

Changes to the L^AT_EX 2_ε format

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1 Introduction

This document describes changes that have been made to the L^AT_EX format since the 2014/05/01 L^AT_EX release.

As announced in L^AT_EX News 22, the 2015 L^AT_EX release adopts a new policy, Improvements and bug fixes will be made to the format sources, with the `latexrelease` package being available to revert changes to use definitions from an earlier format.

2 Changes since 2014/05/01 L^AT_EX release¹

2.1 Support for L^AT_EX version changes

```
\includeInRelease{<date>}[<date>]{<label>}{<message>}{<code>}
```

The `\includeInRelease` command has been added to support backward and forward compatibility for the L^AT_EX format. It supports the declaration of conditional code that can be loaded based on options given to the `latexrelease` package. Its use is described in detail in the `latexrelease` package documentation.

2.2 New Allocation Code

Previously `\newcount` and related commands were based on classic TeX and only allocated in the range 0–255. This was extended (in different ways) for e-TeX in the `etex` package and in the `xelatex.ini` and `lualatex.ini` files used in those formats. Related to this the number of boxes allocated to store floats was limited. This was extended to a certain extent in the `morefloats` package (by `xx` and `xx`) but the new allocation incorporates float allocation directly and supports much larger float lists using the extended registers.

The new code allocates registers in the full extended range ($2^{15} - 1$ for `etex` and `xelatex`, $2^{16} - 1$ for `lualatex`). In addition a new command `\extrafloats` is provided, to be documented. . .

```
\extrafloats{<number>}
```

This allocates additional registers for the L^AT_EX float system to hold figures and tables etc. Similar functionality has been available via the `morefloats` package but this is a different implementation using extended e-TeX registers when available so allows many more registers to be reserved for floats as they are allocated from a pool of 32 or 64 thousand rather than 256 registers, depending on the engine in use.

```
\newmarks{<command>}
```

e-TeX only, previously available via the `etex` package. Allocates commands to use the extended e-TeX mark mechanism.

¹Much of this text is taken from the former `fixltx2e` package that has been used in the past to make such changes available separately.

`\newXeTeXintercharclass{<command>}`

Xe-TeX only, previously in the Xe-L^AT_EX format, but added via `xelatex.ini` not part of the core release. Allocates commands to use the xe-TeX character class mechanism.

2.3 e-TeX tracing if available

`\loggingall` (Usually used via `\tracingall`) is extended to enable additional e-TeX tracing if e-TeX is available. (`\tracingall` extension has been available as part of the `etex` package previously).

Also based on code from the `etex` package, a command `\tracingnone` is added to reverse the effects of `\tracingall` and turn off all primitive TeX tracing. A new command `\hideoutput` has been added which resets the tracing parameters set by `\showoutput`.

2.4 `\textsubscript` not defined in latex.ltx (pr/3492)

```
>Number:          3492
>Category:        latex
>Synopsis:        \textsubscript not defined in latex.ltx
>Arrival-Date:    Tue Jan 14 23:01:00 CET 2003
>Originator:      Ionel Mugurel Ciobica
```

I use `\textsubscript` much more often than `\textsuperscript`, and `\textsubscript` it is not defined in `latex.ltx`. Could you please consider including the definition of `\textsubscript` in the `latex.ltx` for the next versions of LaTeX. Thank you.

2.5 `\@` discards spaces when moving (pr/3039)

```
>Number:          3039
>Category:        latex
>Synopsis:        \@ discards spaces when moving
>Arrival-Date:    Sat May 22 09:01:06 1999
>Originator:      Donald Arseneau
>Description:
The \@ command expands to \spacefactor\@m in auxiliary files,
which then ignores following spaces when it is reprocessed.
```

2.6 1-col fig can come before earlier 2-col fig (pr/2346)

```
>Number:          2346
>Category:        latex
>Synopsis:        2-col: 1-col fig can come before earlier 2-col fig
>Arrival-Date:    Wed Dec 18 15:41:07 1996
>Originator:      bil kleb
>Description:
```

as documented in Lamport's book, p. 198, concerning figure placement, "a figure will not be printed before an earlier figure, and a table will not be printed before an earlier table." however, there is a footnote stating, "However, in two-column page style, a single-column figure can come before an earlier double-column figure, and vice versa."

