

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

T_EX 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 T_EX or L^AT_EX implement an allocation scheme for registers. A package reserves with `\newcount` an unused register number for its own exclusive use.

Nowadays T_EX is not alone anymore: ε -T_EX, pdfT_EX and other compilers for T_EX are developed that extend and add new features and resources.

Now LuaT_EX has reached beta state. It inherits most of pdfT_EX's features including ε -T_EX. Also it implements new concepts such as attributes or catcode tables.

1.1.1 L^AT_EX

L^AT_EX 2 _{ε} is frozen and therefore refuses to even notice the new T_EX variants. Not even the old ε -T_EX is supported by its kernel. At least there is a third party package `etex` that manages the new ε -T_EX resources.

This package tries to do the same for LuaT_EX and starts to support at least a few of the new features.

1.1.2 plain T_EX

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

1.2 Register allocation

1.2.1 Register with 16 bit

Because LuaTeX is a super set of ε -TeX 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 LuaTeX stores the registers of a class in the same Lua table unlike ε -TeX, where registers below 256 are stored in an array and higher numbers are put in a tree structure.

1.3 Attributes

Nodes can have custom attributes in LuaTeX. 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 TeX's range of non-negative integers up to 2^{31} are available.

`\newattribute {⟨cmd⟩}`

Macro `\newattribute` defines command `⟨cmd⟩` using `\attributedef` using a 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 TeX integer numbers).

`\unsetattribute {⟨cmd⟩}`

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

1.4 Catcode tables

LuaTeX 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^AT_EX 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: LuaTeX'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_EX Live 2007.)

1.4.1 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_EX's catcodes.

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

These are catcode tables and must not be changed. `\CatcodeTableIniTeX` contains the catcode settings of ini-T_EX. `\CatcodeTableString` follows T_EX'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^AT_EX 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.

<code>\PushCatcodeTableNumStack</code> <code>\PopCatcodeTableNumStack</code>

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.

<code>\BeginCatcodeRegime {$\langle catcodetable \rangle$}</code> <code>\EndCatcodeRegime</code>
--

`\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 \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.

<code>\SetCatcodeRange {$\langle from \rangle$} {$\langle to \rangle$} {$\langle catcode \rangle$}</code>
--

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

1.5 Lua module loading

Currently \LuaTeX (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.

1.5.1 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 T_EX and L^AT_EX are supported.

2 Implementation

```
1 (*package)
```

2.1 Reload check and package identification

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

```
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 [2010/03/09 v0.4 LuaTeX basic definition package (H0)]

```

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 Provide LuaTeX primitives

```

119 \ifnum\luatexversion<36 %
120   \def\LuT@MakePrimitive#1{%
121     \expandafter\let\csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
122     \csname #1\endcsname
123   }%
124 \else
125   \def\LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive#1{%
126     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
127     \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax
128       \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
129       \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax
130         \else
131           \expandafter\let
132           \csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
133           \csname #1\endcsname
134         \fi
135       \fi
136     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
137     \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax
138       \begingroup
139         \expandafter\let\csname luatex#1\endcsname\@undefined
140         \ifnum0%
141           \directlua{%
142             if tex.enableprimitives then %
143               tex.enableprimitives('luatex',{#1'})%
144               tex.print('1')%
145             end%
146           }%
147         \expandafter\ifx\csname luatex#1\endcsname\relax\else1\fi
148       =11 %
149       \global\expandafter\let
150       \csname luatex#1\expandafter\endcsname
151       \csname luatex#1\endcsname
152     \else
153       \@PackageError{luatex}{%

