# The pagerange Package 

## Version 0.2

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## 1 Introduction

This package emerged from my desire to resolve page ranges in the draftmark package, but it may be useful to other $\mathrm{LAT}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{X}$ enthusiasts.

## 2 Usage

When a given page range $x x-y y$ (simple/plain characters) or $\backslash$ pages (control sequence, e.g., \def $\backslash p a g e s\{x x-y y\}$ ) is submitted to the macro \pagerange (e.g., \pagerange $\{x x-y y\}$ or \pagerange $\backslash$ pages), this package splits the range as xx in the macro \pagestart and yy in \pageend. The counter equivalents of these are $\backslash p r g @ c n t a$ and $\backslash p r g @ c n t b$. The control sequence containing the page range (e.g., \pages) is fully expanded before the page range is split.
If you specify a range consisting of a hyphen (or any tie) but with one or two empty page numbers, the following will happen:
a) a range of the form " -34 " is taken to mean pages 1 to 34 ;
b) a range of the form " $12-$ " is taken to mean page 12 to last page;
c) a range of the form "-" (i.e., only hyphen and no pages) is taken to mean page 1 to the last page.

An empty or blank page range (i.e., containing no argument and no hyphen/tie) is taken to mean the range $1-1$ or it may prompt a fatal error, depending on whether the boolean acceptempty is set true or false (respectively).
Page ranges containing more than one hyphen/tie cause fatal error.
If the upper limit of the page range is smaller than the lower limit, a fatal error is flagged.

The tie between the pages in the page range can be any single non-active character; its default is the hyphen character "-". It can be changed in the call to the package (e.g., ratanymomentthrough\pagerangeoptions\{tie=*\}.Ofcourse,activecharacterscan'tbeusedasties.Thepackageeasilyterminateswithawarningwhenanactivecharacterispassedastie.undefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefined

Because of the need for the last page of the document, at least 2 runs/passes are needed to obtain the correct last page.

This package has been tested with the hyperref package, which redefines the label used by the lastpage package. By default, the last page is not hyperlinked. If you want the last page to be hyperlinked, you should set the boolean option hyperlink=true in ns.undefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefined

## 3 Package options

The package has only three options, namely,

| Option <br> tie | Default <br> hyphen (-) | Meaning <br> The tie that show the breakpoint for the <br> page range. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| acceptempty | false | The boolean option that specifies if empty <br> page ranges (i.e., no page numbers and no <br> tie) submitted to the package should be |
| accepted. If true, the page range is as- |  |  |
| sumed to be from page 1 to the last page. |  |  |
| The boolean switch that determines if the |  |  |
| last page (of the page range) should be |  |  |
| hyperlinked. |  |  |

## 4 Examples

## Example 4.1

The following

```
\pagerange{123-456}
Pages~\pagestart\space to\space\pageend
```

produces Pages 123 to 456 .

## Example 4.2

The following
produces Pages 12345 to 67890 .
Example 4.3
The following
\pagerange\{123-4567\}
produces Pages 123 to 4567 .
Example 4.4
The following
\pagerange\{600-601\}
produces Pages 600 to 601.

## Example 4.5

The following

```
\pagerange{-34}
```

produces Pages 1 to 34 .

## Example 4.6 Hyperlinking of last page

The package was loaded as
ackage[acceptempty,hyperlink]\{pagerange\},inwhichbothacceptemptyandhyperlinkaretrue.Theycan,ofcourse,bothbereversed(i.e.,setasfalse).Sincetheprevailingvalueofhyperlinkistrue,weseethatundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefinedundefined

```
\pagerange{1-}
```

yields Pages 1 to 6.
Example 4.7 No hyperlinking of last page
In the following the value of hyperlink is false:
\pagerangeoptions\{hyperlink=false\}
\pagerange\{1-\}
which produces Pages 1 to 6 .

## Example 4.8 No page numbers given

The following

10 \pagerangeoptions\{hyperlink=true\}
11 \pagerange\{-\}
produces Pages 1 to 6 .

## Example 4.9

The following logs a warning message or issues fatal error, depending on the status of acceptempty option:

## Example 4.10

The following fails because of multiple hyphens (ties):
$13 \backslash$ pagerange\{123-456-789\}

Example 4.11
The following fails because \pagestart is larger than $\backslash$ pageend:
\pagerange\{34-12\}

## Example 4.12

The following fails because tie can't be active character:

```
pagerangeoptions{tie=~}
```


## Example 4.13

For the same reason (i.e., the use of active character as tie), the following fails-although nested commands are permitted:

```
\def\Xone{~}
\def\Xtwo{\Xone}
\pagerangeoptions{tie=\Xtwo}
```


## Example 4.14

The following works because the \pagerange is fully expanded before splitting:

```
\def \Xone{-}
\def\Xtwo{\Xone}
\pagerange{22\Xtwo 23}
```

This produces Pages 22 to 23.

## Example 4.15

The following also works because the \pagerange is fully expanded before splitting:

```
\def\X{-}
\def \Y{2222}
\def\Z{3333}
\pagerange{\Y\X\Z}
```

This produces Pages 2222 to 3333.

## Example 4.16

The following also works because the \pagerange and tie are fully expanded before splitting page range:

```
\def\X{-}
\pagerangeoptions{tie=\X}
\pagerange{123\X 234}
```

This produces Pages 123 to 234.

## Example 4.17

The following works because infinite nesting of tie and \pagerange are permitted:

```
\def\Xone{-}
\def\Xtwo{\Xone}
\pagerangeoptions{tie=\Xtwo}
\pagerange{444\Xtwo 555}
```

This yields Pages 444 to 555.

## Example 4.18

The following gives incorrect (in fact, weird) result because the prevailing tie is not a star:

```
\pagerange{33*44}
```


## Example 4.19

The tie can be changed to a star (or any non-active character) as follows:

```
\pagerangeoptions{tie=*}
\pagerange{2233*3344}
```

This correctly produces Pages 2233 to 3344.
Example 4.20
In the following the tie is changed to letter " T ":

It produces Pages 1234 to 1235 .

## Example 4.21

The following
\pagerange\{2034X2135\}
correctly yields Pages 2034 to 2135.

## 5 To-do

To provide for calls such as in \pagerange\{\pageref \{page:label\}-200\}.

