

# The lt3rawobjects package

Paolo De Donato

Released on 2023/02/18 Version 2.3-beta.2

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## 1 Introduction

Package `lt3rawobjects` introduces a new mechanism to create and manage structured data called “objects” like the well known C structures. The functions exported by this package are quite low level, and many important mechanisms like member protection and name resolution aren’t already defined and should be introduced by intermediate packages. Higher level libraries built on top of `lt3rawobjects` could also implement an improved and simplified syntax since the main focus of `lt3rawobjects` is versatility and expandability rather than common usage.

This packages follows the [SemVer](https://semver.org/) specification (<https://semver.org/>). In particular any major version update (for example from 1.2 to 2.0) may introduce incompatible changes and so it’s not advisable to work with different packages that require different major versions of `lt3rawobjects`. Instead changes introduced in minor and patch version updates are always backward compatible, and any withdrawn function is declared deprecated instead of being removed.

## 2 Addresses

In this package a *pure address* is any string without spaces (so a sequence of tokens with category code 12 “other”) that uniquely identifies a resource or an entity. An example of pure address is the name of a control sequence `\<name>` that can be obtained by full expanding `\cs_to_str:N \<name>`. Instead an *expanded address* is a token list that contains only tokens with category code 11 (letters) or 12 (other) that can be directly converted to a pure address with a simple call to `\tl_to_str:n` or by assigning it to a string variable.

An *address* is instead a fully expandable token list which full expansion is an expanded address, where full expansion means the expansion process performed inside `c`, `x` and `e` parameters. Moreover, any address should be fully expandable according to the rules of `x` and `e` parameter types with same results, and the name of control sequence resulting from a `c`-type expansion of such address must be equal to its full expansion. For these reasons addresses should not contain parameter tokens like `#` (because they’re threat differently by `x` and `e`) or control sequences that prevents expansion like `\exp_not:n` (because they leave unexpanded control sequences after an `x` or `e` expansion, and expanded addresses can’t have control sequences inside them). In particular, `\tl_to_str:n{ ## }` is *not* a valid address (assuming standard category codes).

Addresses could be not full expanded inside an `f` argument, thus an address expanded in an `f` argument should be `x`, `e` or `c` expended later to get the actual pure address. If you need to fully expand an address in an `f` argument (because, for example, your macro should be fully expandable and your engine is too old to support `e` expansion efficiently) then you can put your address inside `\rwoobj_address_f:n` and pass them to your function. For example,

```
\your_function:f{ \rwoobj_address_f:n { your \address } }
```

Remember that `\rwoobj_address_f:n` only works with addresses, can’t be used to fully expand any token list.

Like functions and variables names, pure addresses should follows some basic naming conventions in order to avoid clashes between addresses in different modules. Each pure

address starts with the  $\langle module \rangle$  name in which such address is allocated, then an underscore (`_`) and the  $\langle identifier \rangle$  that uniquely identifies the resource inside the module. The  $\langle module \rangle$  should contain only lowercase ASCII letters.

A *pointer* is just a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 string variable that holds a pure address. We don't enforce to use `str` or any special suffix to denote pointers so you're free to use `str` or a custom  $\langle type \rangle$  as suffix for your pointers in order to distinguish between them according to their type.

In `lt3rawobjects` all the macros ending with `_adr` or `_address` are fully expandable and can be used to compose valid addresses as explained in their documentation.

### 3 Objects

An *object* is just a collection of several related entities called *item*. Objects are themselves entities so they have addresses and could be contained inside other objects. Objects addresses are also used to compose the addresses of each of their inner entity, thus different objects can have items with the same name without clashing each other. Each object is uniquely identified by its pure address, which is composed by a  $\langle module \rangle$  and an  $\langle identifier \rangle$  as explained before. The use of underscore character in objects identifiers is reserved. You can retrieve the address of an object via the `\object_address:nn` function.

Objects are always created from already existing objects. An object that can be used to create other objects is called **proxy**, and the proxy that has created an object is its *generator*. In the `rawobjects` module is already allocated a particular proxy that can be used to create every other proxy. Its identifier is just `proxy` and its pure address is stored in `\c_proxy_address_str`. The functions `\object_create` can be used to create new objects.

### 4 Items

Remember that objects are just a collection of different items uniquely identified by a pure address. Here an item could be one of the following entities:

- a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 variable, in which case the item is called *member*;
- a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 constant, in which case the item is called just *constant*;
- a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 function, in which case the item is called *method*;
- generic control sequences, in which case the item is called simply *macro*;
- an entire object, in which case the item is called *embedded object*.

Objects could be declared *local* or *global*. The only difference between a local and a global object is the scope of their members (that are L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 variables). You should always create global object unless you specifically need local members.

## 4.1 Constants

Constants in an object could be *near* and *remote*. A near constant is just a constant declared in such object and could be referred only by it, instead a remote constant is declared inside its generator and can be referred by any object created from that proxy, thus it's shared between all the generated objects. Functions in this library that work with near constants usually contain `ncmember` in their names, whereas those involving remote constants contain `rcmember` instead.

Both near and remote constants are created in the same way via the `_newconst` functions, however remote constant should be created in a proxy whereas near constant are created directly in the target object.

## 4.2 Methods

Methods are  $\text{\LaTeX}$  functions that can't be changed once they're created. Like constant, methods could be near or remote. Moreover, functions in this library dealing with near methods contain `ncmethod` whereas those dealing with remote methods contain `rcmethod` in their names.

## 4.3 Members

Members are just mutable  $\text{\LaTeX}$  variables. You can manually create new members in already existing objects or you can put the definition of a new member directly in a proxy with the `\proxy_push_member` functions. In this way all the objects created with that proxy will have a member according to such definition. If the object is local/global then all its members are automatically local/global.

A member can be *tracked* or *not tracked*. A tracked member have additional information, like its type, stored in the object or in its generator. In particular, you don't need to specify the type of a tracked member and some functions in `lt3rawobjects` are able to retrieve the required information. All the members declared in the generator are automatically tracked.

# 5 Object members

Sometimes it's necessary to store an instance of an object inside another object, since objects are structured entities that can't be entirely contained in a single  $\text{\LaTeX}$  variable you can't just put it inside a member or constant. However, there are some very easy workarounds to insert object instances as items of other objects.

For example, we're in module `MOD` and we have an object with id `PAR`. We want to provide `PAR` with an item that holds an instance of an object created by proxy `PRX`. We can achieve this in three ways:

## 5.1 Create a pointer member

We first create a new object from `PRX`

```
1 \object_create:nnn
2 { \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PRX } }{ MOD }{ INST }
```

then we create an **str** member in **PAR** that will hold the address of the newly created object.

```

1  \object_new_member:nnn
2  {
3      \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PAR }
4  }{ pointer }{ str }
5
6  \object_member_set:nnnx
7  {
8      \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PAR }
9  }
10 { pointer }{ str }
11 {
12     \object_address:nn { MOD }{ INST }
13 }

```

You can then get the pointed object by just using the **pointer** member. Notice that you're not forced to use the **str** type for the pointer member, but you can also use **tl** or any custom  $\langle type \rangle$ . In the latter case be sure to at least define the following functions:  $\backslash\langle type \rangle\_new:c$ ,  $\backslash\langle type \rangle\_set:cn$  and  $\backslash\langle type \rangle\_use:c$ .

### Advantages

- Simple and no additional function needed to create and manage included objects;
- you can share the same object between different containers;
- included objects are objects too, you can use address stored in pointer member just like any object address.

### Disadvantages

- You must manually create both the objects and link them;
- if you forgot to properly initialize the pointer member it'll contain the "null address" (the empty string). Despite other programming languages the null address is not treated specially by **lt3rawobjects**, which makes finding null pointer errors more difficult.

## 5.2 Clone the inner structure

Another solution is to copy the members declared in **PRX** to **PAR**. For example, if in **PRX** are declared a member with name **x** and type **str**, and a member with name **y** and type **int** then

```

1  \object_new_member:nnn
2  {
3      \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PAR }
4  }{ prx-x }{ str }
5  \object_new_member:nnn
6  {

```

```

7   \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PAR }
8   }{ prx-y }{ int }

```

### Advantages

- Very simple;
- no hidden item is created, this procedure has the lowest overhead among all the proposed solutions here.

### Disadvantages

- If you need the original instance of the stored object then you should create a temporary object and manually copy each item to it. Don't use this method if you later need to retrieve the stored object entirely and not only its items.

## 5.3 Embedded objects

From `lt3rawobjects 2.2` you can put *embedded objects* inside objects. Embedded objects are created with `\embedded_create` function

```

1   \embedded_create:nnn
2   {
3     \object_address:nn { MOD }{ PAR }
4   }
5   { PRX }{ emb }

```

and addresses of emmbedded objects can be retrieved with function `\object_embedded_adr`. You can also put the definition of embedded objects in a proxy by using `\proxy_push_embedded` just like `\proxy_push_member`.

### Advantages

- You can put a declaration inside a proxy so that embedded objects are automatically created during creation of parent object;
- included objects are objects too, you can use address stored in pointer member just like any object address.

### Disadvantages

- Needs additional functions available for version 2.2 or later;
- embedded objects must have the same scope and visibility of parent one;
- creating objects also creates additional hidden variables, taking so (little) additional space.

## 6 Library functions

### 6.1 Common functions

---

<code>\rwobj_address_f:n</code>	★	<code>\rwobj_address_f:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
---------------------------------	---	---

---

Fully expand an address in an f-type argument.

From: 2.3

### 6.2 Base object functions

---

<code>\object_address:nn</code>	☆	<code>\object_address:nn {⟨module⟩} {⟨id⟩}</code>
---------------------------------	---	---

---

Composes the address of object in module  $\langle module \rangle$  with identifier  $\langle id \rangle$  and places it in the input stream. Notice that both  $\langle module \rangle$  and  $\langle id \rangle$  are converted to strings before composing them in the address, so they shouldn't contain any command inside.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_address_set:Nnn</code>		<code>\object_address_set:nn ⟨str var⟩ {⟨module⟩} {⟨id⟩}</code>
<code>\object_address_gset:Nnn</code>		

---

Stores the address of selected object inside the string variable  $\langle str var \rangle$ .

