$F_i NK$ – the LAT_EX 2_{ε} File Name Keeper*

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November 14, 2007

1 Description

This package is a real fink indeed: it looks over your shoulder and keeps track of files $\input'ed$ (the LATEX way) or $\include'ed$ in your document. You then have a permanent access to the directory, name and extension of the file currently being processed through several macros. Dis packache fas orichinally a hack dat I used somefere elss, but since it might be off a cheneral interest, I'fe decided to make it a separate fink...

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2 User Interface

To use the package, simply say \usepackage[(options)]{fink} in the preamble of your document. This will do everything for you. Available options will be described when appropriate.

2.1 Retrieving the current file's name components

\finkdir The file currently being processed is described by the macros \finkdir, \finkbase and \finkext which expand (as you may have guessed) to the directory, base name \finkext (sans extension), and extension of the file.

\finkfile Additionally, the macro \finkfile is defined to be \finkbase.\finkext (as in previous versions), and the macro \finkpath (new in version 2.0) is defined to be \finkdir\finkfile. Feel free to use these macros in your sources.

2.2 Main file's name components

maindir Because there's no way T_EX can give you back information about the file being mainext processed (apart from its base name), F_iNK provides the options maindir (defaults to ./) and mainext (defaults to tex) for changing the directory and the extension

^{*}This document describes $F_i NK$ 2.1, release date 2007/11/14.

of the main source file. For instance, suppose your source file is in src/foo.ltx and you are compiling in pdf/. You can then use the package as follows:

```
\usepackage[maindir=../src,mainext=ltx]{fink}
```

3 AUC-TEX support

AUC-T_EX is a powerful major mode for editing T_EX documents in Emacs or XEmacs. In particular, it provides automatic completion of macro names once they are known. F_iNK supports AUC-T_EX by providing a style file named fink.el which contains AUC-T_EX definitions for the relevant macros. This file should be installed to a location where AUC-T_EX can find it (usually in a subdirectory of your LAT_EX styles directory). Please refer to the AUC-T_EX documentation for more information on this.

4 Caveat

 F_iNK cannot follow files included with the T_EX \input primitive. That's because T_EX has a very insensible way of defining primitives whose argument parsing syntax is not available for macros. As a consequence, it's almost impossible to redefine the \input primitive without breaking its syntax (one would have to parse the characters one by one, and I'm not ready to do so...). F_iNK currently does not follow auxiliary files either.

5 Changes

- v2.1 Fix bug preventing expansion in math mode, reported by Alain Schremmer, fixed by Morten Hoegholm before I could even raise my little finger.
- v2.0 New macros \finkdir, \finkbase, \finkext and \finkpath suggested by Alain Schremmer

New options mainext and maindir, use kvoptions for options management

- v1.2 Fixed conflict with \includegraphics, reported by Jim Crumley
- v1.1 Fixed missing 3rd arg to \PackageError call from \finkextension

6 The Code

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 \ProvidesPackage{fink}[2007/11/14 v2.1
3 Keep track of the current filename]
4
5 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
6 \SetupKeyvalOptions{family=fnk,prefix=fnk@}
7
```

6.1 Main file initial settings

maindir mainext

```
8 \DeclareStringOption[\@currdir]{maindir}
9 \DeclareStringOption[tex]{mainext}
```

10

The following is for backward compatibility only (not documented anymore). It provides support for the old tex and ltx options (still functionnal), and for the \finkextension macro. However, this macro is now defined to trigger an error, begging the user to use the new option instead.

