

Lightweight assertion library for testing

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Abstract

Provides a pair of commands to insert assertions in the code. It is mainly intended for package developers but document writer may find this helpful.

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1 Minimal example

The document below compiles without any error

```

1 \documentclass {article}
2 \RequirePackage {assert}
3 \begin {document}
4 \newcommand \ONE { 1 }
5 \Assert {IntEqual} {\ONE+1} {2}
6 \Assert {IntNotEqual} {\ONE+1} {3}
7 \Assert {StrEqual} {\ONE+1} {1+1}
8 \Assert {StrNotEqual} {\ONE+1} {2}
9 \Assert {StrMatch} {1.1} {\ONE+1}
10 \Assert {FPNotEqual} {1} {1.0000001}
11 \Assert {AlmostEqual} {1} {1.0000001}
12 \Assert {AlmostNotEqual} {1} {1.01}
13 \AssertSetPrecision {0.01}
14 \Assert {AlmostEqual} {1} {1.01}
15 \end {document}

```

whereas each of the next lines causes a fatal error:

```

1 \Assert {IntNotEqual} {\ONE+1} {2}
2 \Assert {IntEqual} {\ONE+1} {3}
3 \Assert {StrEqual} {\ONE+1} {2}

```

2 Testing

2.1 Presentation

Testing is a major phase in modern software development. It ensures that the final product fulfills some expectations for the satisfaction of the customers. In general, many tools are available to help automating the testing process depending on the context and this particular package is a testing tool targeting L^AT_EX code.

A test basically consists in comparing an *actual* value to an *expected* one. If they conform to each other, the test passed, otherwise the test failed. The goal is to write tests concerning the different features of the code currently in development. When running the tests, none should fail.

There are different kinds of tests for different purposes. Actually, the built in command line tool `l3build` combined with the support of macros in `regression-test.tex`, allows to run a wide range of regression tests. A regression test aims at ensuring that a change made does not break the code. It can be performed only once some working code is already available. In practice with `l3build`, regression tests need many steps:

- write some L^AT_EX code,
- write *(test name)*.lvt files to test that code,
- run `l3build save <test name>` to produce *(test name)*.lgt that contains what is expected,

- make any improvements to the initial L^AT_EX code,
- run `l3build check <test name>` to see if the `<test name>.lgt` produced conforms to what is expected.

This system is very powerful on some respect but it is not really suitable for active development of simple features, which is the starting point for everything.

Here the unique `\Assert` command is a straightforward comparison between what is expected and what is actually available. It will raise a fatal error at the end of the document if they do not conform to each other. The reason of the failure, if any, is detailed in the log. With `\Assert`, we cannot test for boxes of pdf nodes, but we can test dynamic expected values.

`qstest` is another alternative to writing tests. More complete than `assert` but far more complex too.

2.2 Testing with assertions

\Assert	\Assert {<type>} [<actual expansion rule>] {<actual>} [<expected expansion rule>] {<expected>}
----------------	---

<type> must be one of the previously added types otherwise a fatal error is raised. See section 2.6. Available hooks are invoked in that order

– cmd/Assert/before

– cmd/Assert/<type>/before

only on failure:

– cmd/Assert/before failure

– cmd/Assert/<type>/failure

– cmd/Assert/after failure

– cmd/Assert/<type>/after

– cmd/Assert/after

The <actual> and <expected> argument names are formal, they just refer to common practice in testing and you can change their order of use.

For token list assertions, the <actual> and <expected> arguments may follow an optional <expansion rule> argument, as detailed in *interface3.pdf*.

x for *exhaustive expansion*: expand every token of <value> then every token of the expansion and so on until only unexpandable tokens remain,

e for an alternate *exhaustive expansion*: that may be expandable, contrary to the former,

o for *expansion once*,

v for *value of variable*: a command is constructed first from the given name, then its value is recovered.

For assertion data other than token lists, the <actual> and <expected> arguments are exhaustively expanded such that no previous <expansion rule> is needed.

2.3 Known assertion types

2.3.1 Basic types

Names are self explanatory.

TLEqual token list equality,

TLNotEqual token list inequality,

StrEqual string equality,

StrNotEqual string inequality,

IntEqual integer equality,

IntNotEqual integer inequality,
IntLess integer ordering,
IntNotLess integer ordering,
IntGreater integer ordering,
IntNotGreater integer ordering,
FPEqual float equality,
FPNotEqual float inequality,
FPLess float ordering,
FPNotLess float ordering,
FPGreater float ordering,
FPNotGreater float ordering,

2.3.2 Matching

Matching allows to test only parts of a token list or string. It follows a different rule: $\langle actual \rangle$ is a regular expression (as defined by `l3regex` package in *interface3d.pdf*), whereas $\langle expected \rangle$ is either a token list or a string. The latter is exhaustively expanded.

