

The `engord` package

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Abstract

The package generates the suffix of English ordinal numbers. It can be used with plain and L^AT_EX formats.

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*Please report any issues at <https://github.com/ho-tex/oberdiek/issues>

1 Usage

```
\engord{<LaTeX counter name>}
```

It prints the value of the *LaTeX* counter as English ordinal number. It can be used in the same way as `\arabic`, `\roman`, or `\alph`. The command is not available in plain *TeX*.

```
\engordnumber{<any TeX number>}
```

It prints the number as English ordinal number.

```
\engordletters{#1}
```

This command formats the English ordinal letters after the number. It defaults to `\textsuperscript`.

```
\engorderror{#1}
```

It can be redefined, if an other error handling is wanted. The argument is a negative number or zero.

```
\engordraisetrue  
\engordraisefalse
```

These commands set the switch `\ifengordraise` that is asked by the default `\engordletters` before raising the ordinal letters.

1.1 Package options

normal: `\engordraisefalse`

raise: `\engordraisetrue`

Default is `raise`.

1.2 Examples

- `\usepackage{normal}{engord}`
`\engordnumber{1} → 1st`
`\engordnumber{12} → 12th`
`\engordnumber{123} → 123rd`
`\engord{page} → 1st (if page has the value of one)`
`\engordraisetrue`
`\engordnumber{12} → 12th`

- The default output of a counter can be redefined:

```
\newcounter{mycounter}  
\renewcommand{\theengcounter}{\engord{mycounter}}
```

- Because the implementation of `\engord` and `\engordnumber` is kept expandable, these commands can be used to make command names with an appropriate definition of `\engordletters`:

```
\renewcommand*{\engordletters}[1]{#1}  
\@namedef{My\engordnumber{3}Command}{...}
```

This generates the command name ‘\My4rdCommand’. Since version 1.2 the redefinition can be dropped if the letters are not raised.

- If the letters should not be raised, use L^AT_EX package option `normal` or use

```
\engordraisefalse
```

Also `\engordletters` could be redefined for this purpose:

```
\renewcommand*{\engordletters}[1]{#1}
```

2 Implementation

2.1 Reload check and identification

```
1 {*package}
```

Reload check, especially if the package is not used with L^AT_EX.

```
2 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
3 \catcode13=5 % ^~M
4 \endlinechar=13 %
5 \catcode35=6 % #
6 \catcode39=12 %
7 \catcode44=12 %
8 \catcode45=12 %
9 \catcode46=12 %
10 \catcode58=12 %
11 \catcode64=11 %
12 \catcode123=1 %
13 \catcode125=2 %
14 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@engord.sty\endcsname
15 \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading
16 \else
17 \def\empty{}%
18 \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
19   % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
20 \else
21 \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
22   \def\x#1#2{%
23     \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
24   }%
25 \else
26   \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
27 \fi
28 \x{engord}{The package is already loaded}%
29 \aftergroup\endinput
30 \fi
31 \fi
32 \endgroup%
```

Package identification:

```
33 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
34 \catcode13=5 % ^~M
35 \endlinechar=13 %
36 \catcode35=6 % #
37 \catcode39=12 %
38 \catcode40=12 %
39 \catcode41=12 %
40 \catcode44=12 %
41 \catcode45=12 %
42 \catcode46=12 %
43 \catcode47=12 %
44 \catcode58=12 %
45 \catcode64=11 % @
```

```

46 \catcode91=12 %
47 \catcode93=12 %
48 \catcode123=1 %
49 \catcode125=2 %
50 \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
51   \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
52     \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
53     \xdef#1[#4]%
54   }%
55 \else
56   \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
57     #2[#3]%
58   \ifx#1\undefined
59     \xdef#1[#3]%
60   \fi
61   \ifx#1\relax
62     \xdef#1[#3]%
63   \fi
64 }%
65 \fi
66 \expandafter\x\csname ver@engord.sty\endcsname
67 \ProvidesPackage{engord}%
68 [2016/05/16 v1.9 Provides English ordinal numbers (HO)]%

