

fifinddo

Filtering T_EX(t) Files by T_EX*

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FIDO, FIND!

or:

FIND FIDO!

oder:

FIFI, SUCH!

Abstract

fifinddo starts implementing parsing of plain text or T_EX files using T_EX, generalizing the philosophy behind **docstrip**, based on how T_EX reads macro arguments. Rather than typesetting the edited input stream immediately, results are written to another file, in the first instance as input for T_EX. Rather than presenting a “complete study” of a computer-scientific idea, it aims at practical applications. The main one at present is **makedoc** which removes certain comment marks from package files and inserts listing commands. Parsing macros are not defined anew at every input chunk, but once before a file is processed. This also allows for *expandable* sequences of replacements, e.g., with **txt** → T_EX functionality. The method of testing for substrings is carefully discussed, revealing an earlier mistake (then) shared with **substr.sty** and L^AT_EX’s internal **\in@**.

Keywords: text filtering, macro programming, .txt to .tex enhancement

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*This file describes version v0.44 of **fifinddo.sty** as of 2011/10/23.

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1 Introduction: The Gnome of the Aim

1.1 Parsing by T_EX—are you mad?

The package name `fifinddo` is a `\listfiles`-compatible abbreviation of ‘file-find-do’¹ (or think of ‘if found do’). `fifinddo` implements (or aims at) general parsing

¹‘file’ possibly for “searching T_EX(t) files” (I don’t remember my thoughts!), while there were requests for doing replacements on L^AT_EX *environments* on `texhax`. However, the package might be enhanced in this direction . . . so the name may be wrong . . . but now I like it so much . . . Or the reason was that results are written to a *separate file*, not typeset immediately.—Let me also mention that ‘*Fifi*’ (as the package name starts) is a kind of German equivalent to the “English” ‘*Fido*’, or may have been.

(extracting, replacing [converting], expanding, ...) using \TeX where `texhax` posters strongly urge to use `sed`, `awk`, or Perl. `fifinddo`'s opposed rationales are:

- It works instantly on any \TeX installation. (*Restrictions:* Some \TeX versions `\write` certain hex codes for certain characters, cf. \TeX book p. 45, I have seen this with \PCTeX . However, some applications of `fifinddo` are nothing but technical steps where you will read the result files rarely anyway.
- You can apply and customize it like any \TeX macros, knowing just \TeX (or even only the documentation of some user-friendly extension of `fifinddo`), without the need of learning any additional script language.
- The syntax of usual utilities (e.g., “wildcards”) is sometimes difficult with \TeX files with all their backslashes, square brackets, stars, question marks ...

At least the first item is just the philosophy of the `docstrip` program, standard for installing \TeX packages; and while I am typing this, I find at least 14 other similar packages in Jürgen Fenn's *Topic Index* of the *\TeX Catalogue*:

<http://mirror.ctan.org/help/Catalogue/bytopic.html#parsingfiles>²

(Some of them may have been *reactance* to `texhax` and other postings urging not to try something like this; some seem just to be celebrations of the power of \TeX —yes, celebrate!)

Actually, \TeX 's mechanism of collecting macro arguments is hard-wired parsing at quite a high level. \LaTeX hides this from “simple-minded” users by a convention *not* to use that full power of \TeX for *end-user macros*. Internally, \LaTeX *does* use it in reading lists of options and file dates as well as to implement certain FOR- and WHILE-like loop programming structures. \LaTeX 's `\in@/\ifin@` construction is an implementation of a “ $\langle string1 \rangle$ occurs in $\langle string2 \rangle$ ” test. More packages seem to use this idea for extracting file informations, like `texshade`.³

However, such packages don't make much ado about parsing, there seems to be no general setup mechanism as are presented by `fifinddo`. Indeed, tailoring parsing macros to specific applications may often be more efficient than a general approach.

1.2 Useful for ...

My main application of `fifinddo` at present is typesetting documentations of packages using `makedoc` which removes certain percent marks and inserts listing commands, so you edit a package file with as little documentation markup as possible. This may be extended to other kinds of documents as an alternative to `easylatex` or `wiki` (the approach of which is dangerous and incompatible with certain other things).

²Click here!

