beamer named overlay ranges with beanover

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Abstract

This package allows the management of multiple slide lists in `beamer` documents. Slide ranges are very handy both during edition and to manage complex and variable overlay specifications.

Contents

1 Minimal example

The document below is a contrived example to show how the `beamer` overlay specifications have been extended.

```
1  \documentclass {beamer}
2  \RequirePackage {beanover}
3  \begin{document}
4  \begin{frame} [
5    beanover = {
6      A = 1:2,
7      B = A.next:3,
8      C = B.next,
9    }
10 ]
11 {\Large Frame \insertframenumber}
12 {\Large Slide \insertslidenumber}
13 \visible<?(A.1)> {Only on slide 1}\\
14 \visible<?(B.1)-?(B.last)> {Only on slide 3 to 5}\\
15 \visible<?(C.1)> {Only on slide 6}\\
16 \visible<?(A.2)> {Only on slide 2}\\
17 \visible<?(B.2)-?(B.last)> {Only on slide 4 to 5}\\
18 \visible<?(C.2)> {Only on slide 7}\\
19 \visible<?(A.3)-> {From slide 3}\\
20 \visible<?(B.3)-?(B.last)> {Only on slide 5}\\
21 \visible<?(C.3)> {Only on slide 8}\\
22 \end{frame}
23 \end{document}
```

On line 5, we use the `beanover` key to declare named slide ranges. On line 6, we declare a slide range named ‘A’, starting at slide 1 and with length 2. On line 13, the new overlay specification `?(A.1)` stands for 1, on line 16, `?(A.2)` stands for 2 and on line 19, `?(A.3)` stands for 3. On line 7, we declare a second slide range named ‘B’, starting after the 2 slides of ‘A’ namely 3. Its length is 3 meaning that its last slide number is 5, thus each `?(B.last)` is replaced by 5. The next slide number after slide range ‘B’ is 6 which is also the start of the third slide range due to line 8.

2 Named slide lists

2.1 Presentation

Within a beamer frame, there are different slides that appear in turn. The main slide list is a range on integers coversing all the slide numbers, from one to the total amount of slides. In general, a slide list is a range of positive integers identified by a unique name. The main practical interest is that such lists may be defined relative to one another, we can even have lists of slide ranges. Finally, we can use these lists to specify beamer overlay specifications.

2.2 Defining named slide lists

In order to define named slide lists, we can either use the `\Beanover` command below inside a `beamer` frame environment, or use the `beanover` option of this environment. The value of the `beanover` option is exactly the argument of the `\Beanover` command. When used, the `\Beanover` command is executed for each frame, whereas the option is executed only once but is a bit more verbose.

`\Beanover` `\Beanover{`⟨*key--value list*⟩`}`

The keys are the slide lists names, they are case sensitive and must contain no spaces nor '`/`' character. When the same key is used multiple times, only the last one is taken into account. Possible values are the *slide range specifiers* ⟨*first*⟩, ⟨*first*⟩:⟨*length*⟩, ⟨*first*⟩::⟨*last*⟩, :⟨*length*⟩::⟨*last*⟩ where ⟨*first*⟩, ⟨*length*⟩ and ⟨*last*⟩ are algebraic expression involving any named overlay specification defined next when an integer. Also possible are *slide list specifiers* which are comma separated list of *slide range specifiers* and *slide list specifier* between square brackets. The definition

⟨*name*⟩`=[`⟨$spec_1$⟩`,`⟨$spec_2$⟩`,...,`⟨$spec_n$⟩`]`,

is a convenient shortcut for

⟨*name*⟩`.1=`⟨$spec_1$⟩`,`
⟨*name*⟩`.2=`⟨$spec_2$⟩`,`
`...,`
⟨*name*⟩`.`n`=`⟨$spec_n$⟩.

The rules above can apply individually to each

⟨*name*⟩`.`i`=`⟨$spec_i$⟩.

Moreover we can go deeper: the definition

⟨*name*⟩`=[[`⟨$spec_{1.1}$⟩`,` ⟨$spec_{1.2}$⟩`],[[`⟨$spec_{2.1}$⟩`,` ⟨$spec_{2.2}$⟩`]]`

is a convenient shortcut for

⟨*name*⟩`.1.1=`⟨$spec_{1.1}$⟩`,`
⟨*name*⟩`.1.2=`⟨$spec_{1.2}$⟩`,`
⟨*name*⟩`.2.1=`⟨$spec_{2.1}$⟩`,`
⟨*name*⟩`.2.2=`⟨$spec_{2.2}$⟩

and so on.

The `\Beanover` command is used at the very beginning of the `frame` environment body and thus only apply to this frame. It can be used there mutliple times.

3 Named overlay specifications

3.1 Named slide ranges

When *slide range specifications* ar used, the named overlay specifications are detailled in the tables below together with their replacement meaning value as `beamer` standard overlay specification.

⟨*name*⟩ `==` `[`i`,` $i+1$`,` $i+2$`,...]`	
syntax	**meaning**
⟨*name*⟩`.1`	i
⟨*name*⟩`.2`	$i+1$
⟨*name*⟩`.`⟨*integer*⟩	$i + \langle integer \rangle - 1$

In the frame example below, we use the `\BeanoverEval` command for the demonstration. It is mainly used for debugging and testing purposes.

```
\begin{frame} {Frame \insertframenumber} {Slide \insertslidenumber}
\Beanover{
A = 3,
}
\ttfamily
\BeanoverEval(A.1) ==3,
\BeanoverEval(A.2) ==4,
\BeanoverEval(A.-1)==1,
\end{frame}
```

When the slide range has been given a length or an end, like in the frame example below, we also have

⟨*name*⟩ == [i, $i+1$,..., j]			
syntax	**meaning**		**output**
⟨***name***⟩`.length`	$j-i+1$	A.length	6
⟨***name***⟩`.last`	j	A.last	8
⟨***name***⟩`.next`	$j+1$	A.next	9
⟨***name***⟩`.range`	i `''-''` j	A.range	3-8

```
\begin{frame} {Frame \insertframenumber} {Slide \insertslidenumber}
\Beanover{
A = 3:6,
}
\ttfamily
\BeanoverEval(A.length) == 6,
\BeanoverEval(A.1)      == 3,
\BeanoverEval(A.2)      == 4,
\BeanoverEval(A.-1)     == 1,
\end{frame}
```

Using these specification on unfinite named slide ranges is unsupported. Finally each named slide range has a dedicated counter ⟨***name***⟩`.n` which is some kind of variable that can be used and incremented.

⟨***name***⟩`.n` : use the position of the counter

⟨***name***⟩`.n+=`⟨***integer***⟩ : advance the counter by ⟨*integer*⟩ and use the new position

`++`⟨***name***⟩`.n` : advance the counter by 1 and use the new position

Notice that `.n` can generally be omitted.

3.2 Named slide lists

After the definition

⟨*name*⟩`=[`⟨$spec_1$⟩`,`⟨$spec_2$⟩`,...,`⟨$spec_n$⟩`]`

the rules of the previous section apply recursively to each individual declaration

⟨*name*⟩`.`i`=`⟨$spec_i$⟩.