TLMatch token list match,
TLNoMatch token list negative match,
StrMatch string match,
StrNoMatch string negative match.

2.3.3 Almost

Computational errors are managed here, for example the equality $a = b$ is replaced by $|b - a| < \varepsilon(1 + |a| + |b|)$ where $\varepsilon > 0$ is the precision.

AlmostEqual float equality,
AlmostNotEqual float inequality,
AlmostLess float ordering,
AlmostNotLess float ordering,
AlmostGreater float ordering,
AlmostNotGreater float ordering,

The precision can be managed separately.

<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertPrecision</code>	Internal precision holder, can be used in float expressions.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertUsePrecision</code> *	Precision getter for typesetting.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertSetPrecision</code>	<code>\AssertSetPrecision {⟨new precision⟩}</code> Precision setter.

2.4 Sharing information

Sharing information between hook codes is possible with a $\langle key \rangle$ – $\langle value \rangle$ property list. We only provide a high level management interface with a getter and a setter.

2.4.1 Property $\langle keys \rangle$

$\langle key \rangle$ can be one of the reserved strings

`/type`
`/actual`
`/expected`
`/operator`

For each key but the last, the corresponding $\langle value \rangle$ is the eponym argument of the `\Assert` command. The operator is the eponym argument used when adding the type with `\AssertAdd`. Changing these values while typesetting is not supported.

For any other key, the result is what was added to the property list by the client.

2.4.2 Management

<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertIn</code> *	<code>\AssertIn {⟨key⟩} {⟨in code⟩} [⟨out code⟩]</code> Query for properties by $\langle key \rangle$. If the $\langle key \rangle$ is in the property list shared by hooks, then $\langle in code \rangle$ is executed, otherwise the optional $\langle out code \rangle$ is executed.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertGet</code> *	<code>\AssertGet {⟨key⟩}</code> Return the $\langle value \rangle$ corresponding to the given $\langle key \rangle$. It can be nothing such that <code>\AssertIn</code> must be used sometimes.
<hr/> <hr/> <code>\AssertSet</code>	<code>\AssertSet {⟨key⟩} {⟨value⟩}</code> Set a new value for the given key. Overriding the $\langle value \rangle$ for a reserved $\langle key \rangle$ is unsupported despite it may kind of work.

2.5 Shared arguments

Some arguments are shared by different functions.

$\langle type \rangle$ unique identifier of an assertion. Chosen after the test performed: `StrEqual`, `StrNotEqual`...

2.6 Defining assertions

```
\AssertAdd { $\langle type \rangle$ } { $\langle comparator \rangle$ } { $\langle operator \rangle$ }
```

$\langle type \rangle$ see [2.5](#),

$\langle comparator \rangle$ is the name of an `..._if_eq:...` like conditional function with signature `nnT` or `nnF` and no return value, the code should be executed on failure,

$\langle operator \rangle$ is one of `==`, `!=`... It is the relation expected by the test between its two first arguments. Used to display information.

If the $\langle type \rangle$ was already added, then an error is raised. The function registers the new key and declares associated hooks

- `cmd/Assert/ $\langle type \rangle$ /before`,
- `cmd/Assert/ $\langle type \rangle$ /failure`,
- `cmd/Assert/ $\langle type \rangle$ /after`.

3 Implementation

The implementation is private and should not be relied on. Only the public interface documented above is supported.

3.1 DocStrip guards

```
1  $\langle *pkg \rangle$ 
```

Identify the internal prefix (L^AT_EX3 DocStrip convention).

```
2  $\langle @@=assert \rangle$ 
```

3.2 Package declarations

```
3 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/01/01]
```

```
4 \ProvidesExplPackage
```

```
5 {assert}
```

```
6 {2021/08/26}
```

```
7 {0.1}
```

```
8 {Lightweight assertion library for testing}
```

3.3 Variables

To count the number of tests performed:

```
9 \int_zero_new:N \g__assert_int
```

To record test informations on failure in order to display them all at once in the log at the end of the document:

```
10 \seq_new:N \g__assert_seq
```

To store assertion types and characteristics. Each $\langle key \rangle$ is a type name. Each $\langle value \rangle$ is a token list with 2 groups: a $\langle comparator \rangle$ and a descriptive $\langle operator \rangle$.

```
11 \prop_new:N \g__assert_type_prop
```

To store arguments to be shared by hooks:

```
12 \prop_new:N \g__assert_prop
```