From: 1.1

---

<code>\object_embedded_adr:nn</code>	☆	<code>\object_embedded_adr:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨id⟩}</code>
<code>\object_embedded_adr:Vn</code>	☆	

---

Compose the address of embedded object with name  $\langle id \rangle$  inside the parent object with address  $\langle address \rangle$ . Since an embedded object is also an object you can use this function for any function that accepts object addresses as an argument.

From: 2.2

---

<code>\object_if_exist_p:n</code>	★	<code>\object_if_exist_p:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_exist_p:V</code>	★	<code>\object_if_exist:nTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_exist:nTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_exist:VTF</code>	★	

---

Tests if an object was instantiated at the specified address.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_get_module:n</code>	★	<code>\object_get_module:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_get_module:V</code>	★	<code>\object_get_proxy_adr:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_get_proxy_adr:n</code>	★	
<code>\object_get_proxy_adr:V</code>	★	

---

Get the object module and its generator.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_if_local_p:n</code>	★	<code>\object_if_local_p:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_local_p:V</code>	★	<code>\object_if_local:nTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_local:nTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_local:VTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_global_p:n</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_global_p:V</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_global:nTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_global:VTF</code>	★	

---

Tests if the object is local or global.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_if_public:p:n</code>	★	<code>\object_if_public:p:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_public:p:V</code>	★	<code>\object_if_public:nTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_public:nTF</code>	★	Tests if the object is public or private.
<code>\object_if_public:VTF</code>	★	From: 1.0
<code>\object_if_private:p:n</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_private:p:V</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_private:nTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_if_private:VTF</code>	★	

---

### 6.3 Members

---

<code>\object_member_adr:nnn</code>	☆	<code>\object_member_adr:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_adr:(Vnn nnv)</code>	☆	<code>\object_member_adr:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_adr:nn</code>	☆	
<code>\object_member_adr:Vn</code>	☆	

---

Fully expands to the address of specified member variable. If the member is tracked then you can omit the type field.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_member_if_exist:p:nnn</code>	★	<code>\object_member_if_exist:p:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_exist:p:Vnn</code>	★	<code>type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_exist:nnnTF</code>	★	<code>\object_member_if_exist:nnnTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_exist:VnnTF</code>	★	<code>type⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>

---

Tests if the specified member exist.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_member_if_tracked:p:nn</code>	★	<code>\object_member_if_tracked:p:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_tracked:p:Vn</code>	★	<code>\object_member_if_tracked:nnTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_tracked:nnTF</code>	★	<code>code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_if_tracked:VnTF</code>	★	

---

Tests if the specified member exist and is tracked.

From: 2.3

---

<code>\object_member_type:nn</code>	★	<code>\object_member_type:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_type:Vn</code>	★	Fully expands to the type of specified tracked member.

---

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_new_member:nnn</code>		<code>\object_new_member:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_new_member:(Vnn nnv)</code>		

---

Creates a new member with specified name and type. The created member is not tracked.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_new_member_tracked:nnn</code>		<code>\object_new_member_tracked:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_new_member_tracked:Vnn</code>		<code>type⟩}</code>

---

Creates a new tracked member.

From: 2.3



---

<code>\object_member_use:nnn</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\object_member_use:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_use:(Vnn nnv)</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>\object_member_use:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_use:nn</code>	<code>*</code>	
<code>\object_member_use:Vn</code>	<code>*</code>	

---

Uses the specified member variable.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_member_set:nnnn</code>	<code>\object_member_set:nnnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set:(nnvn Vnnn)</code>	<code>{⟨value⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set:nnn</code>	<code>\object_member_set:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨value⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set:Vnn</code>	

---

Sets the value of specified member to `{⟨value⟩}`. It calls implicitly `\⟨member type⟩_-(g)set:cn` then be sure to define it before calling this method.

From: 2.1

---

<code>\object_member_set_eq:nnnN</code>	<code>\object_member_set_eq:nnnN {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set_eq:(nnvN VnnN nnnc Vnnc)</code>	<code>{⟨member type⟩} {⟨variable⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set_eq:nnN</code>	<code>\object_member_set_eq:nnN {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_set_eq:(VnN nnnc Vnc)</code>	<code>{⟨variable⟩}</code>

---

Sets the value of specified member equal to the value of `⟨variable⟩`.

From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_member_generate:NN</code>	<code>\object_member_generate:NN \⟨name<sub>1</sub>⟩ \⟨name<sub>2</sub>⟩:⟨arg1⟩⟨args⟩</code>
<code>\object_member_generate_protected:NN</code>	

---

Define the new functions `\⟨name1⟩:nnn⟨Targs⟩` and `\⟨name1⟩:nn⟨Targs⟩` that pass to `\⟨name2⟩:⟨arg1⟩⟨args⟩` the specified member address as the first argument. `⟨Targs⟩` is a list of argument specifications obtained by transforming each element of `⟨args⟩` to `n`, `N`, `w`, `T` or `F`.

The first three parameters of `\⟨name1⟩:nnn⟨args⟩` should be in the following order:

1. an object address;
2. a member name;
3. the type of specified member.

Function `\⟨name1⟩:nn⟨args⟩` only accepts the first two parameters and works only with tracked members. Notice that `⟨arg1⟩` must be only one of the following: `n`, `c`, `v`, `x`, `f`, `e`, `o`.

From: 2.3

---

<code>\object_member_generate_inline:Nnn</code>	<code>\object_member_generate_inline:Nnn \⟨name<sub>1</sub>⟩ {⟨name<sub>2</sub>⟩}</code>
<code>\object_member_generate_protected_inline:Nnn</code>	<code>{⟨arg1⟩⟨args⟩}</code>

---

Works as `\object_member_generate:NN`, however in `⟨name2⟩` you can use parameters `#1` and `#2` to compose the needed function. Parameter `#1` expands to the (fully expanded) member type and `#2` is equal to `g` if the object is global and it's empty if it is local.

From: 2.3

## 6.4 Constants

---

<code>\object_ncmember_adr:nnn</code>	☆	<code>\object_ncmember_adr:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_adr:(Vnn vnn)</code>	☆	
<code>\object_rcmember_adr:nnn</code>	☆	
<code>\object_rcmember_adr:Vnn</code>	☆	

---

Fully expands to the address of specified near/remote constant member.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist_p:nnn</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist_p:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist_p:Vnn</code>	★	<code>type}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist:nnnTF</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist:nnnTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_if_exist:VnnTF</code>	★	<code>type}</code>
<code>\object_rcmember_if_exist_p:nnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmember_if_exist_p:Vnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmember_if_exist:nnnTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmember_if_exist:VnnTF</code>	★	

---

Tests if the specified member constant exist.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_ncmember_use:nnn</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmember_use:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨member name⟩} {⟨member type⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_use:Vnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmember_use:nnn</code>	★	Uses the specified near/remote constant member.
<code>\object_rcmember_use:Vnn</code>	★	From: 2.0

---



---

<code>\object_ncmember_generate:NN</code>	<code>\object_ncmember_generate:NN \⟨name<sub>1</sub>⟩ \name<sub>2</sub>:⟨arg1⟩⟨args⟩</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_protected_generate:NN</code>	
<code>\object_rcmember_generate:NN</code>	
<code>\object_rcmember_protected_generate:NN</code>	

---

Works as `\object_member_generate:NN` but with constants instead of members.

From: 2.3

---

<code>\object_ncmember_generate_inline:Nnn</code>	<code>\object_ncmember_generate_inline:Nnn \⟨name<sub>1</sub>⟩ {⟨name<sub>2</sub>⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmember_protected_generate_inline:Nnn</code>	<code>{⟨arg1⟩⟨args⟩}</code>
<code>\object_rcmember_generate_inline:Nnn</code>	
<code>\object_rcmember_protected_generate_inline:Nnn</code>	

---

Works as `\object_member_generate_inline:Nnn` but with constants instead of members.

From: 2.3

## 6.5 Methods

---

<code>\object_ncmethod_adr:nnn</code>	☆	<code>\object_ncmethod_adr:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨method name⟩} {⟨method</code>
<code>\object_ncmethod_adr:(Vnn vnn)</code>	☆	<code>variant⟩}</code>
<code>\object_rcmethod_adr:nnn</code>	☆	
<code>\object_rcmethod_adr:Vnn</code>	☆	

---

Fully expands to the address of the specified

- near constant method if `\object_ncmethod_adr` is used;
- remote constant method if `\object_rcmethod_adr` is used.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist_p:nnn</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist_p:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨method name⟩} {⟨method</code>
<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist_p:Vnn</code>	★	<code>variant⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnnTF</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnnTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨method name⟩} {⟨method</code>
<code>\object_ncmethod_if_exist:VnnTF</code>	★	<code>variant⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_rcmethod_if_exist_p:nnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmethod_if_exist_p:Vnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmethod_if_exist:nnnTF</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmethod_if_exist:VnnTF</code>	★	

---

Tests if the specified method constant exist.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_new_cmethod:nnnn</code>	<code>\object_new_cmethod:nnnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨method name⟩} {⟨method arguments⟩} {⟨code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_new_cmethod:Vnnn</code>	

---

Creates a new method with specified name and argument types. The `{⟨method arguments⟩}` should be a string composed only by n and N characters that are passed to `\cs_new:Nn`.

From: 2.0

---

<code>\object_ncmethod_call:nnn</code>	★	<code>\object_ncmethod_call:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨method name⟩} {⟨method variant⟩}</code>
<code>\object_ncmethod_call:Vnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmethod_call:nnn</code>	★	
<code>\object_rcmethod_call:Vnn</code>	★	

---

Calls the specified method. This function is expandable if and only if the specified method was not declared `protected`.

