高亮 TeX 和 图FX3 代码——使用 texhigh 宏包

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texhigh 宏包¹是专用来高亮 T_{EX} 文件的宏包。基于由 Rust 编写的命令行工具 texhigh²,处理 1.29MB 左右 (39,300 余行)的 expl3-code.tex 只需 0.18s 左右 (操作系统为 Windows, CPU 为 i7-12700H),处理速度约为 minted 宏包使用的 pygmentize (49,3.4s)的 i9 倍,texhigh 的增强模式也比它快 i0 到 i16 倍 i20 i30.2 为于普通大小的 i47 代码,处理它们所需的时间相比于 i47 文件本身编译所需的时间,已经可以忽略不记。

texhigh 主要是在 LATEX 中为 texhigh 命令行工具提供交互接口。这要求在编译 TEX 文件时启用 --shell-escape。

texhigh 除了可用于高亮 T_EX 文件,还支持计算文字的布局。基于此特性,texhigh 提供了输出颜文字的功能: $\epsilon(T_T_T)$ 3 ,只需使用 <code>\kaomoji</code> $\{\langle 颜文字 \rangle\}$ 。默认使用系统字体,也可自行设置 ヾ($\geq \nabla \leq *$)o。

使用颜文字时可能会遇到字体问题,这时在字符间插入零宽词连接符 U+2060 或可解决。

使用 \kaomoji* 还支持把单行文字输出为图片:

% 这里的 fontsize 影响图片的大小,从而影响清晰度

代码1

\kaomoji*[fontsize=50bp]{\Uchar"1F43C }{\includegraphics[height=25bp]}



也可以自己封装一下这个命令:

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¹https://github.com/Sophanatprime/texhigh

²https://github.com/Sophanatprime/texhigh-rs

```
\makeatletter
% fonts 键用于设置额外的字体。texhigh 会查找系统字体,一般无需另行设置
\NewDocumentCommand\inmoji{ D<>{\f@size\p@} ={fonts+} O{} m }
{\kaomoji*[fontsize={(#1)*3},#2]{#3}
{\includegraphics[height=\dimeval{#1}]}}
\makeatother
\inmoji{①①①①①①①①①①①①①\inmoji{^o^y}}

② ② ③ ③ ① ① ② ② ④ ① ① ^o^y
```

texhigh 提供 \texhighverb、\texhighfile、\texhighinput 这几个命令以及一个 texhigh 环境用于高亮 TrX 代码。

\texhighverb 用法和\verb 类似,但没有带星号的版本,它不能作为其它命令的参数; ← \texhightext 用于高亮文字,一般用于高亮已经处理过的文本,和\texhighverb 相比,它可以作为命令的参数。\texhighfile 用于高亮一个文件,\texhighinput 则用于导入一个已经被处理过的文件。

texhigh 还有很强的可配置性。

为了实现处理 T_EX 源码与输出结果的分离, texhigh 使用"类型"和"类别"来区分不同的记号。字符和控制序列是不同的"类型", 控制序列之间可以有不同的"类别", 例如是原语、LAT_EX3函数等。类型不可改变, 而"类别"可以自由修改。

每个类型都有一些命令用于更改它们的"类别"的显示效果,如,对于一个控制序列,可以使用 \THSetClassCS 改变显示效果。可以为它们设置前景色、背景色,甚至渐变色和底纹等等。实际上普通文字可以显示成什么效果,它们就可以做到同样的效果。具体修改方式可以参考文末 basic 样式的源码。

texhigh 利用 tikz 实现了渐变和底纹效果,同时也可直接集成到 tcolorbox 宏包中。只需要在加载 texhigh 之前加载这几个宏包。

```
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{tcolorbox}
\usepackage{texhigh}
\tcbset{listing engine=texhigh} % 使用这个即可切换至 texhigh
% 若使用 xeCJK, 即在 XeLaTeX 中使用 ctex, 最好设置
\SetKeys[texhigh/high]{
font=\ttfamily\xeCJKsetup{CJKecglue={\hskip} Opt plus 0.08\baselineskip}}}
}
% 这样可避免在显示代码时中英文之间出现不必要的空格。
```

识别行内数学公式:

```
代码 4
<mark>\texhighverb</mark>!公式 $ \int a^b x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 | a^b $!。
渐变:
                                                               代码 5
\texhighverb[style=tikz.gradient, use-ctab=latex3,

→ config-file=config.cfg] |\sys_get_shell:nnNTF|

\sys_get_shell:nnNTF
 底纹:
                                                               代码 6
\makeatletter
% #1: tikz options, #2: text
\\def\myshadetext#1#2{\\texhigh@shadetext\{#1}{\\bfseries #2}}
\makeatother
{\LARGE
% 在加载 texhigh 之前加载 tikz 宏包!
% 使用 grass.png 作为文字底纹, 依赖 tikz 的 fill.image 库, 会自动加载这个库。
\texhighverb [use-ctab=latex3, this-cs=\myshadetext{fill stretch ←

    image=grass.png}]

|\sys get shell:nnNTF|
\sys_get_shell:nnNTF
  中文命令识别 (TFX 原语带有下划线):
                                                               代码 7
\begin{texhigh} [output=\jobname.texhigh, use-ctab=cjk]
 \def\好好好{中文 Good}
 \好好好\relax
\end{texhigh}
 \def\好好好{中文 Good}
 \好好好\relax
  类别码混合使用:
                                                               代码 8
% 自动检测 \makeatletter 和 \ExplSyntaxOn 块,
% \makeatletter 和 \ExplSyntaxOn 必须在行首,前面可以有空格
\begin{texhigh}[lexer-catcode={atletter, explon}]
\def\foo@#1{[#1]} \foo@{FOO} \@kernel
\makeatletter
```

```
\def\foo@:#1{[#1]} \foo@:#1{FOO} \@kernel \scan stop:
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs set:Npn \foo@: #1 { [#1] }
\foo@: {FOO} \@kernel \scan_stop:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\@kernel \scan stop:
\makeatother
\@kernel \scan stop:
\end{texhigh}
\def\foo@#1{[#1]} \foo@{FOO} \@kernel
\makeatletter
\def\foo@:#1{[#1]} \foo@:#1{FOO} \@kernel \scan stop:
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs set:Npn \foo@: #1 { [#1] }
\foo@: {FOO} \@kernel \scan stop:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\@kernel \scan stop:
\makeatother
\@kernel \scan stop:
```