```

2.2 Help commands for plain compatibility

```

69 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
70 \catcode13=5 % ^^M
71 \endlinechar=13 %
72 \catcode123=1 %
73 \catcode125=2 %
74 \catcode64=11 % @
75 \def\x{\endgroup
76   \expandafter\edef\csname EO@AtEnd\endcsname{%
77     \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar\relax
78     \catcode13=\the\catcode13\relax
79     \catcode32=\the\catcode32\relax
80     \catcode35=\the\catcode35\relax
81     \catcode61=\the\catcode61\relax
82     \catcode64=\the\catcode64\relax
83     \catcode123=\the\catcode123\relax
84     \catcode125=\the\catcode125\relax
85   }%
86 }%
87 \x\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
88 \catcode13=5 % ^^M
89 \endlinechar=13 %
90 \catcode35=6 % #
91 \catcode64=11 % @
92 \catcode123=1 %
93 \catcode125=2 %
94 \def\TMP@EnsureCode#1#2{%
95   \edef\EO@AtEnd{%
96     \EO@AtEnd
97     \catcode#1=\the\catcode#1\relax
98   }%
99   \catcode#1=#2\relax
100 }%
101 \TMP@EnsureCode{33}{12}!%
102 \TMP@EnsureCode{36}{3}$%
103 \TMP@EnsureCode{39}{12}'%
104 \TMP@EnsureCode{42}{12}*%
105 \TMP@EnsureCode{46}{12}.%

```

```

106 \TMP@EnsureCode{47}{12}%
107 \TMP@EnsureCode{60}{12}%
108 \TMP@EnsureCode{91}{12}%
109 \TMP@EnsureCode{93}{12}%
110 \TMP@EnsureCode{94}{7}%
111 \TMP@EnsureCode{96}{12}%
112 \edef\EO@AtEnd{\EO@AtEnd\noexpand\endinput}

\EO@def Definitions, \newcommand does not exist in plain TEX.
113 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
114 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcommand\endcsname\relax
115 \def\EO@def{\def}%
116 \else
117 \def\EO@def#1{%
118 \newcommand*{#1}{}%
119 \def#1%
120 }%
121 \fi

122 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
123 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
124 \input infwarerr.sty\relax
125 \input ltxcmds.sty\relax
126 \else
127 \RequirePackage{infwarerr}[2007/09/09]%
128 \RequirePackage{ltxcmds}[2016/05/16]%
129 \fi

```

2.3 User macros

\ifengordraise The switch \ifengordraise, whether the ordinal letters are raised or not. Default is raised because of compatibility.

```

130 \ltx@newif\ifengordraise
131 \engordraisetrue

```

In L_AT_EX this also can be controlled by option `normal` or `raise`.

```

132 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
133 \expandafter\ifx\csname DeclareOption\endcsname\relax
134 \else
135 \DeclareOption{normal}{\engordraisefalse}%
136 \DeclareOption{raise}{\engordraisetrue}%
137 \ProcessOptions*\relax
138 \fi

```

\engordletters \engordletters is called with one argument, the english ordinal letters, and contains the code to format them. It defaults to \textsuperscript depending on \ifengordraise.

```

139 \expandafter\ifx\csname engordletters\endcsname\relax
140 \EO@def\engordletters{%
141 \ifengordraise
142 \expandafter\engordtextsuperscript
143 \fi
144 }%
145 \fi

```

\engordtextsuperscript For plain T_EX the definition is quite ugly, redefine \engordtextsuperscript if you have a better one.

```

146 \expandafter\ifx\csname engordtextsuperscript\endcsname\relax
147 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
148 \expandafter\ifx\csname textsuperscript\endcsname\relax
149 \def\engordtextsuperscript#1{%
150 \relax

```

```

151     \ifmmode
152         ^{\rm #1}%
153     \else
154         $^{\rm #1}%
155     \fi
156 }
157 \else
158     \def\engordtextsuperscript{\textsuperscript}%
159 \fi
160 \fi

\engorderror \engorderror is called, if the number is zero or negative.
161 \expandafter\ifx\csname engorderror\endcsname\relax
162     \EO@def\engorderror#1{%
163         #1\engordletters{!ERROR!}%
164         \PackageWarning{\engord}{%
165             '#1' is not an ordinal number%
166         }%
167     }%
168 \fi

\engord \engord expects a LATEX counter name as argument and calls \engordnumber. It
is defined only, if LATEX is used.
169 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
170 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcounter\endcsname\relax
171 \else
172     \EO@def\engord#1{%
173         \engordnumber{\value{#1}}%
174     }%
175 \fi

\engordnumber \engordnumber is the user command to print a number as english ordinal number.
The argument can be any TEX number like explicit numbers, register values, ...
In a safe way it converts the TEX number argument into a form that only
consists of decimal digits.
176 \EO@def\engordnumber#1{%
177     \expandafter\EO@number\expandafter{\number#1}%
178 }

```

2.4 Suffix generation

\EO@number \EO@number expects a number with decimal digits as argument and looks at the size of the number and the count of the digits:

```

179 \def\EO@number#1{%
180     \ifnum#1<1 % handle the error case
181         \engorderror{#1}%
182     \else
183         \ifnum#1<21 %
184             \EO@ord{#1}%
185         \else
186             \ifnum#1<100 %
187                 \EO@twodigits{#1}%
188             \else
189                 \@ReturnAfterFi{%
190                     \EO@reverse{#1}\@nil{} \EO@afterreverse
191                 }%
192             \fi
193         \fi
194     \fi
195 }