Placeholders to retrieve property values and more.

```
13 \tl_new:N \l__assert_tmpa_tl
```

```
14 \tl_new:N \l__assert_tmpb_tl
```

Common hooks

```
15 \NewHook {cmd/Assert/before failure}
```

```
16 \NewHook {cmd/Assert/after failure}
```

3.4 Add an assertion type

```
17 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \cs_generate_variant:Nn { cx }
18 \NewDocumentCommand\AssertAdd {mmm} {
19   \prop_put:Nnn \g__assert_type_prop {#1} {
20     { \exp_not:n { #2 } }
21     { \exp_not:n { #3 } }
22   }
23   \NewHook {cmd/Assert/#1/before}
24   \NewHook {cmd/Assert/#1/failure}
25   \NewHook {cmd/Assert/#1/after}
26   \tl_map_inline:nn {novex} {
27     \tl_map_inline:nn {novex} {
28       \cs_generate_variant:cx { #2 } { ##1 ##### }
29     }
30   }
31 }
```

3.5 Sharing information

```
32 \prop_new:c { dict:assert/shared }
33 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_if_in:NnTF { ce }
34 \NewExpandableDocumentCommand \AssertIn { mmm } {
35   \prop_if_in:ceTF { dict:assert/shared } { #2 } { #3 }
36   \ignorespaces
37 }
38 \tl_map_inline:nn { novex } {
39   \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_put:Nnn { cx#1 }
40 }
41 \NewDocumentCommand \AssertSet { mO{n}m } {
42   \cs:w \prop_put:cx#2 \cs_end: { dict:assert/shared } { #1 } { #3 }
43   \ignorespaces
44 }
45 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_item:Nn { ce }
46 \NewExpandableDocumentCommand \AssertGet { m } {
```



```

47 \prop_item:ce { dict:assert/shared } { #1 }
48 \ignorespaces
49 }

```

3.6 Assertion types

3.6.1 Token lists

```

50 \AssertAdd { TLEqual } { tl_if_eq:nnF } { == }
51 \AssertAdd { TLNotEqual } { tl_if_eq:nnT } { != }

52 \AssertAdd { TLMatch } { regex_match:nnF } { ~ }
53 \AssertAdd { TLNoMatch } { regex_match:nnT } { ~ }

```

3.6.2 Strings

```

54 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_str_if_eq:nnF #1#2#3 {
55   \exp_args:Nxx \str_if_eq:nnF {#1} {#2} { #3 }
56 }
57 \AssertAdd { StrEqual } { __assert_str_if_eq:nnF } { == }

58 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_str_if_eq:nnT #1#2#3 {
59   \exp_args:Nxx \str_if_eq:nnT {#1} {#2} { #3 }
60 }
61 \AssertAdd { StrNotEqual } { __assert_str_if_eq:nnT } { != }

62 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_str_match:nnF #1#2#3 {
63   \exp_args:Nxx \regex_match:nnF {#1} {#2} { #3 }
64 }
65 \AssertAdd { StrMatch } { __assert_str_match:nnF } { ~ }

66 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_str_match:nnT #1#2#3 {
67   \exp_args:Nxx \regex_match:nnT {#1} {#2} { #3 }
68 }
69 \AssertAdd { StrNoMatch } { __assert_str_match:nnT } { ~ }

```

3.6.3 Integers

```

70 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_eq:nnF #1#2#3 {
71   \int_compare:nNnF {#1} = {#2} { #3 }
72 }
73 \AssertAdd { IntEqual } { __assert_int_if_eq:nnF } { == }

74 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_eq:nnT #1#2 #3 {
75   \int_compare:nNnT {#1} = {#2} { #3 }
76 }
77 \AssertAdd { IntNotEqual } { __assert_int_if_eq:nnT } { != }

78 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_lt:nnF #1#2#3 {
79   \int_compare:nNnF {#1} < {#2} { #3 }
80 }
81 \AssertAdd { IntLess } { __assert_int_if_lt:nnF } { < }

82 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_lt:nnT #1#2#3 {
83   \int_compare:nNnT {#1} < {#2} { #3 }
84 }
85 \AssertAdd { IntNotLess } { __assert_int_if_lt:nnT } { >= }

86 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_gt:nnF #1#2#3 {
87   \int_compare:nNnF {#1} > {#2} { #3 }
88 }

```

```

89 \AssertAdd { IntGreater } { __assert_int_if_gt:nnF } { > }
90 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_int_if_gt:nnT #1#2#3 {
91   \int_compare:nNnT {#1} > {#2} { #3 }
92 }
93 \AssertAdd { IntNotGreater } { __assert_int_if_gt:nnT } { <= }