```



```

154         tex.enableprimitives failed for '#1'%
155     }\@ehc
156 \fi
157 \endgroup
158 \fi
159 }%
160 \def\LuT@MakePrimitive#1{%
161     \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
162     \expandafter\ifx\csname#1\endcsname\relax
163         \begingroup
164             \expandafter\let\csname#1\endcsname\@undefined
165             \ifnum0%
166                 \directlua{%
167                     if tex.enableprimitives then %
168                         tex.enableprimitives('',{ '#1'})%
169                         tex.print('1')%
170                     end%
171                 }%
172             \expandafter\ifx\csname#1\endcsname\relax\else1\fi
173             =11 %
174             \global\expandafter\let
175             \csname#1\expandafter\endcsname
176             \csname#1\endcsname
177         \else
178             \@PackageError{luatex}{%
179                 tex.enableprimitives failed for '#1'%
180             }\@ehc
181         \fi
182     \endgroup
183 \fi
184 }%
185 \fi
186 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{attribute}
187 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{attributedef}
188 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{catcodetable}
189 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{initcatcodetable}
190 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{luaescapestring}
191 \LuT@MakeLuatexPrimitive{savecatcodetable}
192 \LuT@MakePrimitive{numexpr}

```

2.5 Inherit support for ϵ -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`.

```

193 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
194 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
195 \else
196     \RequirePackage{etex}[1998/03/26]%
197 \fi

```

2.6 Adaption of ϵ -TeX's register allocation

ϵ -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.

```

198 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
199 \expandafter\ifx\csname et@xins\endcsname\relax
200     \@PackageWarningNoLine{luatex}{%
201         Support for eTeX is not loaded (etex.src)%

```

```

202 }%
203 \else
204   \def\LuT@temp#1{%
205     \ifnum\count27#1=32768 %
206       \count27#1=65536 %
207     \fi
208   }%
209   \LuT@temp0%
210   \LuT@temp1%
211   \LuT@temp2%
212   \LuT@temp3%
213   \LuT@temp4%
214   \LuT@temp5%
215   \LuT@temp6%

```

ε -TeX uses an array for the first 256 registers and then a tree structure. LuaTeX 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.

```

216 \let\newcount\globcount
217 \let\newdimen\globdimen
218 \let\newskip\globskip
219 \let\newbox\globbox
220 \fi

```

2.7 plain TeX compatibility

\@empty

```

221 \expandafter\ifx\csname @empty\endcsname\relax
222   \def\@empty{}%
223 \fi

```

\@gobble

```

224 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
225   \long\def\@gobble#1{}%
226 \fi

```

\@firstofone

```

227 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
228   \long\def\@firstofone#1{#1}%
229 \fi

```

\@firstoftwo

```

230 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstoftwo\endcsname\relax
231   \long\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{#1}%
232 \fi

```

\@car

```

233 \expandafter\ifx\csname @car\endcsname\relax
234   \def\@car#1#2\@nil{#1}%
235 \fi

```

\@cdr

```

236 \expandafter\ifx\csname @cdr\endcsname\relax
237   \def\@cdr#1#2\@nil{#2}%
238 \fi

```

\@ifstar

```

239 \expandafter\ifx\csname @ifstar\endcsname\relax
240   \def\@ifstar#1{%
241     \@ifnextchar*{\@firstoftwo{#1}}%
242   }%

```

```

\@ifnextchar
243 \long\def\@ifnextchar#1#2#3{%
244 \let\reserved@d=#1%
245 \def\reserved@a{#2}%
246 \def\reserved@b{#3}%
247 \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
248 }%

\@ifnch
249 \def\@ifnch{%
250 \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
251 \let\reserved@c\@xifnch
252 \else
253 \ifx\@let@token\reserved@d
254 \let\reserved@c\reserved@a
255 \else
256 \let\reserved@c\reserved@b
257 \fi
258 \fi
259 \reserved@c
260 }%

\@sptoken
261 \let\LuT@temp\:%
262 \def\:{\let\@sptoken= }%
263 \: % explicit space

\@xifnch
264 \def\:{\@xifnch}%
265 \expandafter\def\:{ {%
266 \futurelet\@let@token\@ifnch
267 }%
268 \let\:\LuT@temp
269 \fi

\@tempcnta
270 \expandafter\ifx\csname @tempcnta\endcsname\relax
271 \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcnta
272 \fi

\@tempcntb
273 \expandafter\ifx\csname @tempcntb\endcsname\relax
274 \csname newcount\endcsname\@tempcntb
275 \fi

\LuT@newcommand
276 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
277 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcommand\endcsname\relax
278 \def\LuT@newcommand#1[#2]#3{%
279 \ifx#1\@undefined
280 \let#1\relax
281 \else
282 \ifx#1\relax
283 \else
284 \@PackageError{luatex}{%
285 \string#1 is already defined.\MessageBreak
286 Redefinition is skipped%
287 }\@ehc
288 \fi
289 \fi
290 \ifx#1\relax