This twocolumn behavior is undesirable---at least by me and most professional organizations i publish in. ed snyzter developed a hack fix for 2.09 several years ago which links the two counters, but i have not run across a similar "fix" for 2e...

Originally fixed in package fix2col which was merged into this package. Documentation and code from this package have been merged into this file.

2.6.1 Notes on the Implementation Strategy

The standard output routine maintains two lists of floats that have been 'deferred' for later consideration. One list for single column floats, and one for double column floats (which are always immediately put onto their deferred list). This mechanism means that L^AT_EX 'knows' which type of float is contained in each box by the list that it is processing, but having two lists means that there is no mechanism for preserving the order between the floats in each list.

The solution to this problem consists of two small changes to the output routine.

Firstly, abandon the 'double column float list' `\@dbldeferlist` and change every command where it is used so that instead the same `\@deferlist` is used as for single column floats. That one change ensures that double and single column floats stay in the same sequence, but as L^AT_EX no longer 'knows' whether a float is double or single column, it will happily insert a double float into a single column, overprinting the other column, or the margin.

The second change is to provide an alternative mechanism for recording the two column floats. L^AT_EX already has a compact mechanism for recording float information, an integer count register assigned to each float records information about the 'type' of float 'figure', 'table' and the position information 'htp' etc.

The type information is stored in the 'high' bits, one bit position (above '32') allocated to each float type. The 'low' bits store information about the allowed positions, one bit each allocated for `h t b p`. In the L^AT_EX2.09 system, the bit corresponding to '16' formed a 'boundary' between these two sets of information, and it was never actually used by the system. Ed Szynter's `fixfloats` package not unreasonably used this position to store the double column information, setting the bit for double column floats. Then at each point in the output routine at which a float is committed to a certain region, an additional check must be made to check that the float is (or is not) double column. If it spans the wrong number of columns it is deferred rather than being added.

Unfortunately the bit '16' is not available in L^AT_EX 2_ε. It is used to encode the extra float position possibility '!' that was added in that system. It would be

possible to use position ‘32’ and to move the flags for ‘table’, ‘figure’,... up one position, to start at 64, but this would mean that in principle one less float type would be supported, and more importantly is likely to break any other packages that assume anything about the output routine internals. So here I instead use another mechanism for flagging double column floats: By default all floats have depth 0pt. This package arranges that double column ones have depth 1sp. This information may then be used in the same manner as in the `fixfloats` package, to defer any floats that are not of the correct column spanning type.

2.7 Infinite glue found (pr/4023 and pr/2346)

The fix for pr/2346 did not work as intended when used in conjunction with `\enlargethispage` as the latter introduced an infinite negative glue at the bottom of the page. That in turn make a `\vsplit` operation to get at the column marks invalid.

2.8 Wrong header for twocolumn (pr/2613)

```
>Number:          2613
>Category:        latex
>Synopsis:        wrong headline for twocolumn
>Arrival-Date:    Mon Sep 22 16:41:09 1997
>Originator:      Daniel Reischert
>Description:
When setting the document in two columns
the headline shows the top mark of the second column,
but it should show the top mark of the first column.
```

Originally fixed in package `fix2col` which was merged into this package. Documentation and code from this package have been merged into this file.

2.8.1 Notes on the Implementation Strategy

The standard \LaTeX twocolumn system works internally by making each column a separate ‘page’ that is passed independently to \TeX ’s page breaker. (Unlike say the `multicol` package, where all columns are gathered together and then split into columns later, using `\vsplit`.) This means that the primitive \TeX marks that are normally used for header information, are globally reset after the first column. By default \LaTeX does nothing about this. A good solution is provided by Piet van Oostrum (building on earlier work of Joe Pallas) in his `fixmarks` package.

