

L^AT_EX News

Issue 22, January 2015

New L^AT_EX 2_ε bug-fix policy

Introduction

For some years we have supplied bug fixes to the L^AT_EX 2_ε kernel via the `fixltx2e` package. This kept the kernel stable, but at the expense of meaning that most users did not benefit from bug fixes, and that some compromises which were made to save space in the machines of the time are still affecting most users today.

In this release we have started a new update policy. All the fixes previously available via `fixltx2e` are now enabled *by default* in the format, as are some further extensions for extended T_EX engines, ε -T_EX, X_ƎT_EX and LuaT_EX. Compatibility and stability are still important considerations, and while most users will not notice these improvements, or will want to benefit from them, a new `latexrelease` package is provided that will revert all the changes and re-instate the definitions from earlier releases. The package can also be used with older releases to effectively *update* the kernel to be equivalent to this 2015 release.

A new document, `latexchanges`, is distributed with the release that documents all the changes to documented commands since the 2014 L^AT_EX release, and will be updated in future releases if further changes have been made.

The `latexrelease` package

As noted above a new package is available to manage differences between L^AT_EX releases. If you wish to revert all changes back to the definitions as they were in previous releases you may start your document requesting the L^AT_EX release from May 2014:

```
\RequirePackage[2014/05/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
```

Conversely if you start a large project now and want to protect yourself against possible future changes, you may start your document

```
\RequirePackage[2015/01/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
```

Then the version of `latexrelease` distributed with any future L^AT_EX release will revert any changes made in that format, and revert to the definitions as they were at the beginning of 2015.

If you wish to share a document using the latest features with a user restricted to using an older format, you may use the form above and make the `latexrelease`

package available on the older installation. The package will then update the format definitions as needed to enable the older format to work as if dated on the date specified in the package option.

The `\IncludeInRelease` command

The mechanism used in the `latexrelease` package is available for use in package code. If in your `zzz` package you have

```
\RequirePackage{latexrelease}
\IncludeInRelease{2015/06/01}
  {\zzz}{\zzz definition}
  \def\zzz.....new code
\EndIncludeInRelease
\IncludeInRelease{0000/00/00}
  {\zzz}{\zzz definition}
  \def\zzz....original
\EndIncludeInRelease
```

then in a document using a format dated 2015/06/01 or later, the “new code” will be used, and for documents being processed with an older format, the “original” code will be used. Note the format date here may be the original format date as shown at the start of every L^AT_EX run, or a format date specified as a package option to the `latexrelease` package.

So if the document has

```
\RequirePackage[2014/05/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{zzz}
```

then it will use the *original* definition of `\zzz` even if processed with the current format, as the format acts as if dated 2014/05/01.

Limitations of the approach

The new concept provides full backward and forward compatibility for the L^AT_EX format, i.e., with the help of a current `latexrelease` package the kernel can emulate all released formats (starting with 2014/06/01¹).

However, this is not necessarily true for all packages. Only if a package makes use of the `\IncludeInRelease` functionality will it adjust to the requested L^AT_EX release date. Initially this will only be true for a few selected packages and in general it may not even be

¹Patching an older format most likely works too, given that the changes in the past have been minimal, though this isn’t guaranteed and hasn’t been tested.

advisable for packages that have their own well-established release cycles and methods.

Thus, to regenerate a document with 100 % compatible behavior it will still be necessary to archive it together with all its inputs, for example, by archiving the base distribution trees (and any modifications made). However, the fact that a document requests a specific L^AT_EX release date should help identifying what release tree to use to achieve perfect accuracy.

Updates to the kernel

Updates incorporated from fixltx2e

The detailed list of changes incorporated from fixltx2e is available in the new latexchanges document that is distributed with this release. The main changes are that 2-column floats are kept in sequence with one column floats, corrections are made to the \mark system to ensure correct page headings in 2-column documents, several additional commands are made robust.

ε -T_EX register allocation

L^AT_EX has traditionally used allocation routines inherited from plain T_EX that allocated registers in the range 0–255. Almost all distributions have for some years used ε -T_EX based formats (or X_YT_EX or LuaT_EX) which have 2¹⁵ registers of each type (2¹⁶ in the case of LuaT_EX). The etex package has been available to provided an allocation mechanism for these extended registers but now the format will by default allocate in a range suitable for the engine being used. The new allocation mechanism is different than the etex package mechanism, and supports LuaT_EX’s full range and an allocation mechanism for L^AT_EX floats as described below.

On ε -T_EX based engines, an additional command, \newmarks is available (as with the etex package) that allocates extended ε -T_EX marks, and similarly if X_YT_EX is detected a new command \newXeTeXintercharclass is available, this is similar to the command previously defined in the xelatex.ini file used to build the xelatex format.

Additional L^AT_EX float storage

L^AT_EX’s float placement algorithm needs to store floats (figures and tables) until it finds a suitable page to output them. It allocates 18 registers for this storage, but this can often be insufficient. The contributed morefloats package has been available to extend this list; however, it also only allocates from the standard range 0–255 so cannot take advantage of the extended registers. The new allocation mechanism in this release incorporates a new command \extrafloats. If you get the error: Too many unprocessed floats. then you can add (say) \extrafloats{500} to the document

preamble to make many more boxes available to hold floats.

Built-in support for Unicode engines

The kernel sources now detect the engine being used and adjust definitions accordingly, this reduces the need for the “.ini” files used to make the formats to patch definitions defined in latex.ltx.

As noted above the format now includes extended allocation routines.

The distribution includes a file unicode-letters.def derived from the Unicode Consortium’s Unicode Character Data files that details the upper and lower case transformation data for the full Unicode range. This is used to set the lccode and uccode values if a Unicode engine is being used, rather than the values derived from the T1 font encoding which are used with 8-bit engines.

Finally \typein is modified if LuaT_EX is detected such that it works with this engine.

l3build

This release has been tested and built using a new build system implemented in Lua, intended to be run on the texlua interpreter distributed with modern T_EX distributions. It is already separately available from CTAN. This replaces earlier build systems (based at various times on make, cons, and Windows bat files). It allows the sources to be tested and packaged on a range of platforms (within the team, OS X, Windows, Linux and Cygwin platforms are used). It also allows the format to be tested on X_YT_EX and LuaT_EX as well as the standard pdfT_EX/ ε -T_EX engines.

Hyperlinked documentation and TDS zip files

As well as updating the build system, the team have looked again at exactly what gets released to CTAN. Taking inspiration from Heiko Oberdiek’s latex-tds bundle, the PDF documentation provided now includes hyperlinks where appropriate. This has been done without modifying the sources such that users without hyperref available can still typeset the documentation using only the core distribution. At the same time, the release now includes ready-to-install TDS-style zip files. This will be of principal interest to T_EX system maintainers, but end users with older machines who wish to manually update L^AT_EX will also benefit.