

# The `luatex` package

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## Abstract

This package manages the new and extended features and resources that `LUATEX` provides. Examples are attributes and catcode tables.

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# 1 Documentation

## 1.1 Introduction

TeX provides global resources such as registers. But it does not provide an interface for managing these resources. For example, two packages want to use a counter register. If they take the same register number, then the use of both packages will conflict and they cannot be used together. Therefore formats such as plain-TeX or L<sup>A</sup>TeX implement an allocation scheme for registers. A package reserves with `\newcount` an unused register number for its own exclusive use.

Nowadays TeX is not alone anymore:  $\varepsilon$ -TeX, pdfTeX and other compilers for TeX are developed that extend and add new features and resources.

Now L<sup>A</sup>TeX has reached beta state. It inherits most of pdfTeX's features including  $\varepsilon$ -TeX. Also it implements new concepts such as attributes or catcode tables.

### 1.1.1 L<sup>A</sup>TeX

L<sup>A</sup>TeX 2 <sub>$\varepsilon$</sub>  is frozen and therefore refuses to even notice the new TeX variants. Not even the old  $\varepsilon$ -TeX is supported by its kernel. At least there is a third party package `etex` that manages the new  $\varepsilon$ -TeX resources.

This package tries to do the same for L<sup>A</sup>TeX and starts to support at least a few of the new features.

### 1.1.2 plain-TeX

L<sup>A</sup>TeX has inherited its resource handling from plain-TeX. The interface is basically the same: `\newcount`, ... Therefore this package tries to follow this tradition by providing compatibility to plain-TeX. It can be loaded with plain-TeX and defines at least some of the features that this packages provides for L<sup>A</sup>TeX.

## 1.2 Register allocation

### 1.2.1 Register with 16 bit

Because L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is a super set of  $\epsilon$ -T<sub>E</sub>X regarding registers, the register allocation scheme should not conflict with package `etex`. Therefore this package is loaded to inherit its allocation scheme. The only change is currently that the limit is increased to 65536 registers for the following register classes:

- `count`
- `dimen`
- `skip`
- `muskip`
- `marks`
- `toks`
- `box`

This affects the number of global and local registers. Because it is done in a package and not in the kernel, it is possible that someone loads package `etex` before uses the local allocation variants. This will prevent the extension for this register class. If more registers are needed, just load package `luatex` earlier.

### 1.2.2 Insertions

Insertions need four registers `\count`, `\dimen`, `\skip`, and `\box` with the same number. Usually they are allocated downwards from 254, 253, ... Also `\newcount`, `\newdimen`, ... fill up these register numbers from below before switching to higher register numbers by package `etex`. When this occurs, no insertions can be allocated anymore.

Therefore `\newcount`, `\newdimen`, `\newskip`, and `\newbox` are replaced by their global variants (`\globcount`, ...) that use the higher numbers immediately, leaving the room for insertions. There should not be an efficiency penalty because L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X stores the registers of a class in the same Lua table unlike  $\epsilon$ -T<sub>E</sub>X, where registers below 256 are stored in an array and higher numbers are put in a tree structure.

## 1.3 Lua states

`\newluastate {<cmd>}`

Macro `\newluastate` reserves a new Lua state and stores the number in `\cmd`.

## 1.4 Attributes

Nodes can have custom attributes in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. These attributes are organized by a new register class. As the other registers up to  $2^{16}$  attributes are supported. An attribute value can be negative that means the attribute is not set. Otherwise T<sub>E</sub>X's range of non-negative integers up to  $2^{31}$  are available.

`\newattribute {<cmd>}`

Macro `\newattribute` defines command `<cmd>` using `\attributedef` using an new attribute number. The new attribute is initially unset.

`\setattribute {<cmd>} {<value>}`

Macro `\setattribute` locally sets attribute command `<cmd>` to the number `<value>`. Valid values range from  $-1$  until  $2^{31}$  (the upper limit is the same as for other T<sub>E</sub>X integer numbers).

`\unsetAttribute {⟨cmd⟩}`

Macro `\unsetAttribute` clears the attribute command `⟨cmd⟩`.

## 1.5 Catcode tables

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X introduces catcode tables as new feature, see documentation. There is need for discussion, how to deal best:

- `\initcatcodetable` and `\setcatcodetable` act globally.
- `\catcodetable` causes an error if used with an uninitialized catcode table.
- Large catcode table numbers should be avoided because of performance breakdown.
- Use case L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package: The package must not be surprised by changed catcodes and must not surprise by changing catcodes accidentally. Catcode tables could offer a solution. At the begin a catcode regime with standard catcodes is established and the old one is restored afterwards.
- Use case: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's `tex.print` might be used with a catcode table number, for example a table where all entries have catcode “other”.
- Readonly catcode tables.
- Is there is a need for local allocations? (Package `etex`'s `\loc` variants are not used in T<sub>E</sub>X Live 2007.)

