# conv-xkv: Convert xkeyval format style

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1 $\langle *package \rangle$			

### 1 Introduction

This is a intellectual exercise for creating alternate key-value notation. The standard IATEX notation is  $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ . To change to the JavaScript object style of key-values ( $\langle key \rangle : \langle value \rangle$ ), use \cxkvsetkeys as you would \setkeys:

```
\cxkvsetkeys{\langle family \rangle}{\langle KV-pairs \rangle}
```

to convert  $\langle key \rangle$ :  $\langle value \rangle$  to  $\langle key \rangle$ = $\langle value \rangle$  and xkeyval processes the keys as it normally does. The comma (,) separates sets of key-value pairs and must not, therefore, be used as the delimiter that separates the  $\langle key \rangle$  from the  $\langle value \rangle$ .

The package is more general than what is described above. You can define several key-value delimiters, for whatever reason, in your document or package. Declare a *named* delimiter:

```
\DeclareDelimiter{\langle name \rangle} {\langle delimiter \rangle}
```

Use the newly declared delimited as follows:

```
\verb|\cxkvsetkeys(|\langle name|\rangle) {\langle family|\rangle} {\langle \textit{KV-pairs}|\rangle}|
```

The case of using a colon (:) for the delimiter is already defined, its name is 'colon' and need not be declared.

Important change in syntax With version dated 2017/01/03 or later, the optional argument  $\langle \textit{name} \rangle$  is now delimited by **parentheses**, rather than the standard brackets. This is to be able to detect  $\langle \textit{name} \rangle$  when the full syntax of \setkeys is used:

```
\stite{stkeys} = {\langle prefix \rangle} = {\langle families \rangle} = {\langle na \rangle} = {\langle keys \rangle}
```

The syntax for \cxkvsetkeys shall be

The conv-xkv package does nothing with xkeyval arguments  $*[\langle prefix \rangle]$  and  $[\langle na \rangle]$  other than to collect them and pass them on to \setkeys at the appropriate time. The conv-xkv is concerned only with converting a new notation  $\langle key \rangle \langle delim \rangle \langle value \rangle$  to  $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ .

If the key-values do not contain the designated delimiter, conv-xkv simply passes everything on to \setkeys. What this means is that, for example, both \cxkvsetkeys{myfam}{fname:Don,lname:Story} works as does \cxkvsetkeys{myfam}{fname=Don,lname=Story}. One then has the option of using the standard notation or an alternate notation.

**Demo file** The example file is convert2xkeyval.tex, use it to explore the possibilities and is found in the examples folder of this distribution.

### 2 Preliminaries

We require the xkeyval package.

2 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}

The code below is taken from hyperref, and set and restore commands are renamed. This hopefully makes a number of special characters available to act as a delimiter.

```
3 \begingroup
4
    \@makeother\'%
    \@makeother\=%
5
    \left( x_{x}\right) 
6
       \ensuremath{\texttt{def}}\noexpand\x{\%}
7
8
         \endgroup
9
         \noexpand\toks@{%
           \catcode 96=\noexpand\the\catcode'\noexpand\'\relax
10
           \catcode 61=\noexpand\the\catcode'\noexpand\=\relax
11
         }%
12
       }%
13
       \n
14
15
    }%
16 \x
17 \@makeother\'
18 \@makeother\=
19 \def\ckv@SetCatcodes{%
```

```
20
                 \@makeother\'%
                  \@makeother\=%
21
                  \mbox{\@makeother}^{\mbox{\@makeother}}
22
                 \ccite{3} %
23
                 \ccite{10} \ccite{10
^{24}
25
                 \ccite{1.5}
                 \color=8 %
26
                 \@makeother\|%
27
                 \@makeother\:%
28
                 \@makeother\(%
29
                 \@makeother\)%
30
31
                  \@makeother\[%
32
                  \@makeother\]%
33
                  \@makeother\/%
                  \@makeother\!%
34
                  \ensuremath{\tt 0makeother\<\!\%}
35
                 \verb|\@makeother|>%|
36
                  \@makeother\.%
37
38
                 \@makeother\;%
39
                 \@makeother\+%
                 \@makeother\-%
40
                  \@makeother\"%
41
                  \@makeother\',%
42
43 }
44 \begingroup
                 \def\x#1{\catcode'\noexpand#1=\the\catcode'#1\relax}%
45
46
                  \xdef\ckv@RestoreCatcodes{%
47
                          \the\toks@
                          \x\~%
48
                          \x\$%
49
                          \x\&%
50
51
                          \x\^%
52
                          \x\_%
                          \x\|%
53
                          \x\:%
54
                          %)/x/
55
                          \x\)%
56
                          \x\[%
57
58
                          \x\]%
59
                          \x\/%
60
                          %!/x/
                          %>/x/
61
                          \x\>%
62
                          \x\.%
63
64
                          \x\;%
65
                          \x\+%
66
                          \x\-%
                          \x\"%
67
                          /x/'%
68
                }%
69
```

```
70 \endgroup
71 \ckv@SetCatcodes
```

