# The nag package\*

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#### Abstract

Old habits die hard. All the same, there are commands, classes and packages which are outdated and superseded. nag provides routines to warn the user about the use of those. As an example, we provide an extension that detects many of the "sins" described in l2tabu.

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# 1 User-side considerations.

#### 1.1 Installation.

Process nag.ins with LaTeX to obtain some files: nag.sty and nag-12tabu.cfg et al. must go to a place where LaTeX will find them, like the local TEXMF tree. (If all else fails and you need it to work *right now*, having them in the same directory as the LaTeX file you want to use them on may work under many circumstances.) You can, as

<sup>\*</sup>This document corresponds to nag 1.1, dated 2004/01/30.

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usual, run LTEX on nag.dtx to obtain this documentation, including the implemenation docs. (This is recommended if you plan to extend nag to handle your own packages.) nagdemo.tex is a horrible document that will show you many of the warnings that nag can generate.

#### 1.2 Usage.

Add the following to the beginning your main document (Comments and \listfiles can be safely left before it, though):

```
\RequirePackage[12tabu, orthodox]{nag}
```

This will check for many common mistakes, and give some hints on what to use instead. However, you should always refer to l2tabu for a more detailed explanation of the whats and whys: it gives more information than can be possibly pressed into two lines of error message. Orthodox checks for pitfalls that are not technically incorrect. If you know what you're doing, omit orthodox.

### 1.3 nag-l2tabu.cfg

In a nutshell, nag-12tabu.cfg detects the following:

- Usage of the 2.09-style font commands \it, \bf, \rm, \sc, \sl, \tt and \cal.
- Usage of \centerline.
- Usage of the outdated packages epsfig, psfig, epsf, doublespace, fancyheadings, scrpage, umlaut, isolatin, isolatin1, t1enc, caption2, psfonts, mathptm, times, palatino, mathpple, euler and utopia, and of the outdated class scrittr.
- Figures and tables without caption (this is not technically in l2tabu, but the people who have floats without captions tend to ask "Why is LaTeX moving my pictures away from where I put them?"), labels within floats that do not reference the caption, and usage of the center environment within floats.

It is beyond the possibilities of this package to detect things like use of TEX assignment syntax, or direct change of paper parameters, or reliable detection of user-issued \sloppy. Outdated maths environments are not treated because those can already be handled by Harald Harders' onlyamsmath.

Be warned, hence, that this package will possibly balk at legitimate use, and not find illegitimate use in all cases. It is a tool, not a replacement for study of l2tabu.

```
9\ObsoletePackage{a4wide}{the \lq a4paper\rq\space class option}
10 \ObsoletePackage{a4}{the \lq a4paper\rq\space class option}
11 %% \S 1.2--1.5 cannot reasonably be checked programmatically
12%% \S 1.6 is handled by H.Harders' onlyamsmath package
13 %% \S 1.7 cannot reasonably be checked programmatically
14%% \S 1.8 \sloppy is called by parbox, among others, and would
15%% give many spurious warnings.
16 % \S 2.1.1
17 \ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{bf}
             {\protect\bfseries\space or \protect\textbf}
19\ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{it}
             {\protect\itshape\space or \protect\textit}
21 \ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{rm}
             {\protect\rmfamily\space or \protect\textrm}
23 \ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{sc}
             {\protect\scshape\space or \protect\textsc}
25\ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{sf}
             {\protect\sffamily\space or \protect\textsf}
27\ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{sl}
             {\protect\slshape\space or \protect\textsl}
29\ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{tt}
             {\protect\ttfamily\space or \protect\texttt}
31\ObsoleteCS[an old LaTeX 2.09 command]{cal}
             {\protect\mathcal}% Hmm, this is not in 12tabu?
33 %% \S 2.1.2
34 %% Gone with 1.8 because this never worked for the kernel \frac anyway.
35 %% \ObsoleteCS[TeX]{over}{\protect\frac}
36%% \ObsoleteCS[TeX]{choose}{\protect\frac\space or amsmath's \protect\binom}
37 %% \S 2.1.3
38\ObsoleteCS[TeX]{centerline}{\protect\centering\space or center environment}
39 % \S 2.2.1
40 \ObsoleteClass{scrlettr}{the scrlttr2 package}
41 %% \S 2.2.2
42\ObsoletePackage{epsf}{the graphicx package}
43 \ObsoletePackage{psfig}{the graphicx package}
44\ObsoletePackage[deprecated]{epsfig}{the graphicx package directly}
45 % \S 2.2.3
46\ObsoletePackage{doublespace}{the setspace package}
47 %% \S 2.2.4
48 \ObsoletePackage{fancyheadings}{the fancyhdr or scrpage2 packages}
49\ObsoletePackage{scrpage}{the scrpage2 package}
50 %% \S 2.2.5
51\ObsoletePackage{isolatin}{the inputenc package with option latin1}
52\ObsoletePackage{umlaut}{the inputenc package with suitable option
   (latin1, utf8 ...)}
54\ObsoletePackage{isolatin1}{the inputenc package with option latin1}
55 %% \S 2.2.6
56\ObsoletePackage{t1enc}{the fontenc package with option T1}
57\%\% \ S \ 2.2.7 we don't check for bst yet.
58 %% (This is in 12 tabu 1.8)
```

```
59\ObsoletePackage{caption2}{the caption package v3.0 or later}
60 %% \S 2.3.1-3
61 \ObsoletePackage{times}
                  {the mathptmx, helvet (option scaled=.9), courier packages}
63 \ObsoletePackage{pslatex}
                  {the mathptmx, helvet (option scaled=.9), courier packages}
65 \ObsoletePackage{mathptm}
                  {the mathptmx package}
67%% \S 2.3.4-5
68 \ObsoletePackage{palatino}
                  {the mathpazo, helvet (option scaled=.95), courier packages}
70 \ObsoletePackage{mathpple}{the mathpazo package}
71 %% \S 2.3.6 can't be checked
72 %% \S 2.3.7
73 \ObsoletePackage{euler}{the eulervm package}
74\ObsoletePackage{utopia}{the fourier package}
75 %% \S 3.1
76\g@addto@macro\nag@floats{,figure,table}%
77%% \S 3.2
78 \NotAnEnvironment{appendix}%
79%% In the same vein:
80 \@for\sectioning:=frontmatter,mainmatter,backmatter\do{%
   \expandafter\NotAnEnvironment\expandafter{\sectioning}%
82 }
83\%\% \ S 3.3 handled by onlyamsmath.
84\%\% \ S \ 3.4 -- nothing to be done --
85 (/l2tabunag)
```

