

Package

listofitems

v1.61

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This simple package is designed to read a list of items whose parsing separator may be selected by the user. Once the list is read, its items are stored in a structure that behaves as a dimensioned array. As such, it becomes very easy to access an item in the list by its number. For example, if the list is stored in the macro \foo, the item number 3 is designated by \foo[3].

A component may, in turn, be a list with a parsing delimiter different from the parent list, paving the way for nesting and employing a syntax reminiscent of an array of several dimensions of the type \foo[3,2] to access the item number 2 of the list contained within the item number 3 of the top-tier list.

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1 Preface

This package loads no external packages, must be used with the ε - \TeX engine, and must be called in (pdf)(Xe)(lua) \TeX with the invocation

```
\usepackage{listofitems}
```

and under (pdf)(Xe)(Lua) \TeX by way of

```
\input listofitems.tex
```

2 Read a Simple List

Set the parsing separator The default parsing separator is the comma and if we want change it, we must do so before reading a list of items, with the definition `\setsepchar{<parsing-separator>}`. A *<parsing-separator>* is a set of tokens which possess catcodes different from 1 and 2 (the opening and closing braces), 14 (usually %) and 15. The token of catcode 6 (usually #) is accepted only if it is followed by an integer, denoting the argument of a macro; In no case should this token be provided alone as the *<parsing-separator>*. Commands can be included in this set of tokens, including the \TeX primitive `\par`.

The parsing-separator *<delimiter>* “/” is reserved by default for nested lists (see page 3). It is therefore not proper to write “`\setsepchar{/}`” because the `listofitems` package would misunderstand that you want to read a nested list. To set “/” as the *<parsing-separator>* for a simple list, it is necessary, using the optional argument, to choose a different parsing-separator *<delimiter>* for nested lists, for example “.”, and write “`\setsepchar{.}{/}`”.

It is not possible to select | as the *<delimiter>* because it would conflict with the logical **OR**, denoted “||” (see below). However, one can work around this limitation, at one’s own peril, writing “`\setsepchar{{|}}`”.

Read a list To read the list of items, the `\readlist{macro-list}{list}` should be called. In so doing, the *list* is read and the items are stored in a macro, denoted *macro-list* which therefore acts as a table with the items of the *list*. If braces appear as part of a list item, they *must* be balanced. Tokens possessing the catcodes 6, 14 and 15 are not allowed in the lists.

For example, to set the *macro-list* named `\foo`, we can write

```
\setsepchar{,}
\readlist\foo{12,abc,x y ,{\bfseries z},,\TeX,,!}
```

If the *list* is contained in a macro, then this macro is expanded. Therefore, we can simply employ the syntax `\readlist{macro-list}{macro}` as in

```
\setsepchar{,}
\def\List{12,abc,x y ,{\bfseries z},,\TeX,,!}
\readlist\foo\List
```

The macro `\greadlist` makes *global* assignments and therefore, enables the use of *macro-list* outside of the group where `\greadlist` has been executed.

Access an item The macro `\foo` *requires* a numeric argument in square brackets, which we symbolically denote as *i*, indicating the rank of the item you wish to access. So `\foo[1]` is³ “12”. Similarly, `\foo[4]` is “{\bfseries z}”.

The number *i* can also be negative in which case the counting is done from the end of the list: -1 represents the last item, -2 the penultimate, etc. If the number of items is *n*, then the argument *-n* is the first item.

³`\foo[i]` requires 2 expansions to give the item.

In general, if a $\langle list \rangle$ has a length n , then the index i can be in the interval $[1; n]$ or $[-n; -1]$. Otherwise, a compilation error occurs.

If the index is empty, $\backslash\text{foo}[]$ produces the complete $\langle list \rangle$.

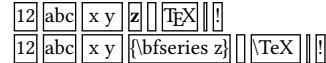
The macro $\backslash\text{foosep}$ is created. It is used with the syntax $\backslash\text{foosep}[\langle index \rangle]$ and allows access to the parsing-separator that follows the item of rank $\langle index \rangle$. The last parsing-separator (the one following the last item) is empty. If the $\langle index \rangle$ is empty, $\backslash\text{foosep}[]$ is empty.

Select several possible parsing separators To specify several possible separators, use the **OR** operator, denoted “ $|$ ”. One can use this feature, for example, to isolate the terms in an algebraic sum:

<pre>\setsepchar{+ -} \readlist\term{17-8+4-11} 1) \term[1] (parsing separator = \termsep[1])\par 2) \term[2] (parsing separator = \termsep[2])\par 3) \term[3] (parsing separator = \termsep[3])\par 4) \term[4] (parsing separator = \termsep[4])</pre>	1) 17 (parsing separator = -) 2) 8 (parsing separator = +) 3) 4 (parsing separator = -) 4) 11 (parsing separator =)
---	---

Number of items If we write $\backslash\text{readlist}\{\langle macro-list \rangle\}\{\langle list \rangle\}$, then the macro $\langle macro-list \rangle\text{len}$ contains⁴ the number of the items in $\langle list \rangle$. In the example with $\backslash\text{foo}$, the macro $\backslash\text{foolen}$ expands to 8.

View all items For purposes of debugging, the macro $\backslash\text{showitems}\{\langle macro-list \rangle\}$ includes all items from a list, while the star version displays these items “detokenized.”⁵

<pre>\showitems\foo\par \showitems*\foo</pre>	
---	---

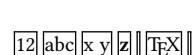
The presentation of each list item is assigned to the macro $\backslash\text{showitemsmacro}$ whose code is

```
\newcommand\showitemsmacro[1]{%
  \begingroup\fboxsep=0.25pt \fboxrule=0.5pt \fbox{\strut#1}\endgroup
  \hspace{0.25em}\relax}
```

It is therefore possible – and desirable – to redefine it if we desire a different presentation effect.

The macro $\backslash\fbox$ and associated dimensions \fboxsep and \fboxrule , are defined by listofitems , when *not* compiled under \LaTeX , to achieve the same result *as if* performed under \LaTeX .