After the first column box has been collected the mark information for that box is saved, so that any `\firstmark` can be ‘artificially’ used to set the page-level marks after the second column has been collected. (The second column `\firstmark` is not normally required.) Unfortunately \TeX does not provide a direct way of knowing if any marks are in the page, `\firstmark` always has a

value from previous pages, even if there is no mark in this page. The solution is to make a copy of the box and then `\vsplit` it so that any marks show up as `\splitfirstmark`.

The use of `\vsplit` does mean that the output routine will globally change the value of `\splitfirstmark` and `\splitbotmark`. The `fixmarks` package goes to some trouble to save and restore these values so that the output routine does *not* change the values. This part of `fixmarks` is not copied here as it is quite costly (having to be run on every page) and there is no reason why anyone writing code using `\vsplit` should allow the output routine to be triggered before the split marks have been accessed.

2.9 `\setlength` produces error if used with registers like `\dimen0` (pr/3066)

```
>Number:      3066
>Category:    latex
>Synopsis:    \setlength{\dimen0}{10pt}
>Arrival-Date: Tue Jul 6 15:01:06 1999
>Originator:  Heiko Oberdiek
>Description:
The current implementation of \setlength causes an error,
because the length specification isn't terminated properly.
More safe:
\def\setlength#1#2{#1=#2\relax}
```

2.10 Fewer fragile commands

```
>Number:      3816
>Category:    latex
>Synopsis:    Argument of \@sect has an extra }.
>Arrival-Date: Sat Oct 22 23:11:01 +0200 2005
>Originator:  Susanne Wunsch
```

Use of a `\raisebox` in `\section{}` produces the error message mentioned in the subject.

PR `latex/1738` described a similar problem, which has been solved 10 years ago. Protecting the `\raisebox` with `\protect` solved my problem as well, but wouldn't it make sense to have a similar fix as in the PR?

It is particularly confusing, that an unprotected `\raisebox` in a `\section*-environment` works fine, while in a `\section-environment` produces error.

While not technically a bug, in this day and age there are few reasons why commands taking optional arguments should not be robust.

2.10.1 Notes on the implementation strategy

Rather than changing the kernel macros to be robust, we have decided to add the macro `\MakeRobust\MakeRobust` in `fixltx2e` so that users can easily turn fragile macros into robust ones. A macro `\foo` is made robust by doing the simple `\MakeRobust{\foo}`. `fixltx2e` makes the following kernel macros robust: `\(, \)`, `\[, \]`, `\makebox`, `\savebox`, `\framebox`, `\parbox`, `\rule` and `\raisebox`.

...TODO ...fleqn vesion of `\[\]`

2.11 `\addpenalty` ruins flush-bottom (pr/3073)

```
>Number:          3073
>Category:        latex
>Synopsis:        \addpenalty ruins flush-bottom
>Arrival-Date:    Sat Jul 17 05:11:05 1999
>Originator:      Donald Arseneau
>Description:
Just to keep in mind for further development eh?
A page break at an \addpenalty after \vspace does not
give a flush-bottom page. (The intent of \addpenalty is
apparently just to preserve the flush bottom by putting
the breakpoint 'above' the skip.)
```

2.12 Within counters only reset next level down (pr4393)

This is actually implicitly documented behavior in the `LATEX` Manual that states that `\stepcounter` resets all counters marked “within”. However it means that if, for example, theorems are numbered within sections and you start a new chapter in a book, the section counter is reset to zero but the theorem counter is not until the first section appears. Thus a theorem directly within the chapter body (without a new section) would show an incremented number relative to the last theorem of the previous chapter.

For this reason we are now resetting all levels of within in one go even if that means that some of these resets may happen several times unnecessarily.

2.13 Check the optional arguments of floats

By default `LaTeX` silently ignores unknown letters in the optional arguments of floats. `\begin{figure}[tB]` the `B` is ignored so it acts like `\begin{figure}[t]`. However `\begin{figure}[B]` does *not* act like `\begin{figure}[]` as the check for an empty argument, or unsupplied argument, is earlier. `[]` causes the default float placement to be used, but `[B]` means that *no* float area is allowed and so the float will not be placed until the next `\clearpage` or end of document, no warning is given.