```
11 \newcommand*\@fink@mainext[1]{\setkeys{fnk}{mainext={#1}}}
12 \newcommand*\fink@mainext{%
    \expandafter\@fink@mainext\expandafter{\CurrentOption}}
13
14 \DeclareVoidOption{tex}{\fink@mainext}
15 \DeclareVoidOption{ltx}{\fink@mainext}
16
17 \newcommand*\finkextension[1]{%
    \PackageError{FiNK}{%
18
      \protect\finkextension\space shouldn't be used anymore.\MessageBreak
19
      Please use the 'mainext' package option instead.}{%
20
      No big deal right ?\MessageBreak
21
      Type X to quit and modify your source.}}
22
23 \Conlypreamble\finkextension
24
25 \ProcessKeyvalOptions*
26
```

6.2 File's name components macros

```
\finkdir We declare the user-level macros here. \fink@file is used to compute file names,
    possibly with no extension.
    \finkext
    \finkfile 27 \newcommand*\finkdir{\fnk@maindir}
    28 \newcommand*\finkbase{\jobname}
    29 \newcommand*\fink@mainext}
    30
```

```
31 \newcommand*\finkfile{}
32 \newcommand*\fink@file[2]{#1\ifx\\#2\\\else.#2\fi}
33 \xdef\finkfile{\fink@file{\jobname}{\fnk@mainext}}
34
35 \newcommand*\finkpath{}
36 \xdef\finkpath{\finkdir\finkfile}
37
38 \PackageInfo{FiNK}{main file set to "\finkpath"}
39
```

6.3 Commands overriding

\fink@prepare

This macro prepares the name of next file to be input. We arrange to setup a complete filename, including directory and extension.

As of version 1.2, this macro performs in a group of its own. This fixes a problem that appeared when using \includegraphics with a filename with an explicit extension. \includegraphics calls \filename@parse itself, so it is important that the same call in \fink@prepare only have a local effect, just the time to compute the new values for the \fink@next* macros.

```
40 \newcommand*\fink@prepare[1]{%
    \begingroup%
41
      \filename@parse{#1}%
42
      \xdef\fink@nextdir{%
43
        \ifx\filename@area\@empty%
44
          \fnk@maindir%
45
        \else%
46
          \fnk@maindir\filename@area%
47
48
        \fi}%
      \xdef\fink@nextbase{\filename@base}%
49
      \xdef\fink@nextext{\ifx\filename@ext\relax tex\else\filename@ext\fi}%
50
      \xdef\fink@nextfile{\fink@file{\fink@nextbase}{\fink@nextext}}%
51
      \xdef\fink@nextpath{\fink@nextdir\fink@nextfile}%
52
    \endgroup}
53
54
```

 $\label{eq:linkoinput} $$ $$ These macros are defined for a convenient use of \expandafter. They save and restore the current filename. Remember that \OCinput is LATEX's redefinition of the TEX input primitive. $$$

```
55 \newcommand*\fink@input{%
56
   \xdef\finkdir{\fink@nextdir}%
   \xdef\finkbase{\fink@nextbase}%
57
   \xdef\finkext{\fink@nextext}%
58
   \xdef\finkfile{\fink@nextfile}%
59
   \xdef\finkpath{\fink@nextpath}%
60
    \@@input\@filef@und}
61
62 \newcommand*\fink@restore[1]{%
   \begingroup%
63
      \filename@parse{#1}%
64
      \xdef\finkdir{\filename@area}%
65
      \xdef\finkbase{\filename@base}%
66
67
      \xdef\finkext{\filename@ext}%
68
      \xdef\finkfile{\fink@file{\finkbase}{\finkext}}
69
      \xdef\finkpath{\finkdir\finkfile}%
70
    \endgroup}
71
```

Note: in earlier versions, we redefined \IfFileExists to prepare the name of the next file, but this is bad because it can be used outside of F_iNK 's scope. We also redefined \Oinput , but neither \include nor \input use it.

\InputIfFileExists IATEX's \input and \include commands use \InputIfFileExists, so let's redefine it here:

```
72 \long\def\InputIfFileExists#1#2{%
73 \IfFileExists{#1}{%
74 #2\@addtofilelist{#1}%
75 \fink@prepare{#1}%
76 \expandafter\fink@input%
77 \expandafter\fink@restore\expandafter{\finkpath}}
78
```

Well, I think that's it. Enjoy using $F_i NK!$

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