#### 1.4 nag-orthodox.cfg

nag-orthodox.cfg warns about usage that is not technically incorrect, but will mostly do things an unwary user may not expect. This includes in particular the usage of font size and style switches as environments (line spacing will be off if the environment does not contain a trailing \par, spurious spaces might occur since the switches don't \ignorespaces), and, conversely, the usage of center etc. environments as unclosed switches. (Detection of the latter might still be somewhat brittle.)

```
86 (*orthodoxnag)
87 \ProvidesFile{nag-orthodox.cfg}
               [2006/04/19 v1.8 strict rules for nag.sty (ulmi)]
89 \@for\fontcmd:=tiny,small,footnotesize,normalsize,large,Large,%
                 LARGE, huge, Huge\do{%
90
   \expandafter\NotAnEnvironment\expandafter{\fontcmd}%
91
92 }%
93 \@for\fontcmd:=sffamily,rmfamily,ttfamily,%
94
                 bfseries, mdseries, scshape, %
95
                 itshape,upshape\do{%
   \expandafter\NotAnEnvironment\expandafter{\fontcmd}%
96
97 }%
98 \@for\justsw:=centering,raggedleft,raggedright,%
```

```
99 RaggedLeft,RaggedRight\do{%
100 \expandafter\NotAnEnvironment\expandafter{\justsw}%
101 }
102 \@for\justenv:=center,flushleft,flushright\do{%
103 \expandafter\NotASwitch\expandafter{\justenv}%
104 }
105 \( \lambda \) orthodoxnag\
```

## 1.5 nag-abort.cfg

Requesting this nag file will turn all complaints into errors.

# 2 Author-side considerations and implementation.

If you are a package or class author and want to extend the range of nag (or prevent nag from criticizing your macros), please see the description below, in sections 2.2 and following. It is probably wise to group new rules in a seperate nag file: users can request nag files by passing their name as a package parameter, as shown above for the example of l2tabu.

### 2.1 Low-level tools.

Identify ourselves.

```
\label{label} $$118 \end{tabular} $$118 \end{tabular} $$119 \end{tabular} $$120 \end
```

First of all, two counters we need. The first is used to generate running numbers for replacement macros, the latter is stepped for each complaint we have, so that the user gets a frighteningly high number, showing how sinful he or she is.

```
122 \newcounter{nag@c}
123 \newcounter{nag@sins}
```

 $\normalfont{nag@prepend}$ 

\nag@prepend{ $\langle cs \rangle$ }{ $\langle something \rangle$ }: Prepend  $\langle something \rangle$  to the macro definition of  $\langle cs \rangle$ .