```

```

291     \ifcase#2 %
292     \def#1{#3}%
293     \or
294     \def#1##1{#3}%
295     \or
296     \def#1##1##2{#3}%
297     \or
298     \def#1##1##2##3{#3}%
299     \or
300     \@INTERNAL@ERROR
301     \fi
302 \fi
303 }%
304 \else
305 \def\LuT@newcommand{\newcommand*}%
306 \fi

```

2.8 Attributes

2.8.1 Allocation

\LuT@AllocAttribute

```

307 \newcount\LuT@AllocAttribute
308 \LuT@AllocAttribute=\m@ne

```

\newattribute

```

309 \LuT@newcommand\newattribute[1]{%
310 \ifnum\LuT@AllocAttribute<65535 %
311 \global\advance\LuT@AllocAttribute\@ne
312 \allocationnumber\LuT@AllocAttribute
313 \global\luatexattributedef#1=\allocationnumber
314 \unsetattribute{#1}%
315 \wlog{\string#1=\string\attribute\the\allocationnumber}%
316 \else
317 \errmessage{No room for a new \string\attribute}%
318 \fi
319 }

```

2.8.2 Interface

\setattribute

```

320 \LuT@newcommand\setattribute[2]{%
321 #1=\numexpr#2\relax
322 }

```

\unsetattribute

```

323 \ifnum\luatexversion<37
324 \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{}%
325 \let\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue\m@ne
326 \else
327 \LuT@newcommand\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue[0]{-2147483647}%
328 \fi
329 \LuT@newcommand\unsetattribute[1]{%
330 #1=\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue
331 }

```

2.9 Catcode tables

2.9.1 Allocation

\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable

```

332 \newcount\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
333 \LuT@AllocCatcodeTable=\m@ne
334 \newcount\CatcodeTableStack
335 \CatcodeTableStack=\z@

```

\newcatcodetable

```

336 \LuT@newcommand\newcatcodetable[1]{%
337   \ifnum\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable<1114110 % 0x10FFFF is maximal \chardef
338     % or < 268435455 % 228 - 1
339   \global\advance\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable by\tw@
340   \allocationnumber=\LuT@AllocCatcodeTable
341   \global\chardef#1=\allocationnumber
342   \wlog{%
343     \string#1=\string\catcodetable\the\allocationnumber
344   }%
345   \else
346     \errmessage{No room for a new \string\catcodetable}%
347   \fi
348 }%

```

\IncCatcodeTableStack

```

349 \LuT@newcommand\IncCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
350   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack<268435454 %
351   \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by\tw@
352   \else
353     \@PackageError{luatex}{%
354       Catcode table stack overflow%
355     }\@ehd
356   \fi
357 }

```

\DecCatcodeTableStack

```

358 \LuT@newcommand\DecCatcodeTableStack[0]{%
359   \ifnum\CatcodeTableStack>\z@
360   \global\advance\CatcodeTableStack by-2 %
361   \else
362     \@PackageError{luatex}{%
363       Catcode table stack is empty%
364     }\@ehd
365   \fi
366 }

```

2.9.2 \SetCatcodeRange

\SetCatcodeRange

```

367 \LuT@newcommand\SetCatcodeRange[3]{%
368   \edef\LuT@temp{%
369     \noexpand\@tempcnta=\the\@tempcnta
370     \noexpand\@tempcntb=\the\@tempcntb
371     \noexpand\count@=\the\count@
372     \relax
373   }%
374   \@tempcnta=\numexpr#1\relax
375   \@tempcntb=\numexpr#2\relax
376   \count@=\numexpr#3\relax
377   \loop
378     \unless\ifnum\@tempcnta>\@tempcntb
379     \catcode\@tempcnta=\count@
380     \advance\@tempcnta by \@ne
381   \repeat
382   \LuT@temp
383 }