³<http://ctan.org/pkg/texshade>

I have used a similar own package `txtproc` successfully, where more features were implemented for practical purposes than are here so far, yet I don't like its implementation, want to improve it here. This package also *created batch files*, e.g., to remove temporary files. This could be used for package handling: typeset the documentation at the desired place in the tree, write the packages to another, write a batch file to remove files that are not needed any more after installation (cf. `make`).

I used `txtproc` also for *large-scale substitutions* (it had been decided to change the orthography in a part of a book). Other large-scale substitutions may be:

- inserting `\index` commands;
- inserting (soft) hyphenation commands near accents;
- manual umlaut-conversion.⁴
- typographical (or even orthographical) corrections (same mistake many times on each of hundreds of pages). You may turn `...` into `\dots` and `etc.` into `etc.\ etc.`⁵ This could replace packages like `easylatex`,⁶ `txt2latex`,⁷ `txt2tex`⁸ in a customizable way, using, e.g., the “correct” hook from `makedoc.sty` as exemplified in `mdoccorr.cfg` (see examples section of `makedoc.pdf`). You should find `fdtxttex.tpl`, a `fifinddo` script to try or apply `\MakeDocCorrectHook` from `mdoccorr.cfg`, as well as `fdtxttex.tex` that runs a dialogue for the same purpose if you can manage to run it (WinShell?). You can then try to create your own `\MakeDocCorrectHook`. Section 6 provides setup for macros of this kind.
- as to `easylatex` again, *lists* could be detected and transformed into \LaTeX list commands. This could re-implement the lists functionality of `wiki.sty` that is somewhat dangerous.
- introduce your own *shorthands* to be expanded not as \TeX macros, but by text substitution;

In certain cases, insertions deteriorate readability, hyphenation corrections even make text search difficult. It is therefore suggested to

1. keep editing the file without the insertions,
2. run the script (commands based on `fifinddo`) for insertions in the preamble of the main file (“`\jobname.tex`”, maybe `\input` the script file) and
3. `\input` the result file within the `document` environment.

⁴If you know the “names” of the encodings, Heiko Oberdiek's `stringenc` may be preferable.

⁵But what when a new sentence is starting indeed? Well, `cf.` is an easier example.—`etc.` even showed a problem in `niceverb`. `mdoccorr.cfg` replaces `etc.` only, so you can keep the extra space by a code line break.

⁶<http://ctan.org/pkg/easylatex>

⁷<http://ctan.org/pkg/txt2latex>

⁸<http://ctan.org/pkg/txt2tex>

In general, differences to “manual” replacing by the substitution function of your *text editor* is that

- you first keep the original version,
- you can check the resulting file before you replace the original file by it,
- you can store the replacement script in order to check for mistakes at a later stage of your work,
- you can do *all* the replacements in *one run* (by *one* script to check for mistakes),
- you can store replacement scripts for future applications, so you needn’t type the patterns and replacement strings anew.

1.2.1 Comparisons

It should be noted (perhaps here) that the present approach to parsing is a quite *simple* one and in this respect much different to the string handling mechanisms of `stringstrings`,⁹ `ted`,¹⁰ `xstrings`¹¹ (as I understand them, perhaps also `coolstr`¹²) which are *much more powerful* than what is offered here—but perhaps slow and for practical applications possibly replaceable by the present approach. *Expandable replacement* seems not to exist outside `fifinddo` (2009/04/13).

Much is missing, I know.¹³ I am just implementing what I actually need and what could show that this approach is worth being pursued.

1.3 For insiders

Warning: You may (at least at the present state of the work) have little success with this package, if you don’t know about T_EX’s category codes and how T_EX macros are defined. The package rather provides tools for package writers. You may, however, be able to run other packages which just load `fifinddo` as required background.

That `fifinddo` acts on “T_EX(t)” files or so means that (at present) I think of applications on “plain text” files which will usually be T_EX input files. “At present” they are read without “special characters,” so essentially category codes of input characters are either 11 (“letter”) or 12 (“other”). This way some things are easier than with usual T_EX applications:

1. You can “look into” curly braces and “behind” comment characters.

⁹<http://ctan.org/pkg/stringstrings>

¹⁰<http://ctan.org/pkg/ted>

¹¹<http://ctan.org/pkg/xstrings>

¹²<http://ctan.org/pkg/coolstr>

¹³There is more in my badly implemented `txtproc.sty`.