4 ?(...) query expressions

This is the key feature of the beanover package, extending beamer ⟨*overlay specifications*⟩ included between pointed brackets. Before the ⟨*overlay specifications*⟩ are processed by the beamer class, the beanover package scans them for any occurrence of '?(⟨*queries*⟩)'. Each one is then evaluated and replaced by its static counterpart. The overall result is finally forwarded to the beamer class.

The ⟨*queries*⟩ argument is a comma separated list of individual ⟨*query*⟩'s of next table. Sometimes, using ⟨*name*⟩.range is not allowed as it would lead to an algeabraic difference instead of a range.

query	static value	limitation
:	`-'	
::	`-'	
⟨*first expr*⟩	⟨*first*⟩	
⟨*first expr*⟩:	⟨*first*⟩ '-'	no ⟨*name*⟩.range
⟨*first expr*⟩::	⟨*first*⟩ '-'	no ⟨*name*⟩.range
⟨*first expr*⟩:⟨*length expr*⟩	⟨*first*⟩ '-' ⟨*last*⟩	no ⟨*name*⟩.range
⟨*first expr*⟩::⟨*end expr*⟩	⟨*first*⟩ '-' ⟨*last*⟩	no ⟨*name*⟩.range

Here ⟨*first expr*⟩, ⟨*length expr*⟩ and ⟨*end expr*⟩ both denote algebraic expressions possibly involving named overlay specifications and counters. As integers, they respectively evaluate to ⟨*first*⟩, ⟨*length*⟩ and ⟨*last*⟩.

For example both ?(A.next), ?(A.last+1), ?(A.1+A.length) give the same result as soon as the slide range named 'A' has been properly defined with a length.

1 ⟨*package⟩

5 Implementation

Identify the internal prefix (LaTeX3 DocStrip convention).

2 ⟨@@=beanover⟩

5.1 Package declarations

```
3 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2020/01/01]
4 \ProvidesExplPackage
5   {beanover}
6   {2022/10/28}
7   {1.0}
8   {Named overlay specifications for beamer}
```

5.2 Local variables

We make heavy use of local variables and function scopes. Many functions are executed within a TeX group, which ensures no name collision with the caller stack. In that case, variables need not follow exactly the LaTeX3 naming convention: we do not specialize with the module name. On execution, next group initialization instructions declare the variables as side effect.

```
9 \group_begin:
10 \tl_clear_new:N  \l_a_tl
11 \tl_clear_new:N  \l_b_tl
```

```
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_c_tl
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_ans_tl
\seq_clear_new:N \l_ans_seq
\seq_clear_new:N \l_match_seq
\seq_clear_new:N \l_token_seq
\int_zero_new:N  \l_split_int
\seq_clear_new:N \l_split_seq
\int_zero_new:N  \l_depth_int
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_name_tl
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_path_tl
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_group_tl
\tl_clear_new:N  \l_query_tl
\seq_clear_new:N \l_query_seq
\bool_set_false:N \l_no_counter_bool
\bool_set_false:N \l_no_range_bool
\group_end:
```

5.3 Overlay specification

5.3.1 In slide range definitions

\g__beanover_prop

⟨*key*⟩–⟨*value*⟩ property list to store the named slide lists. The basic keys are, assuming ⟨*name*⟩ is a slide list identifier,

⟨***name***⟩**/A** for the first index

⟨***name***⟩**/L** for the length when provided

⟨***name***⟩**/Z** for the last index when provided

⟨***name***⟩**/C** for the counter value, when used

⟨***name***⟩**/C0** for initial value of the counter (when reset)

Other keys are eventually used to cache results when some attributes are defined from other slide ranges. They are characterized by a '**//**'.

⟨***name***⟩**//A** for the cached static value of the first index

⟨***name***⟩**//Z** for the cached static value of the last index

⟨***name***⟩**//L** for the cached static value of the length

⟨***name***⟩**//N** for the cached static value of the next index

The implementation is private, in particular, keys may change in future versions.

```
\prop_new:N \g__beanover_prop
```

(*End definition for* `\g__beanover_prop`.)

__beanover_gput:nn
__beanover_gput:nV
__beanover_item:n
__beanover_get:nN
__beanover_gremove:n
__beanover_gclear:n
__beanover_gclear:

__beanover_gput:nn {⟨*key*⟩} {⟨*value*⟩}
__beanover_item:n {⟨*key*⟩}
__beanover_get:n {⟨*key*⟩} ⟨*tl variable*⟩
__beanover_gremove:n {⟨*key*⟩}
__beanover_gclear:n {⟨*key*⟩}
__beanover_gclear:

Convenient shortcuts to manage the storage, it makes the code more concise and readable.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_gput:nn {
  \prop_gput:Nnn \g__beanover_prop
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_item:n {
  \prop_item:Nn \g__beanover_prop
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_get:nN {
  \prop_get:NnN \g__beanover_prop
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_gremove:n {
  \prop_gremove:Nn \g__beanover_prop
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_gclear:n #1 {
  \clist_map_inline:nn { A, L, Z, C, CO, /A, /L, /Z, /N } {
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #1 / ##1 }
  }
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_gclear: {
  \prop_gclear:N \g__beanover_prop
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_gput:nn { nV }
```

__beanover_if_in_p:n ⋆
__beanover_if_in_p:V ⋆
__beanover_if_in:n*TF* ⋆
__beanover_if_in:V*TF* ⋆

__beanover_if_in_p:n {⟨*key*⟩}
__beanover_if_in:nTF {⟨*key*⟩} {⟨*true code*⟩} {⟨*false code*⟩}

Convenient shortcuts to test for the existence of some key, it makes the code more concise and readable.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_if_in:n #1 { p, T, F, TF } {
  \prop_if_in:NnTF \g__beanover_prop { #1 } {
    \prg_return_true:
  } {
    \prg_return_false:
  }
}
\prg_generate_conditional_variant:Nnn \__beanover_if_in:n {V} { p, T, F, TF }
```

__beanover_get:nN*TF* `\__beanover_get:nNTF {⟨key⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩ {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}`

Convenient shortcuts to retrieve the value with branching, it makes the code more concise and readable. Execute ⟨*true code*⟩ when the item is found, ⟨*false code*⟩ otherwise. In the latter case, the content of the ⟨*tl variable*⟩ is undefined.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_get:nN #1 #2 { T, F, TF } {
  \prop_get:NnNTF \g__beanover_prop { #1 } #2 {
    \prg_return_true:
  } {
    \prg_return_false:
  }
}
```

Utility message.