也可手动调整类别码:

```
代码 9
\begin{texhigh}[
  lexer-catcode*={3}{9}{@=11, ?=11}, % [3, 9) 行, @ 和 ? 的类别码为 11
  % lexer-catcode*={3}{9}{ @?=11 }, % <- 可以合并
 lexer-catcode*={5}{7}{explon}, % [5, 7) 行, 启用 expl3 的类别码
\def\foo@#1{[#1]} \foo@{FOO} \@kernel
\makeatletter
\def\foo@:#1{[#1]} \foo@:#1{F00} \@kerne? \scan_stop:
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs set:Npn \foo@: #1 { [#1] }
\foo@: {FOO} \@kernel \scan stop:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\@kernel \scan stop:
\makeatother
\@kernel \scan stop:
\end{texhigh}
\def\foo@#1{[#1]} \foo@{F00} \@kernel
\makeatletter
\def\foo@:#1{[#1]} \foo@:#1{FOO} \@kerne? \scan stop:
\ExplSyntaxOn
```

```
\cs_set:Npn \foo@: #1 { [#1] }
\foo@: {F00} \@kernel \scan_stop:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\@kernel \scan_stop:
\makeatother
\@kernel \scan_stop:
```

除了用 use-ctab 设置主类别码表以外,还可以添加额外的类别码表,优先选择靠后的类别码表:

```
\texhighverb[extra-catcode*=cjk, extra-catcode*=explon]
{\cs_set:Npn \a_好的: #1 { aaa } \a_好的:}

% extra-catcode* 实际相当于设置 lexer-catcode* 的前两个值为 {0}{}
% 即,从第 0 行开始,永不结束
\texhighverb[lexer-catcode*={0}{}{cjk}]{\def\a好的#1{aaa} \a好的}

\cs_set:Npn \a_好的: #1 { aaa } \a_好的:
\def\a好的#1{aaa} \a好的
```

还能进一步细化到列数:

```
      % 1 相当于 [1, 0],
      (1, 9] 表示第 1 行第 9 个字符

      % 这里就是从第一行的开始,直到第一行第 9 个字符 (不含),空格的类别码为 0
      设置类别码时,特殊字符必须转义,其它字符可转义也可不转义

      \texhighverb[lexer-catcode*={1}{[1,9]}{\text{1,9]}}{\text{abd def #1{\space }}}

      \texhighverb{abd def #1"\space"}

      abd def #1{\space }

      abd def #1"\space"
```

lexer-catcode* 的前两个参数还支持更加复杂的模式,如纯文本正则表达式和 T_{EX} 正则表达式。

例如检测 \verb 命令:

```
      \texhighverb
      [lexer-catcode*={\c{verb}\*?\|}{\|}{str}]
      (在码 12)

      {a \verb|\macro in \verb| command \verb*|\macro in \verb| \macro
      a \verb|\macro in \verb| \macro
```

纯文本正则表达式就是针对纯文本的正则表达式, 日常见到的正则表达式都是这一类, texhigh 支持的纯文本正则表达式的完整语法见 https://docs.rs/regex/latest/regex/#syntax。

T_EX 正则表达式是针对 T_EX token 的正则表达式, I^AT_EX3 的 I3regex 就是这类, texhigh 支持的 T_EX 正则表达式语法和 I3regex 基本一致,但暂不支持 \b \B \G \u 这几个转义序列,以及 \c 转义序列的否定形式(即暂不支持 [^\c{end}] 这类用法)。

```
代码 13
% \I 放在开头表示这是纯文本正则表达式,匹配源码
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=2, % 每行删除前两个字符
  lexer-catcode*=
   {\I\\catcode`\\!=11[\s\\]}
   {\I\\endgroup\s}
                                             \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
   {!=11},
                                             \begingroup
                                               \catcode`\!=11
]
                                               \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
  \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
  \begingroup
                                               \endgroupp \!mark
   \catcode`\!=11
                                             \endgroup
   \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
                                             \!mark
   \endgroupp \!mark
  \endgroup
  \!mark
\end{texhigh}
                                                                 代码 14
%\T 放在开头表示这是 TeX 正则表达式, 匹配 token
% \T 大多数时候可以省略,但当模式以数字或 [ 开头
时,\T 不可省略,否则被当作行号
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto, % 检测空格并删除
  lexer-catcode*=
   {\T\c{catcode}\`\c{!}\=11} % 注意字符转义
                                             \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
   {\c{endgroup}}
                                             \begingroup
                                               \catcode`\!=11
   {!=11},
]
                                               \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
  \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
                                               \endgroupp \!mark
  \begingroup
                                             \endgroup
   \catcode`\!=11
                                             \!mark
   \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
   \endgroupp \!mark
  \endgroup
  \!mark
\end{texhigh}
```