```

3.6.4 Floats

```

94 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_eq:nnF #1#2#3 {
95   \fp_compare:nNnF {#1} = {#2} { #3 }
96 }
97 \AssertAdd { FPEqual } { __assert_fp_if_eq:nnF } { == }
98 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_eq:nnT #1#2 #3 {
99   \fp_compare:nNnT {#1} = {#2} { #3 }
100 }
101 \AssertAdd { FPNotEqual } { __assert_fp_if_eq:nnT } { != }
102 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_lt:nnF #1#2#3 {
103   \fp_compare:nNnF {#1} < {#2} { #3 }
104 }
105 \AssertAdd { FPLess } { __assert_fp_if_lt:nnF } { < }
106 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_lt:nnT #1#2#3 {
107   \fp_compare:nNnT {#1} < {#2} { #3 }
108 }
109 \AssertAdd { FPNotLess } { __assert_fp_if_lt:nnT } { >= }
110 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_gt:nnF #1#2#3 {
111   \fp_compare:nNnF {#1} > {#2} { #3 }
112 }
113 \AssertAdd { FPGreater } { __assert_fp_if_gt:nnF } { > }
114 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_fp_if_gt:nnT #1#2#3 {
115   \fp_compare:nNnT {#1} > {#2} { #3 }
116 }
117 \AssertAdd { FPNotGreater } { __assert_fp_if_gt:nnT } { <= }

```

3.6.5 Almost

Due to rounding errors, some weaker assertions are available on floating point variables. Tuples are not supported.

```

118 \fp_gset:Nn \AssertPrecision { 10-6 }
119 \cs_new:Npn \AssertUsePrecision {
120   \fp_use:N \AssertPrecision
121 }
122 \cs_new:Npn \AssertSetPrecision #1 {
123   \fp_gset:Nn \AssertPrecision { #1 }
124   \ignorespaces
125 }
126 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_eq:nnF #1#2#3 {
127   \fp_compare:nNnF
128     {abs(#1-#2)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision }
129     { #3 }
130 }
131 \AssertAdd { AlmostEqual } { __assert_almost_if_eq:nnF } { == }

```

```

132 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_eq:nnT #1#2 #3 {
133   \fp_compare:nNnT
134     {abs(#1-#2)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision }
135     { #3 }
136 }
137 \AssertAdd { AlmostNotEqual } { __assert_almost_if_eq:nnT } { != }
138 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_lt:nnF #1#2#3 {
139   \fp_compare:nNnF {(#1-#2)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision } { #3 }
140 }
141 \AssertAdd { AlmostLess } { __assert_almost_if_lt:nnF } { < }
142 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_lt:nnT #1#2#3 {
143   \fp_compare:nNnT {(#1-#2)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision } { #3 }
144 }
145 \AssertAdd { AlmostNotLess } { __assert_almost_if_lt:nnT } { >= }
146 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_gt:nnF #1#2#3 {
147   \fp_compare:nNnF {(#2-#1)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision } { #3 }
148 }
149 \AssertAdd { AlmostGreater } { __assert_almost_if_gt:nnF } { > }
150 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_almost_if_gt:nnT #1#2#3 {
151   \fp_compare:nNnT {(#2-#1)/(1+abs(#1)+abs(#2))} < { \AssertPrecision } { #3 }
152 }
153 \AssertAdd { AlmostNotGreater } { __assert_almost_if_gt:nnT } { <= }

```

3.7 \Assert command

The assertions are straightforward wrappers over L^AT_EX3 conditionals and private conditionals. This command is defined in two steps to allow for testing. The high level command may raise a fatal error whereas the lower won't.

```

154 \NewDocumentCommand\Assert {m0{n}m0{n}m} {
155   \AssertCore {#1} {#2} {#3} {#4} {#5} {} {} { \msg_fatal:nn{Assert}{:n} }
156 }

```

\AssertCore

```

\AssertCore {<type>}
  {<actual expansion>} {<actual>}
  {<expected expansion>} {<expected>}
  {<failure code>} {<known type code>} {<unknown type code:n>}

```

```

157 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \prop_get:Nn { cxN }
158 \cs_new:Npn \AssertCore #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8 {

```

Branch according to $\langle type \rangle$: is it acceptable?

```

159   \prop_if_in:NnTF \g__assert_type_prop {#1} {

```

$\langle type \rangle$ is acceptable, increment the number of tests performed and localize next operations in a group.

```

160     \int_gincr:N \g__assert_int
161     \group_begin:

```

Build the shared information

```

162     \AssertSet {/type} {#1}
163     \AssertSet {/actual} [#2] {#3}
164     \AssertSet {/expected} [#4] {#5}