```
\msg_new:nnn { beanover } { :n } { #1 }
```

5.3.2 Regular expressions

\c__beanover_name_regex The name of a slide range consists of a non void list of alphanumerical characters and underscore, but with no leading digit.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_name_regex {
  [[:alpha:]_][[:alnum:]_]*
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_name_regex`.)

\c__beanover_path_regex A sequence of .⟨*positive integer*⟩ items representing a path.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_path_regex {
  (?: \. \d+ )*
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_path_regex`.)

\c__beanover_key_regex
\c__beanover_A_key_Z_regex A key is the name of a slide range possibly followed by positive integer attributes using a dot syntax. The '`A_key_Z`' variant matches the whole string.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_key_regex {
  \ur{c__beanover_name_regex} \ur{c__beanover_path_regex}
}
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_A_key_Z_regex {
  \A \ur{c__beanover_key_regex} \Z
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_key_regex` *and* `\c__beanover_A_key_Z_regex`.)

\c__beanover_dotted_regex A specifier is the name of a slide range possibly followed by attributes using a dot syntax. This is a poor man version to save computations, a dedicated parser would help in error management.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_dotted_regex {
  \A \ur{c__beanover_name_regex} (?: \. [^.]+ )* \Z
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_dotted_regex`.)

\c__beanover_colons_regex For ranges defined by a colon syntax.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_colons_regex { :(:+)? }
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_colons_regex`.)

\c__beanover_int_regex A decimal integer with an eventual leading sign next to the first digit.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_int_regex {
  (?:[-+])? \d+
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_int_regex`.)

\c__beanover_list_regex A comma separated list between square brackets.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_list_regex {
  \A \[ \s*
```

Capture groups:

- 2: the content between the brackets, outer spaces trimmed out

```
    ( [^\]]*? )
  \s* \] \Z
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_list_regex`.)

\c__beanover_split_regex Used to parse slide list overlay specifications in queries. Next are the 10 capture groups. Group numbers are 1 based because the regex is used in splitting contexts where only capture groups are considered and not the whole match.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_split_regex {
  \s* ( ? :
```

We start with '++' instrussions [1].

- 1: ⟨*name*⟩ of a slide range

```
    \+\+ ( \ur{c__beanover_name_regex} )
```

- 2: optionally followed by an integer path

```
    ( \ur{c__beanover_path_regex} ) (?: \. n )?
```

We continue with other expressions

- 3: ⟨*name*⟩ of a slide range

```
  | ( \ur{c__beanover_name_regex} )
```

- 4: optionally followed by an integer path

```
    ( \ur{c__beanover_path_regex} )
```

Next comes another branching

```
    (?:
```

[1] At the same time an instruction and an expression... this is a synonym of exprection

- 5: the ⟨*length*⟩ attribute

```
      \. l(e)ngth
```

- 6: the ⟨*last*⟩ attribute

```
    |  \. l(a)st
```

- 7: the ⟨*next*⟩ attribute

```
    |  \. ne(x)t
```

- 8: the ⟨*range*⟩ attribute

```
    |  \. (r)ange
```

- 9: the ⟨*n*⟩ attribute

```
    |  \. (n)
```

- 10: the poor man integer expression after '`+=`'. When it contains no parenthesis, it is an algebraic expression involving integers and ⟨*key*⟩'s. Otherwise it starts with a parenthesis and ends with the first parenthesis followed by a white space or the end of the text. This tricky definition allows quite any algebraic expression involving parenthesis. The problems may arise when dealing with nested expressions.

```
        (?: \s* \+= \s*
          ( (?: \ur{c__beanover_int_regex} | \ur{c__beanover_key_regex} )
            (?: [+\-*/] (?: \d+ | \ur{c__beanover_key_regex}) )*
          | \( .*? \) (?: \Z | \s+ )
          )
        )?


    )?

  ) \s*
}
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_split_regex`.)

5.3.3 Defining named slide ranges

`\__beanover_error:n` Prints an error message when a key only item is used.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_error:n #1 {
  \msg_fatal:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Missing~value~for~#1 }
}
```

`\__beanover_parse:nn` `\__beanover_parse:nn {⟨key⟩} {⟨definition⟩}`

Auxiliary function called within a group. ⟨*name*⟩ is the slide key, including eventually a dotted integer path, ⟨*definition*⟩ is the corresponding definition.

`\l_match_seq` Local storage for the match result.

(*End definition for* `\l_match_seq`. *This variable is documented on page* **??**.)

__beanover_range:nnnn
__beanover_range:nVVV
__beanover_range:nnnnn
__beanover_range:nVVVV

__beanover_range:nnnn {⟨*key*⟩} {⟨*first*⟩} {⟨*length*⟩} {⟨*last*⟩}
__beanover_range:nnnnn {⟨*name*⟩} {⟨*path*⟩} {⟨*first*⟩} {⟨*length*⟩} {⟨*last*⟩}

Auxiliary function called within a group. Setup the model to define a range.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_range:nnnn #1 #2 #3 #4 {
  \__beanover_gclear:n { #1 }
  \tl_if_empty:nTF { #2 } {
    \tl_if_empty:nTF { #3 } {
      \tl_if_empty:nTF { #4 } {
        \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Not~a~range:~:~#1 }
      } {
        \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/Z } { #4 }
      }
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/L } { #3 }
      \tl_if_empty:nF { #4 } {
        \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/Z } { #4 }
        \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/A } { #1.last - (#1.length) + 1 }
      }
    }
  } {
    \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/A } { #2 }
    \tl_if_empty:nTF { #3 } {
      \tl_if_empty:nF { #4 } {
        \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/Z } { #4 }
        \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/L } { #1.last - (#1.first) + 1 }
      }
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/L } { #3 }
      \__beanover_gput:nn { #1/Z } { #1.first + #1.length - 1 }
    }
  }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_range:nnnn { nVVV }

\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_if_empty:nTF { xTF }
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_do_parse:nn #1 #2 {
```

This is not a list.

```
  \tl_clear:N \l_a_tl
  \tl_clear:N \l_b_tl
  \tl_clear:N \l_c_tl
  \regex_split:NnN \c__beanover_colons_regex { #2 } \l_split_seq
  \seq_pop_left:NNT \l_split_seq \l_a_tl {
```

`\l_a_tl` may contain the ⟨*start*⟩.

```
    \seq_pop_left:NNT \l_split_seq \l_b_tl {
      \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_b_tl {
```

This is a one colon range.

```
        \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_b_tl
```

`\l_b_tl` may contain the ⟨*length*⟩.

```
        \seq_pop_left:NNT \l_split_seq \l_c_tl {
          \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_c_tl {
```

A `::` was expected:

```
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(1):~#2 }
          } {
            \int_compare:nNnT { \tl_count:N \l_c_tl } > { 1 } {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(2):~#2 }
            }
            \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_c_tl
```

`\l_c_tl` may contain the ⟨*end*⟩.

```
            \seq_if_empty:NF \l_split_seq {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(3):~#2 }
            }
          }
        }
      } {
```

This is a two colon range.

```
        \int_compare:nNnT { \tl_count:N \l_b_tl } > { 1 } {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(4):~#2 }
        }
        \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_c_tl
```

`\l_c_tl` contains the ⟨*end*⟩.

```
        \seq_pop_left:NNTF \l_split_seq \l_b_tl {
          \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_b_tl {
            \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_b_tl
```

`\l_b_tl` may contain the ⟨*length*⟩.

```
            \seq_if_empty:NF \l_split_seq {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(5):~#2 }
            }
          } {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(6):~#2 }
          }
        } {
          \tl_clear:N \l_b_tl
        }
      }
    }
  }
```

Privіding both the ⟨*start*⟩, ⟨*length*⟩ and ⟨*end*⟩ of a range is not allowed, even if they happen to be consistent.