```

2.9.3 Predefined catcode tables

```

384 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
385 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
386 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
387 \newcatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX

388 \luatexinitcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
389 \begingroup
390   \def\@makeother#1{\catcode#1=12\relax}%
391   \@firstofone{%
392     \luatexcatcodetable\CatcodeTableIniTeX
393     \begingroup
394       \SetCatcodeRange{0}{8}{15}%
395       \catcode9=10 % tab
396       \catcode11=15 %
397       \catcode12=13 % form feed
398       \SetCatcodeRange{14}{31}{15}%
399       \catcode35=6 % hash
400       \catcode36=3 % dollar
401       \catcode38=4 % ampersand
402       \catcode94=7 % circumflex
403       \catcode95=8 % underscore
404       \catcode123=1 % brace left
405       \catcode125=2 % brace right
406       \catcode126=13 % tilde
407       \catcode127=15 %
408       \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableLaTeX
409     \endgroup
410     \@makeother{0}% nul
411     \@makeother{13}% carriage return
412     \@makeother{37}% percent
413     \@makeother{92}% backslash
414     \@makeother{127}%
415     \SetCatcodeRange{65}{90}{12}% A-Z
416     \SetCatcodeRange{97}{122}{12}% a-z
417     \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableString
418     \@makeother{32}% space
419     \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableOther
420   \endgroup
421 }%
```

2.9.4 Number stack

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

```
422 \def\LuT@NumStackEmpty{0}
```

`\LuT@NumStack`

```
423 \let\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty
```

`\PushCatcodeTableNumStack`

```

424 \LuT@newcommand\PushCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
425   \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
426     {\the\luatexcatcodetable}\LuT@NumStack
427   }%
428 }
```

`\PopCatcodeTableNumStack`

```

429 \LuT@newcommand\PopCatcodeTableNumStack[0]{%
430   \ifx\LuT@NumStack\LuT@NumStackEmpty
431     \@PackageWarning{luatex}{Empty catcode table number stack}%
432     \luatexcatcodetable\z@
433   \else
```

```

434 \luatexcatcodetable=\expandafter\@car\LuT@NumStack\@nil\relax
435 \xdef\LuT@NumStack{%
436 \expandafter\@cdr\LuT@NumStack\@nil
437 }%
438 \fi
439 }

```

2.9.5 Catcode regime macros

`\BeginCatcodeRegime`

```

440 \LuT@newcommand\BeginCatcodeRegime[1]{%
441 \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
442 \luatexcatcodetable=numexpr#1\relax
443 \IncCatcodeTableStack
444 \luatexsavecatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
445 \luatexcatcodetable\CatcodeTableStack
446 }

```

`\EndCatcodeRegime`

```

447 \LuT@newcommand\EndCatcodeRegime[0]{%
448 \DecCatcodeTableStack
449 \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
450 }

```

2.10 Lua module loader

```

451 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
452 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
453 \input luatex-loader.sty\relax
454 \else
455 \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2010/03/09]%
456 \fi

457 \LuT@AtEnd
458 </package>

459 <*loader>

```

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

```

460 \begingroup
461 \catcode44 12 % ,
462 \catcode45 12 % -
463 \catcode46 12 % .
464 \catcode58 12 % :
465 \catcode64 11 % @
466 \catcode123 1 % {
467 \catcode125 2 % }
468 \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
469 \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading
470 \else
471 \def\empty{%
472 \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
473 % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
474 \else
475 \catcode35 6 % #
476 \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
477 \def\x#1#2{%
478 \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
479 }%
480 \else
481 \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
482 \fi
483 \x{luatex-loader}{The package is already loaded}%

