

The `dataref` package

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`https://github.com/stettberger/dataref`

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1 Introduction

Writing scientific texts is a craft. It is the craft of communicating your results to your colleagues and to the curious world public. Often your conclusions are based upon facts and numbers that you gathered during your research for the specific topic. You might have done many experiments and produced lot of data. The craft of writing is to guide your reader through a narrative that is based upon that data. But there may be many versions of that data. Perhaps you found a problem in your experiment, while already writing, that forces you back into the laboratory. After a while, the moon has done its circle many times, you return from that dark place and your methodology has improved as significantly as your data has. But now you have to rewrite that parts of the data that reference the old data points.

The `dataref` is here to help you with managing your data points. It provides you with macro style keys that represent symbolic names for your data points. You can reference those symbolic names with `\dref`, use them in calculations to have always up-to-date percentage values, define projections between sets of data points and document them. `dataref` also introduces the notion of assertions (`\drefassert`) for your results to ensure that your prosa text references fit the underlying data.

2 Usage

The `dataref` package heavily uses `pgfkeys` and `pgfmath` to perform storage and operations upon data points. See `texdoc pgfmanual` for further information about those topics.

`\drefset{<name>}{<value>}`

The `\drefset` command is used to define the symbolic data points. The first argument is the symbolic name, the second argument is the value. The value can be a number, but it can also be arbitrary text. The key may contain virtually all characters, including spaces and slashes. It is good practice to use a hierarchy to structure you data point names.

```

\drefset{/control group/mice race}{Black Six}
\drefset{/control group/mice count}{32}
\drefset{/control group/dead after 24h}{3}
\drefset{/control group/dead after 48h}{7}
\drefset{/control group/recovered}{6}

\drefset{/med A/mice race}{Black Six}
\drefset{/med A/mice count}{32}
\drefset{/med A/dead after 24h}{6}
\drefset{/med A/dead after 48h}{1}
\drefset{/med A/recovered}{9}

```

The code snippet, which is best stored in an external file, and which might be auto-generated, is best read with `\input`. It defines 10 symbolic names, that are partitioned into two "directories" (`control group` and `medicament A`).

`\dref*{<name>}`
`\dref[<format>]{<name>}`

This macro is used to reference a single symbolic data point. The value stored in that datapoint is inserted into the text. `\dref` additionally marks the data point as used. It will then appear in the dref usage report. For undefined keys the default behaviour is to abort the compilation. But the package option `ignoremissing` just outputs a warning. All referenced/missing/found datapoints are noted in the aux file.

Macro	Expansion
<code>\dref*{/control group/mice race}</code>	Black Six
<code>\dref*{/control group/mice count}</code>	32
<code>\dref[sci,precision=2,zerofill=true]{/med A/recovered}</code>	$9.00 \cdot 10^0$

`\dref` additionally takes an optional argument. This argument is interpreted as `/pgf/number format/` argument. See the pgf/tikz manual for more information. Only in the unstarred version this macro parses the value as a number. Be aware that `\dref` is **not** expandable.

`\drefvalueof{<name>}`

Since `\dref` is not expandable, this macro can be used to get the bare value of a symbolic data point. But use it with caution, since it bypasses all internal book keeping.

`\drefvalueof{/med A/mice race}`

`\drefref{<name>}`

This is complement of `\drefvalueof`, it does *only* the book keeping for a key (marking it as referenced etc.) So it might be used to compensate the usage of its bad sibling.

`\drefref{/med A/mice race}`

`[ignoremissing]`
`[defaultvalue=1.0]`

These two package options influence the behaviour regarding unknown keys. With `ignoremissing` each missing symbolic datapoint is replaced by the default-value. This behaviour might be useful when you use the .aux file, where the

unknown keys are noted to extract data points from a third source (e.g. database, wikidata, etc). In the future a secondary tool will be provided to resolve those references.

`\drefsethelp{<pattern>}{<text>}`
`\drefhelp{<name>}`

`dateref` comes with a simple method for defining documentation for data points. This help can for example be used to communicate what is the concrete semantics of the data point. This is of special interest when writer and data gatherer are not the same person. `\drefsethelp` takes two arguments: first a regular expression that matches the symbolic data point, second the help text.

```
\drefsethelp{.*mice race}{The mice race used for experiments heavily
influences the outcome of the results}
```

The helptext for a key is obtained by using the `\drefhelp` macro. It checks all defined helps (in linear order, first defined, first matched), and prints the first matching help text.

```
\drefhelp{/med A/mice race}
```