```
  \bool_if:nF {
    \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_a_tl
    || \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_b_tl
    || \tl_if_empty_p:N \l_c_tl
  } {
\msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~range~expression(7):~#2 }
  }
  \__beanover_range:nVVV { #1 } \l_a_tl \l_b_tl \l_c_tl
}

\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_parse:nn #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
  \regex_match:NnTF \c__beanover_A_key_Z_regex { #1 } {
```

We got a valid key.

```
    \regex_extract_once:NnNTF \c__beanover_list_regex { #2 } \l_match_seq {
```

This is a comma separated list, extract each item and go recursive.

```
      \exp_args:NNx
      \seq_set_from_clist:Nn \l_match_seq {
        \seq_item:Nn \l_match_seq { 2 }
      }
      \seq_map_indexed_inline:Nn \l_match_seq {
        \__beanover_do_parse:nn { #1.##1 } { ##2 }
      }
    } {
      \__beanover_do_parse:nn { #1 } { #2 }
    }
  } {
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Invalid~key:~#1 }
  }
  \group_end:
}
```

\Beanover `\Beanover {`⟨*key--value list*⟩`}`

The keys are the slide range specifiers. We do not accept key only items, they are managed by `\__beanover_error:n`. ⟨*key–value*⟩ items are parsed by `\__beanover_parse:nn`. A group is open.

```
\NewDocumentCommand \Beanover { m } {
  \keyval_parse:NNn \__beanover_error:n \__beanover_parse:nn { #1 }
  \ignorespaces
}
```

If we use this command in the frame body, it will be executed for each different frame. If we use the frame option `beanover` instead, the command is executed only once, at the cost of a more verbose code.

```
\define@key{beamerframe}{beanover}{\Beanover{#1}}
```

5.3.4 Scanning named overlay specifications

Patch some beamer command to support `?(...)` instructions in overlay specifications.

\beamer@masterdecode `\beamer@masterdecode {`⟨*overlay specification*⟩`}`

Preprocess ⟨*overlay specification*⟩ before beamer uses it.

\l_ans_tl Storage for the translated overlay specification, where `?(...)` instructions are replaced by their static counterparts.

(*End definition for* `\l_ans_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

Save the original macro `\beamer@masterdecode` and then override it to properly preprocess the argument.

```
\cs_set_eq:NN \__beanover_beamer@masterdecode \beamer@masterdecode
\cs_set:Npn \beamer@masterdecode #1 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
  \__beanover_scan:nNN { #1 } \__beanover_eval:nN \l_ans_tl
```

```
  \exp_args:NNV
  \group_end:
  \__beanover_beamer@masterdecode \l_ans_tl
}
```

__beanover_scan:nNN `\__beanover_scan:nNN {`⟨*named overlay expression*⟩`} ⟨`*eval*`⟩ ⟨`*tl variable*`⟩`

Scan the ⟨*named overlay expression*⟩ argument and feed the ⟨*tl variable*⟩ replacing `?(...)` instructions by their static counterpart with help from the ⟨*eval*⟩ function, which is `\__beanover_eval:nN`. A group is created to use local variables:

`\l_ans_tl`: is the token list that will be appended to ⟨*tl variable*⟩ on return.

\l_depth_int Store the depth level in parenthesis grouping used when finding the proper closing parenthesis balancing the opening parenthesis that follows immediately a question mark in a `?(...)` instruction.

(*End definition for* `\l_depth_int`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_query_tl Storage for the overlay query expression to be evaluated.

(*End definition for* `\l_query_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_token_seq The ⟨*overlay expression*⟩ is split into the sequence of its tokens.

(*End definition for* `\l_token_seq`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_ask_bool Whether a loop may continue. Controls the continuation of the main loop that scans the tokens of the ⟨*named overlay expression*⟩ looking for a question mark.

(*End definition for* `\l_ask_bool`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_query_bool Whether a loop may continue. Controls the continuation of the secondary loop that scans the tokens of the ⟨*overlay expression*⟩ looking for an opening parenthesis follow the question mark. It then controls the loop looking for the balanced closing parenthesis.

(*End definition for* `\l_query_bool`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_token_tl Storage for just one token.

(*End definition for* `\l_token_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_scan:nNN #1 #2 #3 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
  \int_zero:N \l_depth_int
  \seq_clear:N \l_token_seq
```

Explode the ⟨*named overlay expression*⟩ into a list of tokens:

```
  \regex_split:nnN {} { #1 } \l_token_seq
```

Run the top level loop to scan for a '`?`':

```
  \bool_set_true:N  \l_ask_bool
  \bool_while_do:Nn \l_ask_bool {
    \seq_pop_left:NN \l_token_seq \l_token_tl
    \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_token_tl {
```

We reached the end of the sequence (and the token list), we end the loop here.

```
      \bool_set_false:N \l_ask_bool
    } {
```

`\l_token_tl` contains a 'normal' token.

```
      \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_token_tl { ? } {
```

We found a '`?`', we first gobble tokens until the next '`(`', whatever they may be. In general, no tokens should be silently ignored.

```
        \bool_set_true:N \l_query_bool
        \bool_while_do:Nn \l_query_bool {
```

Get next token.

```
          \seq_pop_left:NN \l_token_seq \l_token_tl
          \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_token_tl {
```

No opening parenthesis found, raise.

```
            \msg_fatal:nnx { beanover } { :n } {Missing~'('%---)
              ~after~a~?:~#1}
          } {
            \tl_if_eq:NnT \l_token_tl { ( %)
            } {
```

We found the '`(`' after the '`?`'. Increment the parenthesis depth to 1 (on first passage).

```
              \int_incr:N \l_depth_int
```

Record the forthcomming content in the `\l_query_tl` variable, up to the next balancing '`)`'.

```
              \tl_clear:N \l_query_tl
              \bool_while_do:Nn \l_query_bool {
```

Get next token.

```
                \seq_pop_left:NN \l_token_seq \l_token_tl
                \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_token_tl {
```

We reached the end of the sequence and the token list with no closing '`)`'. We raise and end both bool while loops. As recovery we feed `\l_query_tl` with the missing '`)`'. `\l_depth_int` is 0 whenever `\l_query_bool` is false.

```
                  \msg_error:nnx { beanover } { :n } {Missing~%(---
                    `)':~#1 }
                  \int_do_while:nNnn \l_depth_int > 1 {
                    \int_decr:N \l_depth_int
                    \tl_put_right:Nn \l_query_tl {%(---
                    )}
                  }
                  \int_zero:N \l_depth_int
                  \bool_set_false:N \l_query_bool
                  \bool_set_false:N \l_ask_bool
                } {
                  \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_token_tl { ( %---)
                  } {
```

We found a '`(`', increment the depth and append the token to `\l_query_tl`.

```
                    \int_incr:N \l_depth_int
                    \tl_put_right:NV \l_query_tl \l_token_tl
                  } {
```

This is not a '(':

```
                    \tl_if_eq:NnTF \l_token_tl { %(
                      )
                    } {
```

We found a ')', decrement the depth.

```
                      \int_decr:N \l_depth_int
                      \int_compare:nNnTF \l_depth_int = 0 {
```

The depth level has reached 0: we found our balancing parenthesis of the `?(...)` instruction. We can append the evaluated slide ranges token list to `\l_ans_tl` and stop the inner loop.

```
  \exp_args:NV #2 \l_query_tl \l_ans_tl
  \bool_set_false:N \l_query_bool
                      } {
```

The depth has not yet reached level 0. We append the ')' to `\l_query_tl` because it is not the end of sequence marker.

```
                        \tl_put_right:NV \l_query_tl \l_token_tl
                      }
```

Above ends the code for a positive depth.

```
                    } {
```

The scanned token is not a '(' nor a ')', we append it as is to `\l_query_tl`.

```
                      \tl_put_right:NV \l_query_tl \l_token_tl
                    }
                  }
                }
```

Above ends the code for Not a '('

```
              }
            }
```

Above ends the code for: Found the '(' after the '?'

```
          }
```

Above ends the code for not a no value quark.

```
        }
```

Above ends the code for the bool while loop to find the '(' after the '?'.