### 1.5.1 Interface proposal

The idea: `\newcatcodetable` allocates odd numbered catcode tables. Even numbered tables are managed as stack. Also some catcode tables are defined. These must not be changed.

`\newcatcodetable {⟨cmd⟩}`

Macro `\newcatcodetable` reserves a new catcode table and remembers its number in `⟨cmd⟩`. The catcode table is initialized with ini-T<sub>E</sub>X's catcodes.

`\CatcodeTableIniTeX`  
`\CatcodeTableString`  
`\CatcodeTableOther`  
`\CatcodeTableLaTeX`

These are catcode tables and must not be changed. `\CatcodeTableIniTeX` contains the catcode settings of ini-T<sub>E</sub>X. `\CatcodeTableString` follows T<sub>E</sub>X's convention of `\string`, `\meaning` and friends. The space gets catcode 10 (space), the other characters have catcode 12 (other). In `\CatcodeTableOther` all entries have catcode 12 (other). `\CatcodeTableLaTeX` contains the setting of a pure L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X format ('at' is other).

`\CatcodeTableStack`  
`\IncCatcodeTableStack`  
`\DecCatcodeTableStack`

`\CatcodeTableStack` is the stack pointer. Initially it is catcode table zero. `\IncCatcodeTableStack` and `\DecCatcodeTableStack` increments and decrements the stack pointer. Currently `\IncCatcodeTableStack` does not initialize a

new catcode table. Both increment and decrement operations do not set a catcode table.

`\PushCatcodeTableNumStack`  
`\PopCatcodeTableNumStack`

It can be handy to have a global stack for catcode table numbers to deal with the global assignment property of `\initcatcodetable` and `\savecatcodetable`. `\PushCatcodeTableNumStack` pushes the current catcode table on the stack. `\PopCatcodeTableNumStack` pops the topmost number off the number stack to set the current catcode table. Catcode table zero is used in case of an empty stack.

`\BeginCatcodeRegime { $\langle catcodetable \rangle$ }`  
`\EndCatcodeRegime`

`\BeginCatcodeRegime` remembers the current catcode table number. Then it creates and uses a fresh catcode table on the stack that is initialized by  $\langle catcodetable \rangle$ :

```
\PushCatcodeTableNumStack
\catcodetable $\langle catcodetable \rangle$  \IncCatcodeTableStack
\savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
\catcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
```

`\EndCatcodeRegime` drops the catcode table, created by `\BeginCatcodeRegime` and sets the catcode table that was active before:

```
\DecCatcodeTableStack
\PopCatcodeTableNumStack
```

These macros solve the use case, described earlier for a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package:

```
% package foobar.sty
\BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
\makeatletter
% ... package contents ...
\EndCatcodeRegime
% end of package
```

If the package wants to change catcodes after its loading, `\AtBeginDocument` or `\AtEndOfPackage` can be used.

`\SetCatcodeRange { $\langle from \rangle$ } { $\langle to \rangle$ } { $\langle catcode \rangle$ }`

The catcodes of characters in range from  $\langle from \rangle$  to inclusive  $\langle to \rangle$  are set to  $\langle catcode \rangle$ .

## 1.6 Lua module loading

Currently  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (version 0.20) does not support Lua script files inside `TDS:scripts//`, because Lua's mechanism for module loading does not use the `kpathsea` library. Therefore this packages appends a `kpse` loader to the list of Lua's module loaders. It finds the module  $\langle module \rangle$  by

```
kpse.find_file(" $\langle module \rangle$ .lua", "texmfscripts")
```

Unhappily `kpathsea` does not support directory components in a file name. Therefore the Lua convention is not followed to replace dots in the module name by the directory separator.

Example: A Lua script of a package `foobar` wants the following modules:

```
require("foobar.hello.world")
require("org.somewhere.xyz")
```

Then they can be find in:

```
TDS:scripts/foobar/foobar.hello.world.lua
TDS:scripts/foobar/org.somewhere.xyz.lua
```

I would have preferred the following locations, following lua conventions, e.g.:

```
TDS:scripts/foobar/hello/world.lua
TDS:scripts/foobar/org/somewhere/xyz.lua
```

But I do not know, how to achieve this in a reliable way using kpathsea.

### 1.6.1 Package luatex-loader

If someone do not need or want package luatex but it's extension for module loading, then he can use package luatex-loader. Both plain-TeX and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X are supported.