2. There are exact or safe tests especially of *empty macro arguments* that are “expandable,” i.e., they are “robust,” don’t need assignments, can be executed in `\write`ing and in `\edef` definitions. “Usually,” the safe way to test emptiness is storing a macro argument as a macro, say `\tempo`, in order to test `\ifx\tempo\empty` where `\empty` has been defined by `\def\empty{}` in the format. But this requires some `\def\tempo{#<n>}` which breaks in “mere expanding” (TeX *evaluates* `\tempo` instead of defining it). An *expandable* test on emptiness is, e.g. `\ifx$#<n>$`, where we hope that it becomes `\iftrue` just if macro argument `#<n>` is empty indeed. However, “usually” it may *also* become `\iftrue` when `#<n>` starts with `$`—if the latter has category code 3 (“math shift”). But `fifinddo` does not assign category code 3 to any character from the input file! Therefore `\ifx$#<n>$` is `\iftrue` *exactly* if `#<n>` is empty.
3. You can avoid interference with packages that are needed for typesetting. You can do the “preprocessing” in one run with typesetting, but you should do the preprocessing before you load packages needed for typesetting. One may even try to keep the macros and settings for preprocessing local to a group.

The essential approach of `fifinddo` to looking for single strings is described in some detail in section 4.

The implementation of `fifinddo` is as follows. User commands are specially highlighted (boxed/coloured), together with their syntax description.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Head of file (Legalese)

```

1  %% Macro package 'fifinddo.sty' for LaTeX2e,      %% FIDO, FIND!
2  %% copyright (C) 2009-2011 Uwe L\"uck,
3  %%   http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
4  %% -- author-maintained in the sense of LPPL below --
5  %% for processing tex(t) files
6  %% (checking, filtering, converting, substituting, expanding, ...)
7
8  \def\fileversion{0.44} \def\filedate{2011/10/23}
9
10 %% This file can be redistributed and/or modified under
11 %% the terms of the LaTeX Project Public License; either
12 %% version 1.3c of the License, or any later version.
13 %% The latest version of this license is in
14 %%
15 %%   http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt
16 %%
17 %% We did our best to help you, but there is NO WARRANTY.
18 %% Please report bugs, problems, and suggestions via
19 %%
```

```

20 %% http://www.contact-ednotes.sty.de.vu
21 %%
22 %% For the full documentation, look for 'fifinddo.pdf'.
23 %% Its source starts in 'fifinddo.tex'.

```

2.2 Format and package version

```

24 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01]
25 % 1994/12/01: \newcommand* etc.
26 \ProvidesPackage{fifinddo}[\filedate\space v\fileversion\space
27 filtering TeX(t) files by TeX (UL)]

```

2.3 Category codes

We use the “underscore” as “compound identifier.”

```

28 \catcode'\_ =11 %% underscore used in control words

```

`\MakeOther` is a synonym for `\@makeother`, needed for matching special characters from the input file. It is exemplified by `\fdPatternCodes` which is the default of `\PatternCodes`. The latter is used in setup macros for reading patterns. We offer `\SetPatternCodes{<commands>}` (redefining `\PatternCodes`) and `\ResetPatternCodes` (for returning to `\fdPatternCodes`) so setup scripts such as `mdocorr.cfg` have shorter lines.

```

29 \ifundefined{MakeOther}{\let\MakeOther\@makeother}{%
30 \newcommand*{\fdPatternCodes}{\MakeOther\&\MakeOther\$}
31 \newcommand*{\SetPatternCodes}{\def\PatternCodes}
32 \newcommand*{\ResetPatternCodes}{\let\PatternCodes\fdPatternCodes}
33 \newcommand*{\PatternCodes}{\ResetPatternCodes}
34 %% TODO adding/removing; '*' may be wrong 2010/03/29