lexer 也可混合使用正则表达式和行数:

```
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto,
    lexer-catcode*={(^|\cJ.|\n)\c{ExplSyntaxOn}}{4}{\:\_=11},
]
\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs_set:Npn \expl_off: {\ExplSyntaxOff} \expl_off:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\expl_off:
\end{texhigh}

\ExplSyntaxOn
\cs_set:Npn \expl_off: {\ExplSyntaxOff} \expl_off:
\ExplSyntaxOff
\explSyntaxOff
\explSyntaxOff
\explSyntaxOff
\explSyntaxOff
\explSyntaxOff
\expl_off:
```

可用使用 lines 设置源文件需要保留的行数, gobble=auto 检测空格时只会检测保留下来的代码行:

```
代码 16
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto, % 检测空格并删除
  lines={2,8}, % 只保留 [2,8) 行
  lexer-catcode*=
    {\T\c{catcode}\`\c{!}\=11} % 注意字符转义
    {\c{endgroup}}
                                                \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
    {!=11},
]
                                                \begingroup
                                                  \catcode \!=11
      \kill this line
  \def\!mark#1{MARK1} \!mark
                                                  \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
  \begingroup
                                                  \endgroupp \!mark
                                                \endgroup
    \catcode`\!=11
    \def\!mark#1{MARK2} \!mark
    \endgroupp \!mark
  \endgroup
  \!mark
\end{texhigh}
                                                                     代码 17
```

控制序列的名称里的字符也会被替换:

char-category 也可以用来替换字符,但不会替换控制序列名称里的字符:

```
代码 19
\ExplSyntaxOn
  \cs new protected: Npn \chartouni #1 { \fbox{ \int to Hex:n { `#1 }} }
\ExplSyntaxOff
\texhighverb[
  % 这里使用正则表达式查找字符的类别,下面的正则表达式匹配是 Emoji 但不是
ASCII 的字符
  char-category*={emoji}{[\p{Emoji}--\p{ASCII}]}{\chartouni{#1}\\ }
] {Emoji: 多等學學如久無帶學學學
Emoji: |1F400||1F403|
                   1F405
                         1F407 | 1F409
                                      1F40D
                                            1F40E
                                                  1F410 | 1F412 |
                                                               1F413
1F415 1F416
```

可以使用 line-number 选项来为代码加上行号, first-line-number 可以设置起始行号。

```
代码 20
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto, line-number, first-line-number=42,
  line-number-format={\color[gray]{0.5}\scriptsize\sffamily #1},
  left-space=5mm, right-space=5mm,
1
  \documentclass{article}
  \usepackage[paper=a4,hmargin=2cm]{geometry} %页面设置
  \usepackage{fancyhdr} % 页眉
  \begin{document}
    Hello, \LaTeXe.
  \end{document}
\end{texhigh}
42 \documentclass{article}
43 \usepackage[paper=a4,hmargin=2cm]{geometry} % 页面设置
                                                                              43
44 \usepackage{fancyhdr} % 页眉
                                                                              44
45 \begin{document}
                                                                              45
    Hello, \LaTeXe.
                                                                              46
47 \end{document}
                                                                              47
```

texhigh 支持与 listings 和 minted 类似的在高亮时让某些记号保持其原有作用的特性。

```
\begin{texhigh}[texcl, escape-inside=||, escape-inside=\ES, gobble=auton 21
   % This \textbf{comment} line \emph{will be} escaped.
   This \textbf{text} line \ES{\emph{won't} be} escaped.
   This |\textbf{will}| be escaped.
 \end{texhigh}
 This comment line will be escaped.
 This \textbf{text} line won't be escaped.
 This will be escaped.
                                                                            代码 22
 \begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto, texcl, math-escape, % 允许输出行内公式
   linenos, first-line-number=1, % texhigh 不会自动重设行号
   left-space=5mm, line-number-pos=left, % 行号位置: left, right, both
   line-number-space=2mm, % 修改行号与代码的间距
   line-number-format={\small\color{red}[#1]}, % 修改样式, #1 参数为行号
   the-line-number=\Alph{TeXHighLine}, % 修改 \theTeXHighLine
 ]
   A expression \frac{displaystyle}{int} x \mathrm{d}x=-\cos x+C.
   Another equation (\sum_{n=0}^{+\in} \frac{1}{n^2} = \dim \{-\infty\}
 \hookrightarrow \neq ^2{6}\).
   % The text \emph{will} be printed, so is the E^2=(pc)^2+(m 0c^2)^2 \leftarrow
 \hookrightarrow formula.
 \end{texhigh}
[A] A expression \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.
[B] Another equation \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.
[C] The text will be printed, so is the E^2 = (pc)^2 + (m_0c^2)^2 formula.
                                                                            代码 23
 \begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto, line-number, line-number-pos=right,
   right-space=5mm, comments-math-escape, % 只允许注释内的数学公式
 1
   A expression $\displaystyle\int\sin x\mathrm{d}x=-\cos x+C$
   A expression % $\displaystyle\int\sin x\mathrm{d}x=-\cos x+C$
   A expression % \(\displaystyle\int\sin x\mathrm{d}x=-\cos x+C\)
 \end{texhigh}
 A expression $\displaystyle\int\sin x\mathrm{d}x=-\cos x+C$
 A expression % \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C
                                                                                  5
 A expression % \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C
                                                                                  6
```