```

Build the operator

```

165 \prop_get:NnN \g__assert_type_prop {#1} \l__assert_tmpa_tl
166 \AssertSet {/operator}
167 [x] { \exp_last_unbraced:NV \use_ii:nn \l__assert_tmpa_tl }
168 \UseHook{cmd/Assert/#1/before}
169 \tl_set:Nx \l__assert_tmpb_tl
170 { \exp_last_unbraced:NV \use_i:nn \l__assert_tmpa_tl }
171 \tl_replace_once:Nnn \l__assert_tmpb_tl { :nn } { :#2#4 }
172 \cs:w \l__assert_tmpb_tl \cs_end:
173 {#3} {#5} {
174 \seq_gput_right:Nx \g__assert_seq { \int_use:N \inputlineno }
175 \seq_gput_right:Nx \g__assert_seq {
176 \str_if_eq:VnTF\CurrentFile {} {\c_sys_jobname_str}{\CurrentFile}
177 }
178 \prop_get:cxN { dict:assert/shared } { /actual } \l__assert_tmpa_tl
179 \seq_gput_right:NV \g__assert_seq \l__assert_tmpa_tl
180 \prop_get:cxN { dict:assert/shared } { /operator } \l__assert_tmpa_tl
181 \seq_gput_right:NV \g__assert_seq \l__assert_tmpa_tl
182 \prop_get:cxN { dict:assert/shared } { /expected } \l__assert_tmpa_tl
183 \seq_gput_right:NV \g__assert_seq \l__assert_tmpa_tl
184 \UseHook{cmd/Assert/before failure}
185 \UseHook{cmd/Assert/#1/failure}
186 \UseHook{cmd/Assert/after failure}
187 #6
188 }
189 \UseHook{cmd/Assert/#1/after}
190 \group_end:

```

Finally execute *<known type code>*

```

191 #7
192 } {

```

<type> is not acceptabl: finally execute *<unknown type code:n>*

```

193 #8 {Unknown~assertion~type::~#1}
194 }
195 \ignorespaces
196 }

```

3.8 Summary of the tests

Log information about the test performed. On failure, informations are displayed all at once and a fatal error is raised.

In order to test this package, a macro is used to raise this fatal error. This macro will be overridden while testing to neutralize the fatal error and continue.

```

\__assert_raise:n \__assert_raise:n {<msg>}

```

When *<msg>* is empty, a fatal error is raised, otherwise a note is printed.

```

197 \cs_new:Npn \__assert_raise:n #1 {
198 \tl_if_eq:nnTF {} {#1} {
199 \msg_note:nnx {Assert} {:n} {#1}
200 } {
201 \msg_fatal:nn{Assert}{:n}{Fatal error}
202 }

```

```

203 }
204 \AtEndDocument{
205   \int_compare:nNnTF { \seq_count:N \g__assert_seq } > 0 {
206     \msg_note:nx{Assert}{:n}{
207       \int_eval:n { \g__assert_int - \seq_count:N \g__assert_seq / 5 }
208       ~tests-passed-out-of~\int_use:N \g__assert_int
209     }
210     \int_step_inline:nnnn 1 5 { \seq_count:N \g__assert_seq } {
211       \msg_note:nnxxx {Assert} {failure:nnn} {
212         \seq_item:Nn \g__assert_seq {#1}
213       } {
214         \seq_item:Nn \g__assert_seq { \int_eval:n{#1+1} }
215       } {
216         \seq_item:Nn \g__assert_seq { \int_eval:n{#1+2} }~
217         \seq_item:Nn \g__assert_seq { \int_eval:n{#1+3} }~
218         \seq_item:Nn \g__assert_seq { \int_eval:n{#1+4} }
219       }
220     }
221     \__assert_raise:n {}
222   } {
223     \group_begin:
224     \tl_set:Nn \l_tmpa_tl {All~\int_use:N \g__assert_int~tests-passed}
225     \msg_note:nnx {Assert} {:n} {\l_tmpa_tl}
226     \cs_if_exist:NT \ASSERTSTR {\l_tmpa_tl}
227     \group_end:
228   }
229 }

```

3.9 Messaging

Replace the default 'Package' displayed in the log by 'Test'

```

230 \prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_type_prop {Assert} {Test}

```

All purposes message with one argument:

```

231 \msg_new:nnn {Assert} {:n} {#1}

```

Failure message with three arguments:

```

232 \msg_new:nnn {Assert} {failure:nnn} {
233   Failure~at~line~#1~of~file~#2:~#3
234 }

```

```

235 </pkg>

```

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