`\drefcalc[<format>]{<expr>}`

The `\drefcalc` command is the core function of calculating with data points. It is based on the `pgfmath` engine. It uses the required argument as a mathematical expression, but has additional features, that can be used.

```
\drefcalc{(4+7)/12 * 100} ⇒ 91.67
```

It adds support for the `data` function within `pgfmath`, which references symbolic data points. The keyname has to be in double quotes to indicate a string, but you can easily define an appropriate macro that abstracts from `data("")`.

```
\drefcalc{data("/control group/recovered") /
data("/control group/mice count")}
⇒ 0.19
\newcommand{\cg}[1]{data("/control group/#1")}
\drefcalc{\cg{recovered}/\cg{mice count}} ⇒ 0.19
```

The optional argument lets you give a number format, which is used for printing the result number (`/pgf/number format`).

```
\drefcalc[precision=5,fixed]{1/3} ⇒ 0.33333
```

`\drefcalc` works as well in a `\pgf/fpu` environment or a normal one. The FPU feature of `pgfmath` is used to handle large numbers, which may occur often when handling experiment data points.

\dreflet{A=123456789, B=987654321, a=12, b=98}		
Macro	Inserted Text	\drefresult
\drefcalc[/pgf/fpu]{A/B}	0.12	0.1241
\drefcalc{a/b}	0.12	0.12244
\drefcalc*[/pgf/fpu]{A/B}		0.1241
\drefcalc*{a/b}		0.12244
\drefcalc*		
\drefresult		
\drefformat{<number>}	\drefcalc*{1/3} ABC: \drefresult \Rightarrow ABC: 0.33333	
	\drefformat[fixed,precision=1]{\drefresult} \Rightarrow 0.3	
	\drefformat[sci]{100000} $\Rightarrow 1 \cdot 10^5$	

/dref/let={<lets>}
\dreflet{<lets>}

Since symbolic key names can get long, dataref has the possibility to define variables for use within mathematical expression from other expressions. These "let"-bindings can either be defined locally for a \drefcalc commando with a pgf key or globally with \dreflet.

\drefcalc[/dref/let{A=12*20,B=\cg{recovered}}]{A/B} \Rightarrow 40
\drefcalc[/dref/let={X=100}]{30/X} \Rightarrow 0.3

The bindings for \drefcalc are only local to that macro call. Defining a binding for the current group can be done with \dreflet.

\newcommand{\cg}[1]{data("/control group/#1")}
\dreflet{percent=data("/med A/mice count")/100}

The result clearly shows that a lorem ipsum kills
\drefcalc{\cg{dead after 24h}/percent} percent within 24 and
\drefcalc{\cg{dead after 28h}/percent} percent within 48 hours.
The result clearly shows that a lorem ipsum kills 9.38 percent within
24 and 21.88 percent within 48 hours.

\drefrel*[{<opts>}]{<key>}
\drefrel[{<opts>}]{<key>}

The \drefrel macro is used to calculate relations between a base value and a concrete key. A prominent example of such a relation is the percent relation. \drefrel allows you to write down intentionally what relation you want to express without thinking about a concrete formula. The starred version of this macro does not print anything, but sets only \drefresult.

\drefrel[base=/med A/mice count,factor]{/med A/recovered}
 \Rightarrow 28.13

The type of relation can be manipulated with various keys. Almost always the given argument key will be set in relation to a base value. The type of relation can be given as well as post-processing steps.

Like `\drefcalc`, `\drefrel` sets the `\drefresult` macro accordingly.

`/dref/base`
`/dref/base plain`
`/dref/value plain`

This specifies the key that will be used as a base. Without the `\ase plain` option, the value will be interpreted as a symbolic datapoint. With the option, base contains the plain value. When `\value plain` is given, the mandatory argument is interpreted as a number and not as a symbolic name.

`\drefrel[factor,base=50,base plain]{/med A/mice count} ⇒ 0.64`
`\drefrel[factor,base=50,base plain,value plain]{45} ⇒ 0.9`

`/dref/factor`

Is a base relation type, which cannot be mixed with other relation types. It simply divides the given value by the base value.

$$\text{\drefresult} = \frac{\text{value}}{\text{base}}$$

`/dref/increase`
`/dref/overhead`

Is a base relation type. It calculates the overhead factor a value show toward the base value. `increase` and `overhead` are synonyms.

$$\text{\drefresult} = \frac{\text{value} - \text{base}}{\text{base}}$$

`/dref/delta`

`\drefrel[overhead,base=50,base plain,value plain]{45} ⇒ -0.1`

Is a base relation type. It calculates the difference between value and base.