If we reached the end of the token list, then end both the current loop and its containing loop.

```
        \quark_if_no_value:NT \l_token_tl {
          \bool_set_false:N \l_query_bool
          \bool_set_false:N \l_ask_bool
        }
      } {
```

This is not a '?', append the token to right of `\l_ans_tl` and continue.

```
        \tl_put_right:NV \l_ans_tl \l_token_tl
      }
```

Above ends the code for the bool while loop to find a '(' after the '?'

```
    }
  }
```

Above ends the outer bool while loop to find '?' characters. We can append our result to ⟨*tl variable*⟩

```
  \exp_args:NNNV
  \group_end:
  \tl_put_right:Nn #3 \l_ans_tl
}
```

Each new frame has its own set of slide ranges, we clear the property list on entering a new frame environment. Frame environments nested into other frame environments are not supported.

```
\AddToHook
  { env/beamer@framepauses/before }
  { \prop_gclear:N \g__beanover_prop }
```

5.3.5 Evaluation bricks

`\__beanover_if_first_p:nN` ⋆ `\__beanover_if_first:nNTF` {⟨*name*⟩} ⟨*tl variable*⟩ {⟨*true code*⟩} {⟨*false code*⟩}
`\__beanover_if_first:nNTF` ⋆

Append the first of the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. Cache the result. Execute ⟨*true code*⟩ when there is a ⟨*first*⟩, ⟨*false code*⟩ otherwise.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_if_first:nN #1 #2 { p, T, F, TF } {
  \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1//A } {
    \tl_put_right:Nx #2 { \__beanover_item:n { #1//A } }
    \prg_return_true:
  } {
    \group_begin:
    \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
    \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1/A } {
      \__beanover_eval:xN {
        \__beanover_item:n { #1/A }
      } \l_ans_tl
    } {
      \bool_if:nTF {
        \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #1/L } && \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #1/Z }
      } {
        \__beanover_eval:xN {
          \__beanover_item:n { #1/Z } - ( \__beanover_item:n { #1/L } - 1 )
        } \l_ans_tl
      } {
        \__beanover_if_in:nT { #1/C } {
          \bool_set_true:N \l_no_counter_bool
          \__beanover_eval:xN {
            \__beanover_item:n { #1/C }
          } \l_ans_tl
        }
      }
    }
    \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_ans_tl {
      \group_end:
      \prg_return_false:
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nV { #1//A } \l_ans_tl
```

```
      \exp_args:NNNV
      \group_end:
      \tl_put_right:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
      \prg_return_true:
    }
  }
}
```

`\__beanover_first:nN` `\__beanover_first:VN`

`\__beanover_first:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Append the start of the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. Cache the result.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_first:nN #1 #2 {
  \__beanover_if_first:nNF { #1 } #2 {
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Range~with~no~first:~#1 }
  }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_first:nN { VN }
```

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.length)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_first:nN 3**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.length)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_first:nN 4**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.length)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_first:nN 5**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.length)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_first:nN 6**

`\__beanover_if_length_p:nN` ⋆ `\__beanover_if_length:nNTF` ⋆

`\__beanover_length_p:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`
`\__beanover_if_length:nNTF {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩ {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}`

Append the length of the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to ⟨*tl variable*⟩ Execute ⟨*true code*⟩ when there is a ⟨*length*⟩, ⟨*false code*⟩ otherwise.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_if_length:nN #1 #2 { p, T, F, TF } {
  \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1//L } {
    \tl_put_right:Nx #2 { \__beanover_item:n { #1//L } }
    \prg_return_true:
  } {
    \group_begin:
    \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
    \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1/L } {
      \__beanover_eval:xN {
        \__beanover_item:n { #1/L }
      } \l_ans_tl
    } {
      \bool_if:nT {
        \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #1/A } && \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #1/Z }
```

```
      } {
        \__beanover_eval:xN {
          \__beanover_item:n { #1/Z } - (\__beanover_item:n { #1/A } - 1)
        } \l_ans_tl
      }
    }
    \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_ans_tl {
      \group_end:
      \prg_return_false:
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nV { #1//L } \l_ans_tl
      \exp_args:NNNV
      \group_end:
      \tl_put_right:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
      \prg_return_true:
    }
  }
}
```

`\__beanover_length:nN` `\__beanover_length:VN`

`\__beanover_length:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Append the length of the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to ⟨*tl variable*⟩

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.first)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_length:nN 2**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.first)+1'!='C-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_length:nN 2**

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_length:nN #1 #2 {
  \__beanover_if_length:nNF { #1 } #2 {
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Range~with~no~length:~#1 }
  }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_length:nN { VN }
```

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.first)+1'!='B-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_length:nN 3**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.last-(X.first)+1'!='B-(A-1)'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_length:nN 4**

`\__beanover_if_last_p:nN` ⋆ `\__beanover_if_last:nNTF` ⋆

`\__beanover_if_last_p:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

`\__beanover_if_last:nNTF {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩ {⟨true code⟩} {⟨false code⟩}`

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_if_last:nN #1 #2 { p, T, F, TF } {
  \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1//Z } {
    \tl_put_right:Nx #2 { \__beanover_item:n { #1//Z } }
    \prg_return_true:
```

```
  } {
    \group_begin:
    \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
    \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1/Z } {
      \__beanover_eval:xN {
        \__beanover_item:n { #1/Z }
      } \l_ans_tl
    } {
      \__beanover_get:nNT { #1/A } \l_a_tl {
        \__beanover_get:nNT { #1/L } \l_b_tl {
          \__beanover_eval:xN {
            \l_a_tl + \l_b_tl - 1
          } \l_ans_tl
        }
      }
    }
    \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_ans_tl {
      \group_end:
      \prg_return_false:
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nV { #1//Z } \l_ans_tl
      \exp_args:NNNV
      \group_end:
      \tl_put_right:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
      \prg_return_true:
    }
  }
}
```

`\__beanover_last:nN` `\__beanover_last:VN`

`\__beanover_last:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Append the last index of the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to ⟨*tl variable*⟩

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_last:nN #1 #2 {
  \__beanover_if_last:nNF { #1 } #2 {
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Range~with~no~last:~#1 }
  }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_last:nN { VN }
```