From: 2.0

## 6.6 Creation of constants

---

```

\object_newconst_tl:nnn
\object_newconst_tl:Vnn
\object_newconst_str:nnn
\object_newconst_str:Vnn
\object_newconst_int:nnn
\object_newconst_int:Vnn
\object_newconst_clist:nnn
\object_newconst_clist:Vnn
\object_newconst_dim:nnn
\object_newconst_dim:Vnn
\object_newconst_skip:nnn
\object_newconst_skip:Vnn
\object_newconst_fp:nnn
\object_newconst_fp:Vnn

```

---

```

\object_newconst_⟨type⟩:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨constant name⟩} {⟨value⟩}

```

Creates a constant variable with type  $\langle type \rangle$  and sets its value to  $\langle value \rangle$ .

From: 1.1

---

```

\object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn \object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨constant name⟩}
\object_newconst_seq_from_clist:Vnn {⟨comma-list⟩}

```

---

Creates a `seq` constant which is set to contain all the items in  $\langle comma-list \rangle$ .

From: 1.1

---

```

\object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn \object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨constant
\object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:Vnn name⟩}
{
  ⟨key⟩ = ⟨value⟩, ...
}

```

---

Creates a `prop` constant which is set to contain all the specified key-value pairs.

From: 1.1

---

```

\object_newconst:nnnn \object_newconst:nnnn {⟨address⟩} {⟨constant name⟩} {⟨type⟩} {⟨value⟩}

```

---

Invokes  $\backslash\langle type \rangle\_const:cn$  to create the specified constant.

From: 2.1

## 6.7 Macros

---

```

\object_macro_adr:nn ☆
\object_macro_adr:Vn ☆

```

---

```

\object_macro_adr:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨macro name⟩}

```

Address of specified macro.

From: 2.2

---

```

\object_macro_use:nn ☆
\object_macro_use:Vn ☆

```

---

```

\object_macro_use:nn {⟨address⟩} {⟨macro name⟩}

```

Uses the specified macro. This function is expandable if and only if the specified macro is it.

From: 2.2

There isn't any standard function to create macros, and macro declarations can't be inserted in a `proxy` object. In fact a macro is just an unspecialized control sequence at the disposal of users that usually already know how to implement them.

## 6.8 Proxies and object creation

<hr/>	
<code>\object_if_proxy_p:n *</code>	<code>\object_if_proxy_p:n {⟨address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_proxy_p:V *</code>	<code>\object_if_proxy:nTF {⟨address⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_if_proxy:nTF *</code>	Test if the specified object is a proxy object.
<code>\object_if_proxy:VTF *</code>	From: 1.0
<hr/>	
<code>\object_test_proxy_p:nn *</code>	<code>\object_test_proxy_p:nn {⟨object address⟩} {⟨proxy address⟩}</code>
<code>\object_test_proxy_p:Vn *</code>	<code>\object_test_proxy:nnTF {⟨object address⟩} {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_test_proxy:nnTF *</code>	
<code>\object_test_proxy:VnTF *</code>	Test if the specified object is generated by the selected proxy, where <i>⟨proxy variable⟩</i> is a string variable holding the proxy address.
	<b>TeXhackers note:</b> Remember that this command uses internally an <b>e</b> expansion so in older engines (any different from Lua <sup>®</sup> TeX before 2019) it'll require slow processing. Don't use it in speed critical parts, instead use <code>\object_test_proxy:nN</code> .
	From: 2.0
<hr/>	
<code>\object_test_proxy_p:nN *</code>	<code>\object_test_proxy_p:nN {⟨object address⟩} {⟨proxy variable⟩}</code>
<code>\object_test_proxy_p:VN *</code>	<code>\object_test_proxy:nNTF {⟨object address⟩} {⟨proxy variable⟩} {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}</code>
<code>\object_test_proxy:nNTF *</code>	
<code>\object_test_proxy:VNNTF *</code>	Test if the specified object is generated by the selected proxy, where <i>⟨proxy variable⟩</i> is a string variable holding the proxy address. The <code>:nN</code> variant don't use <b>e</b> expansion, instead of <code>:nn</code> command, so it can be safely used with older compilers.
	From: 2.0
<hr/>	
<code>\c_proxy_address_str</code>	The address of the proxy object in the <code>rawobjects</code> module.
	From: 1.0
<hr/>	
<code>\object_create:nnnNN</code>	<code>\object_create:nnnNN {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨module⟩} {⟨id⟩} {⟨scope⟩} {⟨visibility⟩}</code>
<code>\object_create:VnnNN</code>	
	Creates an object by using the proxy at <i>⟨proxy address⟩</i> and the specified parameters. Use this function only if you need to create private objects (at present private objects are functionally equivalent to public objects) or if you need to compile your project with an old version of this library (< 2.3).
	From: 1.0
<hr/>	
<code>\object_create:nnnN</code>	<code>\object_create:nnnN {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨module⟩} {⟨id⟩} {⟨scope⟩}</code>
<code>\object_create:VnnN</code>	<code>\object_create:nnn {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨module⟩} {⟨id⟩}</code>
<code>\object_create:nnn</code>	Same as <code>\object_create:nnnNN</code> but both create only public objects, and the <code>:nnn</code> version only global ones. Always use these two function instead of <code>\object_create:nnnNN</code> unless you strictly need private objects.
<code>\object_create:Vnn</code>	From: 2.3
<hr/>	
<code>\embedded_create:nnn</code>	<code>\embedded_create:nnn {⟨parent object⟩} {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨id⟩}</code>
<code>\embedded_create:(Vnn nvn)</code>	Creates an embedded object with name <i>⟨id⟩</i> inside <i>⟨parent object⟩</i> .
	From: 2.2

---

<code>\c_object_local_str</code>	Possible values for <code>&lt;scope&gt;</code> parameter.
<code>\c_object_global_str</code>	From: 1.0

---



---

<code>\c_object_public_str</code>	Possible values for <code>&lt;visibility&gt;</code> parameter.
<code>\c_object_private_str</code>	From: 1.0

---



---

<code>\object_create_set:NnnnNN</code>	<code>\object_create_set:NnnnNN &lt;str var&gt; {&lt;proxy address&gt;} {&lt;module&gt;}</code>
<code>\object_create_set:(NVnnNN NnnfNN)</code>	<code>{&lt;id&gt;} &lt;scope&gt; &lt;visibility&gt;</code>
<code>\object_create_gset:NnnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_create_gset:(NVnnNN NnnfNN)</code>	

---

Creates an object and sets its fully expanded address inside `<str var>`.  
From: 1.0

---

<code>\object_allocate_incr:NnnnNN</code>	<code>\object_allocate_incr:NnnnNN &lt;str var&gt; &lt;int var&gt; {&lt;proxy address&gt;}</code>
<code>\object_allocate_incr:NNVnnNN</code>	<code>{&lt;module&gt;} &lt;scope&gt; &lt;visibility&gt;</code>
<code>\object_gallocate_incr:NnnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_gallocate_incr:NNVnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_allocate_gincr:NnnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_allocate_gincr:NNVnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_gallocate_gincr:NnnnNN</code>	
<code>\object_gallocate_gincr:NNVnnNN</code>	

---

Build a new object address with module `<module>` and an identifier generated from `<proxy address>` and the integer contained inside `<int var>`, then increments `<int var>`. This is very useful when you need to create a lot of objects, each of them on a different address. the `_incr` version increases `<int var>` locally whereas `_gincr` does it globally.  
From: 1.1

---

<code>\proxy_create:nnN</code>	<code>\proxy_create:nnN {&lt;module&gt;} {&lt;id&gt;} &lt;visibility&gt;</code>
<code>\proxy_create_set:NnnN</code>	<code>\proxy_create_set:NnnN &lt;str var&gt; {&lt;module&gt;} {&lt;id&gt;} &lt;visibility&gt;</code>
<code>\proxy_create_gset:NnnN</code>	

---

These commands are deprecated because proxies should be global and public. Use instead `\proxy_create:nn`, `\proxy_create_set:Nnn` and `\proxy_create_gset:Nnn`.  
From: 1.0  
Deprecated in: 2.3

---

<code>\proxy_create:nn</code>	<code>\proxy_create:nn {&lt;module&gt;} {&lt;id&gt;}</code>
<code>\proxy_create_set:Nnn</code>	<code>\proxy_create_set:Nnn &lt;str var&gt; {&lt;module&gt;} {&lt;id&gt;}</code>
<code>\proxy_create_gset:Nnn</code>	

---

Creates a global public proxy object.  
From: 2.3

---

<code>\proxy_push_member:nnn</code>	<code>\proxy_push_member:nnn {&lt;proxy address&gt;} {&lt;member name&gt;} {&lt;member type&gt;}</code>
<code>\proxy_push_member:Vnn</code>	

---

Updates a proxy object with a new member specification, so that every subsequential object created with this proxy will have a member variable with the specified name and type that can be retrieved with `\object_member_type` functions.  
From: 1.0

---

```
\proxy_push_embedded:nnn
\proxy_push_embedded:Vnn
```

---

```
\proxy_push_embedded:nnn {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨embedded object name⟩} {⟨embedded
object proxy⟩}
```

Updates a proxy object with a new embedded object specification.  
From: 2.2

---

```
\proxy_add_initializer:nN
\proxy_add_initializer:VN
```

---

```
\proxy_add_initializer:nN {⟨proxy address⟩} {⟨initializer⟩}
```

Pushes a new initializer that will be executed on each created objects. An initializer is a function that should accept five arguments in this order:

- the full expanded address of used proxy as an `n` argument;
- the module name as an `n` argument;
- the full expanded address of created object as an `n` argument.

Initializer will be executed in the same order they're added.

---

```
\object_assign:nn
\object_assign:(Vn|nV|VV)
```

---

```
\object_assign:nn {⟨to address⟩} {⟨from address⟩}
```

Assigns the content of each variable of object at `⟨from address⟩` to each corresponsive variable in `⟨to address⟩`. Both the objects should be created with the same proxy object and only variables listed in the proxy are assigned.