$$\text{\drefresult} = \text{value} - \text{base}$$

`/dref/percent`

`\drefrel[delta,base=50,base plain,value plain]{45} ⇒ -5`

Is a post-processing type. It calculates the percent value from a fraction.

$$\text{\drefresult} = \text{\drefresult} \cdot 100.0$$

`\drefrel[factor,percent,base=/med A/mice count]{/med A/recovered}`
`⇒ 28.13`

`/dref/abs`

Is a post-processing type. It takes the absolute value.

$$\text{\drefresult} = |\text{\drefresult}|$$

`/dref/negate`

`\drefrel[overhead,abs,base=50,base plain,value plain]{45} ⇒ 0.1`

Is a post-processing type. It negates the value.

$$\text{\drefresult} = \text{\drefresult} \cdot -1.0$$

`\drefrel[factor,negate,base=/med A/mice count]{/med A/recovered}`
`⇒ -0.28`

`/dref/divide`

Is a post-processing type. Divides the result by a constant factor. The argument must be a plain number.

`\drefresult = \drefresult · {divide}`

`\drefrel[value plain,divide=1e6]{1453342654} ⇒ 1,453.34`

`\drefprojection{⟨from⟩}{⟨to⟩}{⟨projection⟩}`

Sometimes one or multiple sets of data have to be projected/mixed into a new set of data that is fully dependent on those values. This is achieved with `\drefprojection`. It projects one data set (subdirectory) into another one. Within the projection three different operations are possible: `\id`, `\rename` and `\calc`.

identity function renaming of points 10

```
\drefprojection{/control group}{/projection}{
  \id{mice race} % identity function
  \rename{mice count}{count} % renaming of points
  \calc{data("/dead after 24h")+data("/dead after 48h")}{died}
}
```

`\dref*/{/projection/died} ⇒ 10`

`\dref*/{/projection/mice race} ⇒ Black Six`

`\dref{/projection/count} ⇒ 32`

`\drefrow{⟨list⟩}{⟨macro⟩}`

`\drefrow*`

Often different columns in a table have to be obtained from your data points. Often those rows and columns are similar. Generating parts of tables within \LaTeX is very tricky, so `dateref` provides you with `\drefrow`. This macro iterates over a comma-separated list of values and fills out a macro which is interpreted as a symbolic data point. The entries are separated with `&` and printed. In the starred variant the resulting text is not interpreted as symbolic name, but as a macro. The symbolic name is expanded with `\drefvalueof`.

The second argument is the macro, and can have two macro replacements. The first replacement `#1` is the value of the list item, the second `#2` is the index in the list.

```
\begin{tabular}{lccc}
Group & < 24h & < 48h & recovered \\
Control Group & \drefrow{dead after 24h,dead after 48h,recovered}%
& {/control group/#1} \\
Medicament A & \drefrow{dead after 24h,dead after 48h,recovered}%
& {/med A/#1} \\
Starred Variant & \drefrow*{B,C,D}{\#1=#1,\#2=#2} \\
\end{tabular}
```

Group	< 24h	< 48h	recovered
Control Group	3	7	6
Medicament A	6	1	9
Starred Variant	#1=B,#2=1	#1=C,#2=2	#1=D,#2=3

`\drefassert{{expr}}`
`[noassert]`

Sometimes the underlying data changes while you are writing. But what if your prose text relies on certain characteristics of the data. `\drefassert` uses a `pgfmath` expression that evaluates to `true` or `false`. When the assertion holds (`true`) nothing happens, only a terminal message is printed. When it does not hold (`false`) the compilation is aborted.

```
\drefassert{data("/control group/mice count") > 30}
Of the more than thirty infected mice...
```

The `noassert` package options disables the latex abortion. In that case only a warning message is printed on the terminal.

`[annotate=none]`
`[annotate=footnote]`
`[annotate=pdfcomment]`
`\drefannotate{{style}}`

While writing a document it is desirable to know, what key is used, while writing the text and generating the document. Therefore `dateref` provides the possibility to annotate values. The default package option `none` disables this kind of annotation. The `pdfcomment` option uses pdf annotations. Be aware that those annotations work properly only on a few selected PDF readers¹. `\drefannotate` sets the annoation style for the current group.

```
\drefannotate{none}
Black Six, 32, 33.33

\drefannotate{footnote}
Black Six2, 323, 33.334

\drefannotate{pdfcomment}
Black Six, 32, 33.33
```

`\drefusagereport`
`[usagereport]`
`[refall]`

With the `usagereport` package option enabled, `\drefusagereport` generates a usagereport of all referenced keys. The usage report groups the keys by the help texts. If the `refall` package option is given, all keys are marked as referenced.