## 2 Implementation

```
1 ⟨*package⟩
```

### 2.1 Reload check and package identification

Reload check, especially if the package is not used with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

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

Package identification:

```
30 \begingroup
31   \catcode35 6 % #
32   \catcode40 12 % (
33   \catcode41 12 % )
34   \catcode44 12 % ,
```

```

35 \catcode45 12 % -
36 \catcode46 12 % .
37 \catcode47 12 % /
38 \catcode58 12 % :
39 \catcode64 11 % @
40 \catcode91 12 % [
41 \catcode93 12 % ]
42 \catcode123 1 % {
43 \catcode125 2 % }
44 \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
45   \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
46     \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
47     \xdef#1{#4}%
48   }%
49 \else
50   \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
51     #2[#{#3}]%
52     \ifx#1\@undefined
53       \xdef#1{#3}%
54     \fi
55     \ifx#1\relax
56       \xdef#1{#3}%
57     \fi
58   }%
59 \fi
60 \expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex.sty\endcsname
61 \ProvidesPackage{luatex}%
62 [2009/12/02 v0.3 LuaTeX basic definition package (HO)]

```

## 2.2 Catcodes

```

63 \begingroup
64 \catcode123 1 % {
65 \catcode125 2 % }
66 \def\x{\endgroup
67   \expandafter\edef\csname LuT@AtEnd\endcsname{%
68     \catcode35 \the\catcode35\relax
69     \catcode64 \the\catcode64\relax
70     \catcode123 \the\catcode123\relax
71     \catcode125 \the\catcode125\relax
72   }%
73 }%
74 \x
75 \catcode35 6 % #
76 \catcode64 11 % @
77 \catcode123 1 % {
78 \catcode125 2 % }
79 \def\TMP@EnsureCode#1#2{%
80   \edef\LuT@AtEnd{%
81     \LuT@AtEnd
82     \catcode#1 \the\catcode#1\relax
83   }%
84   \catcode#1 #2\relax
85 }
86 \TMP@EnsureCode{10}{12}% ^^J
87 \TMP@EnsureCode{34}{12}% "
88 \TMP@EnsureCode{36}{3}% $
89 \TMP@EnsureCode{39}{12}% '
90 \TMP@EnsureCode{40}{12}% (
91 \TMP@EnsureCode{41}{12}% )
92 \TMP@EnsureCode{42}{12}% *
93 \TMP@EnsureCode{43}{12}% +

```

```

94 \TMP@EnsureCode{44}{12}% ,
95 \TMP@EnsureCode{45}{12}% -
96 \TMP@EnsureCode{46}{12}% .
97 \TMP@EnsureCode{47}{12}% /
98 \TMP@EnsureCode{60}{12}% <
99 \TMP@EnsureCode{61}{12}% =
100 \TMP@EnsureCode{62}{12}% >
101 \TMP@EnsureCode{95}{12}% _ (other!)
102 \TMP@EnsureCode{96}{12}% ‘

```

## 2.3 Check for LuaTeX

Without LuaTeX there is no point in using this package.

```

103 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
104 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
105   \input infwarerr.sty\relax
106   \input ifluatex.sty\relax
107 \else
108   \RequirePackage{infwarerr}[2007/09/09]%
109   \RequirePackage{ifluatex}[2009/04/10]%
110 \fi

111 \ifluatex
112 \else
113   \@PackageError{luatex}{%
114     This package may only be run using LuaTeX%
115   }\@ehc
116   \LuT@AtEnd
117   \expandafter\endinput
118 \fi

```

## 2.4 Inherit support for $\varepsilon$ -TeX

Package etex is not compatible for plain-TeX. But it could be present if a format is used that is based on etex.src. Therefore we only load the package in case of LaTeX and tests its presence independently of the format by looking for \et@xins.

```

119 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
120 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
121 \else
122   \RequirePackage{etex}[1998/03/26]%
123 \fi

```

## 2.5 Adaption of $\varepsilon$ -TeX's register allocation

$\varepsilon$ -TeX has increased the number of TeX registers from  $2^8$  (256) to  $2^{15}$  (32768) for a register class. LuaTeX extends the limit further to  $2^{16}$  (65536). The allocation scheme of package etex is not changed. But this can be subject for discussion.

If a register class hasn't registered any local registers yet, then the limit can safely be pushed to 65536.

```

124 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
125 \expandafter\ifx\csname et@xins\endcsname\relax
126   \@PackageWarningNoLine{luatex}{%
127     Support for eTeX is not loaded (etex.src)%
128   }%
129 \else
130   \def\LuT@temp#1{%
131     \ifnum\count27#1=32768 %
132       \count27#1=65536 %
133     \fi
134   }%
135   \LuT@temp0%
136   \LuT@temp1%

```



```

137 \LuT@temp2%
138 \LuT@temp3%
139 \LuT@temp4%
140 \LuT@temp5%
141 \LuT@temp6%

```

$\varepsilon$ -T<sub>E</sub>X uses an array for the first 256 registers and then a tree structure. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X stores all registers of a class in one Lua table. There shouldn't be large performance differences. This allows starting immediately in the extended area, leaving room for insertions.

```

142 \let\newcount\globcount
143 \let\newdimen\globdimen
144 \let\newskip\globskip
145 \let\newbox\globbox
146 \fi