From: 1.0

## 7 Examples

### Example 1

Create a public proxy with id `myproxy` with the specification of a single member variable with name `myvar` and type `tl`, then set its address inside `\g_myproxy_str`.

```
1 \str_new:N \g_myproxy_str
2 \proxy_create_gset:Nnn \g_myproxy_str { example }{ myproxy }
3 \proxy_push_member:Vnn \g_myproxy_str { myvar }{ tl }
```

Then create a new object with name `myobj` with that proxy, assign then token list `\c_dollar_str{} ~ dollar ~ \c_dollar_str{}` to `myvar` and then print it.

```
1 \str_new:N \g_myobj_str
2 \object_create_gset:NVnn \g_myobj_str \g_myproxy_str
3 { example }{ myobj }
4 \tl_gset:cn
5 {
6   \object_member_adr:Vn \g_myobj_str { myvar }
7 }
8 { \c_dollar_str{} ~ dollar ~ \c_dollar_str{} }
9 \object_member_use:Vn \g_myobj_str { myvar }
```

Output: \$ dollar \$

You can also avoid to specify an object identify and use `\object_gallocate_gincr` instead:

```

1 \int_new:N \g_intc_int
2 \object_gallocate_gincr:NNVnNN \g_myobj_str \g_intc_int \g_myproxy_str
3 { example } \c_object_local_str \c_object_public_str
4 \tl_gset:cn
5 {
6   \object_member_adr:Vn \g_myobj_str { myvar }
7 }
8 { \c_dollar_str{} ~ dollar ~ \c_dollar_str{} }
9 \object_member_use:Vn \g_myobj_str { myvar }

```

Output: \$ dollar \$

## Example 2

In this example we create a proxy object with an embedded object inside.  
Internal proxy

```

1 \proxy_create:nn { mymod }{ INT }
2 \proxy_push_member:nnn
3 {
4   \object_address:nn { mymod }{ INT }
5 }{ var }{ tl }

```

Container proxy

```

1 \proxy_create:nn { mymod }{ EXT }
2 \proxy_push_embedded:nnn
3 {
4   \object_address:nn { mymod }{ EXT }
5 }
6 { emb }
7 {
8   \object_address:nn { mymod }{ INT }
9 }

```

Now we create a new object from proxy EXT. It'll contain an embedded object created with INT proxy:

```

1 \str_new:N \g_EXTObj_str
2 \int_new:N \g_intcount_int
3 \object_gallocate_gincr:NNnnNN
4 \g_EXTObj_str \g_intcount_int
5 {
6   \object_address:nn { mymod }{ EXT }
7 }
8 { mymod }
9 \c_object_local_str \c_object_public_str

```

and use the embedded object in the following way:



```

1  \object_member_set:nnn
2  {
3    \object_embedded_adr:Vn \g_EXTObj_str { emb }
4  }{ var }{ Hi }
5  \object_member_use:nn
6  {
7    \object_embedded_adr:Vn \g_EXTObj_str { emb }
8  }{ var }

```

Output: Hi

### Example 3

Here we show how to properly use `\object_member_generate:NN`. Suppose we don't know `\object_member_use` and we want to use `\tl_use:N` to get the value stored in member MEM of object U in module MD3.

We can do it in this way:

```

1  \tl_use:c
2  {
3    \object_member_adr:nnn
4    { \object_address:nn { MD3 }{ U } }
5    { MEM }{ tl }
6  }

```

but this solution is not so practical since we should write a lot of code each time. We can then use `\object_member_generate:NN` to define an auxiliary macro `\myaux_print_tl:nnn` in this way:

```

1  \object_member_generate:NN \myaux_print_tl \tl_use:c

```

then we can get the content of our member in this way:

```

1  \myaux_print_tl:nnn
2  { \object_address:nn { MD3 }{ U } }
3  { MEM }{ tl }

```

For example if U contains Hi then the preceding code will output Hi. If member MEM is tracked then you can use also the following command, which is generated together with `\myaux_print_tl:nnn`

```

1  \myaux_print_tl:nn
2  { \object_address:nn { MD3 }{ U } }
3  { MEM }

```

However, this function only works with `tl` members since we use `\tl_use:N`, so you should define a new function for every possible type, and even if you do it newer types introduced in other packages will not be supported. In such cases you can use `\object_member_generate_inline:Nnn` which allows you to build the called function by specifying its name and its parameters. The preceding code then becomes

```
1 \object_member_generate_inline:Nnn \myaux_print_tl { tl_use }{ c }
```

This function does much more: in the second argument you can put also the parameters #1 and #2 that will expand respectively to the type of specified member and its scope. Let `\myaux_print:nnn` be our version of `\object_member_use:nnn` that retrieves the value of the specified member, we are now able to define it in this way:

```
1 \object_member_generate_inline:Nnn \myaux_print { #1_use }{ c }
```

When you use `\myaux_print:nnn` on a member of type `int` it replaces all the occurrences of `#1` with `int`, thus it will call `\int_use:c`.

## 8 Implementation

```
1 <*package>
2 <@@=rawobjects>
3
4 Deprecation message
5
6 \msg_new:nnn { rawobjects }{ deprecate }
7 {
8   Command ~ #1 ~ is ~ deprecated. ~ Use ~ instead ~ #2
9 }
10
11 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_launch_deprecate:NN
12 {
13   \msg_warning:nnnn{ rawobjects }{ deprecate }{ #1 }{ #2 }
14 }
15
```

`\rwobj_address_f:n` It just performs a `c` expansion before passing it to `\cs_to_str:N`.

```
14
15 \cs_new:Nn \rwobj_address_f:n
16 {
17   \exp_args:Nc \cs_to_str:N { #1 }
18 }
19
```

(End definition for `\rwobj_address_f:n`. This function is documented on page 7.)

```
\c_object_local_str
\c_object_global_str
\c_object_public_str
\c_object_private_str
20 \str_const:Nn \c_object_local_str {l}
21 \str_const:Nn \c_object_global_str {g}
22 \str_const:Nn \c_object_public_str {_}
23 \str_const:Nn \c_object_private_str {__}
24
25
26 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_scope:N
27 {
28   \str_use:N #1
29 }
30
```

```

31 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_scope_pfx:N
32 {
33   \str_if_eq:NNT #1 \c_object_local_str
34   { g }
35 }
36
37 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_scope_pfx:N { c }
38
39 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n
40 {
41   \__rawobjects_scope_pfx:c{
42     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
43     {
44       \object_embedded_adr:nn { #1 } { /_I_/ }
45     }
46   } { S } { str }
47 }
48 }
49
50 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_vis_var:N
51 {
52   \str_use:N #1
53 }
54
55 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_vis_fun:N
56 {
57   \str_if_eq:NNT #1 \c_object_private_str
58   {
59     --
60   }
61 }
62

```

(End definition for `\c_object_local_str` and others. These variables are documented on page 14.)

**`\object_address:nn`** Get address of an object

```

63 \cs_new:Nn \object_address:nn {
64   \tl_to_str:n { #1 _ #2 }
65 }

```

(End definition for `\object_address:nn`. This function is documented on page 7.)

**`\object_embedded_adr:nn`** Address of embedded object

```

66
67 \cs_new:Nn \object_embedded_adr:nn
68 {
69   #1 \tl_to_str:n{ _SUB_ #2 }
70 }
71
72 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_embedded_adr:nn{ Vn }
73

```

(End definition for `\object_embedded_adr:nn`. This function is documented on page 7.)

`\object_address_set:Nnn` Saves the address of an object into a string variable

`\object_address_gset:Nnn`

```
74
75 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_address_set:Nnn {
76   \str_set:Nn #1 { #2 _ #3 }
77 }
78
79 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_address_gset:Nnn {
80   \str_gset:Nn #1 { #2 _ #3 }
81 }
82
```

*(End definition for \object\_address\_set:Nnn and \object\_address\_gset:Nnn. These functions are documented on page 7.)*

`\object_if_exist_p:n` Tests if object exists.

`\object_if_exist:nTF`

```
83
84 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_exist:n { p, T, F, TF }
85 {
86   \cs_if_exist:cTF
87   {
88     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
89     {
90       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
91     }
92     { S }{ str }
93   }
94   {
95     \prg_return_true:
96   }
97   {
98     \prg_return_false:
99   }
100 }
101
102 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_if_exist:n { V }
103 { p, T, F, TF }
104
```

*(End definition for \object\_if\_exist:nTF. This function is documented on page 7.)*

`\object_get_module:n` Retrieve the name, module and generating proxy of an object

`\object_get_proxy_adr:n`

```
105 \cs_new:Nn \object_get_module:n {
106   \object_ncmember_use:nnn
107   {
108     \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
109   }
110   { M }{ str }
111 }
112 \cs_new:Nn \object_get_proxy_adr:n {
113   \object_ncmember_use:nnn
114   {
115     \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
116   }
117   { P }{ str }
```

```

118 }
119
120 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_get_module:n { V }
121 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_get_proxy_adr:n { V }

```

(End definition for `\object_get_module:n` and `\object_get_proxy_adr:n`. These functions are documented on page 7.)

```

\object_if_local_p:n Test the specified parameters.
\object_if_local:nTF
\object_if_global_p:n
\object_if_global:nTF
\object_if_public_p:n
\object_if_public:nTF
\object_if_private_p:n
\object_if_private:nTF
122 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_local:n {p, T, F, TF}
123 {
124   \str_if_eq:cNTF
125   {
126     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
127     {
128       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
129     }
130     { S }{ str }
131   }
132   \c_object_local_str
133   {
134     \prg_return_true:
135   }
136   {
137     \prg_return_false:
138   }
139 }
140
141 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_global:n {p, T, F, TF}
142 {
143   \str_if_eq:cNTF
144   {
145     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
146     {
147       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
148     }
149     { S }{ str }
150   }
151   \c_object_global_str
152   {
153     \prg_return_true:
154   }
155   {
156     \prg_return_false:
157   }
158 }
159
160 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_public:n {p, T, F, TF}
161 {
162   \str_if_eq:cNTF
163   {
164     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
165     {
166       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }

```

```

167     }
168     { V }{ str }
169 }
170 \c_object_public_str
171 {
172     \prg_return_true:
173 }
174 {
175     \prg_return_false:
176 }
177 }
178
179 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_private:n {p, T, F, TF}
180 {
181     \str_if_eq:cNTF
182     {
183         \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
184         {
185             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
186         }
187         { V }{ str }
188     }
189     \c_object_private_str
190     {
191         \prg_return_true:
192     }
193     {
194         \prg_return_false:
195     }
196 }
197
198 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_if_local:n { V }
199 { p, T, F, TF }
200 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_if_global:n { V }
201 { p, T, F, TF }
202 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_if_public:n { V }
203 { p, T, F, TF }
204 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_if_private:n { V }
205 { p, T, F, TF }

```

(End definition for `\object_if_local:nTF` and others. These functions are documented on page 7.)