Suppression of extreme (leading/trailing) spaces By default, listofitems reads and retains the spaces located at the beginning and end of an item. For these spaces to be ignored when reading the $\langle list \rangle$, execute the starred version $\backslash\text{readlist*}\{\langle macro \rangle\}\{\langle list \rangle\}$:

<pre>\setsepchar{,} \readlist*\foo{12,abc, x y ,{\bfseries z}, ,\TeX,,!} \showitems\foo</pre>	
---	--

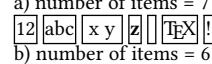
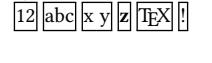
Managing empty items By default, the listofitems package retains and accounts for empty items. Thus, in the previous example, the 2nd expansion of $\backslash\text{foo}[7]$ is empty. For empty items of the list (i.e., those list items defined by two consecutive parsing delimiters) to be ignored, we must, before invoking $\backslash\text{readlist}$, execute the macro $\backslash\text{ignoreemptyitems}$. To return to the default package behavior, simply execute the macro $\backslash\text{reademptyitems}$.

⁴That is to say, it is purely expandable and grows into a number.

⁵The primitive \detokenize , conducting this decomposition, inserts a space after each control sequence.

This option can be used alone or in combination with `\readlist*`, in which case the suppression of extreme (leading/trailing) spaces occurs *before* `listofitems` ignores the empty list items:

```
\setsepchar{,}
\ignoreemptyitems
\readlist\foo{12,abc, x y ,{\bfseries z}, ,\TeX,,!}
a) number of items = \foolen\par
\showitems\foo
\readlist*\foo{12,abc, x y ,{\bfseries z}, ,\TeX,,!}
b) number of items = \foolen\par
\showitems\foo
```

a) number of items = 7

 b) number of items = 6


Iterate over a list Once a list read by `\readlist` and stored in a *<macro-list>*, one may iterate over the list with the syntax `\foreachitem <variable> \in <macro-list>{<code>}`: The *<variable>* is a macro chosen by the user that will loop over the value of each item in the list.

The macro *<variable>cnt* represents the sequence number of the item in *<variable>*.

```
\setsepchar{ }% parsing-separator = space
\readlist\phrase{One phrase to test.}
\foreachitem\word\in\phrase{List item number \wordcnt{}: \word\par}
```

List item number 1: One
 List item number 2: phrase
 List item number 3: to
 List item number 4: test.

Assign an item to a macro The `\itemtomacro<macro-list>[index]<macro>` assigns to the *<macro>* the item designated by *<macro-list>[index]*. The *<macro>* thus defined is purely expandable provided that the tokens in the items are expandable.

```
\setsepchar{ }% parsing-separator = space
\readlist\phrase{One phrase to test.}
\itemtomacro\phrase[2]\aword
\meaning\aword\par
\itemtomacro\phrase[-1]\wordattheend
\meaning\wordattheend
```

macro:->phrase
 macro:->test.

3 Nested Lists

We speak of a list being “nested” when asking `listofitems` to read a list where the items are, in turn, understood as being a list (implying a parsing separator different from the top-tier list). The nesting depth is not limited, but in practice, a depth of 2 or 3 will usually suffice.

Defining the parsing separators To indicate that a list will be nested, so that the list parsing will be performed recursively, one must specify multiple parsing separators, each corresponding to the particular tier of nesting. This list of parsing separators is itself given as a delimited list to the macro `\setsepchar`, with the syntax `\setsepchar[<delimiter>]{<delimited-list-of-parsing-separators>}`.

By default, the *<delimiter>* is “/”. Thus, writing

```
\setsepchar{\\\/,/ }
```

indicates a recursive depth of 3, with the parsing-separator list delimiter defaulting to “/”:

- Tier 1 items are parsed between “\\” delimiters;
- Tier 2 items are found within Tier 1 items, parsed between “,” delimiters;
- finally, the Tier 3 items are found within Tier 2 items, parsed between the “_” delimiters.

The *<depth>* of nesting is contained in the purely expandable macro `\nestdepth`.

Read and access list items For nested lists, the use of indices obey the following rules:

- [] is the main list, i.e., the argument of \readlist;
- [$\langle i \rangle$] means the item number $\langle i \rangle$ of the main list;
- [$\langle i \rangle, \langle j \rangle$] means the item number $\langle j \rangle$ of the list mentioned in the previous point (a subitem);
- [$\langle i \rangle, \langle j \rangle, \langle k \rangle$] means the item number $\langle k \rangle$ of the list mentioned in the previous point (a sub-subitem);
- etc.

As in the case of a non-nested list, the index may be negative.

To read items, the syntax of \readlist is exactly the same as that for simple (non-nested) lists:

\setsepchar{\ , / }	
\readlist\baz{1,2 a b,3 c\4 d e f,5,6\7,,8, ,9 xy z}	a) \baz[1] is 1,2 a b,3 c
a) \string\baz[1] is \baz[1]\par	b) \baz[1,1] is 1
b) \string\baz[1,1] is \baz[1,1]\par	c) \baz[1,1,1] is 1
c) \string\baz[1,1,1] is \baz[1,1,1]\par	b) \bar[1,2] is 2 a b
b) \string\bar[1,2] is \baz[1,2]\par	e) \baz[1,2,3] is b
e) \string\baz[1,2,3] is \baz[1,2,3]\par	f) \baz[-2,1,-1] is f
f) \string\baz[-2,1,-1] is \baz[-2,1,-1]	

The operator “||” This operator may be employed at any level of nesting.

\setsepchar[,]{+ -,* /}	
\readlist\numbers{1+2*3-4/5*6}	
Term 1: \numbers[1]\par	Term 1: 1
Term 2: \numbers[2] (factors: \numbers[2,1] and	Term 2: 2*3 (factors: 2 and 3)
\numbers[2,2])\par	
Term 3: \numbers[3] (factors: \numbers[3,1],	Term 3: 4/5*6 (factors: 4, 5 and 6)
\numbers[3,2] and \numbers[3,3])	

Number of list items The macro \listlen{macro-list}[$\langle index \rangle$] requires 2 expansions in order to give the number of items in the list specified by the $\langle index \rangle$. The $\langle depth \rangle$ of the $\langle index \rangle$ must be strictly less than that of the list.

For the case where the $\langle index \rangle$ is empty, \listlen{macro-list}[], with 2 expansions, yields the identical result as {macro-list}len with 1 expansion.