```

## 2.6 plain-T<sub>E</sub>X compatibility

`\@empty`

```

147 \expandafter\ifx\csname @empty\endcsname\relax
148 \def\@empty{}%
149 \fi

```

`\@gobble`

```

150 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
151 \long\def\@gobble#1{}%
152 \fi

```

`\@firstofone`

```

153 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
154 \long\def\@firstofone#1{#1}%
155 \fi

```

`\@firstoftwo`

```

156 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstoftwo\endcsname\relax
157 \long\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{#1}%
158 \fi

```

`\@car`

```

159 \expandafter\ifx\csname @car\endcsname\relax
160 \def\@car#1#2\@nil{#1}%
161 \fi

```

`\@cdr`

```

162 \expandafter\ifx\csname @cdr\endcsname\relax
163 \def\@cdr#1#2\@nil{#2}%
164 \fi

```

`\@ifstar`

```

165 \expandafter\ifx\csname @ifstar\endcsname\relax
166 \def\@ifstar#1{%
167 \ifnextchar*\@firstoftwo{#1}}%
168 }%

```

`\@ifnextchar`

```

169 \long\def\@ifnextchar#1#2#3{%
170 \let\reserved@d=#1%
171 \def\reserved@a{#2}%
172 \def\reserved@b{#3}%
173 \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
174 }%

```

```

\@ifnch
175 \def\@ifnch{%
176 \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
177 \let\reserved@c\@xifnch
178 \else
179 \ifx\@let@token\reserved@d
180 \let\reserved@c\reserved@a
181 \else
182 \let\reserved@c\reserved@b
183 \fi
184 \fi
185 \reserved@c
186 }%

\@sptoken
187 \let\LuT@temp\:%
188 \def\:{\let\@sptoken= }%
189 \: % explicit space

\@xifnch
190 \def\:{\@xifnch}%
191 \expandafter\def\: {%
192 \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
193 }%
194 \let\:\LuT@temp
195 \fi

\@tempcnta
196 \expandafter\ifx\csname @tempcnta\endcsname\relax
197 \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcnta
198 \fi

\@tempcntb
199 \expandafter\ifx\csname @tempcntb\endcsname\relax
200 \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcntb
201 \fi

\LuT@newcommand
202 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
203 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcommand\endcsname\relax
204 \def\LuT@newcommand#1[#2]#3{%
205 \ifx#1\@undefined
206 \let#1\relax
207 \else
208 \ifx#1\relax
209 \else
210 \@PackageError{luatex}{%
211 \string#1 is already defined.\MessageBreak
212 Redefinition is skipped%
213 }\@ehc
214 \fi
215 \fi
216 \ifx#1\relax
217 \ifcase#2 %
218 \def#1{#3}%
219 \or
220 \def#1##1{#3}%
221 \or
222 \def#1##1##2{#3}%
223 \or
224 \def#1##1##2##3{#3}%

```

```

225      \or
226      \@INTERNAL@ERROR
227      \fi
228      \fi
229    }%
230  \else
231    \def\LuT@newcommand{\newcommand*}%
232  \fi

```

## 2.7 Lua states

\LuT@AllocLuaState

```

233 \newcount\LuT@AllocLuaState
234 \LuT@AllocLuaState=\z@

```

\newluastate

```

235 \LuT@newcommand\newluastate[1]{%
236   \ifnum\LuT@AllocLuaState<65535 %
237     \global\advance\LuT@AllocLuaState\@ne
238     \allocationnumber\LuT@AllocLuaState
239     \global\chardef#1=\allocationnumber
240     \wlog{\string#1=\string\luastate\the\allocationnumber}%
241   \else
242     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\luastate}%
243   \fi
244 }

```

## 2.8 Attributes

### 2.8.1 Allocation

\LuT@AllocAttribute

```

245 \newcount\LuT@AllocAttribute
246 \LuT@AllocAttribute=\m@ne

```

\newattribute

```

247 \LuT@newcommand\newattribute[1]{%
248   \ifnum\LuT@AllocAttribute<65535 %
249     \global\advance\LuT@AllocAttribute\@ne
250     \allocationnumber\LuT@AllocAttribute
251     \global\attributedef#1=\allocationnumber
252     \unsetattribute{#1}%
253     \wlog{\string#1=\string\attribute\the\allocationnumber}%
254   \else
255     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\attribute}%
256   \fi
257 }

```

### 2.8.2 Interface

\setattribute

```

258 \LuT@newcommand\setattribute[2]{%
259   #1=\numexpr#2\relax
260 }

```

\unsetattribute

```

261 \ifnum\luatexversion<37
262   \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{}%
263   \let\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue\m@ne
264 \else