In reality, we do call indirection: save old macro away, redefine macro to do the something, call old macro. (With thanks to Juergen Goebel, Heiko Oberdiek and Rolf Niepraschk (savesym))

```
124 \newcommand\nag@prepend[2]{%
125
    \alphaxa\let
      \c name nag@@#1@\thenag@c\@xa\endcsname
126
      \csname #1\endcsname
127
    \@xa\nag@pr@p@nd\csname #1\@xa\endcsname
128
      \c name nag@@#1@\\thenag@c\\endcsname{#2}%
129
130
      \stepcounter{nag@c}%
132 \newcommand\nag@pr@p@nd[3]{%
    \def#1{#3#2}%
134 }
```

\nag@warn

All complaints to the user run through one of these two macros, with or without source line.

```
135 \newcommand\nag@warn{%
136  \addtocounter{nag@sins}{1}%
137  \PackageWarning{nag}%
138 }
139 \newcommand\nag@warnNoLine{%
140  \addtocounter{nag@sins}{1}%
141  \PackageWarningNoLine{nag}%
142 }
```

## 2.2 Obsoletifying commands.

(No, I do not think that is a proper word either.)

\ObsoleteCS

Usage:  $\langle CS \rangle$  ( $\langle CS \rangle$ ) { $\langle SS \rangle$ } ( $\langle SS \rangle$ ) Mark  $\langle CS \rangle$  as obsolete.  $\langle SS \rangle$  defaults to obsolete. When the macro is used anyway, the following warning is logged: Command  $\langle CS \rangle$  is  $\langle SS \rangle$ . Use  $\langle SS \rangle$  instead.

```
143 \newcommand\ObsoleteCS[3][obsolete]{%
144 \AtBeginDocument{%
145 \nag@prepend{#2}{%
146 \nag@warn{%
147 Command \@backslashchar#2 is #1.
148 \MessageBreak
149 Use #3 instead}%
150 }%
151 }%
152}
```

#### 2.3 Obsoletifying packages and classes.

Checking for packages and classes is done by looking for ver@foo.sty, which holds the version information that is also displayed by \listfiles. This means that we're out of luck if fontenc ever becomes obsolete, because that won't be detected.

First, define a macro to check if a control sequence is defined. Unlike \@ifundefined, this will not define the control sequence to \relax, but the arguments will be executed in a group. For our purposes, this doesn't matter, because we only give a warning (and \addtocounter already is \global).

```
153 \newcommand\nag@ifcsname[3]{%
    \begingroup\@ifundefined{#1}{#3}{#2}\endgroup
155 }
```

Just because we can, use  $\epsilon T_F X' \setminus ifcsname$  if we can. This bootstrapping gives me a big grin... Note we add an extra group for compatibility with the non- $\epsilon$  case.

```
156 \nag@ifcsname{ifcsname}{%
    \renewcommand*\nag@ifcsname[3]{%
      \begingroup
158
      \ifcsname #1\endcsname
159
160
      % It still might be relax from some other test. Thanks to J\"org
      % Sommer for finding this bug.
161
         \@ifundefined{#1}{#3}{#2}%
      \else #3\fi
      \endgroup
164
    }%
```

This way of escaping the grouping gives me an even bigger grin.

```
\global\let\nag@ifcsname\nag@ifcsname
167 }{}
```

\ObsoletePackage

Usage:  $\langle ObsoletePackage[\langle reason \rangle] \{\langle package \rangle\} \{\langle alternative \rangle\}$ . Mark  $\langle package \rangle$  as obsolete. \(\langle reason \rangle \) defaults to obsolete. If the \(\langle package \rangle \) is used anyway, at the end of the compilation, the following warning will be displayed:

Package  $\langle package \rangle$  is  $\langle reason \rangle$ . Use  $\langle alternative \rangle$  instead.

```
168 \newcommand\ObsoletePackage[3][obsolete]{%
    \AtEndDocument{%
170% |\@clsextension| is onlypreamble, for some reason.
      \nag@ifcsname{ver@#2.sty}{%
172
      \nag@warnNoLine{%
        Package #2 is #1.\MessageBreak
173
        Use #3 instead}%
174
175
      }{}%
176 }%
177 }
```

 $\label{loss} \begin{tabular}{ll} $$ \ObsoleteClass[$\langle reason\rangle]{\langle class\rangle}{\langle alternative\rangle}$. Mark $\langle class\rangle$ as obsolete. \end{tabular}$  $\langle reason \rangle$  defaults to obsolete. If the  $\langle class \rangle$  is used anyway, at the end of the compilation, the following warning will be displayed:

Class  $\langle class \rangle$  is  $\langle reason \rangle$ . Use  $\langle alternative \rangle$  instead.

```
178 \newcommand\ObsoleteClass[3][obsolete]{%
179 \AtEndDocument{%
180% |\@clsextension| is onlypreamble, for some reason.
181 \nag@ifcsname{ver@#2.cls}{%
182 \nag@warnNoLine{%
183 Class #2 is #1.\MessageBreak
184 Use #3 instead}%
185 }{}%
186 }%
```

#### 2.4 Common float errors and no-nos.

We do the following:

- · check for presence of a caption
- · check for absence of the center environment
- check that a label comes only after a caption

First of all, we define two ifs to memorize whether we have a label and/or a caption in the float already. Package writers may want to set these manually behind nag's back. In this way, they can suppress possible warnings if they know what they're doing — we only check at the end of the float environment, which gives them plenty of time to call \csname nag@haslabeltrue\endcsname et al. (Thanks to Markus Kohm for pointing out this need.)

```
188 \newif\ifnag@haslabel
189 \newif\ifnag@hascaption
```

Now, to the work proper: first, add the endcenter check, then, prepare to set up the caption/label checks locally to the floats, and finally, add the code that generates the warning.

Add checks to all macros named by \nag@labels and \nag@captions, respectively. The hascounter etc. information is now global. I don't think those should be hidden by groups. In particular, a center or minipage environment would hide the caption inside from a label outside. Well, maybe I should do it the way the kernel does, which means a label is just as local as \refstepcounter's \@currentlabel information. I think we can leave captions global.

*Note:* we cannot exchange the order of the for loops here: if a cs generates both a label and a caption, it shouldn't get complained about.

```
\@for\labelprovider:=\nag@labels\do{%
199
200
         \nag@prepend{\labelprovider}%
201
           {\nag@captioncheck\nag@haslabeltrue}
202
203
       \@for\captionprovider:=\nag@captions\do{%
204
         \nag@prepend{\captionprovider}{\global\nag@hascaptiontrue}%
205
       \global\nag@haslabelfalse\global\nag@hascaptionfalse
206
     }%
207
     \nag@prepend{end#1}{%
208
       \ifnag@hascaption\relax\else
209
       \nag@warn%
210
211 {#1 with no \protect\caption}%
       \fi
213
214 }
215 \newcommand\nag@captioncheck{%
216
    \ifnag@hascaption\else
     \nag@warn{\protect\label\space in float, but not after
217
218
       \protect\caption}%
219
     \fi
220 }
Define the lists of commands that are floats, generate labels, and generate captions, re-
spectively. We don't start with defined floats (that is for l2tabu.obs to set up), but keep
the list non-empty, so that we can always add to it with g@addto@macro\{\langle list\rangle\}\{\langle things\rangle\}.
221 \def\nag@floats{nag@dummy}
222 \def\nag@labels{label}
223 %% The latter two are used by KOMA-Script.
224 \def\nag@captions{caption,captionabove,captionbelow}
    We call the above for each float environment named via \nag@floats:
225 \newcommand\nag@floatsetup{%
     \@for\flo:=\nag@floats\do{%
227
       \arrowvert @xa\nag@hackfloat\arrowvert @xa{\flo}%
228
    }%
229 }
but only after all other packages get their chance to add to the list:
230 \AtBeginDocument{%
    \nag@floatsetup
231
232 }
   At the very end, we will display a running total of complaints. This feature was
more-or-less suggested by David Kastrup.
233 \AtBeginDocument{%
     \AtEndDocument{%
       \ifnum\value{nag@sins}>0%
235
236
       \PackageWarningNoLine{nag}{\arabic{nag@sins}} complaints
```

```
237     in total}%
238     \else
239     \typeout{No complaints by nag.}%
240     \fi
241     }%
242}
```

#### 3 Switch vs. Environment

People often use switches as environments and vice versa. This is dangerous in because it tends to *almost* work. (Consider font size commands in particular, but also \centering vs. center environment.) As usual, "it's not an error if you know what you're doing". In particular, it is perfectly valied code to use the \foo...\endfoo syntax. So, \NotASwitch needs to trace the calls to \foo and see if they match with corresponding \endfoos with its own stack. This might still be brittle. Fortunately, it is currently only needed for nag-orthodox, where it checks for the justification environments.