```

```

484     \aftergroup\endinput
485     \fi
486     \fi
487 \endgroup
Package identification:
488 \begingroup
489   \catcode35 6 % #
490   \catcode40 12 % (
491   \catcode41 12 % )
492   \catcode44 12 % ,
493   \catcode45 12 % -
494   \catcode46 12 % .
495   \catcode47 12 % /
496   \catcode58 12 % :
497   \catcode64 11 % @
498   \catcode91 12 % [
499   \catcode93 12 % ]
500   \catcode123 1 % {
501   \catcode125 2 % }
502   \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
503     \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
504       \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
505       \xdef#1{#4}%
506     }%
507   \else
508     \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
509       #2[#3]}%
510     \ifx#1@\undefined
511       \xdef#1{#3}%
512     \fi
513     \ifx#1\relax
514       \xdef#1{#3}%
515     \fi
516   }%
517 \fi
518 \expandafter\x\csname ver@luatex-loader.sty\endcsname
519 \ProvidesPackage{luatex-loader}%
520 [2010/03/09 v0.4 Lua module loader (H0)]
521 \begingroup
522   \catcode10 12 % ^^J
523   \catcode34 12 % "
524   \catcode39 12 % '
525   \catcode40 12 % (
526   \catcode41 12 % )
527   \catcode44 12 % ,
528   \catcode46 12 % .
529   \catcode60 12 % <
530   \catcode61 12 % =
531   \catcode95 12 % _ (other!)
532   \catcode96 12 % '
533   \endlinechar=10 %
534   \ifnum\luatexversion<36 %
535     \directlua0%
536   \else %
537     \expandafter\directlua %
538   \fi %
539   {%
540     do
541       local script = "oberdiek.luatex.lua"
542       local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
543       if file then
544         texio.write_nl("(" .. file .. ")")

```



```

545         dofile(file)
546     else
547         error("File '" .. script .. "' not found")
548     end
549 end
550 }%
551 \endgroup%
552 \loader

```

2.11 Lua script

Currently LuaTeX 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`.

```

553 <lua>

554 module("oberdiek.lua", package.seeall)

555 function kpse_module_loader(module)
556     local script = module .. ".lua"
557     local file = kpse.find_file(script, "texmfscripts")
558     if file then
559         local loader, error = loadfile(file)
560         if loader then
561             texio.write_nl("(" .. file .. ")")
562             return loader
563         end
564         return "\n\t[oberdiek.lua.kpse_module_loader] Loading error:\n\t"
565             .. error
566     end
567     return "\n\t[oberdiek.lua.kpse_module_loader] Search failed"
568 end
569 table.insert(package.loaders, kpse_module_loader)
570 \lua

```

3 Test

```

571 <test2>
572 \documentclass{article}
573 \def\LoadCommand{%
574     \RequirePackage{luatex}[2010/03/09]%
575 }
576 \test2

577 <test3>
578 \documentclass{article}
579 \def\LoadCommand{%
580     \RequirePackage{luatex-loader}[2010/03/09]%
581 }
582 \test3