事实上,它们有更通用的写法:

```
代码 24
\DeclareDocumentCommand\cs{0{\texttt}m}
 {#1{\textbackslash\detokenize{#2}}}
\DeclareDocumentCommand\pkg{m}{\textsf{#1}}
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto,
 % start 用于标记何时开始,为 TeX 正则表达式或纯文本正则表达式或纯文本,
 % 使用正则表达式时一定要注意带着开始锚点 (^)!
 % arguments 用于指示它获取的参数,像 ltcmd (xparse) 定义命令时使用的一样
 % in-comments 用于表示它是否需处于注释内,有三个可选值: must、never、any
 range={cs}{escape, start=^\c{cs}, arguments=om, in-comments},
 range={pkg}{escape, start=^\c{pkg}, arguments=m},
1
 % The \cs{c true bool} is true in \pkg{13bool}.
 The \cs{c_false_bool} is false in \pkg{13bool}.
\end{texhigh}
% The \c true bool is true in I3bool.
The \cs{c false bool} is false in |3bool.
```

\THSetRange 可以用来设置代码段 (range) 的格式。用法如下:

\THSetRange{⟨range id⟩} [⟨range settings⟩] {⟨begin code⟩} [⟨end code⟩] 当不给出⟨range settings⟩ 时,只会修改样式,而不会捕获代码段。

```
代码 25
\THSetRange {usepackage}
  [start=^\c{usepackage}, arguments=omo]
  {\THSetRange {argument.o} {\THcolor {blue}} }%
    \THSetRange {argument.m} {\THcolor {cyan} \bfseries}}
% \usepackage{hologo}
% remove-start 用于移除 start 的内容, 这里 start 捕获 \AMS,
%把 \AMS 移除, 然后输出我们设置的内容, 这里是 \hologo{AmS}
\THSetRange {logo} [escape, start=^\c{AMS}, remove-start] {\hologo{AmS}}}
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto,]
  \usepackage[width=210mm,height=297mm]{geometry}
  \usepackage{amsmath,amsthm} % \AMS packages
  \usepackage[xdvipdfmx]{color}[2025/06/01]
\end{texhigh}
\usepackage[width=210mm,height=297mm]{geometry}
\usepackage{amsmath,amsthm} % AMS packages
\usepackage[xdvipdfmx]{color}[2025/06/01]
```

示是否要求大括号成对存在。

```
代码 26
\THSetRange {special}
  % \THmN 是一个特殊的标记命令, 用来表示 ^^J。
  % ^~J 的参数 "1" 表示大括号必须成对存在。
  % 由于 ^^J 捕获了当前行的剩余的内容,这也包括换行,这会导致
 % 换行出现在 range 内部,本例中问题不大,但某些自定义的 range 就不一定了
 % insert-ending 用来把定界符(这里就是换行符)"返还"出来
  [start=^\c{SP}, arguments=l m \THmN{1}, insert-ending]
  {\THSetRange {argument.1}{\ensuremath{\lvert}} [\ensuremath{\rvert}]%
    \THSetRange \{ argument.m \} \\ \ensuremath \\ \langle \} \] \[ \ensuremath \\ \rangle \} \]
    \THSetRange \{ argument. ^^ J\} \{ \ensuremath \{ \lVert\}\} \[ \ensuremath \\ \rVert\}\] \}
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto]
  A \SP special {arguments} to the end.
  Another \SP fancy {parameter} of the line.
\end{texhigh}
A |SP| special |\langle \{arguments\} \rangle|| to the end.
Another |SP| fancy |\langle \{parameter\} \rangle| of the line.
```

我们可以捕获各类括号和单词等:

```
% 注意正则表达式要转义括号, start-is-arg 会把 start 也看做是参数的一部文代码 27
\THSetRange {bracket} [start={^\[]}, arguments={r[]}, start-is-arg]
 {% 可进一步处理 [和]
   \THcolor [HTML] {007f00}}
\\THSetRange\{paren\}[start=\{^\(\)}, arguments=\{r(\)}, start-is-arg]\{ \leftarrow

→ \THcolor [HTML] {7f007f}}

% \THSetRange{brace}[start={^\{}, arguments={m}, start-is-arg]{ ←
→ \THcolor{purple}\bfseries}
\THSetRange {tikz-keywords}
  [start={\I^(tikzpicture|pic|controls|and)},]
 {\bfseries}
\makeatletter
% 定义一个样式, range-config 就是 \THSetRange 的第二个参数的键所属的路径
\texhighdefstyle [range-config] {tikz-keyword}
 % 使用 insert-brace 会把所有参数放到一个大括号里
 % 使用 u 参数捕获 #1, 然后把它放到括号里
 {escape, start={\L#1}, arguments=u{#1}, start-is-arg, insert-brace}
\THSetRange{[cycle]tikz-keywords}
  [tikz-keyword=cycle]
 % 最终得到 \bfseries \texhigh@underline{cycle}
 {\bfseries \texhigh@underline}
```

```
\THSetRange { [node] tikz-keywords} [tikz-keyword=node] {\bfseries ←
\makeatother
\THSetClassCS[]{tikzcs}{\mbox{\THcolor{blue}\bfseries #1#2}}
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto,
  cs-category={tikzcs}{draw,fill,filldraw,path,node,coordinate}{\THPASS},
  \begin{tikzpicture} [scale=2]
    \draw[red] (0,0) -- +(1,1);
    \mathbf{path}[fill] (2,1) -- (2,2) -- (0,1) -- cycle;
    draw (0,0) .. controls (1,1) and (2,1) .. (2,0) node {$A$};
  \end{tikzpicture}
\end{texhigh}
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=2]
  \draw[red] (0,0) -- +(1,1);
  \mathbf{\hat{f}} [fill] (2,1) -- (2,2) -- (0,1) -- cycle;
  \draw (0,0) .. controls (1,1) and (2,1) .. (2,0) node \{\$A\$\};
\end{tikzpicture}
```