This package adds a check on each letter, and if it not one of `!tbhp` then an error is given and the code acts as if `p` had been used, so that the float may be placed somewhere.

2.14 `\DeclareMathSizes` only take pts. (pr/3693)

>Number: 3693
>Category: latex
>Synopsis: `\DeclareMathSizes` only take pts.
>Arrival-Date: Fri Jun 11 16:21:00 CEST 2004
>Originator: Morten Hoegholm

The last three arguments of `\@DeclareMathSizes` cannot take a dimension as argument, making it inconsistent with the rest of the font changing commands and itself, as the second argument can take a dimension specification.

2.15 No hyphenation in first word after float environment (pr/3498)

>Number: 3498
>Category: latex
>Synopsis: No hyphenation in first word after float environment
>Arrival-Date: Thu Jan 30 13:21:00 CET 2003
>Originator: Harald Harders

If a float environment (`figure`, `table`) is written within a paragraph, the first word after the environment is not hyphenated.

2.16 `\fnsymbol` should use text symbols (pr/3400)

>Number: 3400
>Category: latex
>Synopsis: `\fnsymbol` should use text symbols if possible
>Arrival-Date: Fri Jan 04 20:41:00 CET 2002
>Originator: Walter Schmidt

The `\fnsymbol` command can be used in both text and math mode. The symbols produced are, however, always taken from the math fonts. As a result, they may not match the text fonts, even if the symbols are actually available, for instance from the TS1 encoding. Since `\fnsymbol` is primarily used for footnotes in text, this should be fixed, IMO.

2.17 `\footnotemark[x]` crashes with `fixltx2e.sty` (pr/3752)

>Number: 3752
>Category: tools
>Synopsis: feature `\footnotemark[x]` crashes with `fixltx2e.sty`
>Arrival-Date: Fri Dec 17 10:11:00 +0100 2004
>Originator: Stefan Pofahl

If I use `/fnsymbol` together with `fixltx2e.sty` I can not use

optional parameter [num]
`\footnotemark[1]` is not showing the mark number 1 but
the mark `\value{footnote}`.

This bug was related to pr/3400, where `\@fnsymbol` was made robust.

2.17.1 Notes on the implementation strategy

Pr/3400 made `\@fnsymbol` decide between text-mode and math-mode, which requires a certain level of robustness somewhere as the decision between text and math must be made at typesetting time and not when inside `\protected@edef` or similar commands. One way of dealing with this is to make sure the value seen by `\@fnsymbol` is a fully expanded number, which could be handled by code such as

```
\def\@fnsymbol#1{\expandafter\@fnsymbol  
  \expandafter{\the\csname c@#1\endcsname}}
```

This would be a good solution if everybody used the high level commands only by writing code like `\fnsymbol{footnote}`. Unfortunately many classes (including the standard classes) and packages use the internal forms directly as in `\@fnsymbol\c@footnote` so the easy solution of changing `\fnsymbol` would break code that had worked for the past 20 years.

Therefore the implementation here makes `\@fnsymbol` itself a non-robust command again and instead uses a new robust command `\TextOrMath\TextOrMath`, which will take care of typesetting either the math or the text symbol. In order to do so, we face an age old problem and unsolvable problem in \TeX : A reliable test for math mode that doesn't destroy kerning. Fortunately this problem can be solved when using $e\TeX$ so if you use this as engine for your \LaTeX format, as recommended by the \LaTeX 3 Project, you will get a fully functioning `\TextOrMath` command with no side effects. If you use regular \TeX as engine for your \LaTeX format then we have to choose between the lesser of two evils: 1) breaking ligatures and preventing kerning or 2) face the risk of choosing text-mode at the beginning of an alignment cell, which was supposed to be math-mode. We have decided upon 1) as is customary for regular robust commands in \LaTeX .