Datagraphy

The mice race used for experiments heavily influences the outcome of the results

	Page(s)	Value
<code>/control group/mice race</code>	2, 6, 7	Black Six
<code>/projection/mice race</code>	6	Black Six

¹In doubt use Acrobat

²/control group/mice race

³/control group/mice count

⁴100/3

Of all infected mice, a certain number died within a specified period of time. A certain recovered from the infection. Each mouse is in exactly one category.

	Page(s)	Value
/med A/recovered	2, 4, 5	9
/control group/recovered	4	6

Keys without Help	Page(s)	Value
/control group/mice count	2, 6, 7	32
/med A/mice count	4, 5	32
/.DUMMY	6	1
/projection/died	6	10
/projection/count	6	32

3 Implementation

Guard against reading twice

```

1 \ifx\drefloaded\undefined
2   \let\drefloaded=\relax
3 \else
4   \expandafter\endinput
5 \fi
6 \ifx\PackageError\undefined
7   \def\dref@error#1{\immediate\write-1{Package dref: Error! #1.}}%
8 \else
9   \def\dref@error#1{\PackageError{dref}{#1}{}}%
10 \fi
11 % \end{macrocode}
12 %
13 % \begin{macrocode}
14 \RequirePackage{pgf}
15 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
16 \usepgflibrary{fpu}
17 \usepackage{etoolbox}
18 \let\origforlistloop\forlistloop
19 \usepackage{etextools}
20 \let\forlistloop\origforlistloop
21 \RequirePackage{xcolor}
22
23 \SetupKeyvalOptions{
24   family=dref,
25   prefix=dref@
26 }
27 \DeclareStringOption[/data]{datapath}
28 \DeclareStringOption[1]{defaultvalue}
29 \DeclareStringOption[none]{annotate}
30 \DeclareBoolOption{usagereport}
31 \DeclareBoolOption{refall}
32 \DeclareBoolOption{ignoremissing}
33 \DeclareBoolOption{noassert}
34 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*
\
\dref@set
35 \def\dref@set#1#2{%
36   \pgfkeys@temptoks{#2}%
37   \expandafter\xdef\csname
38     pgfk@\dref@datapath#1\endcsname{\the\pgfkeys@temptoks}%
39   \ifdref@refall%
40     \expandafter\dref@found\expandafter{\dref@datapath#1}{0}
41     \expandafter\dref@referenced\expandafter{\dref@datapath#1}{0}%
42   \fi%
43 }

```

```

\drefset
44 \def\drefset#1#2{\dref@set{#1}{#2}}

\dref@expandable
45 \def\dref@expandable#1{%
46   \pgfkeysifdefined{\dref@datapath#1}{%
47     \pgfkeysvalueof{\dref@datapath#1}%
48   }{%
49     \ifdref@ignoremissing%
50       \dref@defaultvalue%
51     \else%
52       \typeout{Dref error: undefined key '#1'}\QUIT%
53     \fi%
54   }%
55 }

\dref@unexpandable
56 \def\dref@unexpandable#1{%
57   \def\drefcurrentkey{\dref@datapath#1}%
58   \pgfkeysifdefined{\drefcurrentkey}{%
59     \immediate\write\@auxout{\noexpand\dref@found{\drefcurrentkey}{\thepage}}%
60   }{%
61     \immediate\write\@auxout{\noexpand\dref@notfound{\drefcurrentkey}{\thepage}}%
62     \ifdref@ignoremissing%
63       \typeout{Dref warning: undefined key '\drefcurrentkey'}%
64       \dref@mkanotate{UNDEFINED: \drefcurrentkey}%
65     \else%
66       \dref@error{Dref error: undefined key '\drefcurrentkey'}%
67     \fi%
68   }%
69   \immediate\write\@auxout{\noexpand\dref@referenced{\drefcurrentkey}{\thepage}}%
70 }

\drefifdefined
71 \newcommand{\drefifdefined}[3]{
72   \def\drefcurrentkey{\dref@datapath#1}%
73   \pgfkeysifdefined{\drefcurrentkey}{#2}{#3}%
74 }

\dref
75 \def\dref{\@ifstar\@@dref\@dref}
76 \newcommand{\@dref}[2][ ]{% Unstarred
77   \edef\dref@argument{#2}
78   \expandafter\dref@unexpandable\expandafter{\dref@argument}%
79   \pgfmathparse{\dref@expandable{#2}}%
80   \dref@format[#1]{\pgfmathresult}%
81   \dref@mkanotate{#2}%
82 }
83 \newcommand{\@@dref}[2][ ]{ % Starred