```

```

265 \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{-2147483647 }%
266 \fi
267 \LuT@newcommand\unsetattribute[1]{%
268   #1=\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue
269 }

```

## 2.9 Catcode tables

### 2.9.1 Allocation

\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable

```

270 \newcount\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
271 \LuT@AllocCatcodeTable=\m@ne
272 \newcount\CatcodeTableStack
273 \CatcodeTableStack=\z@

```

\newcatcodetable

```

274 \LuT@newcommand\newcatcodetable[1]{%
275   \ifnum\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable<1114110 % 0x10FFFF is maximal \chardef
276     % or < 268435455 %  $2^{28} - 1$ 
277     \global\advance\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable by\tw@
278     \allocationnumber=\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
279     \global\chardef#1=\allocationnumber
280     \wlog{%
281       \string#1=\string\catcodetable\the\allocationnumber
282     }%
283   \else
284     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\catcodetable}%
285   \fi
286 }%

```

\IncCatcodeTableStack

```

287 \LuT@newcommand\IncCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
288   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack<268435454 %
289     \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by\tw@
290   \else
291     \@PackageError{luatex}{%
292       Catcode table stack overflow%
293     }\@ehd
294   \fi
295 }

```

\DecCatcodeTableStack

```

296 \LuT@newcommand\DecCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
297   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack>\z@
298     \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by-2 %
299   \else
300     \@PackageError{luatex}{%
301       Catcode table stack is empty%
302     }\@ehd
303   \fi
304 }

```

### 2.9.2 \SetCatcodeRange

\SetCatcodeRange

```

305 \LuT@newcommand\SetCatcodeRange[3]{%
306   \edef\LuT@temp{%
307     \noexpand\@tempcnta=\the\@tempcnta
308     \noexpand\@tempcntb=\the\@tempcntb
309     \noexpand\count@=\the\count@

```

```

310     \relax
311 }%
312 \@tempcnta=\numexpr#1\relax
313 \@tempcntb=\numexpr#2\relax
314 \count@=\numexpr#3\relax
315 \loop
316   \unless\ifnum\@tempcnta>\@tempcntb
317     \catcode\@tempcnta=\count@
318     \advance\@tempcnta by \@ne
319   \repeat
320 \LuT@temp
321 }

```

### 2.9.3 Predefined catcode tables

```

322 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
323 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
324 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
325 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX

326 \initcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
327 \begingroup
328   \def\@makeother#1{\catcode#1=12\relax}%
329   \@firstofone{%
330     \catcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
331     \begingroup
332       \SetCatcodeRange{0}{8}{15}%
333       \catcode9=10 % tab
334       \catcode11=15 %
335       \catcode12=13 % form feed
336       \SetCatcodeRange{14}{31}{15}%
337       \catcode35=6 % hash
338       \catcode36=3 % dollar
339       \catcode38=4 % ampersand
340       \catcode94=7 % circumflex
341       \catcode95=8 % underscore
342       \catcode123=1 % brace left
343       \catcode125=2 % brace right
344       \catcode126=13 % tilde
345       \catcode127=15 %
346       \savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX
347     \endgroup
348     \@makeother{0}% nul
349     \@makeother{13}% carriage return
350     \@makeother{37}% percent
351     \@makeother{92}% backslash
352     \@makeother{127}%
353     \SetCatcodeRange{65}{90}{12}% A-Z
354     \SetCatcodeRange{97}{122}{12}% a-z
355     \savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
356     \@makeother{32}% space
357     \savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
358   \endgroup
359 }%

```

### 2.9.4 Number stack

`\LuT@NumStackEmpty` A special empty stack value because of `\@cdr`'s brace removal.

```

360 \def\LuT@NumStackEmpty{0}

```

`\LuT@NumStack`

```

361 \let\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty

```

\PushCatcodeTableNumStack

```

362 \LuT@newcommand\PushCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
363   \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
364     {\the\catcodetable}\LuT@NumStack
365   }%
366 }

```

\PopCatcodeTableNumStack

```

367 \LuT@newcommand\PopCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
368   \ifx\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty
369     \@PackageWarning{luatex}{Empty catcode table number stack}%
370     \catcodetable\z@
371   \else
372     \catcodetable=\expandafter\@car\LuT@NumStack\@nil\relax
373     \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
374       \expandafter\@cdr\LuT@NumStack\@nil
375     }%
376   \fi
377 }

```

### 2.9.5 Catcode regime macros

\BeginCatcodeRegime

```

378 \LuT@newcommand\BeginCatcodeRegime[1]{%
379   \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
380   \catcodetable=\numexpr#1\relax
381   \IncCatcodeTableStack
382   \savecatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
383   \catcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
384 }

```

\EndCatcodeRegime

```

385 \LuT@newcommand\EndCatcodeRegime[0]{%
386   \DecCatcodeTableStack
387   \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
388 }