```

It would be bad to have `\MakeOther\%` and `\MakeOther__` here in that this may have unexpected, weird effects with arguments of setup macros. (With `\MakeOther__` you must not indent within a setup command, and if you add `\MakeOther\%` the setup command must stay in one line.) Therefore neither `\dospecials` nor `\@sanitize` are used. Curly braces remain untouched as default delimiters in setup macros. For matching them, you must use `\MakeOther\{` and `\MakeOther\}` in your `\PatternCodes`, or `\Delimiters` to introduce new ones at the same time, e.g., `\Delimiters\[\]`:

```

35 \newcommand*{\Delimiters}[2]{%
36 \MakeOther\{\MakeOther\}\catcode'#1\@ne \catcode'#2=\tw@}

```

For replacing strings or for defining other strings of “other” characters by `\edef`, you can use some L^AT_EX constructs—here are copies `\PercentChar` and `\BackslashChar` of them (do you need more?):

```

37 \newcommand*{\PercentChar}{% \let\PercentChar\@percentchar
38 \newcommand*{\BackslashChar}{% \let\BackslashChar\@backslashchar

```

`\BasicNormalCatcodes` restores Plain TeX's **macro parsing** and comment character:

```
39 \newcommand*\BasicNormalCatCodes{%
40   \catcode'\z@ \Delimiters\{\}%
41   % \restorecr !?
42   \catcode'\ =10 \catcode'\_ =14}
```

However, reading files *line by line* makes parsing of macro parameters somewhat difficult when the parameter code spans code lines. A line must not end with a curly brace when a macro requires another parameter; instead, it must contain the curly left brace for the next parameter.

`\MakeActiveDef\langle char \rangle{\langle expand-to \rangle}` makes $\langle char \rangle$ an active character expanding to $\langle expand-to \rangle$

```
43 \newcommand*\MakeActiveDef}[1]{%
44   \catcode'#1\active
45   \begingroup
46   \lccode'\~'#1\relax \lowercase{\endgroup \def~}}
```

(cf. `\@sverb/\do@noligs` in L^AT_EX's doc.sty). This even allows defining active characters with parameters (suggested by Heiko Oberdiek L^AT_EX-LIST 2010/09/18, may be nice for UTF-8). The macro has been used for conversion of text encodings.

3 File handling

```
47 \newwrite\result_file %% or write to \@mainaux!?
```

`\ResultFile{\langle output \rangle}` opens (and empties) a file $\langle output \rangle$ to be written into.

```
48 \newcommand*\ResultFile}[1]{%
49   \def\result_file_name{#1}%
```

By analogy to `\ProcessFileWith` 2011/10/23:

```
50   \typeout{'fifinddo' generating '\result_file_name'}%
51   \immediate\openout\result_file=#1}
```

`\WriteResult{\langle balanced \rangle}` writes a $\langle balanced \rangle$ line into $\langle output \rangle$ (or more lines with ^^J).

```
52 \newcommand*\WriteResult}[1]{%
53   \immediate\write\result_file{#1}}
```

`\WriteProvides` writes a `\ProvidesFile` command to the opened $\langle output \rangle$ file. This should be used when $\langle output \rangle$ is made as L^AT_EX 2_ε input.

```
54 \newcommand*\WriteProvides{%
55   \WriteResult{%
56     \string\ProvidesFile{\result_file_name}%
57     [\the\year/\two@digits\month/\two@digits\day\space
58     automatically generated with fifinddo.sty]]}%
```


`\ProcessFileWith[<changes>]{<input>}{<loop-body>}` opens a file *<input>* and runs a loop on its lines the main body of which is *<loop-body>*. When the *<loop>* starts, a new line of *<input>* is stored as macro `\fdInputLine`. The optional argument *<changes>* may change category codes used in reading *<input>*. It may be useful to read macros with arguments and active characters expanding in writing to the output file. Even these expansions may be defined here (local to the group like everything else happening here, unless ...). Macros `\BasicNormalCatcodes` and `\MakeActiveDef` have been created for this purpose (see previous section [TODO](#)). (It may be better to store these *<changes>* in another macro *<macro>* and to call `\ProcessFileWith[<macro>]{<input>}{<loop-body>}`). More possible uses of some usual T_EX category codes may be (some of)