```

```

84 \edef\dref@argument{#2}
85 \expandafter\dref@unexpandable\expandafter{\dref@argument}%
86 \expandafter\gdef\expandafter\dref@dref@output\expandafter{\expandafter\dref@expandable\expand
87 \dref@dref@output%
88 \dref@mkannotate{#2}%
89 }

\drefvalueof
90 \def\drefvalueof#1{%
91 \dref@expandable{#1}%
92 }

\drefref
93 \def\drefref#1{%
94 \dref@unexpandable{#1}%
95 }

\dref@help@match
96 \newcommand{\dref@help@match}[2]{%
97 \ifstrmatch{#1}{#2}%
98 }

\dref@help
99 \newcommand{\dref@help}[2][ ]{%
100 \pgfkeysifdefined{#2/help}{%
101 \pgfkeysvalueof{#2/help}%
102 }{#1}%
103 }

\drefsethelp
104 \csdef{dref@helps}{}
105 \newcommand{\drefsethelp}[2]{
106 \csdef{dref@help@#1}{#2}%
107 \listcsadd{dref@helps}{#1}%
108 }

\drefhelp
109 \newcommand{\drefhelp}[1]{
110 \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
111 \dref@help@match{##1}{#1}{%
112 \csuse{dref@help@##1}%
113 \listbreak}{}%
114 }%
115 \ifcsvoid{dref@helps}{}{%
116 \dolistcsloop{dref@helps}%
117 }%
118 }

```

`\dref@referenced`

```
119 \def\dref@notfound#1#2{
120   \ifdref@usagereport%
121     \dref@usagereport@notfound{#1}{#2}%
122   \else\relax\fi%
123 }
124 \def\dref@found#1#2{
125   \ifdref@usagereport%
126     \dref@usagereport@found{#1}{#2}%
127   \else\relax\fi%
128 }
129 \def\dref@referenced#1#2{
130   \ifdref@usagereport%
131     \dref@usagereport@referenced{#1}{#2}%
132   \else\relax\fi%
133 }
```

`\dref@let`

```
134 \def\dref@let#1{%
135   \def\@tmp##1=##2;{\pgfmathdeclarefunction*{##1}{0}{\pgfmathparse{##2}}}%
136   \renewcommand*\do}[1]{\@tmp##1;}%
137   \ifstrempy{#1}{}%
138     \docsvlist{#1}%
139   }%
140 }
141
142 % \end{macro}
143 %
144 %
145 % \begin{macro}{\dreflet}
146 %   \begin{macrocode}
147 \def\dreflet#1{%
148   \dref@let{#1}%
149 }
```

`\drefcalc`

```
150
151
152 \def\dref@calc@parser@d#1#2\@nnil{%
153   \ifx&#2&#1\else%
154     \if#1d%
155       \dref@calc@parser@a #2\@nnil%
156     \else%
157       #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
158     \fi\fi
159 }
160
161 \def\dref@calc@parser@a#1#2\@nnil{%
162   \ifx&#2&#1\else%
```

```

163     \if#1a%
164     \dref@calc@parser@t #2\@nnil%
165 \else%
166     #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
167 \fi\fi
168 }
169
170 \def\dref@calc@parser@t#1#2\@nnil{%
171     \ifx&#2&#1\else%
172     \if#1t%
173     \dref@calc@parser@A #2\@nnil%
174 \else%
175     #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
176 \fi\fi
177 }
178
179 \def\dref@calc@parser@A#1#2\@nnil{%
180     \ifx&#2&#1\else%
181     \if#1a%
182     \dref@calc@parser@P #2\@nnil%
183 \else%
184     #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
185 \fi\fi
186 }
187
188 \def\dref@calc@parser@P#1#2\@nnil{%
189     \ifx&#2&#1\else%
190     \if#1(%
191     \dref@calc@parser@Q #2\@nnil%
192 \else%
193     #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
194 \fi\fi
195 }
196
197 \def\dref@calc@parser@Q#1#2\@nnil{%
198     \ifx&#2&#1\else%
199     \if#1"%
200     \dref@calc@parser@E #2\@nnil%
201 \else%
202     #1\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil%
203 \fi\fi
204 }
205
206 \def\dref@calc@parser@E#1"#2\@nnil{%
207     (\drefvalueof{\dref@data@math@prefix#1})\ifx&#2&\else\dref@calc@parser@d #2\@nnil\fi%
208 }
209
210 \newcommand{\dref@calc}[1]{%
211     \xdef\dref@calc@argA{#1}%
212     \xdef\dref@calc@@argA{\expandafter\dref@calc@parser@d \dref@calc@argA\@nnil}%