#### 3 Core commands for this package

```
The default delimiter is the colon (:).
72 \def\csarg#1#2{\expandafter#1\csname#2\endcsname}
73 \csarg\def{kvdelim-colon}{:}
Use \usekvdelim to display delimiter, as associated with the argument #1.
74 \def\usekvdelim#1{\@nameuse{kvdelim-#1}}
```

\usekvdelim

\DeclareDelimiter In the preamble, we declare the delimiter to be used. The command takes one argument, which is the delimiter to be used, for example ':' or '->'. If this declaration does not appear in the preamble, the delimiter is taken to be ':'.

```
75 \def\DeclareDelimiter{\ckv@SetCatcodes\DeclareDelimiter@i}
76 \def\DeclareDelimiter@i#1#2{\@ifundefined{kvdelim-#1}
77
      {\csarg\def{kvdelim-#1}{#2}\ckv@RestoreCatcodes\cxkvSetup{#1}}
78
      {\ckv@RestoreCatcodes}}
79 \@onlypreamble\DeclareDelimiter
```

\cxkv@tmptoks is used to hold the converted key-values, the contents of this token register is passed to \setkeys in \cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEquali

```
80 \newtoks\cxkv@tmptoks \cxkv@tmptoks={}
81 \def\cxkv@dummy{dummy}
82 \def\cxkv@dummyc{dummy,}
83 \bgroup
      \catcode'\#=12\relax\gdef\cxkvarg{#}
84
      \obeyspaces\gdef\cxkv@TAB{
86 \egroup
```

\cxkvsetkeys

This is the default definition, setup for using the colon (:) as the key-value delimiter. But these next two commands are redefined by the \DeclareDelimiter command in the preamble. The syntax is

```
\cxkvsetkeys[\langle name \rangle] \{\langle family \rangle\} \{\langle KV-pairs \rangle\}
```

where  $\langle KV-pairs \rangle$  are the key-value pairs using the declared delimiter.

```
\cxkvsetkeys{myfam}{fname: Fred,lname: Flintstone}
```

The family myfam and keys fname and lname must have been defined earlier: If the optional argument is not specified, then it is assumed the  $\langle name \rangle$  argument is colon, a reserved word for this package for this argument.

```
\define@key{myfam}{\def\fname{#1}}
   \define@key{myfam}{\def\lname{#1}}
87 \def\cxkv@colon{colon}
```

```
The general form for \setkeys is
```

```
\strut = \frac{\langle prefix \rangle}{\langle families \rangle} [\langle na \rangle] \{\langle keys \rangle\}
```

The syntax for \cxkvsetkeys shall be \cxkvsetkeys

124

```
\verb|\cxkvsetkeys(\langle name \rangle)*[\langle prefix \rangle] {\langle families \rangle} [\langle na \rangle] {\langle keys \rangle}
```