```

## 2.10 Lua module loader

```

389 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
390 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
391   \input luatex-loader.sty\relax
392 \else
393   \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2009/12/02]%
394 \fi

395 \LuT@AtEnd
396 </package>

397 <*loader>

    Reload check, especially if the package is not used with LATEX.
398 \begingroup
399   \catcode44 12 % ,
400   \catcode45 12 % -
401   \catcode46 12 % .
402   \catcode58 12 % :
403   \catcode64 11 % @
404   \catcode123 1 % {
405   \catcode125 2 % }
406   \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
407   \ifx\x\relax % plain-TEX, first loading
408   \else

```

```

409 \def\empty{}%
410 \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
411 % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
412 \else
413 \catcode35 6 % #
414 \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
415 \def\x#1#2{%
416 \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
417 }%
418 \else
419 \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
420 \fi
421 \x{luatex-loader}{The package is already loaded}%
422 \aftergroup\endinput
423 \fi
424 \fi
425 \endgroup
Package identification:
426 \begingroup
427 \catcode35 6 % #
428 \catcode40 12 % (
429 \catcode41 12 % )
430 \catcode44 12 % ,
431 \catcode45 12 % -
432 \catcode46 12 % .
433 \catcode47 12 % /
434 \catcode58 12 % :
435 \catcode64 11 % @
436 \catcode91 12 % [
437 \catcode93 12 % ]
438 \catcode123 1 % {
439 \catcode125 2 % }
440 \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
441 \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
442 \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
443 \xdef#1{#4}%
444 }%
445 \else
446 \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
447 #2[#3]}%
448 \ifx#1\undefined
449 \xdef#1{#3}%
450 \fi
451 \ifx#1\relax
452 \xdef#1{#3}%
453 \fi
454 }%
455 \fi
456 \expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
457 \ProvidesPackage{luatex-loader}%
458 [2009/12/02 v0.3 Lua module loader (H0)]
459 \begingroup
460 \catcode10 12 % ^^J
461 \catcode34 12 % "
462 \catcode39 12 % '
463 \catcode40 12 % (
464 \catcode41 12 % )
465 \catcode44 12 % ,
466 \catcode46 12 % .
467 \catcode60 12 % <
468 \catcode61 12 % =
469 \catcode95 12 % _ (other!)

```

```

470 \catcode96 12 % ‘
471 \endlinechar=10 %
472 \ifnum\luatexversion<36 %
473   \directlua0%
474 \else %
475   \expandafter\directlua %
476 \fi %
477 {%
478   do
479     local script = "oberdiek.luatex.lua"
480     local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
481     if file then
482       texio.write_nl("(" .. file .. ")")
483       dofile(file)
484     else
485       error("File ‘" .. script .. ’’ not found")
486     end
487   end
488 }%
489 \endgroup%
490 </loader>

```

## 2.11 Lua script

Currently L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X does not use KPSE when searching for module files. The following Lua script implements a workaround. It extends `package.loader` by another search method. Modules are found by the module name with extension `.lua` similar to

```
kpsewhich --format=texmfscripts <module>.lua
```

Unhappily `kpsewhich` does not support directory components in the file name. Therefore a module `a.b.c` cannot be installed as `a/b/c.lua`. The script must be named `a.b.c.lua`.

```

491 <lua>
492 module("oberdiek.luatex", package.seeall)
493 function kpse_module_loader(module)
494   local script = module .. ".lua"
495   local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
496   if file then
497     local loader, error = loadfile(file)
498     if loader then
499       texio.write_nl("(" .. file .. ")")
500       return loader
501     end
502     return "\n\t[oberdiek.luatex.kpse_module_loader] Loading error:\n\t"
503         .. error
504   end
505   return "\n\t[oberdiek.luatex.kpse_module_loader] Search failed"
506 end
507 table.insert(package.loaders, kpse_module_loader)
508 </lua>

```

## 3 Test

```

509 <test2>
510 \documentclass{article}
511 \def\LoadCommand{%
512   \RequirePackage{luatex}[2009/12/02]%
513 }

```



```

514 </test2>
515 <*test3>
516 \documentclass{article}
517 \def\LoadCommand{%
518   \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2009/12/02]%
519 }
520 </test3>