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test `\__beanover_last:nN` 5-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test `\__beanover_last:nN` 5-c**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test `\__beanover_last:nN` 5-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test `\__beanover_last:nN` 5-c**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_last:nN 6-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_last:nN 6-c**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_last:nN 6-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1'!='A+B-1'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_last:nN 6-c**

`\__beanover_if_next_p:nN` ⋆
`\__beanover_if_next:nNTF` ⋆

`\__beanover_if_next_p:nN {`⟨*name*⟩`} ⟨`*tl variable*⟩
`\__beanover_if_next:nNTF {`⟨*name*⟩`} ⟨`*tl variable*⟩ `{`⟨*true code*⟩`} {`⟨*false code*⟩`}`

Append the index after the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. Execute ⟨*true code*⟩ when there is a ⟨*next*⟩ index, ⟨*false code*⟩ otherwise.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__beanover_if_next:nN #1 #2 { p, T, F, TF } {
  \__beanover_if_in:nTF { #1//N } {
    \tl_put_right:Nx #2 { \__beanover_item:n { #1//N } }
    \prg_return_true:
  } {
    \group_begin:
    \__beanover_get:nNTF { #1/Z } \l_ans_tl {
      \tl_put_right:Nn \l_ans_tl { +1 }
    } {
      \__beanover_get:nNT { #1/A } \l_a_tl {
        \__beanover_get:nNT { #1/L } \l_b_tl {
          \__beanover_eval:xN {
            \l_a_tl + \l_b_tl
          } \l_ans_tl
        }
      }
    }
    \tl_if_empty:NTF \l_ans_tl {
      \group_end:
      \prg_return_false:
    } {
      \__beanover_gput:nV { #1//N } \l_ans_tl
      \exp_args:NNNV
      \group_end:
      \tl_put_right:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
      \prg_return_true:
    }
  }
}
```

`\__beanover_next:nN`
`\__beanover_next:VN`

`\__beanover_next:nN {`⟨*name*⟩`} ⟨`*tl variable*⟩

Append the index after the ⟨*name*⟩ slide range to the ⟨*tl variable*⟩.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_next:nN #1 #2 {
  \__beanover_if_next:nNF { #1 } #2 {
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Range~with~no~next:~#1 }
  }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_next:nN { VN }
```

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1+1'!='A+B'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_next:nN 3-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1+1'!='A+B'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_next:nN 3-c**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1+1'!='A+B'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_next:nN 3-a**

⛔ **FAILURE 'X.first+X.length-1+1'!='A+B'**

⛔ **Test __beanover_next:nN 3-c**

`\__beanover_free_counter:nN` `\__beanover_free_counter:VN`

`\__beanover_free_counter:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Append the value of the counter associated to the {⟨*name*⟩} slide range to the right of ⟨*tl variable*⟩. There is no branching variant because, we always return some value, '1' by default.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_free_counter:nN #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
  \__beanover_get:nNF { #1/C } \l_ans_tl {
    \__beanover_if_first:nNF { #1 } \l_ans_tl {
      \__beanover_if_last:nNF { #1 } \l_ans_tl {
        \tl_set:Nn \l_ans_tl { 1 }
      }
    }
  }
  \__beanover_gput:nV { #1/C } \l_ans_tl
  \exp_args:NNNV
  \group_end:
  \tl_put_right:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_free_counter:nN { VN }
```

`\__beanover_counter:nN` `\__beanover_counter:VN`

`\__beanover_counter:nN {⟨name⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Append the value of the counter associated to the {⟨*name*⟩} slide range to the right of ⟨*tl variable*⟩. The value always lays in between the range, whenever possible.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_counter:nN #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
  \__beanover_free_counter:nN { #1 } \l_ans_tl
```

If there is a ⟨*first*⟩, use it to bound the result from below.

```
  \tl_clear:N \l_a_tl
  \__beanover_if_first:nNT { #1 } \l_a_tl {
    \fp_compare:nNnT { \l_ans_tl } < { \l_a_tl } {
      \tl_set:NV \l_ans_tl \l_a_tl
    }
  }
```

If there is a ⟨*last*⟩, use it to bound the result from above.

```
  \tl_clear:N \l_a_tl
  \__beanover_if_last:nNT { #1 } \l_a_tl {
    \fp_compare:nNnT { \l_ans_tl } > { \l_a_tl } {
      \tl_set:NV \l_ans_tl \l_a_tl
    }
  }
  \exp_args:NNNx
  \group_end:
  \tl_set:Nn #2 { \fp_eval:n { round(\l_ans_tl) } }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_counter:nN { VN }
```

__beanover_index:nnN
__beanover_index:VVN

__beanover_index:nnN {⟨*name*⟩} {⟨*integer path*⟩} ⟨*tl variable*⟩

Append the value of the counter associated to the {⟨*name*⟩} slide range to the right of ⟨*tl variable*⟩. The value always lays in between the range, whenever possible.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_index:nnN #1 #2 #3 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_set:Nn \l_name_tl { #1 }
  \regex_split:nnNTF { \. } { #2 } \l_split_seq {
    \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_a_tl
    \seq_pop_right:NN \l_split_seq \l_a_tl
    \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_split_seq {
      \tl_set_eq:NN \l_b_tl \l_name_tl
      \tl_put_right:Nn \l_b_tl { . ##1 }
      \exp_args:Nx
      \__beanover_get:nN { \l_b_tl / A } \l_c_tl
      \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_c_tl {
        \tl_set_eq:NN \l_name_tl \l_b_tl
      } {
        \tl_set_eq:NN \l_name_tl \l_c_tl
      }
    }
  } {
\msg_error:nnx { beanover } { :n } { Internal~error (#1/#2) }
  }
  \tl_clear:N \l_b_tl
  \exp_args:Nx
  \__beanover_get:nN { \l_name_tl.\l_a_tl / A } \l_b_tl
  \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_b_tl {
    \exp_args:NV
    \__beanover_first:nN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
    \tl_put_right:Nx \l_ans_tl { + \l_a_tl - 1}
  } {
    \tl_set_eq:NN \l_ans_tl \l_b_tl
```

```
  }
  \exp_args:NNNx
  \group_end:
  \tl_set:Nn #3 { \fp_eval:n { round(\l_ans_tl) } }
}
```

`\__beanover_incr:nn`
`\__beanover_incr:nnN`
`\__beanover_incr:(VnN|VVN)`

`\__beanover_incr:nn  {⟨name⟩} {⟨offset⟩}`
`\__beanover_incr:nnN {⟨name⟩} {⟨offset⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Increment the free counter position accordingly. When requested, put the result in the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. The result will lay within the declared range.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_incr:nn #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_clear:N \l_a_tl
  \__beanover_free_counter:nN { #1 }  \l_a_tl
  \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
  \__beanover_eval:xN { \l_a_tl + ( #2 ) } \l_ans_tl
  \__beanover_gput:nV { #1/C } \l_ans_tl
  \group_end:
}
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_incr:nnN #1 #2 #3 {
  \__beanover_incr:nn { #1 } { #2 }
  \__beanover_counter:nN { #1 } #3
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_incr:nnN { VnN }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_incr:nnN { VVN }
```