\setsepchar{\ , / }	
\readlist\baz{1,2 a b,3 c\4 d e f,5,6\7,,8, ,9 xy z}	a) 3 or 3
a) \bazlen\ or \listlen\baz[]\par	b) 3
b) \listlen\baz[1]\par	c) 3
c) \listlen\baz[2]\par	d) 5
d) \listlen\baz[3]\par	e) 1
e) \listlen\baz[3,1]\par	f) 2
f) \listlen\baz[3,4]\par% 2 empty items	g) 3
g) \listlen\baz[3,5]	

Displaying list items The macro \showitems{macrolist}[$\langle index \rangle$] displays items from the list specified by $\langle index \rangle$, in the same manner as \listlen. The $\langle depth \rangle$ of the $\langle index \rangle$ must be strictly less than that of the $\langle list \rangle$.

\setsepchar{\ , / }	
\readlist\baz{1,2 a b,3 c\4 d e f,5,6\7,,8, ,9 xy z}	a) 1,2 a b,3 c 4 d e f,5,6 7,,8, ,9 xy z
a) \showitems\baz[]\par	b) 1 2 a b 3 c
b) \showitems\baz[1]\par	c) 4 d e f 5 6
c) \showitems\baz[2]\par	d) 7 8 9 xy z
d) \showitems\baz[3]\par	e) 7
e) \showitems\baz[3,1]\par	f)
f) \showitems\baz[3,4]\par% 2 empty items	g) 9 xy z
g) \showitems\baz[3,5]	

Empty items and extreme (leading/trailing) spaces The removal of empty items and/or leading/trailing spaces will occur in *all* the items, regardless of the degree of nesting. It is clear that a space, “`_`”, is useless as a parsing separator if you want to use `\readlist*`. Therefore, in the following example, “`*`” is instead selected as the (3rd-tier) parsing separator.

Further, we remove only the extreme spaces, but retain empty items.

<code>\setsepchar{\/,/*}</code>	a) <code>1, 2*a*b,3*c\4*d*e*f,5,6\7,,8, ,9* xy *z</code>
<code>\readlist*\baz{1, 2*a*b ,3*c\4*d*e*f,5,6\7,,8, ,9* xy *z}</code>	b) <code>1 2*a*b 3*c</code>
a) <code>\showitems\baz[]\par</code>	c) <code>4*d*e*f 5 6</code>
b) <code>\showitems\baz[1]\par</code>	d) <code>7 8 9* xy *z</code>
c) <code>\showitems\baz[2]\par</code>	e) <code>7</code>
d) <code>\showitems\baz[3]\par</code>	f) <code> </code>
e) <code>\showitems\baz[3,1]\par</code>	g) <code>9 xy z</code>
f) <code>\showitems\baz[3,4]\par</code>	
g) <code>\showitems\baz[3,5)% "xy" without extreme spaces</code>	

Iterate over a list The syntax `\foreachitem <variable> \in <macro>[<index>]{<code>}` remains valid where now the `<index>` specifies the item (understood as a list) on which to iterate. The `<depth>` of the `<index>` must be strictly less than that of the `<list>`.

Assign an item to a macro The syntax `\itemtomacro<macro-list>[<index>]<macro>` remains valid to assign to `<macro>` the item specified by `<macro-list>[<index>]`.

<code>\setsepchar[,]{\\, }</code>	
<code>\readlist\poem{There once was a runner named Dwight\\%</code>	
<code>Who could speed even faster than light.\\%</code>	
<code>He set out one day\\%</code>	
<code>In a relative way\\%</code>	
<code>And returned on the previous night.}</code>	2nd verse = Who could speed even faster than light. A word = even
<code>\itemtomacro\poem[2]\verse</code>	
<code>2nd verse = \verse</code>	
<code>\itemtomacro\poem[2,-4]\word</code>	
<code>A word = \word</code>	

The macro `\gitemtomacro` makes a global assignment.

4 Balanced Tokens

For the parsing of items, it is possible, with version 1.6, to take into account the presence of *balanced tokens*. Thus, if a list of paired tokens is defined, then each parsed item in the list will extend to the first `<separator>`, while assuring that any paired tokens are balanced (i.e., occur in matched pairs within the item).

To define a list of balanced-token pairs, we use

```
\defpair{<tok1><tok2><tok3><tok4>...}
```

where the token list is read in pairs to form each matched-token pair. A `<token>` that serves within a matched pair must consist of a single character—macros, primitives, spaces, braces, the token “#”, as well as sets of several-tokens-between-braces are all forbidden. The two tokens which form a pair *must* be different from each other.

<code>\setsepchar{+ -}</code>	
<code>\defpair{()[]}</code>	
<code>\readlist\terms{1+2*[3+4*(5+6-7)+8]-9+10}</code>	<code>1 2*[3+4*(5+6-7)+8] 9 10</code>
<code>\showitems\terms</code>	

To return to the package's default behavior, that is, without paired tokens, you must execute

```
\defpair{}
```

In an expression, in order to store in a macro that which is between two matched tokens, we can call on

```
\insidepair<tok1><tok2>{<expression>}\macro
```

which will put in the `\macro` that which lies between the pair $\langle tok1 \rangle \langle tok2 \rangle$ in the $\langle expression \rangle$.

```
\setsepchar{+|-}
\defpair{()}
\readlist\terms{1+2*(3+4*(5+6-7)+8)-9+10}
\showitems\terms

\itemtomacro\terms[2]\parenterm
In the outer parenthesis:
\insidepair()\parenterm\inbigparen
"\inbigparen"

In the inner parenthesis:
\insidepair()\inbigparen\insmallparen
"\insmallparen"
```

1 2*(3+4*(5+6-7)+8) 9 10
 In the outer parenthesis: "3+4*(5+6-7)+8"
 In the inner parenthesis: "5+6-7"

5 The Code

Any suggestion, bug report, remark, request, addition or modification of functionality is welcome; in this case, I invite users of `listofitems` to send me an email to `unbonpetit@netc.fr`.