我们可以自定义注释的显示方式,就是使用 ^^J 参数:

```
代码 28
\THSetRange {comment-1}
  [start=I^{\sc}, arguments=THmN\{0\}, insert-ending]
 {\THcolor [gray] {0.5}\THSetPlainStyle {cs,color}}%
  [{\color{yellow!70!green}\rmfamily\bfseries \dotfill SC.}]
\THSetRange {comment-2}

→ use-argument, insert-ending]

 {\THcolor{red}\normalfont \textbf{SP: }}
\THSetRange {comment-3}
  [start=I^{\mbox{\sc insert-ending}}]
 {\def\grab#1{{\rmfamily\bfseries #1:\ }\ignorespaces}%
   \THcolor{purple}\sffamily \grab}
\THSetRange {comment-4}
  [start={\L//\THmS}, arguments=\THmN{0}, insert-ending]
 {\THcolor {green!40!black}\textrm{C style comment: }}
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto]
 This is normal % comment(1).
 This is %e Some comment 2.
 %a{comment 3} is the line.
```

由于 range 在捕获时不能嵌套捕获,使用自定义的注释会导致它内部无法捕获其它 range 了。一个解决办法是将此 range 设置为 escape, 然后内部再使用 \texhighverb。

```
代码 29
\THSetRange {mycomment}
  %\THmS 表示空格
  [start={\L//\THmS}, escape, arguments=\THmN{1}, remove-start,
→ insert-brace, insert-ending]
  {% \appendpercent "参数处理器"把 \THmP (即 "%") 放到参数的前面
    \def\appendpercent#1{\edef\ProcessedArgument{\THmP\unexpanded{#1}}}}%
    \DeclareDocumentCommand{\mycommentverb}{>{\appendpercent} v}
      {\texhightext [remove-enabled-ranges={mycomment}] {#1}}%
    % 如果是类别码为 14 且为是第一个"%"就换回 "//\THmS"
    \def\firstComment#1{\if#1\THmP\relax //\THmS \def\firstComment{} \leftrightarrows
\hookrightarrow \else #1\fi}%
    \THSetClassCH [] {catcode.14} {\firstComment{#1}} \%
    \normalfont \mycommentverb}
\begin{texhigh} [gobble=auto, escape-inside=||]
  The |\LaTeX| % comment can be |\emph{highlighted}|.
  // also can be |\emph{highlighted}|, but isn't |\LaTeX|.
\end{texhigh}
The LATEX % comment can be highlighted.
// also can be highlighted, but isn't LATEX.
```

这个例子展示了如何检测并替换命令中的 @@ 符号。

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\tl_new:N \l__this_atat_tl
\cs_new:Npn \__this_atat_format:w #1 >
{
    \tl_set:Nn \l__this_atat_tl {#1}
    @@ = \l__this_atat_tl
}
\cs_new:Npn \__this_atat_cs_internal:nn #1#2
{
    \group_begin:
```

```
\str set:Nn \l tmpa str {#2}
    \tl replace once:Nee \l tmpa str
      { \tl_to_str:n { _ @@ } } { _ _ \l__this_atat_tl }
    \THcolor { purple } #1 \l_tmpa_str
    \group end:
\cs_new:Npn \__this_atat_cs public:nn #1#2
    \group_begin:
    \str set:Nn \1 tmpa str {#2}
    \tl replace once:Nee \l tmpa str
     { \tl_to_str:n { @@ } } { \l__this_atat_tl }
    \THcolor { red } \bfseries #1 \l tmpa str
    \group end:
\THSetRange * {change-at} % 带 * 的不会自动加上 \begingroup \endgroup
  [start={\I^<00=}, escape, arguments=u{>}, remove-start]
  { \ensuremath{\langle} \__this_atat_format:w }
  [\ensuremath{\rangle}]
\THSetClassCS[]{atat-i}{ \__this_atat_cs_internal:nn {#1} {#2} }
\THSetClassCS [] {atat-p}{ \__this_atat_cs_public:nn {#1} {#2} }
\ExplSyntaxOff
\begin{texhigh}[gobble=auto, use-ctab=latex3code,
  cs-category*={atat-i}{ 00}{\THPASS}, % 注意要先匹配 00
  cs-category*={atat-p}{00}{\THPASS}, % 否则只会匹配到 00
]
  <@@=mycs>
  \tl_new:N \l_@@_code_tl
  \cs_set:Npn \@@_code: { \scan_stop: \l_@@_code_tl }
  <@@=yourcs>
  \tl new:N \l @@ code tl
  \cs set:Npn \@@ code: { \scan stop: \1 @@ code t1 }
\end{texhigh}
\langle @@=mycs \rangle
\tl_new:N \l__mycs_code_tl
\cs set:Npn \mycs_code: { \scan stop: \l mycs code tl }
⟨@@=yourcs⟩
\tl_new:N \l__yourcs_code_tl
\cs set:Npn \yourcs_code: { \scan stop: \l yourcs code tl }
```

\THSetRange 的 start* 还支持嵌套,就是在 start* 中使用 start/start*。实际上,当外层的 start/start* 匹配成功后,就会立刻停止,如果它的 arguments 无法匹配,那么这个匹配

就是无效的,即使之后某些的 start 可以匹配成功, texhigh 也不会进行后续的匹配了。

但如果在 start/start* 中再使用 start/start* 和 arguments,假定内层的没有匹配成功或者无效,texhigh 会跳过这个,再继续寻找后面的 start。也就是说,如果 〈inner arguments〉和〈arguments〉相同,那么匹配尽管不一定成功,但总是有效的。