```

3.1 Catcode checks for loading

```

583 <test1>

584 \catcode'\{=1 %
585 \catcode'\}=2 %

```

```

586 \catcode'\#=6 %
587 \catcode'\@=11 %
588 \expandafter\ifx\csname count@\endcsname\relax
589 \countdef\count@=255 %
590 \fi
591 \expandafter\ifx\csname @gobble\endcsname\relax
592 \long\def\@gobble#1{}%
593 \fi
594 \expandafter\ifx\csname @firstofone\endcsname\relax
595 \long\def\@firstofone#1{#1}%
596 \fi
597 \expandafter\ifx\csname loop\endcsname\relax
598 \expandafter\@firstofone
599 \else
600 \expandafter\@gobble
601 \fi
602 {%
603 \def\loop#1\repeat{%
604 \def\body{#1}%
605 \iterate
606 }%
607 \def\iterate{%
608 \body
609 \let\next\iterate
610 \else
611 \let\next\relax
612 \fi
613 \next
614 }%
615 \let\repeat=\fi
616 }%
617 \def\RestoreCatcodes{
618 \count@=0 %
619 \loop
620 \edef\RestoreCatcodes{%
621 \RestoreCatcodes
622 \catcode\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@\relax
623 }%
624 \ifnum\count@<255 %
625 \advance\count@ 1 %
626 \repeat
627
628 \def\RangeCatcodeInvalid#1#2{%
629 \count@=#1\relax
630 \loop
631 \catcode\count@=15 %
632 \ifnum\count@<#2\relax
633 \advance\count@ 1 %
634 \repeat
635 }
636 \expandafter\ifx\csname LoadCommand\endcsname\relax
637 \def\LoadCommand{\input luatex.sty\relax}%
638 \fi
639 \def\Test{%
640 \RangeCatcodeInvalid{0}{47}%
641 \RangeCatcodeInvalid{58}{64}%
642 \RangeCatcodeInvalid{91}{96}%
643 \RangeCatcodeInvalid{123}{255}%
644 \catcode'\@=12 %
645 \catcode'\=0 %
646 \catcode'\{=1 %
647 \catcode'\}=2 %

```

```

648 \catcode'\#=6 %
649 \catcode'\[=12 %
650 \catcode'\]=12 %
651 \catcode'\%=14 %
652 \catcode'\ =10 %
653 \catcode13=5 %
654 \LoadCommand
655 \RestoreCatcodes
656 }
657 \Test
658 \csname @@end\endcsname
659 \end
660 </test1>

```

3.2 Catcode tables

3.2.1 Predefined catcode tables

```

661 <*test4>
662 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}

```

Remember L^AT_EX's initial catcodes in count registers starting at \TestLaTeX.

```

663 \count0=0 %
664 \chardef\TestLaTeX=1000 %
665 \chardef\TestMax=300 %
666 \loop
667   \count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count0\relax=\catcode\count0 %
668   \ifnum\count0<\TestMax
669     \advance\count0 by 1 %
670   \repeat
671 \documentclass{minimal}
672 \usepackage{luatex}[2010/03/09]
673 \usepackage{qstest}
674 \IncludeTests{*}
675 \LogTests{log}{*}{*}
676 \makeatletter
677 \def\Check#1{%
678   \Expect*{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
679   *{\the\count@=#1}%
680 }
681 \newcount\scratch
682 \def\Test#1#2{%
683   \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTable#1}{CatcodeTable#1}%
684     \luatexcatcodetable\csname CatcodeTable#1\endcsname
685     \count@=\z@
686     \loop
687       \scratch=#2\relax
688       \Expect*{\the\count@=\the\catcode\count@}%
689       *{\the\count@=\the\scratch}%
690       \ifnum\count@<\TestMax
691         \advance\count@\@ne
692       \repeat
693   \end{qstest}%
694 }
695 \Test{LaTeX}{\the\count\numexpr\TestLaTeX+\count@}
696 \Test{String}{\ifnum\count@=32 10\else 12\fi}
697 \Test{Other}{12}
698 \luatexinitcatcodetable99 %
699 \Test{IniTeX}{%
700   0\relax
701   \begingroup
702     \luatexcatcodetable99 %
703     \global\scratch=\the\catcode\count@
704   \endgroup

```

705 }

3.2.2 Catcode table number stack

```
706 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableNumStack}{CatcodeTableNumStack}
707   \def\TestStack#1{%
708     \Expect*{\LuT@NumStack}{#1}%
709   }%
710   \TestStack{0}%
711   \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
712   \TestStack{{0}0}%
713   \@firstofone{%
714     \begingroup
715       \luatexinitcatcodetable12 %
716       \luatexcatcodetable12 %
717       \PushCatcodeTableNumStack
718       \TestStack{{12}{0}0}%
719       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
720       \TestStack{{0}0}%
721       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
722       \TestStack{0}%
723       \def\TestWarning{Missing empty stack warning}%
724       \def\@PackageWarning#1#2{\def\TestWarning{empty stack}}%
725       \PopCatcodeTableNumStack
726       \TestStack{0}%
727       \Expect*{\TestWarning}{empty stack}%
728     \endgroup
729   }%
730 \end{qstest}
```