The code below is the exact verbatim of the file `listofitems.tex`. I hope that the few comments scattered throughout it will be enough for the user or the curious to understand the internal machinery of this package:

```
1 % !TeX encoding = ISO-8859-1
2 % Ce fichier contient le code de l'extension "listofitems"
3 %
4 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
5 %
6 \def\loiname      {listofitems}%
7 \def\loiver       {1.61}%
8 %
9 \def\loidate      {2019/03/03}%
10 %
11 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
12 %
13 % Author      : Christian Tellechea, Steven B. Segletes%
14 % Status       : Maintained%
15 % Maintainer   : Christian Tellechea%
16 % Email        : unbonpetit@netc.fr%
17 %                  steven.b.segletes.civ@mail.mil%
18 % Package URL: https://www.ctan.org/pkg/listofitems%
19 % Bug tracker: https://framagit.org/unbonpetit/listofitems/issues%
20 % Repository   : https://framagit.org/unbonpetit/listofitems/tree/master%
21 % Copyright    : Christian Tellechea 2016-2019%
22 % Licence      : Released under the LaTeX Project Public License v1.3c %
23 %                  or later, see http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt %
24 % Files        : 1) listofitems.tex%
25 %                  2) listofitems.sty%
26 %                  3) listofitems-fr.tex%
27 %                  4) listofitems-fr.pdf%
```

```

%      5) listofitems-en.tex          %
%      6) listofitems-en.pdf         %
%      7) README                   %
%
%
% \ifdefined\ProvidesPackage\else
%   \immediate\write -1 {%
%     Package: \loideate\space v\loiver\space Grab items in lists using user-specified sep char (CT)}%
% \fi
%
%
% \expandafter\edef\csname loi_restorecatcode\endcsname{\catcode\number`\_=\number\catcode`\_\\relax}%
% \catcode`\_11
%
%
%%%%%% gestion des erreurs %%%%%%
%
% \ifdefined\PackageError
%   \def\loi_error#1{\PackageError\loiname{#1}{Read the manual}}% pour LaTeX
% \else
%   \def\loi_error#1{\errmessage{Package \loiname\space Error: #1^{^J}}}% pour TeX
% \fi
%
%
%%%%%% vérification de la présence de etex %%%%%%
%
% \begingroup
%   \edef\__tempa{\meaning\TeXversion}\edef\__tempb{\string\TeXversion}%
%   \ifx\__tempa\__tempb
%     \endgroup
%   \else
%     \endgroup
%     \loi_error{You are not using an eTeX engine, listofitems cannot work.}%
%   \loi_restorecatcode\expandafter\endinput
% \fi
%
%
%%%%%% macros auxiliaires %%%%%%
%
% \chardef\loi_stop=0
% \def\loi_quark{\loi_quark}
% \long\def\loi_identity#1{#1}
% \long\def\loi_gobarg#1{}
% \long\def\loi_first#1#2{#1}
% \long\def\loi_second#1#2{#2}
% \long\def\loi_firstonil#1#2\_\nil{#1}
% \long\def\loi_antefi#1#2\fi{#2\fi{#1}}
% \long\def\loi_exparg#1#2{\expandafter\loi_exparg_a\expandafter{#2}{#1}}% \loi_exparg{<a>}{<b>} devient <a>{*b}
% \long\def\loi_exparg_a#1#2{#2{#1}}
% \long\def\loi_expafter_a#1#2{\expandafter\loi_expafter_a\expandafter{#2}{#1}}% \loi_expafter{<a>}{<b>} devient <a><b>
% \long\def\loi_expafter_a#1#2{#2{#1}}
% \def\loi_macroname{\loi_ifinrange\escapechar[[0:255]]{\expandafter\loi_gobarg}{\string}%
% \def\loi_argcsname#1{\{\loi_argcsname_a{#1}}%
% \def\loi_argcsname_a#1#2{\loi_expafter{#1}{\csname#2\endcsname}}%
% \long\def\loi_addtomacro#1#2{\loi_exparg{\def#1}{#1#2}}

```

```

82 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% macros de test %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
83 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
84 \long\def\loi_ifnum#1{\ifnum#1\expandafter\loi_first\else\expandafter\loi_second\fi}
85 \long\def\loi_ifx#1{\ifx#1\expandafter\loi_first\else\expandafter\loi_second\fi}
86 \long\def\loi_ifempty#1{\loi_exparg\loi_ifx{\expandafter\relax\detokenize{#1}\relax}}
87 \def\loi_ifstar#1#2{\def\loi_ifstar_a{\loi_ifx{*}\loi_nxttok}{\loi_first{#1}{#2}}\futurelet\loi_nxttok\loi_ifstar_a}
88 \long\def\loi_ifstuffexpandable#1{\def\loi_tempa{#1}\loi_exparg{\def\loi_tempb{#1}\expandafter\unless\loi_ifx{\loi_tempa\loi_tempb}}}
89 \long\def\loi_ifcsexpandable#1{%
90   #1 est-il constitué d'une sc _développable_ ?
91   \loi_ifempty{#1}
92     {\loi_second
93     }
94   {\loi_ifspacefirst{#1}
95     {\loi_second% si espace en 1er, faux
96     }
97     {%
98       \loi_exparg\loi_ifempty{\loi_gobarg{#1}}% 1 seul token ?
99       {\begingroup\escapechar`\def_{#1}\expandafter\endgroup
100         \csname\if\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\string_\_nil\string _first\else\second\fi\endcsname
101         {\loi_ifstuffexpandable{#1}}
102         {\loi_second}%
103       }
104       {\loi_second% si plusieurs tokens, faux
105       }%
106     }%
107   }%
108 }
109 \def\loi_ifinrange#1[[#2:#3]]{\loi_ifnum{\numexpr{#1-#2}*(#1-#3)>0 }\loi_second\loi_first}
110 \def\loi_ifstring#1\in#2{%
111   si la chaîne #1 est contenue dans #2
112   \def\loi_ifstring_a##1##2\_\nil{\loi_ifempty{##2}\loi_second\loi_first}%
113   \def\loi_ifstring_a##2##1@nil% appel de la macro auxiliaire
114 }
115 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
116 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% macros \loi_foreach %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
117 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
118 \newcount\loi_cnt_foreach_nest \loi_cnt_foreach_nest=0
119 \def\end_foreach{\end_foreach}
120 \def\loi_def_foreachsep#1{%
121   \long\def\loi_foreach##1\in##2##3{%
122     \global\advance\loi_cnt_foreach_nest1
123     \loiacsname\def{loop_code_\number\loi_cnt_foreach_nest}{##3}%
124     \loi_foreach_a##1##2\end_foreach##1%
125     \loiacsname\let{loop_code_\number\loi_cnt_foreach_nest}\empty
126     \global\advance\loi_cnt_foreach_nest-1
127   }%
128   \long\def\loi_foreach_a##1##2##1{%
129     \def##1##2%
130     \loi_ifx{\end_foreach##1}
131     {}
132     {\csname\loop_code_\number\loi_cnt_foreach_nest\endcsname% exécute le code
133     \loi_foreach_a##1%
134   }%