```

```

213 % \typeout{>>> \dref@calc@argA -> \dref@calc@@argA}%
214 \pgfmthparse{\dref@calc@@argA}
215 }
216 \pgfset{/dref/let/.code={\dref@let{#1}}}%
217 \def\drefresult{0}
218 \def\drefcalc{\@ifstar\@@drefcalc\@drefcalc}
219 \newcommand{\@drefcalc}[2][]{% Unstarred
220   \begingroup%
221   \pgfset{/pgf/number format/.cd, #1}%
222   \dref@calc{#2}%
223   \pgfmthprintnumberto[fixed,assume math mode=true,precision=10,1000 sep={}]{\pgfmthresult}{\
224   \xdef\drefresult{\drefresult}%
225   \dref@format{\pgfmthresult}%
226   \dref@mkannotate{#2}%
227   \endgroup%
228 }
229 \newcommand{\@@drefcalc}[2][]{% Starred
230   \begingroup%
231   \pgfset{/pgf/number format/.cd, #1}%
232   \dref@calc{#2}%
233   \pgfmthprintnumberto[fixed,assume math mode=true,precision=10,1000 sep={}]{\pgfmthresult}{\
234   \xdef\drefresult{\drefresult}%
235   \endgroup%
236 }

\drefformat
237 \newcommand{\dref@format}[2][]{%
238   \pgfmthprintnumber[#1]{#2}%
239 }
240 \newcommand{\drefformat}[2][]{\dref@format[#1]{#2}}

data()
241 \gdef\dref@data@math@prefix{}
242 \pgfmthdeclarefunction{data}{1}{%
243   \begingroup%
244     \dref@unexpandable{\dref@data@math@prefix#1}%
245     \pgfmthparse{\dref@expandable{\dref@data@math@prefix#1}}%
246     \pgfmth@smuggleone\pgfmthresult%
247   \endgroup%
248 }
249 \long\def\drefprojection#1#2#3{%
250   \begingroup%
251     \def\dref@data@math@prefix{#1}%
252     \def\rename##1##2{\dref@unexpandable{#1/##1}\drefset{#2/##2}{\dref@expandable{#1/##1}}}%
253     \def\id##1{\rename{##1}{##1}}%
254     \def\calc##1##2{%
255       \begingroup%
256         \drefcalc{##1}%
257         \xdef\dref@project@result{\drefresult}
258       \endgroup%

```

```

259     \drefset{#2/##2}{\dref@project@result}%
260     }%
261     #3%
262     \endgroup%
263 }

\dref@makerow
264
265 \newtoks\dref@toks
266
267 \newcommand{\dref@makerow}[2]{%
268   {\global\dref@toks={}%
269     \@tempcnta=\z@%
270     \def\inner##1##2{#2}%
271     \renewcommand*\do}[1]{%
272       \advance\@tempcnta\@ne%
273       \csdef{@cell\number\@tempcnta}{\inner{##1}{\number\@tempcntb}}}%
274     }%
275     \expandafter\def\expandafter\arglist\expandafter{#1}%
276     \expandafter\docsvlist\expandafter{\arglist}%
277     \@tempcntb=\z@
278     {\loop\ifnum\@tempcntb<\@tempcnta
279       \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
280       \edef\next{%
281         \ifnum\@tempcntb=\@ne\else&\fi
282         \csuse{@cell\number\@tempcntb}}%
283       \global\dref@toks=\expandafter{\the\expandafter\dref@toks\next}%
284       \repeat}%
285   }%
286   \the\dref@toks}
287 \long\def\drefrow{\@ifstar\@@drefrow\@drefrow}
288 \def\@drefrow#1#2{\dref@makerow{#1}{\drefvalueof{#2}}} % Unstarred
289 \def\@@drefrow#1#2{\dref@makerow{#1}{#2}} % Starred

\dref@mkannotate
290
291 \expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\dref@annotate}{pdfcomment}{
292   \RequirePackage{pdfcomment}
293 }
294
295 \newcommand{\dref@mkannotate}[1]{%
296   \expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\dref@annotate}{none}%
297   {\relax}%
298   {\expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\dref@annotate}{footnote}%
299     {\footnote{#1}}%
300     {\expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\dref@annotate}{pdfcomment}%
301       {\pdfcomment[opacity=0.4,voffset=2ex]{#1}}%
302       {\dref@error{Value for annotate not supported: '\dref@annotate'}}%
303     }}}}
304

