# The currfile Package

Martin Scharrer

martin@scharrer-online.de
http://www.ctan.org/pkg/currfile/

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#### Abstract

This small package provides the file name and path information of the current input file as LATEX macros.

## 1 Usage

\currfiledir
\currfilebase
\currfileext
\currfilename
\currfilepath

The directory, base (name without extension), extension (without dot), name (=base+'.'+ext) and path (=dir+name) of the current file are provided by these macros. This means that the macros returns the file information of the file they are used in. All macros are fully expanded, i.e. only hold text and not further macros. Special care is taken to keep the file information of \included files till the final \clearpage command, so that page header and footer of the last page will hold the correct data.

Since v0.2 all files are taken into account, i.e. files read using \input, \include, \InputIfFileExists, \usepackage, \RequirePackage and even \LoadClass and similar macros. Before v0.2 only \input or \include and the main file were taken into account.

This package uses the filehook package written by the same author. See there for possible incompatibilities with classes or other packages.

More detailed information can be found in the implementation section 3 if required.

## Package Options

The package provides two options mainext and maindir which can be used to provide the extension and directory of the main file. This is required if the above macros should be used for the main file itself and if this does has a file

Table 1: Conversion from fink package to currfile.

fink	currfile	Example Result
\finkdir	\currfiledir	
\finkbase	\currfilebase	currfile
\finkext	\currfileext	dtx
\finkfile	\currfilename	currfile.dtx
$\finkpath$	\currfilepath	currfile.dtx

extension other than '.tex' (e.g. a .dtx file) or is not located in the current directory. To provide support for the macros defined by the fink package (see section 2) a fink option exists.

## 2 Compatibility with the fink package

The fink package (file name keeper) provides a similar functionality. It has inspired this package in several points (e.g. package options). However, it does not exclude package and other preamble files and does not take care to change the filename after the \clearpage of \include. The author of fink is now discontinuing it in favour of this package. Existing documents which use fink should either rename the related macros as shown by Table 1 or use the fink option of currfile which defines the fink macros to use the currfile ones.

Because both packages do basically the same thing, especially patch the same macros, there are incompatible and should not be loaded at the same time. In consent with the fink package author this package will undo most of the fink code if it was already loaded or prevent it from being loaded afterwards.

## 3 Implementation

## 3.1 Options

```
working correctly!}%
  }{%
       \DeclareStringOption[tex]{mainext}%
13
       \DeclareStringOption[\@currdir]{maindir}%
       \DeclareBoolOption[false]{fink}%
  } %
   \DeclareVoidOption{force}{\PassOptionsToPackage{force/
      }{filehook}}
  \RequirePackage{filehook}[2011/01/03]
  \ProcessKeyvalOptions*\relax
  \begingroup
21
  \xdef\currfile@mainext{\currfile@mainext}%
  \xdef\currfile@maindir{\currfile@maindir}%
  \left( \cdot \right) 
   \ifx\@tempa\currfile@maindir
       \global\let\currfile@maindir\empty
  \endgroup
```

## 3.2 File Hooks

The filehook package is used to execute the macros at the correct places. However it must be loaded before the option processed because the fink compatibility code in filehook-fink will modify the option list. The internal interface, not the user-interface, is used to make sure that the file names are valid for all other hooks.

```
29 \filehook@prefixwarg\filehook@every@atbegin{%
30   \currfile@push
31   \currfile@set{#1}%
32 }
33 \filehook@appendwarg\filehook@every@atend{%
34   \currfile@pop
35 }
```

## 3.3 Set Current Values

```
\currfile@set
```

Sets the file information which are parsed by LATEX's \filename@parse.

```
36 \def\currfile@set#1{%
37 \begingroup
38 \filename@parse{#1}%
```

```
\global\let\currfiledir\filename@area
39
      \global\let\currfilebase\filename@base
      \xdef\currfileext{\ifx\filename@ext\relax tex\_
         else\filename@ext\fi}%
      \xdef\currfilename{\currfilebase\ifx\currfileext\/
42
         empty\else.\currfileext\fi}%
      \xdef\currfilepath{\currfiledir\currfilename}%
43
    \endgroup
  expandafter {\dindent\space}%
  %<debug> \message{^^JDEBUG: \dindent\empty Entering \times
     file '\currfilename' ^^J }%
47
```

### 3.4 File Stack

The file information are pushed and popped on a stack to save and restore them when entering and leaving a sub-file, respectively. This is quite similar to the way LATEX saves file base names and extension as well as the '@' status (letter or other) for package and class files.