```

```

135 }%
136 }
137
138 %%%%%% macros gérant l'appariement %%%%%%
139 %%%%%%
140 %%%%%%
141 \long\def\defpair#1{%
142   \let\loi_listofpair\empty
143   \loi_ifempty{#1}%
144   {}
145   {\defpair_a{}#1\loi_quark\loi_quark}%
146 }
147 \long\def\defpair_a#1#2#3{%
148   \loi_ifx{\loi_quark#2}%
149   {\def\loi_sanitizelist##1,\_nil{\def\loi_listofpair{##1}}%
150   \loi_sanitizelist#1\_nil
151   }
152   {\loi_if_validpair#2#3%
153    {\long\def\loi_paired_a#2{\long\def\loi_paired_b#3}%
154     \loi_ifx{\loi_paired_a\loi_paired_b}
155     {\loi_error{Paired tokens must not be equal, the pair \detokenize{#2#3} is ignored}%
156      \defpair_a{#1}%
157      }
158     {\defpair_a{#1#2#3,}%
159      }%
160     }%
161     {\loi_error{Invalid paired tokens, the pair "\detokenize{#2}" and "\detokenize{#3}" is ignored}%
162      \defpair_a{#1}%
163      }%
164     }%
165   }
166 \long\def\loi_if_validpair#1#2{%
167   \def\loi_validpair{1}%
168   \loi_if_invalid_pairtoken{#1}{\def\loi_validpair{0}}%
169   \loi_if_invalid_pairtoken{#2}{\def\loi_validpair{0}}%
170   \loi_ifnum{\loi_validpair=1 }
171 }
172 \long\def\loi_if_invalid_pairtoken#1{%
173   \loi_ifempty{#1}%
174   {\loi_identity
175   }
176   {\loi_ifspacefirst{#1}
177     {\loi_identity
178     }
179     {\loi_expar\loi_ifempty{\loi_gobarg#1}% 1 seul token ?
180       {\ifcat\relax\noexpand#1\expandafter\loi_identity\else\expandafter\loi_gobarg\fi}%
181       {\loi_identity}% si plusieurs tokens, faux
182     }%
183   }%
184 }
185 \long\def\loi_count_occur#1\in#2:#3{%
186   % compte le nombre d'occurrences de #1 dans #2 et met le résultat dans la macro #
187   \long\def\loi_count_occur_a##1##2##3\_\nil{%
188     \loi_ifempty{##3}%
189     {\def##3{##1}}%
190   }

```

```

189     {\expandafter\loi_count_occur_a\number\numexpr##1+1\relax##3\_nil}%
190   }%
191   \loi_count_occur_a#0#2#1\_nil
192 }
193 \long\def\loi_check_pair#1#2\in#3{% teste l'appariement de #1 et #2 dans #3
194   \loi_ifempty{#3}
195   { \loi_second
196   }
197   {\loi_count_occur#1\in#3:\loi_tempa
198   \loi_count_occur#2\in#3:\loi_tempb
199   \loi_ifnum{\loi_tempa=\loi_tempb\relax}%
200   }%
201 }
202 \long\def\loi_grabpaired_expr#1#2#3#4#{% #1=liste de paires #2=expression #3=séparateur #4=résultat
203   résultat #5=ce qui reste
204   \let#4\empty
205   \def\loi_remain{#2#3}%
206   \loi_foreach\loi_pair\in{#1}{\expandafter\loi_grabpaired_expr_a\loi_pair{#3}#4}%
207   \def\loi_remove_lastsep##1#3\_nil{\def#4{##1}%
208   \expandafter\loi_remove_lastsep#4\_nil
209   \expandafter\long\expandafter\def\expandafter\loi_grab_remain##1\_nil{\loi_ifempty{##1}{\let#5\empty
210     \exparg{\def#5}{\loi_gobarg##1}}%
211   \loi_grab_remain#2\_nil
212 }
213 \long\def\loi_grabpaired_expr_a#1#2#3#4#{% #1#2=paire en cours #3=séparateur #4=résultat
214   \loi_exparg{\loi_check_pair#1#2\in}#4 si les paires sont appariées dans le résultat
215   {}% passer à la paire suivante
216   {\long\def\loi_grabpaired_expr_b##1#3##2\_nil{%
217     \loi_addtomacro#4##1#3% ajouter au résultat ce qui est jusqu'au prochain séparateur
218     \def\loi_remain{##2}%
219     \loi_exparg{\loi_check_pair#1#2\in}#4
220     {}
221     \loi_ifempty{##2}
222       {\loi_error{"\detokenize{#1}" and "\detokenize{#2}" are not paired}%
223       \expandafter\loi_grabpaired_expr_b##2\_nil}%
224     }%
225   }%
226 }
227 \def\insidepair#1#2#3#4#{% #1#2=paire #3=expr #4=macro recevant le résultat
228   \loi_if_validpair#1#2%
229   {\loi_ifcsexpandable{#3}
230     {\exparg{\insidepair#1#2}{#3}#4%
231     }
232     {\loi_check_pair#1#2\in{#3} si les paires sont appariées dans le résultat
233       {\def\insidepair_a##1#1##2\_nil{\insidepair_b##2\_nil{##1}}%
234       \def\insidepair_b##1#2##2\_nil##3{%
235         \loi_check_pair#1#2\in{##3##1#2}
236         {\exparg{\def#4}{\loi_gobarg##1}}%
237         {\insidepair_b##2\_nil{##3##1#2}}%
238       }%
239       \insidepair_a#3\_nil
240     }
241     {\loi_error{"\detokenize{#1}" and "\detokenize{#2}" are not paired in "#3"}%
242     }%