First of all, a helper macro we hinge upon:

```
243 \newcommand\nag@ifCurrentEnvironment[3]{%
244    \bgroup
245    \def\tmp@a{#1}%
246    \ifx\@currenvir\tmp@a
247    #2%
248    \else
249    #3%
250    \fi
251    \egroup
252 }
```

And now, the two variations there are:

\NotAnEnvironment

 $Usage: \notAnEnvironment \{\langle command \rangle\} \ Issue \ an error \ if the \ user \ calls \ \ begin \{command\} \ and \ not \ \ command \ directly.$ 

```
253 \newcommand\NotAnEnvironment[1]{%
    \AtBeginDocument{%
254
       \nag@prepend{#1}{%
255
         \nag@ifCurrentEnvironment{#1}{%
256
257
           \nag@warn{%
             There is no environment ''#1''.\MessageBreak
258
             Maybe you want a grouped \@backslashchar#1
259
           }%
260
         }{% OK case.
261
         }%
262
263
       }%
264
    }%
265 }
```

\NotASwitch is a bit more involved:

\NotASwitch Usage:\NotASwitch{\( command \)} Issue an error if the user calls \( \)command and not \( \)begin{\( command \)} and mis-nests calls or doesn't call \( \)endcommand at all.

```
266% we need to maintain a stack of environments that are used in the
267% \foo...\endfoo way.
268 \newcommand\nag@envstack{\relax}
270 \newcommand\nag@beginenv[1]{%
                  % push a begin-entry onto the stack. Form is
                  % |{\foo{lineno}}|  for environment foo.
273
                  \xdef\nag@envstack{%
274
                           \@nx{%
                           \arrowvert @xa\end{arrowvert} 1\end{arrowvert} \arrowvert = 1\en
275
                                    \mbox{\the\inputlineno\0nx}\%
276
                           \@nx}%
277
278
                           \arrowvert @ xa @ nx \arrowvert ack
279
281 \newcommand \nag@endenv[1]{\%}
                  % extract the first entry.
                  \@xa\nag@end@nv\nag@envstack\@nil #1\@nil
284 }
285
286\def\nag@end@nv#1#2\@nil \ #3\@nil\{\%
                  \def\tmp@a{#1}%
287
                   \def\tmp@b{\relax}%
288
289
                  \ifx\tmp@a\tmp@b
                  % This was the end-of-stack flag.
290
                   \nag@warn{''\@backslashchar end#3'' without matching
291
                            ''\@backslashchar #3''}
293
                  \else
                          \% We may assume this is a proper entry. See if the begin-token on
294
                           \% the stack matches what |\nag@endenv|\ was\ passed.
295
                           \arraycolor{} 
296
                                   %OK case, just pop the entry.
297
                                    \gdef\nag@envstack{#2}%
298
                           \else
299
                           % error case
300
                           \nag@warn{%
301
                                   You cannot close ''\@xa\string\@firstoftwo #1'' on line
                                    \@secondoftwo #1 with ''\@backslashchar end#3''%
303
304
                           % leave it on the stack. Some case of misnesting will always cause
305
                           \% horrible amounts of follow-up errors. Also, scare them!
306
                           \fi
307
                  \fi
308
309 }
 At the end, we complain about all the entries that are still on the stack.
```

```
310 \AtEndDocument{%
311 \@xa\@tfor\@xa\looseends\@xa:\@xa=\nag@envstack\do{%
```

```
\@xa\ifx\looseends\relax\else
312
                            \nag@warnNoLine{Unmatched
313
                                   ''\@xa\@xa\@xa\string\@xa\@firstoftwo\looseends''
314
 315
                                  command on line
                                   316
                            }%
317
                     \fi
318
              }%
319
320 }
 Now, the user-side command is easy.
321 \newcommand\NotASwitch[1]{%
322
              \AtBeginDocument{%
323
                     \nag@prepend{#1}{%
 324
                            \nag@beginenv{#1}%
                     }%
 325
                      \\ \\ \noindent 
 326
                            \ng@endenv{#1}\%
 327
                     }%
328
329
              }%
330 }
           Finally, we deal with package options. This is simple: just try to input appropriate
 nag files.
 331 \DeclareOption*{%
              \InputIfFileExists{nag-\CurrentOption.cfg}{%
332
                     \PackageInfo{nag}{%
333
                           Loaded nag-\CurrentOption.cfg
334
335
              }{%
336
                     \InputIfFileExists{\CurrentOption.nag}{%
337
                            \PackageWarningNoLine{nag}{%
338
                                  Loaded old-style config file \CurrentOption.nag.\MessageBreak
339
 340
                                  Consider renaming the file to nag-\CurrentOption.cfg
 341
                            }%
 342
                     }{%
                            \PackageWarningNoLine{nag}{Required ruleset
 343
                                  \CurrentOption, and it wasn't there}
344
                     }%
345
              }
346
347 }
 348 \ProcessOptions*
```

</nag>

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