5.3.6 Evaluation

`\__beanover_resolve:nnN`
`\__beanover_resolve:VVN`

`\__beanover_resolve:nnN {⟨name⟩} {⟨path⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Resolve the ⟨*name*⟩ and ⟨*path*⟩ into a key that is put into the ⟨*tl variable*⟩.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_resolve:nnN #1 #2 #3 {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_set:Nn \l_a_tl { #1 }
  \regex_split:nnNT { \. } { #2 } \l_split_seq {
    \seq_pop_left:NN \l_split_seq \l_b_tl
    \seq_map_inline:Nn \l_split_seq {
      \tl_set_eq:NN \l_b_tl \l_a_tl
      \tl_put_right:Nn \l_b_tl { . ##1 }
      \exp_args:Nx
      \__beanover_get:nN { \l_b_tl / A } \l_c_tl
      \quark_if_no_value:NTF \l_c_tl {
        \tl_set_eq:NN \l_a_tl \l_b_tl
      } {
        \tl_set_eq:NN \l_a_tl \l_c_tl
      }
    }
  }
  \exp_args:NNNV
  \group_end:
```

```
  \tl_set:Nn #3 \l_a_tl
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_resolve:nnN { VVN }
```

__beanover_append:nN
__beanover_append:VN

`\__beanover_append:nN {`⟨*integer expression*⟩`} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Evaluates the ⟨*integer expression*⟩, replacing all the named specifications by their static counterpart then put the result to the right of the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. Executed within a group. Heavily used by `\__beanover_eval_query:nN`, where ⟨*integer expression*⟩ was enclosed in '`?(...)`'. Local variables:

`\l_ans_tl` For the content of ⟨*tl variable*⟩

(*End definition for* `\l_ans_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

`\l_split_seq` The sequence of queries and non queries.

(*End definition for* `\l_split_seq`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

`\l_split_int` Is the index of the non queries, before all the catched groups.

(*End definition for* `\l_split_int`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

`\l_name_tl` Storage for `\l_split_seq` items that represent names.

(*End definition for* `\l_name_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

`\l_path_tl` Storage for `\l_split_seq` items that represent paths.

(*End definition for* `\l_path_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

`\l__beanover_static_tl` Storage for the static values of named slide lists.

(*End definition for* `\l__beanover_static_tl`.)

`\l_group_tl` Storage for capture groups.

(*End definition for* `\l_group_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_append:nN #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
```

Local variables:

```
  \tl_clear:N  \l_ans_tl
  \int_zero:N  \l_split_int
  \seq_clear:N \l_split_seq
  \tl_clear:N  \l_name_tl
  \tl_clear:N  \l_path_tl
  \tl_clear:N  \l_group_tl
  \tl_clear:N  \l_a_tl
```

Implementation:

```
  \regex_split:NnN \c__beanover_split_regex { #1 } \l_split_seq
  \int_set:Nn \l_split_int { 1 }
  \tl_set:Nx \l_ans_tl { \seq_item:Nn \l_split_seq { \l_split_int } }
```

\switch:nTF `\switch:nTF {⟨capture group number⟩} {⟨black code⟩} {⟨white code⟩}`

Helper function to locally set the `\l_group_tl` variable to the captured group ⟨*capture group number*⟩ and branch.

```
\cs_set:Npn \switch:nNTF ##1 ##2 ##3 ##4 {
  \tl_set:Nx ##2 {
    \seq_item:Nn \l_split_seq { \l_split_int + ##1 }
  }
  \tl_if_empty:NTF ##2 { ##4 } { ##3 }
}
```

Main loop.

```
\int_while_do:nNnn { \l_split_int } < { \seq_count:N \l_split_seq } {
  \switch:nNTF 1 \l_name_tl {
```

- Case `++`⟨*name*⟩⟨*integer path*⟩`.n`.

```
    \switch:nNTF 2 \l_path_tl {
      \__beanover_resolve:VVN \l_name_tl \l_path_tl \l_name_tl
    } { }
    \__beanover_incr:VnN \l_name_tl 1 \l_ans_tl
  } {
    \switch:nNTF 3 \l_name_tl {
```

- Cases ⟨*name*⟩⟨*integer path*⟩`....`

```
      \tl_set:Nn \l_b_tl {
        \switch:nNTF 4 \l_path_tl {
          \__beanover_resolve:VVN \l_name_tl \l_path_tl \l_name_tl
        } { }
      }
      \switch:nNTF 5 \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...length`.

```
        \l_b_tl
        \__beanover_length:VN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
      } {
        \switch:nNTF 6 \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...last`.

```
          \l_b_tl
          \__beanover_last:VN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
        } {
          \switch:nNTF 7 \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...next`.

```
            \l_b_tl
            \__beanover_next:VN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
          } {
            \switch:nNTF 8 \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...range`.

```
                \l_b_tl
                \__beanover_range:VN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
              } {
                \switch:nNTF 9 \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...n`.

```
                  \l_b_tl
                  \switch:nNTF { 10 } \l_a_tl {
```

- Case `...+=`⟨*integer*⟩.

```
                    \__beanover_incr:VVN \l_name_tl \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
                  } {
                    \__beanover_counter:VN \l_name_tl \l_ans_tl
                  }
                } {
                  \switch:nNTF 4 \l_path_tl {
                    \exp_args:NVV
                    \__beanover_counter:nnN \l_name_tl \l_path_tl \l_ans_tl
                  } {
                    \exp_args:NV
                    \__beanover_counter:nnN \l_name_tl { .1 } \l_ans_tl
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    \int_add:Nn \l_split_int { 11 }
    \tl_put_right:Nx \l_ans_tl { \seq_item:Nn \l_split_seq { \l_split_int } }
  }
  \exp_args:NNNx
  \group_end:
  \tl_put_right:Nn #2 { \fp_to_int:n { \l_ans_tl } }
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_append:nN { VN }
```

__beanover_eval_query:nN `\__beanover_eval_query:Nn {⟨overlay query⟩} ⟨seq variable⟩`

Evaluates the single ⟨*overlay query*⟩, which is expected to contain no comma. Extract a range specification from the argument, replaces all the named overlay specifications by their static counterparts, make the computation then append the result to the right of the ⟨*seq variable*⟩. Ranges are supported with the colon syntax. This is executed within a local group. Below are local variables and constants.

\l_a_tl Storage for the first index of a range.

(*End definition for* `\l_a_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_b_tl Storage for the last index of a range, or its length.

(*End definition for* `\l_b_tl`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\c__beanover_A_cln_Z_regex Used to parse slide range overlay specifications. Next are the capture groups.

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_A_cln_Z_regex`.)

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_A_cln_Z_regex {
  \A \s* (?:
```

- 2: ⟨*first*⟩

```
      ( [^:]* ) \s* :
```

- 3: second optional colon

```
      (:)? \s*
```

- 4: ⟨*length*⟩

```
      ( [^:]* )
```

- 5: standalone ⟨*first*⟩

```
    | ( [^:]+ )
  ) \s* \Z
}

\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_eval_query:nN #1 #2 {
  \regex_extract_once:NnNTF \c__beanover_A_cln_Z_regex {
    #1
  } \l_match_seq {
    \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
    \bool_set_false:N \l_no_counter_bool
    \bool_set_true:N  \l_no_range_bool
```