```

```

305 \newcommand{\drefannotate}[1]{%
306   \renewcommand{\dref@annotate}{#1}%
307 }

```

Usagereport

```

308 \ifdref@usagereport
309   \RequirePackage{longtable}
310   \RequirePackage{booktabs}
311 \fi

```

\dref@usagereport@referenced

```

312 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@notfound}[2]{}
313 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@found}[2]{}
314
315 \csdef{pgfdat@usagereport@keys}{}
316 \csdef{pgfdat@usagereport@matchedkeys}{}
317
318 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@referenced}[2]{
319   \ifinlistcs{#2}{\dref@usagereport@referenced@#1}{}{
320     \listcs{gadd}{\dref@usagereport@referenced@#1}{#2}
321   }
322   \ifinlistcs{#1}{\dref@usagereport@keys}{}{
323     \listcs{gadd}{\dref@usagereport@keys}{#1}
324   }
325 }

```

\dref@usagereport@strippath

```

326 \expandafter\def\expandafter\dref@usagereport@strippath@{\dref@datapath#1\blanktest{#1}}
327
328 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@strippath}[1]{%
329   \expandafter\ifstrmatch\expandafter{\expandafter~\dref@datapath.*$}{#1}%
330   {\dref@usagereport@strippath@#1\blanktest}%
331   {#1}%
332 }

```

usagereport@formatreferencelist

```

333 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@formatreferencelist}[1]{%
334   \begin{group}%
335   \def\sep{}%
336   \renewcommand{\do}[1]{\sep\ifdef{\hyperlink}{\hyperlink{page.##1}{##1}}{##1}\def\sep{, }}%
337   \dolistcsloop{\dref@usagereport@referenced@#1}%
338   \end{group}%
339 }

```

\dref@usagereport@keyheader

```

340 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@keyheader}[1]{%
341   \textbf{\ifdef{\hypertarget}%
342     {\hypertarget{#1}{\dref@usagereport@strippath{#1}}}%
343     {\dref@usagereport@strippath{#1}}}%

```

```

344 & \dref@usagereport@formatreferencelist{#1}%
345 & \pgfkeysifdefined{#1}{\pgfkeysvalueof{#1}}{\textbf{\color{red}undefined}} \\\%
346 }

```

\dref@usagereport@forhelp

```

347 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@forhelp}[1]{%
348 \begin{group}%
349 \noindent\csuse{dref@help@#1}%
350 \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
351 \dref@help@match{#1}{##1}{%
352 \dref@usagereport@keyheader{##1}%
353 \ifinlistcs{##1}{dref@usagereport@matchedkeys}{}{%
354 \listcs{gadd}{dref@usagereport@matchedkeys}{##1}%
355 }%
356 }{}%
357 }%
358 \begin{longtable}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}l|l@{}}\toprule%
359 & Page(s) & Value \\\midrule
360 \endhead
361 \bottomrule%
362 \endfoot
363 \dolistcsloop{dref@usagereport@keys}%
364 \end{longtable}%
365 \endgroup%
366 }

```

\dref@usagereport@withouthelp

```

367 \newcommand{\dref@usagereport@withouthelp}{%
368 \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
369 \ifinlistcs{##1}{dref@usagereport@matchedkeys}{}{%
370 \dref@usagereport@keyheader{##1}%
371 }%
372 }%
373 \begin{longtable}{@{\extracolsep{\fill}}l|l@{}}\toprule%
374 Keys without Help & Page(s) & Value \\\midrule
375 \endhead
376 \bottomrule%
377 \endfoot
378 \dolistcsloop{dref@usagereport@keys}%
379 \end{longtable}%
380 }

```

\drefusagereport

```

381 \newcommand{\drefusagereport}{%
382 \ifdref@usagereport%
383 \ifcvoid{dref@usagereport@keys}{\typeout{EMPTY}}{%
384 \begin{group}%
385 \setlength{\LTleft}{2em}%
386 \setlength{\LTright}{0pt}%