3.2.3 Catcode table stack

```
731 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeTableStack}{CatcodeTableStack}
732   \def\TestStack#1{%
733     \Expect*{\the\CatcodeTableStack}{#1}%
734   }%
735   \TestStack{0}%
736   \IncCatcodeTableStack
737   \TestStack{2}%
738   \IncCatcodeTableStack
739   \TestStack{4}%
740   \begingroup
741     \IncCatcodeTableStack
742     \TestStack{6}%
743   \endgroup
744   \TestStack{6}%
745   \begingroup
746     \DecCatcodeTableStack
747     \TestStack{4}%
748   \endgroup
749   \TestStack{4}%
750   \DecCatcodeTableStack
751   \TestStack{2}%
752   \DecCatcodeTableStack
753   \TestStack{0}%
754   \begingroup
755     \def\TestError{Missing error}%
756     \def\@PackageError#1#2#3{%
757       \def\TestError{Empty stack}%
758     }%
759     \DecCatcodeTableStack
760     \TestStack{0}%
761     \Expect*{\TestError}{Empty stack}%
762   \endgroup
763 \end{qstest}
```

3.2.4 Catcode regime macros

```

764 \begin{qstest}{CatcodeRegime}{CatcodeRegime}
765   \def\TestStacks#1#2#3{%
766     \Expect*{\the\luatexcatcodetable}{#1}%
767     \Expect*{\the\CatcodeTableStack}{#2}%
768     \Expect*{\LuT@NumStack}{#3}%
769   }%
770   \TestStacks{0}{0}{0}%
771   \catcode'\|=7 %
772   \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
773     \TestStacks{2}{2}{00}%
774     \Expect*{\the\catcode'\|}{12}%
775   \EndCatcodeRegime
776   \TestStacks{0}{0}{0}%
777   \Expect*{\the\catcode'\|}{7}%
778 \end{qstest}

```

3.3 Attribute allocation

```

779 \begin{qstest}{Attributes}{Attributes}
780   \newattribute\TestAttr
781   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}%
782     *{\string\attribute\number\allocationnumber}%
783   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
784   \begingroup
785     \newattribute\TestAttr
786     \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{1}%
787   \endgroup
788   \Expect*{\the\allocationnumber}{0}%
789   \Expect*{\meaning\TestAttr}*{\string\attribute1}%
790   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
791   \def\Test#1{%
792     \setattribute\TestAttr{#1}%
793     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}{#1}%
794   }%
795   \Test{0}%
796   \Test{1}%
797   \Test{-1}%
798   \Test{123}%
799   \unsetattribute\TestAttr
800   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
801   \begingroup
802     \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
803     \Test{1234}%
804   \endgroup
805   \Expect*{\the\TestAttr}*{\number\LuT@UnsetAttributeValue}%
806 \end{qstest}

807 \@@end
808 </test4>

```

3.4 Short test for plain T_EX

```

809 <*test5>
810 \input luatex.sty\relax
811 \newattribute\TestAttr
812 \setattribute\TestAttr{10}
813 \unsetattribute\TestAttr
814 \newcatcodetable\TestCTa
815 \begingroup
816   \SetCatcodeRange{'A'}{'Z'}{12}%
817 \endgroup
818 \BeginCatcodeRegime\CatcodeTableLaTeX
819 \EndCatcodeRegime

```

```
820 \end
821 </test5>
```

4 Installation

4.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[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 T_EX 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/
```

4.3 Package installation

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

```
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):

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

¹<http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/>

4.4 Refresh file name databases

If your \TeX distribution (te \TeX , mik \TeX , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, te \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 \LaTeX . The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain \TeX : Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

\LaTeX : Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using \LaTeX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need \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 \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 Lua \TeX 0.36.

[2009/12/02 v0.3]

- Unsetting of attributes updated for Lua \TeX 0.37.

[2010/03/09 v0.4]

- Support for lua states removed.
- Calling `tex.enableprimitives` for used primitives.

6 Index

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