The process to pick up the full parameter set of \setkeys is lengthy.

```
88 \newcommand\cxkvsetkeys{%
       \@ifnextchar({\cxkvsetkeys@i}{\cxkvsetkeys@i(colon)}}
89
90 \def\cxkvsetkeys@i(#1){\cxkvsetkeys@ii{#1}}
91 \def\cxkvsetkeys@ii#1{\def\cxkv@delimname{#1}\@ifstar
       {\def\cxkv@skOpts{*}\cxkvsetkeys@iii}
92
       {\def\cxkv@skOpts{}\cxkvsetkeys@iii}}
93
94 \newcommand\cxkvsetkeys@iii[2][]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
       \expandafter\def\expandafter\cxkv@skOpts
95
           \expandafter{\cxkv@skOpts{#2}}\else
96
97
       \expandafter\def\expandafter
           \cxkv@skOpts\expandafter{\cxkv@skOpts[#1]{#2}}\fi
98
       \def\thisxkvF@mily{#2}\cxkvsetkeys@iv}
99
100 \newcommand\cxkvsetkeys@iv[2][]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
       \expandafter\def\expandafter\cxkv@skOpts
101
           \expandafter{\cxkv@skOpts[#1]}\fi
102
       \expandafter\cxkvsetkeys@v\expandafter{\thisxkvF@mily}{#2}}
103
   \def\cxkvsetkeys@v#1#2{\cxkv@skipfalse
104
       \ifx\cxkv@delimname\cxkv@colon\else
105
           \InputIfFileExists{xkv-\cxkv@delimname.cut}
106
           {\PackageInfo{conv-xkv}{Inputting xkv-\cxkv@delimname.cut}}
107
           {\PackageInfo{conv-xkv}{Cannot find xkv-\cxkv@delimname.cut}}\fi
108
109
       \Onameuse{cxkvsetkeys-\cxkv0delimname}{#1}{#2}}
110 \csarg\def{cxkvsetkeys-colon}#1#2{%
111
       \def\thisxkvF@mily{#1}\def\thisxkvV@lues{#2}\def\cxkv@scratch{}%
112
       \cxkv@tmptoks={}%
113
       \Onameuse{cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual-colon}#2,dummy:dummy,\Onil}
114 \csarg\def{cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual-colon}#1:#2,#3\@nil{%
       \cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEquali{colon}{#1}{#2}{#3}}
115
```