## \currfile@push

```
48 \def\currfile@push{%
49 \xdef\currfile@stack{%
50 {\currfiledir}%
51 {\currfilebase}%
52 {\currfileext}%
53 \currfile@stack
54 }%
55 }
```

### \currfile@pop

```
56 \def\currfile@pop{%
57 %<debug> \message{^^JDEBUG: \dindent\empty Leaving \sumsetermate{\text{file} '\currfilename' ^^J }%
58 \ifx\currfile@stack\empty
59 \PackageWarning{currfile}{File stack underflow!}%
60 \global\let\currfile@stack\currfile@stackinit
61 \fi
62 \expandafter\currfile@pop@\currfile@stack\relax
63 \relax\relax\relax
```

```
64 %<debug> \message{^^JDEBUG: \dindent\empty Restoring \noting file '\currfilename' ^^J }%
65 }
```

#### \currfile@pop@

```
\def\currfile@pop@#1#2#3#4\relax{%
     \gdef\currfiledir{#1}%
67
     \gdef\currfilebase{#2}%
     \gdef\currfileext{#3}%
69
     \xdef\currfilename{\currfilebase\ifx\currfileext\/
         empty\else.\currfileext\fi}%
     \xdef\currfilepath{\currfiledir\currfilename}%
     \gdef\currfile@stack{#4}%
   % < debug > \\ | expandafter \\ | expandafter \\ | expandafter \\ | gdef \\ |
   % < debug > \\ expandafter \\ expandafter \\ expandafter \\ dindent
   %<debug>\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{\_
       expandafter \ @qobble \ dindent } %
   }
76
```

#### \currfile@stack

### \currfile@stackinit

Place \jobname values on stack and use this as init value.

```
77 \def\currfile@stack{}
78 \currfile@set{\currfile@maindir\jobname.\
\( \sigma\)
79 \currfile@push
80 \let\currfile@stackinit\currfile@stack
```

## 3.5 Fink Macros

The fink option defines all fink package macros to use the ones provided by this package. If the fink package was loaded beforehand the restoration of these macros must be avoided at the end of this file (finks \InputIfFileExists was then used to load this package). If the package was not loaded its version is set to a dummy value and its options to this package options. If fink is attempted to be loaded later it will trigger an package option clash if different option are used. Otherwise it will be taken as already loaded and not loaded "again".

```
\ifcurrfile@fink
        \def\finkfile{\currfilename}%
        \def\finkdir{\currfiledir}%
83
        \def\finkpath{\currfilepath}%
        \def\finkbase{\currfilebase}%
85
        \def\finkext{\currfileext}%
        \@ifpackageloaded{fink}{%
            \def\fink@restore#1{}%
        }{%
89
            \ensuremath{\mbox{\tt @namedef{ver@fink.sty}}{2011/01/03}\%}
            \expandafter\edef\csname opt@fink.sty\_
91
                endcsname{%
                maindir=\currfile@maindir,mainext=\_
92
                    currfile@mainext
            } %
93
        } %
94
   \else
95
        \@ifpackageloaded{fink}{}{%
96
            \AtBeginOfPackageFile{fink}{%
                 \PackageError{currfile}{The 'fink' ✓
98
                    package is now deprecated. %
                  Load 'currfile' with the 'fink' option /
99
                     or see the upgrade guide in the \angle
                     manual}{}%
            } %
        } %
   \fi
102
```