```

```

387 \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
388   \ifinlistcs{##1}{dref@usagereport@matchedkeys}{}{%
389     \dref@usagereport@forhelp{##1}%
390   }%
391 }%
392 \dolistcsloop{dref@helps} % For all help text
393 \setlength{\LTleft}{0em}%
394 \dref@usagereport@withouthelp\relax
395 \endgroup%
396 }% csempy @keys
397 \fi%
398 }

\drefassert
399 \newcommand{\drefassert}[1]{%
400   \begingroup%
401     \drefcalc*{#1}%
402     \expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter{\drefresult}{1}{%
403       \typeout{Assertion holds: #1}%
404     }{%
405       \ifdref@noassert%
406         \typeout{Assertion failed: #1}%
407       \else%
408         \dref@error{Assertion failed: #1}%
409       \fi%
410     }%
411   \endgroup%
412 }

\drefrel
413 \newif\if@dref@valuemustderef%
414 \newif\if@dref@basemustderef%
415 \newif\if@dref@increase%
416 \newif\if@dref@factor%
417 \newif\if@dref@delta%
418 \newif\if@dref@percent%
419 \newif\if@dref@abs%
420 \newif\if@dref@neg%
421 \pgfkeys{%
422   \dref@datapath/.DUMMY/.initial=1
423 }
424 \pgfkeys{%
425   /dref/.cd,%
426   value/.initial = /.DUMMY,%
427   base/.initial = /.DUMMY,%
428   divide/.initial = 1,%
429   value plain/.is if=@dref@valuemustderef,%
430   value plain/.default=false,%
431   value plain=true,%
432   base plain/.is if=@dref@basemustderef,%

```

```

433 base plain/.default=false,%
434 base plain=true,%
435 factor/.is if=@dref@factor,%
436 factor/.default=true,%
437 factor=false,%
438 delta/.is if=@dref@delta,%
439 delta/.default=true,%
440 delta=false,%
441 increase/.is if=@dref@increase,%
442 increase/.default=true,%
443 increase=false,%
444 overhead/.is if=@dref@increase,%
445 overhead/.default=true,%
446 overhead=false,%
447 percent/.is if=@dref@percent,%
448 percent/.default=true,%
449 percent=false,%
450 abs/.is if=@dref@abs,%
451 abs/.default=true,%
452 abs=false,%
453 negate/.is if=@dref@neg,%
454 negate/.default=true,%
455 negate=false,%
456 }
457
458 \def\drefrel{\@ifstar\@@drefrel\@drefrel}
459
460 \newcommand{\@drefrel}[2][\%]{%
461   \@@drefrel[#1]{#2}%
462   \@@drefrel@result%
463 }
464
465 \newcommand{\@@drefrel}[2][\%]{%
466   \begingroup%
467   \pgfkeys{/pgf/fpu}%
468   \pgfkeys{/dref/.cd,#1}%
469   \pgfkeys{/dref/value=#2}%
470   \if@dref@valuemustderef%
471     \drefref{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/value}}%
472     \edef\drefvalue{\drefvalueof{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/value}}}%
473   \else%
474     \def\drefvalue{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/value}}%
475   \fi%
476   \if@dref@basemustderef%
477     \drefref{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/base}}%
478     \def\drefbase{\drefvalueof{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/base}}}%
479   \else%
480     \def\drefbase{\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/base}}%
481   \fi%
482   \xdef\drefresult{\drefvalue}%

```

```

483 \if@dref@increase%
484     \pgfmathparse{((\drefvalue) - (\drefbase)) / (\drefbase)}%
485     \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
486 \else%
487     \if@dref@factor%
488         \pgfmathparse{(\drefvalue) / (\drefbase)}%
489         \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
490     \else%
491         \if@dref@delta%
492             \pgfmathparse{(\drefvalue) - (\drefbase)}%
493             \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
494         \else%
495             \def\drefresult{\drefvalue}%
496         \fi%
497     \fi%
498 \fi%
499 % Percent
500 \if@dref@percent%
501     \pgfmathparse{(\drefresult)*100.0}%
502     \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
503 \fi%
504 % Absolute Value
505 \if@dref@abs%
506     \pgfmathparse{abs(\drefresult)}%
507     \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
508 \fi%
509 % Negative Value
510 \if@dref@neg%
511     \pgfmathparse{-1.0*(\drefresult)}%
512     \def\drefresult{\pgfmathresult}%
513 \fi%
514 \pgfmathparse{\drefresult/\pgfkeysvalueof{/dref/divide}}%
515 \pgfmathprintnumberto[fixed,assume math mode=true,precision=10,1000 sep={}]{\pgfmathresult}{\
516 \pgfmathprintnumberto{\pgfmathresult}{\@@drefrel@result}}%
517 \xdef\drefresult{\drefresult}%
518 \xdef\@@drefrel@result{\@@drefrel@result}%
519 \endgroup%
520 }
521
522 %

```