```
代码 31
\THSetRange {sentence}
  [start*={ start='\I^\w', arguments='u{.}', start is arg=true }, \leftarrow
→ arguments={u{.}}, start-is-arg]
  {\THcolor{red}}
\THSetRange {half}
  [start*={ start='\I^\w', arguments='u{,}', start is arg=true }, ←
\rightarrow arguments={u{,}}, start-is-arg]
  {\THcolor{blue}}
\THSetRange {neither}
  [start*={ start='\I^\w', arguments='\THmN{f}'}, arguments={\THmN{0}},
\hookrightarrow start-is-arg]
  {\THcolor{green!50!black}}[!]
\texhighverb{a text without period} \texhighverb{a text without comma}
\texhighverb{a text with period.}
                                       \texhighverb{a text with comma,}
a text without period! a text without comma!
a text with period. a text with comma,
```

这个例子中 start 都是纯文本正则表达式 \I^\w, 真正起作用的是它们使用的不同的参数, texhigh 首先检测是否匹配 sentence 的 start 和 arguments, 然后检测 half, 然后 neither。

再观察下面这个例子,没有内层的 start,由于最开始的 sentence 能够匹配,尽管其参数可能无效,texhigh 也不会再检测 half 和 neither 了。

```
THSetRange {sentence}
    [start=\I^\w, arguments={u{.}}, start-is-arg]
    {\THColor {red}}

\THSetRange {half}
    [start=\I^\w, arguments={u{,}}, start-is-arg]
    {\THColor {blue}}

\THSetRange {neither}
    [start=\I^\w, arguments={\THmN {0}}, start-is-arg]
    {\THColor {green!50!black}}[!]

% 由于 arguments 匹配失败, texhigh 会报警告
```

```
\texhighverb{a text without period} \texhighverb{a text without comma}
\texhighverb{a text with period.}
                                  \texhighverb{a text with comma,}
a text without period a text without comma
a text with period. a text with comma,
  不过要注意的是 start* 不能随意添加逗号, 且每个参数都不能少, start* 和 arguments
```

的参数的单引号也不能少。start* 有如下的几个情形,必须严格按照给出的用法来写:

```
start*={ start='\langle start\rangle', arguments='\langle arguments\rangle', start is arg=\langle bool\rangle}
start*={ start={\langle start*\rangle}}, arguments='\langle arguments\rangle', start is arg=\langle bool\rangle}
start*={ literal='\(literal\)' } | 相当于 start={\L\(literal\)}
start*={ regex='\langle regex\rangle' } | 相当于 start={\I\langle regex\rangle}
start*={ regtex='\(regtex\)' } 相当于 start={\T\(regtex\)}
    texhigh 还能捕获某个 range 的内容,就是用 \THCollectRange,用法如下:
\THCollectRange\{\langle do\ code \rangle\} \THrs\{\langle range\ id \rangle\}...\THre\{\langle range\ id \rangle\}\}
\THCollectRange{\langle do\ code \rangle} \THes{\langle escape\ id \rangle}...\THee{\langle escape\ id \rangle}
```

其中 〈do code〉可以使用 3 个参数,第一个为 range/escape 的 id,第二个为 range/escape 的内容,第三个为 range/escape 的原始内容。

```
代码 33
\THSetRange {keyword}
 % 由于 texhigh 的实现方式所致,如果 \b 断言出现在最开始的位置,则无法生效,
 %需要使用 skip-if-pre 来跳过无效的匹配,如果 skip-if-pre 或 skip-if-post
 % 有一个匹配成功的话,就会跳过该 range, texhigh 会继续找可能的匹配。
 % skip-if-pre 检查 start 之前的内容, skip-if-post 检查 start 之后的内容,
 % 它们都是纯文本正则表达式。
 [start*={ regex='^\b(and|or|not)\b'}, in-comments=never, skip-if-pre= \( -\)
\hookrightarrow \w$ ]
 {\THCollectRange {\((styled: \( (\color\) \) red\\) #3}, text: \\\ \( (\detokenize\) #2\\))%
     % 与 \THrs{keyword} 配对的 \THre{keyword} 会被移除,需要补回来,
     \THre{keyword}}%
     % 当代码执行到此处时,原来的 \THrs{keyword} 已经被执行了,需要补充回来
     % 而 \THre{keyword} 还留在后边,可以正确捕获,成功后它也会被移除
   \THrs{keyword}%
\texhighverb{and} \texhighverb{rand} \texhighverb{android}
\texhighverb{not} \texhighverb{cannot} \texhighverb{or} \texhighverb{nor}
```

