

\metakeys@ext@showkeys

\metakeys@ext@showkeys{ $\langle group \rangle$ }{ $\langle key \rangle$ } extends (or sets up) the $\langle group \rangle$ @showkeys macro which is is used to store the keys to be shown of the metadata in in the generic \setmetakeys macro below.

```
72 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@ext@showkeys[2]{%  
73 \@ifundefined{#1@showkeys}{%  
74 \csdef{#1@showkeys}{#2}%  
75 \}{%  
76 \csedef{#1@showkeys}{\csuse{#1@showkeys}, #2}%  
77 \}%  
78 \%
```

\metakeys@show@key

\metakeys@show@key{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle value \rangle$ } shows the a single key value pair, as a default we just write $\langle key \rangle$: $\langle value \rangle$.

```
79 \newrobustcmd\@metakeys@show@key[2]{\metakeys@show@key{#2}{#1}}%
80 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@show@key[2]{\mathbb{%}
81 \edef\@test{#2}\%
82 \ifx\@test\@empty\else #1:#2\quad\fi\%
83 }\%
```

 $\verb|\metakeys@show@keys||$

 $\mbox{metakeys@show@keys}{\langle group\rangle}{\langle keys\rangle}$ shows the metadata, by default we disregard the $\langle group\rangle$ and show $\langle keys\rangle$ in a marginpar.

84 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@show@keys[2]{\marginpar{{\scriptsize #2}}}%

```
\mbox{metakeys@show@keyval}{\langle group\rangle}\mbox{hetakey} shows the key/value pair of a
      \metakeys@show@keyval
                               given key \langle key \rangle.
                               85 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@show@keyval[2]{%
                               86 \expandafter\@metakeys@show@key\csname #1@#2\endcsname{#2}%
                               87 }%
               \showmetakevs
                               88 \newrobustcmd\showmetakeys{\metakeys@showmetatrue}%
              \hidemetakeys
                               89 \newrobustcmd\hidemetakeys{\metakeys@showmetafalse}%
                               3.4
                                      Using better defaults than empty
              \addmetakeynew
                               \addmetakeynew is an experimental version of \addmetakey which gives \omd@unspecified
                               as an optional argument, so that it is used as the default value here and then test
                               for it in \omfidus. But unfortunately, this does not work yet.
                               90 \newrobustcmd\addmetakeynew[3][]{%
                                   \metakeys@ext@clear@keys{#2}{#3}{#1}%
                                   \define@key{#2}{#3}{%
                                      \csgdef{#2@#3}{##1}%
                               94
                                  }%
                               95 }%
                              An internal macro for unspecified values. It is used to initialize keys. <sup>1</sup>
EdN:1\mbox{\em metakeys@unspecified}
                               96 \newrobustcmd\metakeys@unspecified{an metakeys-defined key left unspecified}%
               \metakeysifus
                              This just tests for equality of the first arg with \metakeys@unspecified
                               97 \newrobustcmd\metakeysifus[4]{%
                                   \message{testing #10#2=\csname#10#2\endcsname}%
                                   \expandafter\ifx\csname #10#2\endcsname\metakeys@unspecified{#3}\else{#4}\fi%
                              100 }%
                              101 (/package)
```

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{EdNote}\colon\,\mathsf{MK};$ we could probably embed an package error or warning in here

References

- [Car99] David Carlisle. The keyval package. Part of the TEX distribution. The Comprehensive TEX Archive Network. 1999. URL: https://www.tug.org/texlive/devsrc/Master/texmf-dist/doc/latex/graphics/keyval.pdf.
- [Koh16] Michael Kohlhase. RDFa Metadata in LATEX. Tech. rep. Comprehensive TEX Archive Network (CTAN), 2016. URL: http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/stex/sty/rdfmeta/rdfmeta.pdf.
- [sTeX] KWARC/sTeX. URL: https://github.com/KWARC/sTeX (visited on 05/15/2015).