`\object_macro_adr:nn` Generic macro address

`\object_macro_use:nn`

```

206
207 \cs_new:Nn \object_macro_adr:nn
208 {
209     #1 \tl_to_str:n{ _MACRO_ #2 }
210 }
211
212 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_macro_adr:nn{ Vn }
213
214 \cs_new:Nn \object_macro_use:nn
215 {
216     \use:c

```

```

217     {
218         \object_macro_adr:nn{ #1 }{ #2 }
219     }
220 }
221
222 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_macro_use:nn{ Vn }
223

```

(End definition for \object\_macro\_adr:nn and \object\_macro\_use:nn. These functions are documented on page 12.)

\\_rawobjects\_member\_adr:nnnNN Macro address without object inference

```

224
225 \cs_new:Nn \_rawobjects_member_adr:nnnNN
226 {
227     \_rawobjects_scope:N #4
228     \_rawobjects_vis_var:N #5
229     #1 \tl_to_str:n { _ MEMBER _ #2 _ #3 }
230 }
231
232 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \_rawobjects_member_adr:nnnNN { VnnNN, nnncc }
233

```

(End definition for \\_rawobjects\_member\_adr:nnnNN.)

\object\_member\_adr:nnn Get the address of a member variable

```

234
235 \cs_new:Nn \object_member_adr:nnn
236 {
237     \_rawobjects_member_adr:nnncc { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
238     {
239         \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
240         {
241             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
242         }
243         { S }{ str }
244     }
245     {
246         \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
247         {
248             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
249         }
250         { V }{ str }
251     }
252 }
253
254 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_member_adr:nnn { Vnn, vnn, nnv, nnf }
255

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_adr:nnn. This function is documented on page 8.)

\object\_member\_if\_exist\_p:nnn Tests if the specified member exists

\object\_member\_if\_exist:nnnTF

```

256
257 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_member_if_exist:nnn {p, T, F, TF }
258 {

```

```

259     \cs_if_exist:cTF
260     {
261         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
262     }
263     {
264         \prg_return_true:
265     }
266     {
267         \prg_return_false:
268     }
269 }
270
271 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_member_if_exist:nnn
272 { Vnn }{ p, T, F, TF }
273

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_if\_exist:nnnTF. This function is documented on page 8.)

\object\_member\_if\_tracked\_p:nn  
\object\_member\_if\_tracked:nnTF

Tests if the member is tracked.

```

274
275 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_member_if_tracked:nn {p, T, F, TF }
276 {
277     \cs_if_exist:cTF
278     {
279         \object_rcmember_adr:nnn
280         { #1 }{ #2 _ type }{ str }
281     }
282     {
283         \prg_return_true:
284     }
285     {
286         \cs_if_exist:cTF
287         {
288             \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
289             {
290                 \object_embedded_adr:nn { #1 }{ /_T_/ }
291             }
292             { #2 _ type }{ str }
293         }
294         {
295             \prg_return_true:
296         }
297         {
298             \prg_return_false:
299         }
300     }
301 }
302
303 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_member_if_tracked:nn
304 { Vn }{ p, T, F, TF }
305
306 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \object_member_if_exist:nn
307 \object_member_if_tracked:nn { p, T, F, TF }
308 \prg_new_eq_conditional:NNn \object_member_if_exist:Vn

```



```

309 \object_member_if_tracked:Vn { p, T, F, TF }
310

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_if\_tracked:nnTF. This function is documented on page 8.)

**\object\_member\_type:nn** Deduce the type of tracked members.

```

311
312 \cs_new:Nn \object_member_type:nn
313 {
314   \cs_if_exist:cTF
315   {
316     \object_rcmember_adr:nnn
317     { #1 } { #2 _ type } { str }
318   }
319   {
320     \object_rcmember_use:nnn
321     { #1 } { #2 _ type } { str }
322   }
323   {
324     \cs_if_exist:cT
325     {
326       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
327       {
328         \object_embedded_adr:nn { #1 } { /_T_/ }
329       }
330       { #2 _ type } { str }
331     }
332     {
333       \object_ncmember_use:nnn
334       {
335         \object_embedded_adr:nn { #1 } { /_T_/ }
336       }
337       { #2 _ type } { str }
338     }
339   }
340 }
341

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_type:nn. This function is documented on page 8.)

**\object\_member\_adr:nn** Get the address of a member variable

```

342
343 \cs_new:Nn \object_member_adr:nn
344 {
345   \object_member_adr:nnf { #1 } { #2 }
346   {
347     \object_member_type:nn { #1 } { #2 }
348   }
349 }
350
351 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_member_adr:nn { Vn }
352

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_adr:nn. This function is documented on page 8.)

```

\object_member_generate:NN Generate member versions of specified functions.
\object_member_generate_inline:Nnn
\object_member_generate_protected:NN
object_member_generate_protected_inline:Nnn

353
354 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_par_trans:N
355 {
356   \str_case:nnF { #1 }
357   {
358     { N }{ N }
359     { V }{ N }
360     { n }{ n }
361     { v }{ n }
362     { f }{ n }
363     { x }{ n }
364     { e }{ n }
365     { o }{ n }
366     { ~ }{}
367   }
368   { #1 }
369 }
370
371 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_par_trans:n
372 {
373   \str_map_function:nN { #1 } \__rawobjects_par_trans:N
374 }
375
376 \str_new:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str
377
378 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_save_dat:n
379 {
380   \str_set:Nx \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str
381   { \str_tail:n{ #1 } }
382 }
383 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_save_dat:nnN
384 {
385   \str_set:Nx \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str
386   { \str_tail:n{ #2 } }
387 }
388 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_save_dat_aux:n
389 {
390   \__rawobjects_save_dat:nnN #1
391 }
392 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_save_dat_aux:n { f }
393
394 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_save_fun:N
395 {
396   \__rawobjects_save_dat_aux:f { \cs_split_function:N #1 }
397 }
398
399 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen:nN
400 {
401   \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
402   \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
403   {
404     #2
405     {

```

```

406         \object_member_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
407     }
408 }
409 \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2
410 {
411     #2
412     {
413         \object_member_adr:nn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }
414     }
415 }
416 }
417 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:nN
418 {
419     \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
420     \cs_new_protected:cpn
421     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
422     {
423         #2
424         {
425             \object_member_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
426         }
427     }
428     \cs_new_protected:cpn
429     { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2
430     {
431         #2
432         {
433             \object_member_adr:nn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }
434         }
435     }
436 }
437
438 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen:nnn
439 {
440     \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }
441
442     \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
443     {
444         \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
445     }
446     \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf, ff }
447
448     \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
449     {
450         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
451         { ##3 }
452         {
453             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
454         }
455         {
456             \object_member_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
457         }
458     }
459     \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2

```

```

460     {
461         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :ff }
462         {
463             \object_member_type:nn { ##1 }{ ##2 }
464         }
465         {
466             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
467         }
468         {
469             \object_member_adr:nn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }
470         }
471     }
472 }
473 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:nnn
474 {
475     \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }
476
477     \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
478     {
479         \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
480     }
481     \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf, ff }
482
483     \cs_new_protected:cpn
484     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
485     {
486         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
487         { ##3 }
488         {
489             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
490         }
491         {
492             \object_member_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
493         }
494     }
495     \cs_new_protected:cpn
496     { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2
497     {
498         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :ff }
499         {
500             \object_member_type:nn { ##1 }{ ##2 }
501         }
502         {
503             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
504         }
505         {
506             \object_member_adr:nn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }
507         }
508     }
509 }
510
511 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen:nN { fN }
512 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen:nnn { fnn }
513 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:nN { fN }

```

```

514 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:nnn { fnn }
515
516 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_member_generate:NN
517 {
518   \__rawobjects_mgen:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
519 }
520
521 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_member_generate_inline:Nnn
522 {
523   \__rawobjects_mgen:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
524 }
525 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_member_generate_protected:NN
526 {
527   \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
528 }
529
530 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_member_generate_protected_inline:Nnn
531 {
532   \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
533 }
534

```

(End definition for `\object_member_generate:NN` and others. These functions are documented on page 9.)

`\object_ncmember_generate:NN`  
`\object_ncmember_generate_inline:Nnn`  
`\object_ncmember_generate_protected:NN`  
`\object_ncmember_generate_protected_inline:Nnn`

Generate ncmember versions of specified functions.

```

535
536 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen:nN
537 {
538   \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
539   \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
540   {
541     #2
542     {
543       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
544     }
545   }
546 }
547 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:nN
548 {
549   \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
550   \cs_new_protected:cpn
551   { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
552   {
553     #2
554     {
555       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
556     }
557   }
558 }
559
560 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen:nnn
561 {
562   \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }

```

```

563
564 \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
565 {
566   \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
567 }
568 \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf }
569
570 \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
571 {
572   \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
573   { ##3 }
574   {
575     \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
576   }
577   {
578     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
579   }
580 }
581 }
582 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:nnn
583 {
584   \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }
585
586   \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
587   {
588     \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
589   }
590   \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf }
591
592   \cs_new_protected:cpn
593   { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
594   {
595     \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
596     { ##3 }
597     {
598       \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
599     }
600     {
601       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
602     }
603   }
604 }
605
606 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen:nN { fN }
607 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen:nnn { fnn }
608 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:nN { fN }
609 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:nnn { fnn }
610
611 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_ncmember_generate:NN
612 {
613   \__rawobjects_ncgen:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
614 }
615
616 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_ncmember_generate_inline:Nnn

```

```

617 {
618   \__rawobjects_ncgen:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
619 }
620 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_ncmember_generate_protected:NN
621 {
622   \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
623 }
624
625 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_ncmember_generate_protected_inline:Nnn
626 {
627   \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
628 }
629

```

(End definition for \object\_ncmember\_generate:NN and others. These functions are documented on page 10.)

\object\_rcmember\_generate:NN  
\object\_rcmember\_generate\_inline:Nnn  
\object\_rcmember\_generate\_protected:NN  
\object\_rcmember\_generate\_protected\_inline:Nnn

Generate ncmember versions of specified functions.