```
(styled: and, text: and) rand android (styled: not, text: not) cannot (styled: or, text: or) nor
```

有时我们不需要预定义的样式而只使用自己的样式, texhigh 提供了 \THRemoveClass 和 \THRemoveClasses 这两个命令。可用的类型为 bp, cs, ch, rs, re, st, es, ee, pn。

```
\texhighverb {\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}

{\texhighverb {\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}}

latex.document 的样式
\texhighverb {\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}}

{\texhighverb {\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}}

{\texhighverb {\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}}

\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}

\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}

\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}

\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}

\makebox[\dimeval{5pt+5pt}] {\hbox{\LaTeX}}}
```

texhigh 默认的定义以及部分命令的用法可参考 texhigh.prelude.ths 文件。

```
%%%---- File: texhigh.prelude.ths ----%%%
\ProcessKeyOptions[texhigh/prelude]
\THSetCharReplacement{\_}{\textvisiblespace}
% \THSetCharReplacement*{\ }{\ifincsname\space\else\textvisiblespace\fi}
\THSetCharReplacement {\^^I}{\mbox{\THcolor{gray8}$\rightarrow$}}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.0}{group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.1}{group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.2}{group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.3}{group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.4}{group.1, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback {ch} {group.5} {group.2, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback {ch} {group.6} {group.3, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.7}{group.1, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.8}{group.2, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.9}{group.3, group}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.-1}{group.miss}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.-2}{group.miss}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.-3}{group.miss}
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.-4}{group.miss}
```

```
\texhighsetclassfallback{ch}{group.-5}{group.miss}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {primitive.luatex} {primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {primitive.xetex} {primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{primitive.uptex}{primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {primitive.pdftex} {primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{primitive.etex}{primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {primitive.knuthtex} {primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{primitive.widely}{primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {primitive.sometex} {primitive, tex, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{cs\\ primitive.luametatex\\ {context\}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {plaintex} {tex}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {latex.document} {latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{cs\}\latex.programming\\{latex\}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex.internal}{internal, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{cs\{latex.public\}\latex\}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.primitive}{latex3.function.kernel, \( \lefta \)
     latex3.function, latex3, primitive}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.variable}{latex3, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.function}{latex3, latex}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.variable.kernel}{latex3.kernel, latex3.variable,
     latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback {cs} {latex3.function.kernel} {latex3.kernel, latex3.function,
    latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.variable.internal}{internal, latex3.variable, latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.variable.public}{latex3.variable, latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.function.internal}{internal, latex3.function, latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback{cs}{latex3.function.public}{latex3.function, latex3}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{cs\\ math\\ tex, latex\}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{cs\{symbol\}\{tex, latex\}
\texhighsetclassfallback \{rs\\ \texhighsetclassfallback \{rs\\ \texhighsetclassfallback \} \texhighsetclassfallback \} \texhighsetclassfallback \{rs\\ \texhighsetclassfallback \} \texhighsetclassfallback \} \texhighsetclassfallback \{rs\\ \texhighsetclassfallback \} \texhi
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{math.inline}{math}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.m}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.m}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.o}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.o}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.0}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.0}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.d}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.d}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {rs} {argument.D} {argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.D}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {rs} {argument.r} {argument.m, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.r}{argument.m, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.R}{argument.m, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.R}{argument.m, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.s}{argument.t, argument}
```

```
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.s}{argument.t, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.t}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.t}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.v}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.v}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {rs} {argument.1} {argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.l}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {rs} { argument.g} { argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.g}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.G}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.G}{argument.d, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.u}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.u}{argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {rs} {argument.U} {argument.u, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{re}{argument.U}{argument.u, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback{rs}{argument.^^J}{argument.u, argument}
\texhighsetclassfallback {re} {argument.^^J} {argument.u, argument}
\@ifpackageloaded{xcolor}{}{\RequirePackage{xcolor}}
\RequirePackage{ninecolors}
\THSaveStyle{plain}{\THSetPlainStyle{*}}
\THSaveStyle {plain0} {\THSetPlainStyle {bp,cs,ch,st,es,ee,pn,color} %
  \THSetClassRS\{comment\}\\degingroup\THColorStatus\{1\\THcolor\gray\}\{0.5\}\%
  \THSaveStyle{basic}{%
  \THSetClassBP{?}
    {\ifhmode\discretionary
      {\hbox{{\THcolor}{gray8}\_$\hookleftarrow$}}}
      {\hbox{{\THcolor}{gray8}$\hookrightarrow$\_}}}
      {}\fi}%
  \THSetClassCS {texhigh} { {\fboxsep\z0% for texhigh package itself
    \fcolorbox{yellow}{\yellow}{\linespread{1}\bfseries\strut\\\\THcolor\black}#1#2}}}% \
\hookrightarrow #1=escape char, #2=cs name
  \THSetClassCS{\latex3.primitive}\{\mbox{\THcolor}\{red4}\\bfseries#1#2\}\%
  \THSetClassCS { latex3.kernel } { \mbox{\THcolor}{red4} \bfseries#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{latex3.variable}{\mbox{\THcolor{azure6}#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{latex3.function}{\mbox{\THcolor{green5}#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{internal}{\mbox{\THcolor{brown3}#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{latex.document}{\mbox{\THcolor{magenta4}\bfseries#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{latex.programming}{\mbox{\THcolor}{yellow7}#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{latex}{\mbox{\THcolor{yellow8}#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{primitive}{\texhigh@underline{\THcolor{purple5}\bfseries#1#2}}%
  \THSetClassCS{?}{\mbox{\THcolor{magenta5}#1#2}}%
  THSetClassCH {?} {#1}% char
  \THSetClassPN {?}{#1}% punctuation
```

