uspace user manual

v0.01

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Contents

1 Introduction

This LaTeX package gives useful meaning to various Unicode space characters so that they fulfill their intended function when used in LaTeX source. It uses `\newunicodechar` macro to do it. Its source is hosted on GitHub in `wilx/project-uspace` repository.

Here is a list of the implemented characters and their implementations:

ZERO WIDTH SPACE (U+200B)	`\hspace{0pt}`
NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE (U+202F)	`\leavevmode\,`
NON-BREAKING SPACE[1] (U+00A0)	`~`
SOFT HYPHEN[1] (U+00AD)	`\-`
EM QUAD[2] (U+2001)	`\quad`
EM SPACE[2] (U+2001)	`\quad`
EN QUAD[3] (U+2000)	`\enskip`
EN SPACE[3] (U+2000)	`\enskip`
THREE-PER-EM SPACE (U+2004)	`\hspace{0.33333em}`
FOUR-PER-EM SPACE (U+2005)	`\hspace{0.25em}`
SIX-PER-EM SPACE (U+2006)	`\hspace{0.16667em}`
FIGURE SPACE (U+2007)	`\leavevmode\hphantom{0}`
PUNCTUATION SPACE (U+2008)	`\leavevmode\hphantom{.}`
THIN SPACE (U+2009)	`\leavevmode\,\linebreak[0]`
HAIR SPACE (U+200A)	`\hspace{0.08333em}`

2 History

This package would not be what it is without help and comments from people of TeX, LaTeX and Friends StackExchange chat room and the TeX.SE site itself.

v0.01 First published version of this package.

[1] This already defined for pdfLaTeX because we use `inputenc` with `utf8` option when compiling with pdfLaTeX, therefore this is only defined for LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX.

[2] According to Unicode, these two are canonically equivalent. See http://unicode.org/notes/tn5/ for explanation of the term.

[3] These two are also canonically equivalent. See previous footnote.