```



```

293 \def\loi_listname{loi_listofsep}%
294 \let\loi_def\def \let\loi_eodef\edef \let\loi_let\let
295 \let\loi_listofpair_saved\loi_list_ofpair
296 \let\loi_list_ofpair\empty
297 \let\loi_ifempty{\#2}
298   {\let\loi_error{Empty list of separators not allowed, "," used}%
299   \readlist_e1{, }%
300   }
301   {\readlist_e1{\#2}%
302   }%
303 \let\argcsname\let\nestdepth{\oi_listofseplen[0]}%
304 \let\argcsname\let\oi_currentsep[\oi_listofsep[1]]% 1er car de séparation
305 \let\oi_listofpair\oi_listofpair_saved
306 }%
307 }%
308 %%%%%%%%
309 %%%% macro normalisant l'index %%%%%%
310 %%%%%
311 %%%%%
312 \def\oi_normalizeindex#1#2#3{%
313   #1=macroname #2=liste d'index #3=profondeur max --> renvoie {err}%
314   }{#1}{#2}{#3}%
315   \let\oi_ifempty{\#2}%
316   {\let\oi_stop{}{}}
317   {\let\oi_normalizeindex_a1{\#1}{#3}{#1}{#2},\let\oi_quark,}%
318 }%
319 \def\oi_normalizeindex_a#1#2#3#4#5,{%
320   #1=compteur de profondeur #2=index précédents #3=profondeur%
321   max #4=macroname #5=index courant
322   \let\oi_ifx{\oi_quark#5}
323   {\let\oi_normalizeindex_c#2\oi_quark% supprimer la dernière virgule
324   }
325   {\let\oi_ifnum{\#1>\#3 }
326     {\let\oi_invalidindex{Too deeply nested index, index [.] retained}%
327      {\#2}%
328      si profondeur trop grande
329    }
330     {\let\oi_ifinrange\ifnum\numexpr#5<0 -1*\fi{#5}[[1:\csname #4len[#20]\endcsname]]%
331      si abs(#5) hors de [1,len]
332      {\let\oi_expar\oi_normalizeindex_b{\number\numexpr#5\ifnum\numexpr#5<0 +\csname #4len[#20]\endcsname+1\fi{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}
333      {\let\oi_invalidindex{#5 is an invalid index, index [.] retained}%
334      {\#2}%
335    }
336  }%
337 }%
338 \def\oi_normalizeindex_b#1#2#3{\let\oi_expar\oi_normalizeindex_a{\number\numexpr#2+1}{#3#1,}%
339   #1=index à rajouter #2=compteur de profondeur #3=index précédents
340 \def\oi_normalizeindex_c#1,\oi_quark{\let\oi_stop{\#1}%
341 \def\oi_invalidindex#1#2{\let\oi_ifempty{\#2}{\let\oi_invalidindex_a{\#1},}\let\oi_invalidindex_a{\#1}{#2}%
342 \def\oi_invalidindex_a#1#2{\let\oi_ifempty{\#2}{\let\oi_invalidindex_b{\#1\oi_quark#2\oi_quark}%
343 \def\oi_invalidindex_b#1[.]{\let\oi_quark#3,\oi_quark#4\oi_quark,\let\oi_stop{\#1[#3]#2}{#3}%
344   #4= index ignorés
345 }%
346 }%
347 %%%%%
348 %%%% macro publique \readlist %%%%%%
349 %%%%%
350 \newcount\oi_nestcnt
351 \def\greadlist{\let\oi_def\gdef\let\oi_eodef\xdef\def\let\oi_let{\global\let}\readlist_a}%
352 \def\readlist{\let\oi_def\def\let\oi_eodef\edef\let\oi_let\let\readlist_a}%