```

```

\@ReturnAfterFi An internal help macro to prevent a too deep \if nesting.
196 \long\def\@ReturnAfterFi#1\fi{\fi#1}

\EO@ord \EO@ord prints the number with ord letters.
#1: decimal digits, #1 < 21
197 \def\EO@ord#1{%
198   #1%
199   \expandafter\engordletters
200   \ifcase#1{th}\or
201   {st}\or
202   {nd}\or
203   {rd}\else
204   {th}\%
205 \fi
206 }

\EO@twodigits \EO@twodigits expects a number with two digits,
20 < number < 100
207 \def\EO@twodigits#1#2{%
208   #1\EO@ord{#2}%
209 }

\EO@reverse \EO@reverse reverses the digits of the number.
#1: next digit
#2: rest of the digits
#3: already reversed digits
#4: next command to call with the reversed number as argument
210 \def\EO@reverse#1#2\@nil#3#4{%
211   \ifx\\#2\\%
212   #4{#1#3}%
213   \else
214     \@ReturnAfterFi{%
215       \EO@reverse#2\@nil{#1#3}{#4}%
216     }%
217   \fi
218 }

\EO@afterreverse \EO@afterreverse calls \EO@reverseback so that \EO@reverseback can inspect
the digits of the number.
219 \def\EO@afterreverse#1{%
220   \EO@reverseback#1\@nil
221 }

\EO@reverseback \EO@reverseback reverses the reversion.
#1: the last digit of the number
#2: the second last digit of the number
#3: first digits of the number in reversed order, it is not empty, because \EO@re-
verseback is only called with numbers > 100.
222 \def\EO@reverseback#1#2#3\@nil{%
223   \EO@reverse#3\@nil{}@\firstofone
224   \ifnum#2#1<21 %
225     \EO@ord{#2#1}%
226   \else
227     #2\EO@ord{#1}%
228   \fi
229 }

230 \EO@AtEnd%
231 
```

3 Test

3.1 Catcode checks for loading

```
232 {*test1}
233 \catcode`{\=1 %
234 \catcode`}=2 %
235 \catcode`\#=6 %
236 \catcode`\@=11 %
237 \expandafter\ifx\csname count@\endcsname\relax
238   \countdef{count@}=255 %
239 \fi
240 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
241   \long\def{@gobble#1}%
242 \fi
243 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
244   \long\def{@firstofone#1{##1}}%
245 \fi
246 \expandafter\ifx\csname loop\endcsname\relax
247   \expandafter{@firstofone
248 \else
249   \expandafter{@gobble
250 \fi
251 {%
252   \def{loop#1\repeat}{%
253     \def{body{##1}}%
254     \iterate
255   }%
256   \def{\iterate}{%
257     \body
258     \let{\next}{\iterate
259     \else
260       \let{\next}{\relax
261     \fi
262     \next
263   }%
264   \let{\repeat}{\fi
265 }%
266 \def{\RestoreCatcodes}{%
267 \count@=0 %
268 \loop
269   \edef{\RestoreCatcodes}{%
270     \RestoreCatcodes
271     \catcode{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@\relax
272   }%
273 \ifnum\count@<255 %
274   \advance{\count@} 1 %
275 \repeat
276
277 \def{\RangeCatcodeInvalid#1#2}{%
278   \count@=#1\relax
279   \loop
280     \catcode\count@=15 %
281 \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
282   \advance{\count@} 1 %
283 \repeat
284 }%
285 \def{\RangeCatcodeCheck#1#2#3}{%
286   \count@=#1\relax
287   \loop
288     \ifnum#3=\catcode\count@
289   \else
```

```

290     \errmessage{%
291         Character \the\count@ \space
292         with wrong catcode \the\catcode\count@ \space
293         instead of \number#3%
294     }%
295     \fi
296 \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
297     \advance\count@ 1 %
298 \repeat
299 }
300 \def\space{ }
301 \expandafter\ifx\csname LoadCommand\endcsname\relax
302 \def\LoadCommand{\input engord.sty\relax}%
303 \fi
304 \def\Test{%
305     \RangeCatcodeInvalid{0}{47}%
306     \RangeCatcodeInvalid{58}{64}%
307     \RangeCatcodeInvalid{91}{96}%
308     \RangeCatcodeInvalid{123}{255}%
309     \catcode`\@=12 %
310     \catcode`\|=0 %
311     \catcode`\%=14 %
312     \LoadCommand
313     \RangeCatcodeCheck{0}{36}{15}%
314     \RangeCatcodeCheck{37}{37}{14}%
315     \RangeCatcodeCheck{38}{47}{15}%
316     \RangeCatcodeCheck{48}{57}{12}%
317     \RangeCatcodeCheck{58}{63}{15}%
318     \RangeCatcodeCheck{64}{64}{12}%
319     \RangeCatcodeCheck{65}{90}{11}%
320     \RangeCatcodeCheck{91}{91}{15}%
321     \RangeCatcodeCheck{92}{92}{0}%
322     \RangeCatcodeCheck{93}{96}{15}%
323     \RangeCatcodeCheck{97}{122}{11}%
324     \RangeCatcodeCheck{123}{255}{15}%
325     \RestoreCatcodes
326 }
327 \Test
328 \csname @@end\endcsname
329 \end
330 </test1>