```

630
631 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen:nN
632 {
633   \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
634   \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
635   {
636     #2
637     {
638       \object_rcmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
639     }
640   }
641 }
642 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:nN
643 {
644   \__rawobjects_save_fun:N #2
645   \cs_new_protected:cpn
646   { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
647   {
648     #2
649     {
650       \object_rcmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
651     }
652   }
653 }
654
655 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen:nnn
656 {
657   \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }
658
659   \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
660   {
661     \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
662   }
663   \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf }
664
665   \cs_new:cpn { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3

```

```

666     {
667         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
668         { ##3 }
669         {
670             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
671         }
672         {
673             \object_rcmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
674         }
675     }
676 }
677 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:nnn
678 {
679     \__rawobjects_save_dat:n { #3 }
680
681     \cs_new:cpn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn } ##1##2
682     {
683         \use:c{ #2 : #3 }
684     }
685     \cs_generate_variant:cn { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nn }{ nf }
686
687     \cs_new_protected:cpn
688     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str } ##1##2##3
689     {
690         \use:c { __rawobjects_auxfun_#1 :nf }
691         { ##3 }
692         {
693             \__rawobjects_scope_pfx_cl:n{ ##1 }
694         }
695         {
696             \object_rcmember_adr:nnn{ ##1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
697         }
698     }
699 }
700
701 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen:nN { fN }
702 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen:nnn { fnn }
703 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:nN { fN }
704 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:nnn { fnn }
705
706 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_rcmember_generate:NN
707 {
708     \__rawobjects_rcgen:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
709 }
710
711 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_rcmember_generate_inline:Nnn
712 {
713     \__rawobjects_rcgen:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ ##2 }{ ##3 }
714 }
715 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_rcmember_generate_protected:NN
716 {
717     \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:fN { \cs_to_str:N #1 } #2
718 }
719

```



```

720 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_rcmember_generate_protected_inline:Nnn
721 {
722   \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:fnn { \cs_to_str:N #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
723 }
724

```

(End definition for \object\_rcmember\_generate:NN and others. These functions are documented on page 10.)

#### Auxiliary functions

```

725
726 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \cs_generate_variant:Nn { cx }
727
728 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genmem_int:nnn
729 {
730   \__rawobjects_mgen:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
731   \cs_generate_variant:cx
732     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
733     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str, nnv \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
734   \cs_generate_variant:cx
735     { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
736     { Vn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
737 }
738 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genmem_pr_int:nnn
739 {
740   \__rawobjects_mgen_pr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
741   \cs_generate_variant:cx
742     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
743     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str, nnv \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
744   \cs_generate_variant:cx
745     { #1 : nn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
746     { Vn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
747 }
748
749 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genncm_int:nnn
750 {
751   \__rawobjects_ncgen:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
752   \cs_generate_variant:cx
753     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
754     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
755 }
756 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genncm_pr_int:nnn
757 {
758   \__rawobjects_ncgen_pr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
759   \cs_generate_variant:cx
760     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
761     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
762 }
763
764 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genrcm_int:nnn
765 {
766   \__rawobjects_rcgen:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
767   \cs_generate_variant:cx
768     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
769     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }

```

```

770 }
771 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_genrcm_pr_int:nnn
772 {
773   \__rawobjects_rcgen_pr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
774   \cs_generate_variant:cx
775     { #1 : nnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
776     { Vnn \str_use:N \l__rawobjects_tmp_fa_str }
777 }
778
779
780 \msg_new:nnnn { rawobjects }{ noerr }{ Unspecified ~ scope }
781 {
782   Object ~ #1 ~ hasn't ~ a ~ scope ~ variable
783 }
784

```

**\object\_new\_member:nnn** Creates a new member variable

```

\object_new_member_tracked:nnn
785
786 \__rawobjects_genmem_pr_int:nnn { object_new_member }{ #1 _ new }{ c }
787
788 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_new_member_tracked:nnn
789 {
790   \object_new_member:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
791
792   \str_const:cn
793   {
794     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
795     {
796       \object_embedded_adr:nn { #1 }{ /_T_/ }
797     }
798     { #2 _ type }{ str }
799   }
800   { #3 }
801 }
802
803 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_new_member_tracked:nnn { Vnn, nnv }
804

```

(End definition for \object\_new\_member:nnn and \object\_new\_member\_tracked:nnn. These functions are documented on page 8.)

**\object\_member\_use:nnn** Uses a member variable

```

\object_member_use:nn
805
806 \__rawobjects_genmem_int:nnn {object_member_use}{ #1_use }{c}
807
808 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_member_use:nnn {vnn}
809

```

(End definition for \object\_member\_use:nnn and \object\_member\_use:nn. These functions are documented on page 9.)

**\object\_member\_set:nnnn** Set the value a member.

```

\object_member_set:nnn
810
811 \__rawobjects_genmem_pr_int:nnn {object_member_set}{ #1_#2 set }{ cn }
812

```

(End definition for `\object_member_set:nnnn` and `\object_member_set:nnn`. These functions are documented on page 9.)

`\object_member_set_eq:nnnN`  
`\object_member_set_eq:nnN`

Make a member equal to another variable.

```
813
814 \__rawobjects_genmem_pr_int:nnn { object_member_set_eq }{ #1 _ #2 set_eq }{ cN }
815
816 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_member_set_eq:nnnN { nnnnc, Vnnnc }
817
818 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_member_set_eq:nnN { nnc, Vnc }
819
```

(End definition for `\object_member_set_eq:nnnN` and `\object_member_set_eq:nnN`. These functions are documented on page 9.)

`\object_ncmember_adr:nnn`

Get address of near constant

```
820
821 \cs_new:Nn \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
822 {
823   \tl_to_str:n{ c _ } #1 \tl_to_str:n { _ CONST _ #2 _ #3 }
824 }
825
826 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { Vnn, vnn }
827
```

(End definition for `\object_ncmember_adr:nnn`. This function is documented on page 10.)

`\object_rcmember_adr:nnn`

Get the address of a remote constant.

```
828
829 \cs_new:Nn \object_rcmember_adr:nnn
830 {
831   \object_ncmember_adr:vnn
832   {
833     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
834     {
835       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
836     }
837     { P }{ str }
838   }
839   { #2 }{ #3 }
840 }
841
842 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_rcmember_adr:nnn { Vnn }
```

(End definition for `\object_rcmember_adr:nnn`. This function is documented on page 10.)

`\object_ncmember_if_exist:p:nnn`  
`\object_ncmember_if_exist:nnnTF`  
`\object_rcmember_if_exist:p:nnn`  
`\object_rcmember_if_exist:nnnTF`

Tests if the specified member constant exists.

```
843
844 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_ncmember_if_exist:nnn {p, T, F, TF }
845 {
846   \cs_if_exist:cTF
847   {
848     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
849   }
850   {
```

```

851         \prg_return_true:
852     }
853     {
854         \prg_return_false:
855     }
856 }
857
858 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_rcmember_if_exist:nnn {p, T, F, TF }
859 {
860     \cs_if_exist:cTF
861     {
862         \object_rcmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
863     }
864     {
865         \prg_return_true:
866     }
867     {
868         \prg_return_false:
869     }
870 }
871
872 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_ncmember_if_exist:nnn
873 { Vnn }{ p, T, F, TF }
874 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_rcmember_if_exist:nnn
875 { Vnn }{ p, T, F, TF }
876

```

(End definition for `\object_ncmember_if_exist:nnnTF` and `\object_rcmember_if_exist:nnnTF`. These functions are documented on page 10.)

`\object_ncmember_use:nnn` Uses a near/remote constant.  
`\object_rcmember_use:nnn`

```

877
878 \__rawobjects_genncm_int:nnn { object_ncmember_use }{ #1_use}{ c }
879
880 \__rawobjects_genrcm_int:nnn { object_rcmember_use }{ #1_use}{ c }
881

```

(End definition for `\object_ncmember_use:nnn` and `\object_rcmember_use:nnn`. These functions are documented on page 10.)

`\object_newconst:nnnn` Creates a constant variable, use with caution

```

882
883 \__rawobjects_genncm_pr_int:nnn { object_newconst }{ #1 _ const }{ cn }
884

```

(End definition for `\object_newconst:nnnn`. This function is documented on page 12.)

`\object_newconst_tl:nnn` Create constants  
`\object_newconst_str:nnn`  
`\object_newconst_int:nnn`  
`\object_newconst_clist:nnn`  
`\object_newconst_dim:nnn`  
`\object_newconst_skip:nnn`  
`\object_newconst_fp:nnn`

```

885
886 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_tl:nnn
887 {
888     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ t1 }{ #3 }
889 }
890 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_str:nnn
891 {

```

```

892     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ str }{ #3 }
893   }
894   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_int:nnn
895   {
896     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ int }{ #3 }
897   }
898   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_clist:nnn
899   {
900     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ clist }{ #3 }
901   }
902   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_dim:nnn
903   {
904     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ dim }{ #3 }
905   }
906   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_skip:nnn
907   {
908     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ skip }{ #3 }
909   }
910   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_fp:nnn
911   {
912     \object_newconst:nnnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ fp }{ #3 }
913   }
914
915   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_tl:nnn { Vnn }
916   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_str:nnn { Vnn }
917   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_int:nnn { Vnn }
918   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_clist:nnn { Vnn }
919   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_dim:nnn { Vnn }
920   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_skip:nnn { Vnn }
921   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_fp:nnn { Vnn }
922
923
924   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_str:nnn { nnx }
925   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_str:nnn { nnV }
926

```

(End definition for `\object_newconst_tl:nnn` and others. These functions are documented on page 12.)

`\object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn` Creates a `seq` constant.