```

```

342 \def\readlist_a{%
343   \loinestcnt1 % niveau initial = 1
344   \loargsname\let{\loiprevindex[\number\loinestcnt]}\empty
345   \loifstar{\_removeextremespacestrue\readlist_b}{\_removeextremespacesfalse\readlist_b}%
346 }
347 \long\def\readlist_b#1#2{%
348   #1=macro stockant les éléments #2=liste des éléments
349   \loifcexpandable{#2}
350   {\loiepxparg{\readlist_b#1}{#2}%
351   {\loiedef\loilistname{\loimacroname#1}%
352   \loargsname\loilet{\loilistname nest}\nestdepth
353   \loargsname\loidef{\loilistname[]}{#2}%
354   \loargsname\loidef{\loilistname sep[]}{% séparateur vide
355   \loitempty{#2}%
356   {\loidef#1##1}{%
357   \loargsname\loidef{\loilistname len}{0}\loargsname\loidef{\loilistname len[0]}{0}%
358   \loerror{Empty list ignored, nothing to do}%
359   }%
360   {\loiedef#1##1}{%
361     \unexpanded{\romannumeral\expandafter\loicheckindex\romannumeral\loinormalizeindex}%
362     {\loilistname}##1{\csname\loilistname nest\endcsname}%
363     \loilistname}%
364   \loargsname\loiedef{\loilistname sep}{##1}{%
365     \unexpanded{\romannumeral\expandafter\loicheckindex\romannumeral\loinormalizeindex}%
366     {\loilistname}##1{\csname\loilistname nest\endcsname}%
367     \loilistname}%
368   \readlist_c{#2}%
369   \loargsname\loilet{\loilistname len}{\loilistname len[0]}%
370   longueur du niveau 0
371   }%
372 }%
373 }
374 \def\loicheckindex#1#2#3{%
375   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\loistop\csname#3#2\expandafter\endcsname
376   \romannumeral\loitempty{#1}{\loistop}{\loistop\loerror{#1}}%
377 }
378 \def\readlist_c{%
379   \loargsname\loilet\loicurrentsep{\loilistofsep[\number\loinestcnt]}%
380   \expandafter\readlist_d\loicurrentsep|\_\nil
381 }
382 \long\def\readlist_d#1|#2\_\nil#3{\readlist_e1{#3#1}}%
383   #1=<sep courant simple> #3=liste -> rajoute un élément vide pour le test \isempty ci dessous
384 \long\def\readlist_e#1#2{%
385   #1=compteur d'index #2=liste d'éléments à examiner terminée par <sep> courant simple> >>RIEN laissé après
386   \loitempty{#2}%
387   {\loargsname\loiedef{\loilistname len[\csname\loiprevindex[\number\loinestcnt]\endcsname\relax]}%
388   {0}}{\number\numexpr#1-1\relax}%
389   \loargsname\loilet{\loilistname sep[\csname\loiprevindex[\number\loinestcnt]\endcsname\relax\relax]}%
390   {\number\numexpr#1-1\relax}\empty%
391   le dernier <sep> est <vide> ##NEW v1.52
392   \advance\loinestcnt-1
393   \loargsname\loilet\loicurrentsep{\loilistofsep[\number\loinestcnt]}%
394   }%
395   {\loiepafter{\readlist_f{}{}}\loicurrentsep|\_\loiquark||#2\_\nil{#1}}%
396   aller isoler le 1er item
397   }%
398 }%
399 \long\def\readlist_f#1#2#3|{|%
400   #1=liste restante #2=dernier sep utilisé #3=courant
401   \loifix{\loiquark#3}%
402   on a épuisé tous les <séparateurs> ? RESTE à lire <expr+sep1>\_\nil<%
403 }
```

```

compteur>]
{\\loi_ifempty{#2}% si #2 vide, aucun <sep utilisé> n'a été trouvé, il reste à lire "<liste ↵
complète>\_nil"
{\\long\\def\\readlist_g##1\_nil##2{\\loi_exparg{\\readlist_h##2}{}}{\\loi_gobarg##1}{#2}}% ##2=↗
compteur d'index
}
{\\loi_ifx{\\loi_listofpair\\empty}% paires définies ?
{\\long\\def\\readlist_g##1#2##2\_nil##3{\\loi_exparg{\\readlist_h##3}{##2}}{\\loi_gobarg}%
##1}{#2}}%
}
{\\long\\def\\readlist_g##1\_nil##2{%
\\loi_exparg{\\loi_exparg\\loi_grabpaired_expr\\loi_listofpair}{\\loi_gobarg##1}{#2}\\↗
\\loi_grabpaired_result\\loi_grabpaired_remain
\\loi_exparg{\\loi_exparg{\\readlist_h##2}}{\\loi_grabpaired_remain}}{\\loi_grabpaired_result}%
}%
}
}%
\\readlist_g\\relax% le \\relax meuble l'argument délimité
}
{\\long\\def\\readlist_g##1#3##2\_nil{%
\\loi_ifempty{##2}% si <liste restante> ne contient pas le <sep courant>
{\\readlist_f{#1}{#2}% recommencer avec le même <sep utile>
}%
{\\loi_ifx{\\loi_listofpair\\empty}% si pas de paires définies
{\\loi_exparg\\readlist_f{\\loi_gobarg##1#3}{#3}% raccourcir <liste restante> et <sep ↵
courant>:=<sep utile>% ##BUGFIX v1.53
}%
{\\loi_exparg\\loi_grabpaired_expr\\loi_listofpair{#1}{#3}\\loi_grabpaired_result\\↗
\\loi_grabpaired_remain
\\loi_exparg\\readlist_f{\\loi_grabpaired_result#3}{#3}%
}%
}%
}%
\\readlist_g\\relax#1#3\\_nil% ##BUGFIX v1.53
}%
}
}
{\\long\\def\\readlist_h##1#2##3{#1=compteur d'index #2=liste restante #3=élément courant
\\loi_ifnum{0\\loi_exparg\\loi_ifspacefirst{\\loi_currentsep}{}}{1\\if_removeextremespaces1\\fi=11 }% s'↗
il faut retirer les espaces extrêmes
{\\loi_exparg{\\loi_exparg{\\readlist_i{#1}{#2}}}{\\loi_removeextremespaces{#3}}}}% redéfinir l'↗
élément courant
{\\readlist_i{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
}
}
{\\long\\def\\readlist_i##1#2##3#4{#1=compteur d'index #2=liste restante #3=élément courant #4=sep ↵
utilisé
\\loi_ifnum{0\\if_ignoreemptyitems1\\fi\\loi_ifempty{#3}{1}{11 }%
{\\readlist_e{#1}{#2}% si l'on n'ignore pas les éléments vides
}%
{\\loi_argcsname\\loi_def{\\loi_listname[\\csname loi_previndex[\\number\\loi_nestcnt]\\endcsname\\↗
#1]}{#3}}% assignation de l'item ctuel à la macro
\\loi_argcsname\\loi_def{\\loi_listname sep[\\csname loi_previndex[\\number\\loi_nestcnt]\\endcsname\\↗
#1]}{#4}}% assignation du <sep> actuel à la macro \\<macrolist>sep
\\loi_ifnum{\\loi_nestcnt<\\nestdepth\\relax}% si imbrication max non atteinte
{\\advance\\loi_nestcnt1
\\loi_argcsname\\edef{\\loi_previndex[\\number\\loi_nestcnt]}{\\csname loi_previndex[\\number\\numexpr\\↗
\\loi_nestcnt-1]\\endcsname#1,}%
}
}

