## The gradient-text package\*

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January 17, 2023 v1.2

## 1 Changes in this version

Thanks to the TeXnicians who kindly gave valuable and earnest suggestions to this package, the version 1.2 is now released. The main changes include

- 1. Made the syntax of the user command more convenient;
- 2. Modified the format in the source code to improve compatibility;

## 2 User instructions

The gradient-text package enables writers to conveniently decorate text with linear gradient colors. It's effect can be seen from the title.

\gradientRGB

 $\{\langle text \rangle\} \{\langle first RGB \rangle\} \{\langle last RGB \rangle\}$  This is the syntax of the command for putting gradient color on text. It takes three mandatory arguments.

{⟨*text*⟩} is the text you desire to have gradient color. Be aware that this command most likely wouldn't output content as expected if this parameter is filled with tokens that cannot expand into pure text. Below are two examples.

A correct usage

\newcommand{\hello}{\Hello!}
\gradientRGB{\hello}{0,255,0}{255,0,0}

Hello!

For this wrong example, the intended result can be obtained by

\textit{\gradientRGB{hello!}{0,255,0}{255,0,0}}

just like how I created the title by typing

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```
\textsf{\gradientRGB{gradient-text}{255,63,63}{6,60,255}}
```

In addition, for any space characters in  $\{\langle text \rangle\}$ , they will not be take a unique color, although they will still show up in their original position.

```
Example of space characters

\gradientRGB{Hello World}{0,255,0}{255,0,0} Hello World

\gradientRGB{HelloWorld}{0,255,0}{255,0,0} HelloWorld
```

 $\{\langle first RGB \rangle\}$  specifies the RGB value given to the first character of the  $\{\langle text \rangle\}$ . It should be formatted as a three-item comma list in brackets  $\{\}$ , of which each item is a natural number not exceeding 255.

```
All of {13,28,176}, {0,59,2} and {255,34,5} are correct examples.
```

 $\{\langle last RGB \rangle\}$  is similar to  $\{\langle first RGB \rangle\}$  except that it controls the RGB color of the last character in the  $\{\langle text \rangle\}$ .

*Notice.* The syntax of  $\{\langle first RGB \rangle\}$  and  $\{\langle last RGB \rangle\}$  have changed. Version 1.1 required an additional pair of curly brackets.

## **3** Code implementation

Here is the heading,

```
4 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
5 \ProvidesPackage{gradient-text}[2022/12/24]
6 \ExplSyntaxOn
    Then we define some variables
7 \clist_new:N\l_gtext_FirstRGB_clist
8 \clist_new:N\l_gtext_LastRGB_clist
9 \int_new:N\l_gtext_MaxIndex_int
                                         % max index (detach spaces)
10 \int_new:N\l_gtext_Ratio_int
    Now we define the internal command \gr@dientRGB
11 \newcommand{\gr@dientRGB}[7]{
    \int_set:Nn\l_gtext_MaxIndex_int{\int_eval:n{\str_count:n
12
    \int_step_inline:nnn{1}{\l_gtext_MaxIndex_int}{
13
14
        \exp_args:Ne\str_if_eq:nnTF{\str_item:Nn
            {#1}{##1}}{~}{}
          \int_set:Nn\l_gtext_Ratio_int{\int_eval:n{\
15
              l_gtext_Ratio_int+1}}
16
17
          \color_select:nn{RGB}{
             \int_eval:n{(\int_use:N\l_gtext_Ratio_int*#5+(\
18
                1 gtext MaxIndex int-##1)*#2)/\
                l gtext MaxIndex int},
```

Lastly we define the user command. The l3clist package is used to interpret the parameters into three integers.

```
24 \NewDocumentCommand\gradientRGB{mmm}{{
    \clist_set:Nn\l_gtext_FirstRGB_clist {#2}
26
    \clist_set:Nn\l_gtext_LastRGB_clist {#3}
27
    \gr@dientRGB{#1}
    {\clist_item:Nn\l_gtext_FirstRGB_clist{1}}
28
    {\clist_item:Nn\l_gtext_FirstRGB_clist{2}}
29
    {\clist_item:Nn\l_gtext_FirstRGB_clist{3}}
30
    \{\clist\_item:Nn\l\_gtext\_LastRGB\_clist\{1\}\}
31
    \{\clist\_item: Nn\l\_gtext\_LastRGB\_clist\{2\}\}
32
    {\clist_item:Nn\l_gtext_LastRGB_clist{3}}
33
34 }}
35 \ExplSyntaxOff
```