```

927
928   \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn
929   {
930     \seq_const_from_clist:cn
931     {
932       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ seq }
933     }
934     { #3 }
935   }
936
937   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn { Vnn }
938

```

(End definition for `\object_newconst_seq_from_clist:nnn`. This function is documented on page 12.)

`\object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn` Creates a prop constant.

```

939
940 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn
941 {
942   \prop_const_from_keyval:cn
943   {
944     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ prop }
945   }
946   { #3 }
947 }
948
949 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn { Vnn }
950

```

(End definition for `\object_newconst_prop_from_keyval:nnn`. This function is documented on page 12.)

`\object_ncmethod_adr:nnn` Fully expands to the method address.

`\object_rcmethod_adr:nnn`

```

951
952 \cs_new:Nn \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn
953 {
954   #1 \tl_to_str:n { _ CMETHOD _ #2 : #3 }
955 }
956
957 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn { Vnn , vnn }
958
959 \cs_new:Nn \object_rcmethod_adr:nnn
960 {
961   \object_ncmethod_adr:vnn
962   {
963     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
964     {
965       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
966     }
967     { P }{ str }
968   }
969   { #2 }{ #3 }
970 }
971
972 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn { Vnn , vnn }
973 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_rcmethod_adr:nnn { Vnn }
974

```

(End definition for `\object_ncmethod_adr:nnn` and `\object_rcmethod_adr:nnn`. These functions are documented on page 11.)

`\object_ncmethod_if_exist_p:nnn` Tests if the specified member constant exists.

`\object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnnTF`

`\object_rcmethod_if_exist_p:nnn`

`\object_rcmethod_if_exist:nnnTF`

```

975
976 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnn {p, T, F, TF }
977 {
978   \cs_if_exist:cTF
979   {
980     \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
981   }
982   {

```

```

983         \prg_return_true:
984     }
985     {
986         \prg_return_false:
987     }
988 }
989
990 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_rcmethod_if_exist:nnn {p, T, F, TF }
991 {
992     \cs_if_exist:cTF
993     {
994         \object_rcmethodr_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
995     }
996     {
997         \prg_return_true:
998     }
999     {
1000         \prg_return_false:
1001     }
1002 }
1003
1004 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnn
1005 { Vnn }{ p, T, F, TF }
1006 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_rcmethod_if_exist:nnn
1007 { Vnn }{ p, T, F, TF }
1008

```

(End definition for `\object_ncmethod_if_exist:nnnTF` and `\object_rcmethod_if_exist:nnnTF`. These functions are documented on page [11](#).)

`\object_new_cmethod:nnnn` Creates a new method

```

1009
1010 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_new_cmethod:nnnn
1011 {
1012     \cs_new:cn
1013     {
1014         \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
1015     }
1016     { #4 }
1017 }
1018
1019 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_new_cmethod:nnnn { Vnnn }
1020

```

(End definition for `\object_new_cmethod:nnnn`. This function is documented on page [11](#).)

`\object_ncmethod_call:nnn` Calls the specified method.

`\object_rcmethod_call:nnn`

```

1021
1022 \cs_new:Nn \object_ncmethod_call:nnn
1023 {
1024     \use:c
1025     {
1026         \object_ncmethod_adr:nnn { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
1027     }
1028 }

```

```

1029
1030 \cs_new:Nn \object_rcmethod_call:nnn
1031 {
1032   \use:c
1033   {
1034     \object_rcmethod_adr:nnn { #1 } { #2 } { #3 }
1035   }
1036 }
1037
1038 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_ncmethod_call:nnn { Vnn }
1039 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_rcmethod_call:nnn { Vnn }
1040

```

(End definition for `\object_ncmethod_call:nnn` and `\object_rcmethod_call:nnn`. These functions are documented on page 11.)

```

1041
1042 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_initproxy:nnn
1043 {
1044   \object_newconst:nnnn
1045   {
1046     \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #3 } { /_I_/ }
1047   }
1048   { ifprox } { bool } { \c_true_bool }
1049 }
1050 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_initproxy:nnn { VnV }
1051

```

`\object_if_proxy_p:n` Test if an object is a proxy.

`\object_if_proxy:nTF`

```

1052
1053 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_bol_com:N
1054 {
1055   \cs_if_exist_p:N #1 && \bool_if_p:N #1
1056 }
1057
1058 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_bol_com:N { c }
1059
1060 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_if_proxy:n {p, T, F, TF}
1061 {
1062   \cs_if_exist:cTF
1063   {
1064     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1065     {
1066       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 } { /_I_/ }
1067     }
1068     { ifprox } { bool }
1069   }
1070   {
1071     \bool_if:cTF
1072     {
1073       \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1074       {
1075         \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 } { /_I_/ }
1076       }
1077       { ifprox } { bool }

```



```

1078         }
1079         {
1080             \prg_return_true:
1081         }
1082         {
1083             \prg_return_false:
1084         }
1085     }
1086     {
1087         \prg_return_false:
1088     }
1089 }
1090

```

(End definition for \object\_if\_proxy:nTF. This function is documented on page 13.)

```

\object_test_proxy_p:nn Test if an object is generated from selected proxy.
\object_test_proxy:nnTF
\object_test_proxy_p:nN
\object_test_proxy:nNTF
1091
1092 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \str_if_eq:nn { ve }{ TF }
1093
1094 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_test_proxy:nn {p, T, F, TF}
1095 {
1096     \str_if_eq:veTF
1097     {
1098         \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1099         {
1100             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1101         }
1102         { P }{ str }
1103     }
1104     { #2 }
1105     {
1106         \prg_return_true:
1107     }
1108     {
1109         \prg_return_false:
1110     }
1111 }
1112
1113 \prg_new_conditional:Nnn \object_test_proxy:nN {p, T, F, TF}
1114 {
1115     \str_if_eq:cNTF
1116     {
1117         \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1118         {
1119             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1120         }
1121         { P }{ str }
1122     }
1123     #2
1124     {
1125         \prg_return_true:
1126     }
1127     {

```

```

1128         \prg_return_false:
1129     }
1130 }
1131
1132 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_test_proxy:nn
1133 { Vn }{p, T, F, TF}
1134 \prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \object_test_proxy:nN
1135 { VN }{p, T, F, TF}
1136

```

(End definition for `\object_test_proxy:nnTF` and `\object_test_proxy:nNTF`. These functions are documented on page 13.)

```

\object_create:nnnNN Creates an object from a proxy.
\object_create_set:NnnnNN
\object_create_gset:NnnnNN
\object_create:nnnN
\object_create_set:NnnnN
\object_create_gset:NnnnN
\object_create:nnn
\object_create_set:Nnnn
\object_create_gset:Nnnn
\embedded_create:nnn
1137
1138 \msg_new:nnnn { rawobjects }{ notproxy }{ Fake ~ proxy }
1139 {
1140     Object ~ #1 ~ is ~ not ~ a ~ proxy.
1141 }
1142
1143 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_force_proxy:n
1144 {
1145     \object_if_proxy:nF { #1 }
1146     {
1147         \msg_error:nnn { rawobjects }{ notproxy }{ #1 }
1148     }
1149 }
1150
1151 \cs_new_protected:Nn \__rawobjects_create_anon:nnnNN
1152 {
1153     \tl_if_empty:nF{ #1 }
1154     {
1155
1156         \__rawobjects_force_proxy:n { #1 }
1157
1158
1159         \object_newconst_str:nnn
1160         {
1161             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #3 }{ /_I_/ }
1162         }
1163         { M }{ #2 }
1164         \object_newconst_str:nnn
1165         {
1166             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #3 }{ /_I_/ }
1167         }
1168         { P }{ #1 }
1169         \object_newconst_str:nnV
1170         {
1171             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #3 }{ /_I_/ }
1172         }
1173         { S } #4
1174         \object_newconst_str:nnV
1175         {
1176             \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #3 }{ /_I_/ }

```

```

1177     }
1178     { V } #5
1179
1180     \seq_map_inline:cn
1181     {
1182         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ varlist }{ seq }
1183     }
1184     {
1185         \object_new_member:nnv { #3 }{ ##1 }
1186         {
1187             \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ ##1 _ type }{ str }
1188         }
1189     }
1190
1191     \seq_map_inline:cn
1192     {
1193         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ objlist }{ seq }
1194     }
1195     {
1196         \embedded_create:nvn
1197         { #3 }
1198         {
1199             \object_ncmember_adr:nnn { #1 }{ ##1 _ proxy }{ str }
1200         }
1201         { ##1 }
1202     }
1203
1204     \tl_map_inline:cn
1205     {
1206         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ init }{ t1 }
1207     }
1208     {
1209         ##1 { #1 }{ #2 }{ #3 }
1210     }
1211 }
1212 }
1213 }
1214
1215 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_create_anon:nnnNN { xnxNN, vxvcc }
1216
1217 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create:nnnNN
1218 {
1219     \__rawobjects_create_anon:xnxNN { #1 }{ #2 }
1220     { \object_address:nn { #2 }{ #3 } }
1221     #4 #5
1222 }
1223
1224 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create:nnnNN { VnnNN }
1225
1226 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_set:NnnnNN
1227 {
1228     \object_create:nnnNN { #2 }{ #3 }{ #4 } #5 #6
1229     \str_set:Nx #1 { \object_address:nn { #3 }{ #4 } }
1230 }

```