```

### 3.1 Catcode checks for loading

```

521 <*test1>
522 \catcode'\{=1 %
523 \catcode'\}=2 %
524 \catcode'\#=6 %
525 \catcode'\@=11 %
526 \expandafter\ifx\csname count@\endcsname\relax
527   \countdef\count@=255 %
528 \fi
529 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
530   \long\def@gobble#1{%
531 \fi
532 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
533   \long\def@firstofone#1{#1}%
534 \fi
535 \expandafter\ifx\csname loop\endcsname\relax
536   \expandafter@firstofone
537 \else
538   \expandafter@gobble
539 \fi
540 {%
541   \def\loop#1\repeat{%
542     \def\body{#1}%
543     \iterate
544   }%
545   \def\iterate{%
546     \body
547     \let\next\iterate
548   \else
549     \let\next\relax
550   \fi
551   \next
552 }%
553 \let\repeat=\fi
554 }%
555 \def\RestoreCatcodes{}
556 \count@=0 %
557 \loop
558   \edef\RestoreCatcodes{%
559     \RestoreCatcodes
560     \catcode\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@\relax
561   }%
562 \ifnum\count@<255 %
563   \advance\count@ 1 %
564 \repeat
565
566 \def\RangeCatcodeInvalid#1#2{%
567   \count@=#1\relax
568   \loop
569     \catcode\count@=15 %
570   \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
571     \advance\count@ 1 %
572   \repeat
573 }

```

```

574 \expandafter\ifx\csname LoadCommand\endcsname\relax
575   \def\LoadCommand{\input luatex.sty\relax}%
576 \fi
577 \def\Test{%
578   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{0}{47}%
579   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{58}{64}%
580   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{91}{96}%
581   \RangeCatcodeInvalid{123}{255}%
582   \catcode'\@=12 %
583   \catcode'\=0 %
584   \catcode'\{=1 %
585   \catcode'\}=2 %
586   \catcode'\#=6 %
587   \catcode'\[=12 %
588   \catcode'\]=12 %
589   \catcode'\%=14 %
590   \catcode'\ =10 %
591   \catcode13=5 %
592   \LoadCommand
593   \RestoreCatcodes
594 }
595 \Test
596 \csname @@end\endcsname
597 \end
598 \test1\

```

## 3.2 Catcode tables

### 3.2.1 Predefined catcode tables

```

599 \test4\
600 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}

```

Remember L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's initial catcodes in count registers starting at \TestLaTeX.

```

601 \count0=0 %
602 \chardef\TestLaTeX=1000 %
603 \chardef\TestMax=300 %
604 \loop
605   \count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count0\relax=\catcode\count0 %
606   \ifnum\count0<\TestMax
607     \advance\count0 by 1 %
608   \repeat
609 \documentclass{minimal}
610 \usepackage{luatex}[2009/12/02]
611 \usepackage{qstest}
612 \IncludeTests{*}
613 \LogTests{log}{*}{*}
614 \makeatletter
615 \def\Check#1{%
616   \Expect*{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
617   *{\the\count@=#1}%
618 }
619 \newcount\scratch
620 \def\Test#1#2{%
621   \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTable#1}{CatcodeTable#1}%
622     \catcodetable\csname CatcodeTable#1\endcsname
623     \count@=\z@
624     \loop
625       \scratch=#2\relax
626       \Expect*{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
627       *{\the\count@=\the\scratch}%
628     \ifnum\count@<\TestMax
629       \advance\count@\@ne
630     \repeat

```

```

631 \end{qstest}}%
632 }
633 \Test{LaTeX}{\the\count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count@}
634 \Test{String}{\ifnum\count@=32 10\else 12\fi}
635 \Test{Other}{12}
636 \initcatcodetable99 %
637 \Test{IniTeX}{%
638   0\relax
639   \begingroup
640     \catcodetable99 %
641     \global\scratch=\the\catcode\count@
642   \endgroup
643 }

```

### 3.2.2 Catcode table number stack

```

644 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableNumStack}{CatcodeTableNumStack}
645   \def\TestStack#1{%
646     \Expect*{\LuT@NumStack}{#1}%
647   }%
648   \TestStack{0}%
649   \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
650   \TestStack{{0}0}%
651   \@firstofone{%
652     \begingroup
653       \initcatcodetable12 %
654       \catcodetable12 %
655       \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
656       \TestStack{{12}{0}0}%
657       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
658       \TestStack{{0}0}%
659       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
660       \TestStack{0}%
661       \def\TestWarning{Missing empty stack warning}%
662       \def\@PackageWarning#1#2{\def\TestWarning{empty stack}}%
663       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
664       \TestStack{0}%
665       \Expect*{\TestWarning}{empty stack}%
666     \endgroup
667   }%
668 \end{qstest}

```

### 3.2.3 Catcode table stack

```

669 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableStack}{CatcodeTableStack}
670   \def\TestStack#1{%
671     \Expect*{\the\CatcodeTableStack}{#1}%
672   }%
673   \TestStack{0}%
674   \IncCatcodeTableStack
675   \TestStack{2}%
676   \IncCatcodeTableStack
677   \TestStack{4}%
678   \begingroup
679     \IncCatcodeTableStack
680     \TestStack{6}%
681   \endgroup
682   \TestStack{6}%
683   \begingroup
684     \DecCatcodeTableStack
685     \TestStack{4}%
686   \endgroup
687   \TestStack{4}%
688   \DecCatcodeTableStack
689   \TestStack{2}%