```

4 Installation

4.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.dtx](#) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.pdf](#) Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](#)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](#)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

¹<http://ctan.org/pkg/engord>

4.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDs:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

4.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain `TEX`:

```
tex engord.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

<code>engord.sty</code>	→ <code>tex/generic/oberdiek/engord.sty</code>
<code>engord.pdf</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/engord.pdf</code>
<code>test/engord-test1.tex</code>	→ <code>doc/latex/oberdiek/test/engord-test1.tex</code>
<code>engord.dtx</code>	→ <code>source/latex/oberdiek/engord.dtx</code>

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`'s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

4.4 Refresh file name databases

If your `TEX` distribution (`teTEX`, `mikTEX`, ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, `teTEX` users run `texhash` or `mktexlsr`.

4.5 Some details for the interested

Unpacking with L^AT_EX. The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain T_EX: Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

L^AT_EX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using L^AT_EX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need L^AT_EX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{engord.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the `.dtx` or the `.drv` to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file `ltxdoc.cfg`. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with `pdflATEX`:

```

pdflatex engord.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist engord.idx
pdflatex engord.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist engord.idx
pdflatex engord.dtx

```

5 Catalogue

The following XML file can be used as source for the **TeX Catalogue**. The elements **caption** and **description** are imported from the original XML file from the Catalogue. The name of the XML file in the Catalogue is **engord.xml**.

```

331 <catalogue>
332 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='us-ascii'?>
333 <!DOCTYPE entry SYSTEM 'catalogue.dtd'>
334 <entry datestamp='$Date$' modifier='$Author$' id='engord'>
335   <name>engord</name>
336   <caption>Converts numbers to English ordinal numbers.</caption>
337   <authorref id='auth:oberdiek' />
338   <copyright owner='Heiko Oberdiek' year='2000,2003,2006-2008,2010' />
339   <license type='lppl1.3' />
340   <version number='1.9' />
341   <description>
342     Defines <tt>\engord</tt> (used like <tt>\arabic</tt>,
343     <tt>\roman</tt>, etc.), and <tt>\engordnumber</tt> (which formats
344     a &#x201C;TeX number&#x201D;).
345   <p/>
346   So <tt>\pagenumbering{engord}</tt> gives page numbers <tt>1st,
347   2nd, 3rd, ...</tt>
348   <p/>
349   The package is part of the <xref refid='oberdiek'>oberdiek</xref>
350   bundle.
351 </description>
352 <documentation details='Package documentation'
353   href='ctan:/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.pdf' />
354 <ctan file='true' path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.dtx' />
355 <miktex location='oberdiek' />
356 <texlive location='oberdiek' />
357 <install path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/oberdiek.tds.zip' />
358 </entry>
359 </catalogue>

```

6 History

[2000/05/23 v1.0]

- First public release, published in newsgroup **de.comp.text.tex**:
“Re: **Ordinalzahlen in LaTeX?**²

[2003/04/28 v1.1]

- Bug fix for 30, 40, 50, ..., 100, 130, ...
- **\ordletters** renamed to documented **\engordletters**.

[2006/02/20 v1.2]

- Support for plain **TeX**.
- Switch **\ifengordraise** added.

²Url: <http://groups.google.com/group/de.comp.text.tex/msg/738e2cb4c51759d6>

- Package options `raise` and `normal` added.
- DTX framework.

[2007/04/11 v1.3]

- Line ends sanitized.

[2007/04/26 v1.4]

- Use of package `infwarerr`.

[2007/09/09 v1.5]

- Catcode section added.

[2007/09/20 v1.6]

- Short description fixed (George White).

[2008/08/11 v1.7]

- Code is not changed.
- URLs updated.

[2010/03/01 v1.8]

- Compatibility with ini-TEX.

[2016/05/16 v1.9]

- Documentation updates.

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