```

1231
1232 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_gset:NnnnNN
1233 {
1234   \object_create:nnnNN { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } #5 #6
1235   \str_gset:Nx #1 { \object_address:nn { #3 } { #4 } }
1236 }
1237
1238 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_set:NnnnNN { NVnnNN, NnnfNN }
1239 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_gset:NnnnNN { NVnnNN, NnnfNN }
1240
1241
1242
1243 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create:nnnN
1244 {
1245   \object_create:nnnNN { #1 } { #2 } { #3 } #4 \c_object_public_str
1246 }
1247
1248 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create:nnnN { VnnN }
1249
1250 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_set:NnnnN
1251 {
1252   \object_create_set:NnnnNN #1 { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } #5 \c_object_public_str
1253 }
1254
1255 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_gset:NnnnN
1256 {
1257   \object_create_gset:NnnnNN #1 { #2 } { #3 } { #4 } #5 \c_object_public_str
1258 }
1259
1260 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_set:NnnnN { NVnnN }
1261 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_gset:NnnnN { NVnnN }
1262
1263 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create:nnn
1264 {
1265   \object_create:nnnNN { #1 } { #2 } { #3 }
1266   \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1267 }
1268
1269 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create:nnn { Vnn }
1270
1271 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_set:Nnnn
1272 {
1273   \object_create_set:NnnnNN #1 { #2 } { #3 } { #4 }
1274   \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1275 }
1276
1277 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_create_gset:Nnnn
1278 {
1279   \object_create_gset:NnnnNN #1 { #2 } { #3 } { #4 }
1280   \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1281 }
1282
1283 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_set:Nnnn { NVnn }
1284 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_create_gset:Nnnn { NVnn }

```

```

1285
1286
1287
1288
1289 \cs_new_protected:Nn \embedded_create:nnn
1290 {
1291   \__rawobjects_create_anon:xvxc { #2 }
1292   {
1293     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1294     {
1295       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1296     }
1297     { M }{ str }
1298   }
1299   {
1300     \object_embedded_adr:nn
1301     { #1 }{ #3 }
1302   }
1303   {
1304     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1305     {
1306       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1307     }
1308     { S }{ str }
1309   }
1310   {
1311     \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1312     {
1313       \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1314     }
1315     { V }{ str }
1316   }
1317 }
1318
1319 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \embedded_create:nnn { nvnn, Vnn }
1320

```

(End definition for `\object_create:nnnNN` and others. These functions are documented on page 13.)

`\proxy_create:nn` Creates a new proxy object

`\proxy_create_set:Nnn`

`\proxy_create_gset:Nnn`

```

1321
1322 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create:nn
1323 {
1324   \object_create:VnnNN \c_proxy_address_str { #1 }{ #2 }
1325   \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1326 }
1327
1328 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create_set:Nnn
1329 {
1330   \object_create_set:NVnnNN #1 \c_proxy_address_str { #2 }{ #3 }
1331   \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1332 }
1333
1334 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create_gset:Nnn

```

```

1335 {
1336     \object_create_gset:NVnnNN #1 \c_proxy_address_str { #2 }{ #3 }
1337     \c_object_global_str \c_object_public_str
1338 }
1339
1340
1341
1342 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create:nnN
1343 {
1344     \__rawobjects_launch_deprecate:NN \proxy_create:nnN \proxy_create:nn
1345     \object_create:VnnNN \c_proxy_address_str { #1 }{ #2 }
1346     \c_object_global_str #3
1347 }
1348
1349 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create_set:NnnN
1350 {
1351     \__rawobjects_launch_deprecate:NN \proxy_create_set:NnnN \proxy_create_set:Nnn
1352     \object_create_set:NVnnNN #1 \c_proxy_address_str { #2 }{ #3 }
1353     \c_object_global_str #4
1354 }
1355
1356 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_create_gset:NnnN
1357 {
1358     \__rawobjects_launch_deprecate:NN \proxy_create_gset:NnnN \proxy_create_gset:Nnn
1359     \object_create_gset:NVnnNN #1 \c_proxy_address_str { #2 }{ #3 }
1360     \c_object_global_str #4
1361 }
1362

```

(End definition for `\proxy_create:nn`, `\proxy_create_set:Nnn`, and `\proxy_create_gset:Nnn`. These functions are documented on page 14.)

**`\proxy_push_member:nnn`** Push a new member inside a proxy.

```

1363
1364 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_push_member:nnn
1365 {
1366     \object_newconst_str:nnn { #1 }{ #2 _ type }{ #3 }
1367     \seq_gput_left:cn
1368     {
1369         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ varlist }{ seq }
1370     }
1371     { #2 }
1372 }
1373
1374 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \proxy_push_member:nnn { Vnn }
1375

```

(End definition for `\proxy_push_member:nnn`. This function is documented on page 14.)

**`\proxy_push_embedded:nnn`** Push a new embedded object inside a proxy.

```

1376
1377 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_push_embedded:nnn
1378 {
1379     \object_newconst_str:nnx { #1 }{ #2 _ proxy }{ #3 }
1380     \seq_gput_left:cn

```

```

1381     {
1382         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ objlist }{ seq }
1383     }
1384     { #2 }
1385 }
1386
1387 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \proxy_push_embedded:nnn { Vnn }
1388

```

(End definition for \proxy\_push\_embedded:nnn. This function is documented on page 15.)

**\proxy\_add\_initializer:nN** Push a new embedded object inside a proxy.

```

1389
1390 \cs_new_protected:Nn \proxy_add_initializer:nN
1391 {
1392     \tl_gput_right:cn
1393     {
1394         \object_member_adr:nnn { #1 }{ init }{ t1 }
1395     }
1396     { #2 }
1397 }
1398
1399 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \proxy_add_initializer:nN { VN }
1400

```

(End definition for \proxy\_add\_initializer:nN. This function is documented on page 15.)

**\c\_proxy\_address\_str** Variable containing the address of the proxy object.

```

1401
1402 \str_const:Nx \c_proxy_address_str
1403 { \object_address:nn { rawobjects }{ proxy } }
1404
1405 \object_newconst_str:nnn
1406 {
1407     \object_embedded_adr:Vn \c_proxy_address_str { /_I/ }
1408 }
1409 { M }{ rawobjects }
1410
1411 \object_newconst_str:nnV
1412 {
1413     \object_embedded_adr:Vn \c_proxy_address_str { /_I/ }
1414 }
1415 { P } \c_proxy_address_str
1416
1417 \object_newconst_str:nnV
1418 {
1419     \object_embedded_adr:Vn \c_proxy_address_str { /_I/ }
1420 }
1421 { S } \c_object_global_str
1422
1423 \object_newconst_str:nnV
1424 {
1425     \object_embedded_adr:Vn \c_proxy_address_str { /_I/ }
1426 }
1427 { V } \c_object_public_str

```

```

1428
1429
1430 \__rawobjects_initproxy:VnV \c_proxy_address_str { rawobjects } \c_proxy_address_str
1431
1432 \object_new_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str { init }{ tl }
1433
1434 \object_new_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str { varlist }{ seq }
1435
1436 \object_new_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str { objlist }{ seq }
1437
1438 \proxy_push_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str
1439 { init }{ tl }
1440 \proxy_push_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str
1441 { varlist }{ seq }
1442 \proxy_push_member:Vnn \c_proxy_address_str
1443 { objlist }{ seq }
1444
1445 \proxy_add_initializer:VN \c_proxy_address_str
1446 \__rawobjects_initproxy:nnn
1447

```

(End definition for \c\_proxy\_address\_str. This variable is documented on page 13.)

\object\_allocate\_incr:NNnnNN

Create an address and use it to instantiate an object

\object\_gallocate\_incr:NNnnNN

\object\_allocate\_gincr:NNnnNN

\object\_gallocate\_gincr:NNnnNN

```

1448
1449 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_combine_aux:nnn
1450 {
1451   anon . #3 . #2 . #1
1452 }
1453
1454 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \__rawobjects_combine_aux:nnn { Vnf }
1455
1456 \cs_new:Nn \__rawobjects_combine:Nn
1457 {
1458   \__rawobjects_combine_aux:Vnf #1 { #2 }
1459   {
1460     \cs_to_str:N #1
1461   }
1462 }
1463
1464 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_allocate_incr:NNnnNN
1465 {
1466   \object_create_set:NnnfNN #1 { #3 }{ #4 }
1467   {
1468     \__rawobjects_combine:Nn #2 { #3 }
1469   }
1470   #5 #6
1471
1472   \int_incr:N #2
1473 }
1474
1475 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_gallocate_incr:NNnnNN
1476 {
1477   \object_create_gset:NnnfNN #1 { #3 }{ #4 }

```



```

1478     {
1479         \__rawobjects_combine:Nn #2 { #3 }
1480     }
1481     #5 #6
1482
1483     \int_incr:N #2
1484 }
1485
1486 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_allocate_incr:NNnnNN { NNvNN }
1487
1488 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_gallocate_incr:NNnnNN { NNvNN }
1489
1490 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_allocate_gincr:NNnnNN
1491 {
1492     \object_create_set:NnnfNN #1 { #3 }{ #4 }
1493     {
1494         \__rawobjects_combine:Nn #2 { #3 }
1495     }
1496     #5 #6
1497
1498     \int_gincr:N #2
1499 }
1500
1501 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_gallocate_gincr:NNnnNN
1502 {
1503     \object_create_gset:NnnfNN #1 { #3 }{ #4 }
1504     {
1505         \__rawobjects_combine:Nn #2 { #3 }
1506     }
1507     #5 #6
1508
1509     \int_gincr:N #2
1510 }
1511
1512 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_allocate_gincr:NNnnNN { NNvNN }
1513
1514 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_gallocate_gincr:NNnnNN { NNvNN }
1515

```

*(End definition for \object\_allocate\_incr:NNnnNN and others. These functions are documented on page 14.)*

**\object\_assign:nn** Copy an object to another one.

```

1516 \cs_new_protected:Nn \object_assign:nn
1517 {
1518     \seq_map_inline:cn
1519     {
1520         \object_member_adr:vnn
1521         {
1522             \object_ncmember_adr:nnn
1523             {
1524                 \object_embedded_adr:nn{ #1 }{ /_I_/ }
1525             }
1526             { P }{ str }

```

```

1527     }
1528     { varlist }{ seq }
1529   }
1530   {
1531     \object_member_set_eq:nnc { #1 }{ ##1 }
1532     {
1533       \object_member_adr:nn{ #2 }{ ##1 }
1534     }
1535   }
1536 }
1537
1538 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \object_assign:nn { nV, Vn, VV }

```

*(End definition for \object\_assign:nn. This function is documented on page 15.)*

```

1539 </package>

```