```

```

690 \DecCatcodeTableStack
691 \TestStack{0}%
692 \begingroup
693   \def\TestError{Missing error}%
694   \def \@PackageError#1#2#3{%
695     \def\TestError{Empty stack}%
696   }%
697   \DecCatcodeTableStack
698   \TestStack{0}%
699   \Expect*{\TestError}{Empty stack}%
700 \endgroup
701 \end{qstest}

```

### 3.2.4 Catcode regime macros

```

702 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeRegime}{CatcodeRegime}
703   \def\TestStacks#1#2#3{%
704     \Expect*{\the\catcodetable}{#1}%
705     \Expect*{\the\CatcodeTableStack}{#2}%
706     \Expect*{\LuT@NumStack}{#3}%
707   }%
708   \TestStacks{0}{0}{0}%
709   \catcode'\|=7 %
710   \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
711     \TestStacks{2}{2}{0}%
712     \Expect*{\the\catcode'\|}{12}%
713   \EndCatcodeRegime
714   \TestStacks{0}{0}{0}%
715   \Expect*{\the\catcode'\|}{7}%
716 \end{qstest}

```

### 3.3 Attribute allocation

```

717 \begin{qstest}{Attributes}{Attributes}
718   \newattribute\TestAttr
719   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}%
720     *{\string\attribute\number\allocationnumber}%
721   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
722   \begingroup
723     \newattribute\TestAttr
724     \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{1}%
725   \endgroup
726   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
727   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}*{\string\attribute1}%
728   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
729   \def\Test#1{%
730     \setattribute\TestAttr{#1}%
731     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}{#1}%
732   }%
733   \Test{0}%
734   \Test{1}%
735   \Test{-1}%
736   \Test{123}%
737   \unsetattribute\TestAttr
738   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
739   \begingroup
740     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
741     \Test{1234}%
742   \endgroup
743   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
744 \end{qstest}

```

### 3.4 Lua states

```

745 \begin{qstest}{LuaState}{LuaState}

```

```

746 \newluastate\TestLuaState
747 \Expect*{\number\TestLuaState}{1}%
748 \newluastate\TestLuaState
749 \Expect*{\number\TestLuaState}{2}%
750 \end{qstest}

751 \@@end
752 </test4>

```

### 3.5 Short test for plain-TeX

```

753 <*test5>
754 \input luatex.sty\relax
755 \newluastate\TestLuaState
756 \newattribute\TestAttr
757 \setattribute\TestAttr{10}
758 \unsetattribute\TestAttr
759 \newcatcodetable\TestCTa
760 \begingroup
761   \SetCatcodeRange{'A'}{'Z'}{12}%
762 \endgroup
763 \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
764 \EndCatcodeRegime
765 \end
766 </test5>

```

## 4 Installation

### 4.1 Download

**Package.** This package is available on CTAN<sup>1</sup>:

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

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/luatex.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.

### 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/
```

---

<sup>1</sup><http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

### 4.3 Package installation

**Unpacking.** The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain- $\text{\TeX}$ :

```
tex luatex.dtx
```

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

```
luatex.sty          → tex/generic/oberdiek/luatex.sty
luatex-loader.sty    → tex/generic/oberdiek/luatex-loader.sty
oberdiek.luatex.lua  → scripts/oberdiek/oberdiek.luatex.lua
luatex.pdf           → doc/latex/oberdiek/luatex.pdf
test/luatex-test1.tex → doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test1.tex
test/luatex-test2.tex → doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test2.tex
test/luatex-test3.tex → doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test3.tex
test/luatex-test4.tex → doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test4.tex
test/luatex-test5.tex → doc/latex/oberdiek/test/luatex-test5.tex
luatex.dtx           → source/latex/oberdiek/luatex.dtx
```

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  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution (`te $\text{\TeX}$` , `mik $\text{\TeX}$` , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, `te $\text{\TeX}$`  users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

### 4.5 Some details for the interested

**Attached source.** The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk luatex.pdf unpack_files output .
```

**Unpacking with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .** The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

**plain- $\text{\TeX}$ :** Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

**$\text{\LaTeX}$ :** Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using  $\text{\LaTeX}$  for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{luatex.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 `pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$` :

```
pdflatex luatex.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist luatex.idx
pdflatex luatex.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist luatex.idx
pdflatex luatex.dtx
```

## 5 History

[2007/12/12 v0.1]

- First public version.

[2009/04/10 v0.2]

- Requires package `ifluatex` in version 2.0 to ensure `\luatexversion`.
- Updates the call of `\directlua`, the syntax has changed in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 0.36.

[2009/12/02 v0.3]

- Unsetting of attributes updated for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 0.37.

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