Write the definitions of \cxkvsetkeys and \cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual to the \cxkvSetup file conv-xkv.cut then input this file back in.

```
116 \def\cxkvSetup#1{\bgroup
117 \ \texttt{\label{lem:life} followers} \\ 117 \ \texttt{\label{life} followers} \\ 
                                                        already exists,\MessageBreak will not create another one}}{%
118
                                                        \PackageInfo{conv-xkv}{Creating the file xkv-#1.cut
119
                                                                                     containing\MessageBreak required definitions}%
120
                                                        \newwrite \cxkv@write
  121
  122
                                                        \uccode'c='\%
                                                        \def\w{#1}\def\x{cxkvsetkeys-#1}%
 123
                                                       \def\y{cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual-#1}%
```

```
\def\z{kvdelim-#1}%
125
               \immediate\openout \cxkv@write xkv-#1.cut
126
               \immediate\write\cxkv@write{\string\makeatletter}%
127
               \uppercase{\immediate\write\cxkv@write{\string
128
                       \csarg\string\def{\y}\cxkvarg1\@nameuse{\z}%
129
130
                       \cxkvarg2,\cxkvarg3\string\@nil{c^^J\cxkv@TAB
131
                       \string\cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEquali{\w}{\cxkvarg1}%
132
                       {\cxkvarg2}{\cxkvarg3}}}
               \uppercase{\immediate\write\cxkv@write{\string\csarg\string\def
133
                       {\x}\cxkvarg1\cxkvarg2{c^^J\cxkv@TAB
134
                       \string\def\string\thisxkvF@mily{\cxkvarg1}\string
135
136
                       \def\string\thisxkvV@lues{\cxkvarg2}\string
                       \let\string\cxkv@scratch\string\@empty\string
137
                       \cxkv@tmptoks={}c^^J\cxkv@TAB
138
                       \string\@nameuse{\y}\cxkvarg2,%
139
                       \verb|\cxkv@dummy\cnameuse{\z}\cxkv@dummy,\string\cnil}||
140
               \immediate\write\cxkv@write{\string\makeatother}%
141
               \immediate\closeout \cxkv@write
142
143 }%
144 \egroup}
  \cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEquali continues \cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual. It is the
  part that does not need to be redefined.
145 \newif\ifcxkv@keyonly \cxkv@keyonlyfalse
146 \def\cxkv@comma{,}
147 \def\cxkv@removecomma#1, \@nil{\def\cxkv@key{#1}}
148 \end{area} $$148 
               \ifx\@rgii\@empty\cxkv@keyonlyfalse\else
149
                       \cxkv@keyonlytrue\cxkv@removecomma#2\@nil\fi}
150
151 \newif\ifcxkv@skip \cxkv@skipfalse
152 \def\cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEquali#1#2#3#4{%
               \def\cxkv@rgiii{#3}\def\cxkv@rgiv{#4}%
  If the fourth argument is empty, that means there were no delimiters in the argu-
  ment, so we pass the original argument \thisxkvF@mily to \setkeys.
154
               \ifx\thisxkvV@lues\@empty\else
                       \ifx\cxkv@rgiv\@empty
155
                                \edef\cxkv@next{\noexpand
156
                                        \setkeys\cxkv@skOpts{\thisxkvV@lues}}%
157
158
                                \cxkv@skiptrue
159
                       \fi
               \fi
160
               \let\thisxkvV@lues\@empty
161
               \ifcxkv@skip\else
162
163
               \ifx\cxkv@rgiii\cxkv@dummy
164
                       \cxkv@parsecomma#2,\@nil
165
                       \ifcxkv@keyonly
166
                                \edef\cxkv@tmp{\the\cxkv@tmptoks,\@rgi}%
167
                                \cxkv@tmptoks=\expandafter{\cxkv@tmp}%
                                \edef\cxkv@scratch{\the\cxkv@tmptoks}%
168
```

```
169
                                                           \edef\cxkv@next{\noexpand
                                                                          \verb|\cxkv@sk0pts{\theta\cxkv@tmptoks}|| % \label{lem:cxkv@tmptoks}| % \label{lem:cxkv@tmpto
170
                                           \else
171
                                                           \edef\cxkv@next{\noexpand
172
                                                                          \setkeys\cxkv@skOpts{\the\cxkv@tmptoks}}%
173
                                           \fi
174
175
                            \else
                                            \cxkv@parsecomma#2,\@nil
176
                                           \ifcxkv@keyonly
177
                                                           \edef\cxkv@tmp{\the\cxkv@tmptoks,\@rgi}%
178
                                                           \cxkv@tmptoks=\expandafter{\cxkv@tmp}%
179
                                                           \edef\cxkv@scratch{\the\cxkv@tmptoks}%
 180
                                                           \edef\cxkv@next{\noexpand
                                                                           \@nameuse{cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual-#1}\cxkv@key
182
                                                                          \label{lim-#1} $$ \end{0nil} $$ \operatorname{kvdelim-#1}$ 3, $$ $$ 4 \in \mathbb{C}. $$
183
184
                                           \else
   (2017/02/17) Enclose #3 in braces
                                                           \cxkv@tmptoks=\expandafter{\cxkv@scratch,#2={#3}}%
185
                                                           \edef\cxkv@scratch{\the\cxkv@tmptoks}%
186
187
                                                           \def\cxkv@next{%
                                                                          \verb|\colored| cxkv@cnvrtDelimniiEqual-#1|#4\\@nil|fi
188
189
                            \fi\fi\cxkv@next
190 }
191 \ckv@RestoreCatcodes
_{192} \langle / \mathsf{package} \rangle
```

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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5 Change History		
v1.0 (2016/12/20)	v1.1a (2017/01/03)	
General: Date of first upload to CTAN 2	General: Change in syntax, use parentheses	
v1.1 (2017/01/03)	rather than brackets	
General: Try to detect if the expected delimiter	v1.1c (2017/02/17)	
is present at all 6	General: Enclose #3 in braces 7	