```
\THSetClassCH \{ group \} \\ \mbox \{ \\THcolor \{ purple 3 \} #1 \} \\ \%
    \THSetClassCH {group.1} {\mbox{\THcolor [HTML] {179FFF}#1}}
    \THSetClassCH {group.2} {\mbox{\THcolor [HTML] {DA6ED6}#1}}
    \THSetClassCH \{ group.3 \ \ \mbox \ \THcolor \ [ HTML ] \ \ F8BA16 \ #1 \ \ \ \ \ F8BA16 \ #1 \ \ \ \ \ THCOLOR \ \ \ THCOLOR \ \ THCOLOR
    \THSetClassCH {group.miss} {\mbox{\THcolor {red} #1}} %
    \THSetClassCH{digit}{\mbox{\THcolor{azure8}#1}}%
    <mark>\THSetClassRS</mark>{comment}{<u>\begingroup</u>\THcolor[gray]{0.5}<mark>\THSetPlainStyle</mark>{cs,color}}%
    \THSetClassRE{comment}{\endgroup}%
    \THSetClassRS{parameter}{\begingroup\THcolor{magenta2}}%
    \THSetClassRE{parameter}{\endgroup}%
    \THSetClassRE \{ math \} \{ \ \ endgroup \} \%
    \THSetClassES{[]texcl}{\begingroup\@texhigh@reset@ctab\@texhigh@reset@font \
   > \ignorespaces}%
    \THSetClassEE{[]texcl}{\endgroup}%
\THUseSavedStyle{basic}
\long\def\texhigh@underline#1{\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{{#1}}%
    \hb@xt@\wd\z@{\kern.05em
        \vrule height-.25ex depth.4ex width\dimexpr\wd\z0-.1em\relax \kern.05em
        \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}^{2}}{\mathbb{Z}^{2}}\right)
\if@texhighload@color
    \relax
\fi
\@ifpackageloaded{tikz}{<mark>\@texhighload@tikztrue</mark>}{}
\newbox\\texhigh@picturebox
\if@texhighload@tikz
    \RequirePackage{tikz}
    \usetikzlibrary{shadings}
    \usetikzlibrary{fill.image}
    \\\protected\\def\\\texhigh@s\\hadetext\#1#2{\%
        \setbox\texhigh@picturebox=\hbox{{\texhigh@pdfliteral}{7 Tr }#2}}%
        \tikz[baseline=0,line width=0pt]\path\pgfextra{\rlap{\copy\texhigh@picturebox}}
            [#1] (0,-\dp\texhigh@picturebox) rectangle (\wd\texhigh@picturebox,\ht \
\tikzset{texhigh/.is family,
        texhigh/gradient primitive/.style={left color=blue,right color=cyan},
        texhigh/gradient ?/.style={left color=red,right color=blue},
        texhigh/gradient-style/.style={texhigh/gradient #1}}
    \THSaveStyle{tikz.gradient}{%
        \THSetClassCS{\latex}{\\texhigh@underline{\THcolor}{\purple}\bfseries#1#2}}
        \THSetClassCS { primitive }
            {\texhigh@shadetext{texhigh/gradient-style=primitive}{\bfseries #1#2}}%
        \THSetClassCS\{?}{\texhigh@shadetext\{texhigh/gradient-style=?}\{#1#2\}\%
```

\fi

```
\@ifpackageloaded{tcolorbox}{
  \tcbuselibrary{listings@core}
  \def\tcb@texhigh@file#1#2{%
    {\edef\tcb@temp{\texhighfile [{\unexpanded\expandafter{#1}}]}\tcb@temp{#2}}}
  \def\tcb@texhigh@uselistinglisting{\tcb@texhigh@file\kvtcb@texhighoptions \

    \kvtcb@listingfile}

  \def\tcb@texhigh@usetemplisting{\tcb@texhigh@file\kvtcb@texhighoptions\kvtcb@tempfile}
  \def\tcb@texhigh@doc@usetemplisting{\tcb@texhigh@file\kvtcb@doctexhighoptions \

    \kvtcb@tempfile}

 \tcbset{
    texhigh options/.code=\edef\kvtcb@texhighoptions{\unexpanded{#1}},
    texhigh options=,
    texhigh options pre/.code=\edef\kvtcb@texhighoptions{\unexpanded{#1},\unexpanded \
→ \expandafter{\kvtcb@texhighoptions}},
   texhigh options app/.code=\edef\kvtcb@texhighoptions{\unexpanded\expandafter{ \leftarrow}
→ \kvtcb@texhighoptions,#1}},
    texhigh gobble/.style={texhigh options app={gobble=#1}},
    texhigh gobble/.default=auto,
    texhigh config file/.style={texhigh options app={config-file={#1}}},
    texhigh ctab file/.style={texhigh options app={ctab-file={#1}}},
    texhigh use ctab/.style={texhigh options app={use-ctab={#1}}},
    texhigh style/.style={texhigh options app={style={#1}}},
    texhigh detect catcodes/.style={texhigh options app={lexer-catcode={#1}}},
    listing engine/texhigh/.code={\let\tcbuselistinglisting\tcb@texhigh@uselistinglisting
      \let\tcbusetemplisting\tcb@texhigh@usetemplisting
      \let\tcb@doc@usetemplisting\tcb@texhigh@doc@usetemplisting},
}{}
```