\switch:nNTF `\switch:nNTF {⟨capture group number⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩ {⟨black code⟩} {⟨white code⟩}`

Helper function to locally set the ⟨*tl variable*⟩ to the captured group ⟨*capture group number*⟩ and branch depending on the emptyness of this variable.

```
    \cs_set:Npn \switch:nNTF ##1 ##2 ##3 ##4 {
      \tl_set:Nx ##2 {
        \seq_item:Nn \l_split_seq { ##1 }
```

```
      }
      \tl_if_empty:NTF ##2 { ##4 } { ##3 }
    }
    \switch:nNTF 5 \l_a_tl {
```

Single expression

```
      \bool_set_false:N \l_no_range_bool
      \__beanover_append:VN \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
      \seq_put_right:NV #1 \l_ans_tl
    } {
      \switch:nNTF 2 \l_a_tl {
        \switch:nNTF 4 \l_b_tl {
          \switch:nNTF 3 \l_a_tl {
```

⟨*first*⟩::⟨*last*⟩ range

```
            \__beanover_append:VN \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
            \tl_put_right:Nn \l_ans_tl { - }
            \__beanover_append:VN \l_b_tl \l_ans_tl
            \seq_put_right:NV #1 \l_ans_tl
          } {
```

⟨*first*⟩:⟨*length*⟩ range

```
            \__beanover_append:VN \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
            \tl_put_right:Nx \l_ans_tl { - }
            \tl_put_right:Nx \l_a_tl { - ( \l_b_tl ) + 1}
            \__beanover_append:VN \l_b_tl \l_ans_tl
            \seq_put_right:NV #1 \l_ans_tl
          }
        } {
```

⟨*first*⟩: and ⟨*first*⟩:: range

```
          \__beanover_append:VN \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
          \tl_put_right:Nn \l_ans_tl { - }
          \seq_put_right:NV #1 \l_ans_tl
        }
      } {
        \switch:nNTF 4 \l_b_tl {
          \switch:nNTF 3 \l_a_tl {
```

::⟨*last*⟩ range

```
            \tl_put_right:Nn \l_ans_tl { - }
            \__beanover_append:VN \l_a_tl \l_ans_tl
            \seq_put_right:NV #1 \l_ans_tl
          } {
\msg_error:nnx { beanover } { :n } { Syntax~error(Missing~first):~#1 }
          }
        } {
```

: or :: range

```
          \seq_put_right:Nn #2 { - }
        }
      }
    }
  } {
```

Error

```
    \msg_error:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Syntax~error:~#1 }
  }
}
```

__beanover_eval:nN `\__beanover_eval:nN {⟨overlay query list⟩} ⟨tl variable⟩`

Evaluates the comma separated list of ⟨*overlay query*⟩'s, replacing all the named overlay specifications and integer expressions by their static counterparts by calling `\__beanover_eval_query:nN`, then append the result to the right of the ⟨*tl variable*⟩. This is executed within a local group. Below are local variables and constants used throughout the body of this function.

\l_query_seq Storage for a sequence of ⟨*query*⟩'s obtained by splitting a comma separated list.

(*End definition for* `\l_query_seq`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\l_ans_seq Storage of the evaluated result.

(*End definition for* `\l_ans_seq`. *This variable is documented on page* ??.)

\c__beanover_comma_regex Used to parse slide range overlay specifications.

```
\regex_const:Nn \c__beanover_comma_regex { \s* , \s* }
```

(*End definition for* `\c__beanover_comma_regex`.)

No other variable is used.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_eval:nN #1 #2 {
  \group_begin:
```

Local variables declaration

```
  \tl_clear:N  \l_a_tl
  \tl_clear:N  \l_b_tl
  \tl_clear:N  \l_ans_tl
  \seq_clear:N \l_ans_seq
  \seq_clear:N \l_query_seq
```

In this main evaluation step, we evaluate the integer expression and put the result in a variable which content will be copied after the group is closed. We authorize comma separated expressions and ⟨*first*⟩`:`:⟨*last*⟩ range expressions as well. We first split the expression around commas, into `\l_query_seq`.

```
  \__beanover_append:nN { #1 } \l_ans_tl
  \exp_args:NNV
  \regex_split:NnN \c__beanover_comma_regex \l_ans_tl \l_query_seq
```

Then each component is evaluated and the result is stored in `\l_seq` that we must clear before use.

```
  \seq_map_tokens:Nn \l_query_seq {
    \__beanover_eval_query:Nn \l_ans_seq
  }
```

We have managed all the comma separated components, we collect them back and append them to ⟨*tl variable*⟩.

```
  \exp_args:NNNx
  \group_end:
  \tl_put_right:Nn #2 { \seq_use:Nn \l_ans_seq , }
```

```
}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__beanover_eval:nN { VN, xN }
```

\BeanoverEval `\BeanoverEval [⟨tl variable⟩] {⟨overlay queries⟩}`

⟨*overlay queries*⟩ is the argument of `?(...)` instructions. This is a comma separated list of single ⟨*overlay query*⟩'s.

This function evaluates the ⟨*overlay queries*⟩ and store the result in the ⟨*tl variable*⟩ when provided or leave the result in the input stream. Forwards to `\__beanover_eval:nN` within a group. `\l_ans_tl` is used locally to store the result.

```
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand \BeanoverEval { s o m } {
  \group_begin:
  \tl_clear:N \l_ans_tl
  \IfBooleanTF { #1 } {
    \bool_set_true:N  \l_no_counter_bool
  } {
    \bool_set_false:N \l_no_counter_bool
  }
  \__beanover_eval:nN { #3 } \l_ans_tl
  \IfValueTF { #2 } {
    \exp_args:NNNV
    \group_end:
    \tl_set:Nn #2 \l_ans_tl
  } {
    \exp_args:NV
    \group_end: \l_ans_tl
  }
}
```

5.3.7 Reseting slide ranges

\BeanoverReset `\BeanoverReset [⟨first value⟩] {⟨Slide list name⟩}`

```
\NewDocumentCommand \BeanoverReset { O{1} m } {
  \__beanover_reset:nn { #1 } { #2 }
  \ignorespaces
}
```

Forwards to `\__beanover_reset:nn`.

__beanover_reset:nn `\__beanover_reset:nn {⟨first value⟩} {⟨slide list name⟩}`

Reset the counter to the given ⟨*first value*⟩. Clean the cached values also (not usefull).

```
\cs_new:Npn \__beanover_reset:nn #1 #2 {
  \bool_if:nTF {
    \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #2/A } || \__beanover_if_in_p:n { #2/Z }
  } {
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #2/C }
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #2//A }
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #2//L }
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #2//Z }
    \__beanover_gremove:n { #2//N }
    \__beanover_gput:nn { #2/C0 } { #1 }
```

```
  } {
    \msg_warning:nnn { beanover } { :n } { Unknown~name:~#2 }
  }
}
\makeatother
\ExplSyntaxOff
```
⟨/package⟩