```

```

430 \readlist_c{\#3}{ recommencer avec l'élément courant
431 }
432 {}%
433 \loi_exparg\readlist_e{\number\numexpr\#1+1}{#2}{ puis chercher l'élément suivant dans la liste ↵
434     restante
435 }%
436 %
437 %%%%%%
438 %% macro \listlen %%%%%%
439 %%%%%%
440 \def\listlen#1[#2]{%
441   \romannumeral\loi_ifempty{#2}
442   { \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\loi_stop\csname\loi_mroname\#1len[0]\endcsname}
443   { \exparg\listlen_a{\romannumeral-`.\.}\#1}{#2}}%
444 }
445 \def\listlen_a#1#2{%
446   #1=macro name #2=index non normalisé prendre <profondeur max-1>
447   \exparg{\expandafter\listlen_b\romannumeral\loi_normalizeindex{\#1}{#2}}{\number\numexpr\csname#1nest\endcsname-1}{#1}}%
448 }
449 \def\listlen_b#1#2#3{%
450   #1=err #2=index normalisé #3=macroname
451   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\loi_stop\csname#3len[\#2,0]\expandafter\endcsname
452   \romannumeral\loi_ifempty{#1}{\loi_stop}{\loi_stop\loi_error{#1}}%
453 }
454 %%%%%%
455 %% macro \foreachitem %%%%%%
456 \def\foreachitem#1\in#2{%
457   \edef\foreachitem_a{\noexpand\foreachitem_c\noexpand#1{\expandafter\noexpand\csname\loi_mroname\#1cnt\endcsname}{\#2}}%
458   \futurelet\loi_nxttok\foreachitem_b
459 }
460 \def\foreachitem_b{\loi_ifx{\loi_nxttok[]}\foreachitem_a{\foreachitem_a[]}}
461 \def\foreachitem_c#1#2#3[#4]{%
462   prendre <profondeur max-1>
463   \exparg{\expandafter\foreachitem_d\romannumeral\loi_normalizeindex{\#3}{#4}}{\number\numexpr\csname#3nest\endcsname-1}{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
464 \def\foreachitem_d#1#2{\loi_ifempty{#2}{\foreachitem_e{\#1}{}}{\foreachitem_e{\#1}{#2}}% #1=err ↵
465     #2=index norm
466     \long\def\foreachitem_e#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
467       #1=err #2=index norm #3=macroiter #4=compteur associé #5=nom de macrolist #6=code
468       \loi_ifnum{\csname#5len[\#20]\endcsname>0 }
469       {\loi_ifempty{#1}{\loi_error{#1}}%
470        \loi_forum#4=1to\csname#5len[\#20]\endcsname\do{\loi_argcsname\let#3{\#5[\#2#4]}#6}}%
471     {}%
472   }%
473 %%%%%%
474 %% macro \showitem %%%%%%
475 %%%%%%
476 \def\showitems{\loi_ifstar{\let\showitems_cmd\detokenize\showitems_a}{\let\showitems_cmd\loi_identity\showitems_a}}
477 \def\showitems_a#1{\def\showitems_b{\showitems_d#1}\futurelet\loi_nxttok\showitems_c}
478 \def\showitems_c{\loi_ifx{\loi_nxttok[]}\showitems_b{\showitems_b[]}}

```

```

479 \def\showitems_d#1[#2]{\foreachitem\showitems_ater\in#1[#2]{\showitemsmacro{\expandafter}\showitems_ater}
480   \unless\ifdefined\fbox
481     \newdimen\fboxrule \newdimen\fboxsep \fboxrule=.4pt \fboxsep=3pt % réglages identiques à LaTeX
482     \def\fbox#1{%
483       imitation de la macro \fbox de LaTeX, voir pages 271 à 274 de "Apprendre à
484       programmer en TeX"
485       \hbox{%
486         \vrule width\fboxrule
487         \vtop{%
488           \vbox{\hrule height\fboxrule \kern\fboxsep \hbox{\kern\fboxsep#1\kern\fboxsep}}%
489           \kern\fboxsep \hrule height\fboxrule
490         }\vrule width\fboxrule
491       }%
492     }
493   \fi
494   \def\showitemsmacro#1{%
495     encadrement par défaut
496     \begingroup\fboxsep=0.25pt \fboxrule=0.5pt \fbox{\strut#1}\endgroup
497     \hskip0.25em\relax
498   }
499
500 %%%%%% macro \itemtomacro %%%%%%
501 %%%%%% #1[#2]=item non encore lu: #3=macro
502 \def\itemtomacro#1[#2]{%
503   \edef\loi_listname{\loimacroname#1}%
504   \exparg{\expandafter\itemtomacro_a\romannumeral\expandafter\loi_normalizeindex\expandafter{\expandafter
505     \expandafter\loi_listname\expandafter}{#2}}{\csname\loimacroname nest\endcsname}\let
506 }
507 \def\gitemtomacro#1[#2]{%
508   \def\loi_listname{\loimacroname#1}%
509   \exparg{\expandafter\itemtomacro_a\romannumeral\expandafter\loi_normalizeindex\expandafter{\expandafter
510     \expandafter\loi_listname\expandafter}{#2}}{\csname\loimacroname nest\endcsname}{\global\let}%
511 }
512 \def\itemtomacro_a#1#2#3#4{%
513   \ifempty{#1}{}{\error{#1}}%
514   \argsname#3#4{\loimacroname[#2]}%
515 }
516 %%%%%% réglages par défaut %%%%%%
517 \newif\if_removeextremespaces
518 \newif\if_ignoreemptyitems
519 \let\ignoreemptyitems\ignoreemptyitemstrue
520 \let\reademptyitems\ignoreemptyitemsfalse
521 \setsepchar{,}
522 \defpair{}%
523 \def\loi_def_foreachsep{,}
524 \def\reademptyitems{%
525   \def\loirestorecatcode{\loirestorecatcode}
526   \endinput
527 }
528 ##### Historique #####
529 #####
530 #####

```

```

531
532 v1.0 19/8/2016
533 - Première version publique
534
535 v1.1 01/09/2016
536 - Stockage des séparateurs dans <macrolist>sep
537 - bug corrigé dans \loi_restorecatcode
538
539 v1.2 22/10/2016
540 - macros \greadlist et \gitemtomacro pour la globalité
541
542 v1.3 18/11/2016
543 - bugs corrigés dans la gestion de la globalité
544
545 v1.4 05/10/2017
546 - test \loi_ifprimitive ajouté au test \loi_ifcs
547 - suppression de \loi_expafternil, création de \loi_expafter,
548   modification de \loi_argcsname
549 - correction d'un bug : \setsepchar{\par} ne provoque plus
550   d'erreur. \loi_ifnum devient \long
551
552 v1.5 06/10/2017
553 - correction d'un bug dans \loi_ifcs
554
555 v1.51 24/10/2017
556 - correction d'un bug dans \loi_ifcs
557
558 v1.52 13/01/2018
559 - le dernier séparateur est <vide>
560
561 v1.53 13/03/2018
562 - correction d'un bug dans \readlist_g
563
564 v1.6 01/11/2018
565 - possibilité d'appariement de tokens dans les items
566
567 v1.61 03/03/2019
568 - la macro \loi_ifcs contient une erreur de conception.
569   Il faut tester si le token est un sc && s'il est
570   développable pour renvoyer vrai car il existe des sc
571   non développables && qui ne sont _pas_ des primitives.
572   Macro rebaptisée \loi_ifcsexpandable

```