- avoiding matching substrings of control words,
- skipping blank spaces as T_EX does it usually,
- catching *balanced* input pieces,
- ignoring comments,
- ignoring certain characters.

```

59 \newcommand*{\ProcessFileWith}[3][\%
60   \typeout{'fifinddo' processing '#2'}%% 2010/04/15
61   \openin\@inputcheck=#2%
62   % \ifeof\@inputcheck %% bad 'exists?' test
63   % \PackageError{fifinddo}{File '#1' not here}%
64   % {Mistyped?}%
65   % \else
66   \global\c@fdInputLine=\z@ %% line counter reset
67   \begingroup
68   \MakeOther\{\MakeOther\}\@sanitize
69   %% from docstrip.tex:
70   % \MakeOther\^A\MakeOther\^K%% irrelevant, not LaTeX
71   \endlinechar\m@ne
72   %% <- cf. TeXbook "extended keyboards" up-/downarrow
73   %% -> "math specials", cf. "space specials"
74   \MakeOther\^I% ASCII horizontal tab -- guessed!? ^^L!?
```

With v0.31, we support non-ASCII:

```

75   \count@=128
76   \loop
77   \ifnum\count@<\ccclvi
78   \catcode\count@=12
79   \advance\count@\@ne
80   \repeat
81   #1%
82   \loop \ifeof\@inputcheck \else
83   \read\@inputcheck to \fdInputLine
84   \ignorespaces #3%
```

v0.42 supports `\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty`, cf. section 5.1:

```

85         \expandafter \let
86         \expandafter \IfFDpreviousInputEmpty
87         \ifx\fdInputLine\empty \@firstoftwo
88         \else \secondoftwo \fi
89     \repeat
90 \endgroup
91 % \fi
92 \closein\@inputcheck}

```

TODO: write EOF for debugging!?!—Peter Wilson’s `newfile` provides more powerful file handling.

`\CopyFile[<changes>]{<file>}` is an application of `\ProcessFileWith` that “copies” the content of file *<file>* into the file specified by `\ResultFile`. However, optional *<changes>* allows some “modifications” while “copying”—especially, conversion of text encodings by active characters and expanding macros for generating HTML or other code. The “starred” variant `\CopyFile*` copies one empty line only when one empty line in the input file is followed by more of them.

```

93 \newcommand*\CopyFile{%
94     \ifstar{\let\FD@copy@style\FD@compress@voids \FD@copyfile}%
95     {\let\FD@copy@style\CopyLine \FD@copyfile}%
96 \newcommand*\FD@copyfile}[2][{}]{%
97     \ProcessFileWith[#1]{#2}{\FD@copy@style\message{.}}}

```

You should find a file `copyfile.tex` providing a dialogue for “compressing” files this way. As soon as you have a useful conversion mapping file (defining `\TextCodes`), you can also use it for text encoding conversions.

`\CopyLine`:

```

98 \newcommand*\CopyLine{\WriteResult\fdInputLine}

```

(... added `\space` without success with macro arguments 2010/04/26 — `\BlogCodes` has used a better solution later).

```

99 \newcommand*\FD@compress@voids{%
100     \IfFDinputEmpty{\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty\relax\CopyLine}%
101     \CopyLine}

```

Another difference to some `verbatimcopy` is that `\CopyFile` really was meant to be used for creating a HTML file from some *number* of sources, especially for shared head sections (however, I have used macros for this purpose so far), a navigation column, the main varying “blog-like” content, and finally a shared footer section. In the meantime, however, I have chosen another variant for generating HTML that replaces an empty line by a line consisting of `<p>`.

`\CloseResultFile` closes *<output>*.

```

102 \newcommand*\CloseResultFile{%
103     \immediate\closeout\result_file

```

Another analogy to `\ProcessFileWith` 2011/10/23:

```

104 \typeout{'\result_file_name' completed ('fifinddo')}

```


or `\IfSubStringInString{ionization}{ionizat}{YES}{NO}`.²⁰ Same with L^AT_EX's internal `\in@`.²¹

`\makeatletter\in@{bonbon}{bon}\ifin@_YES\else_NO\fi\makeatother`

In general, the previous approach *fails if and exactly if* $\langle pattern \rangle$ has a period p —less than its length—in the sense of that the p th token to the right or left of each token in $\langle pattern \rangle$ is the *same* token. AMSTERDAM has a period 7, `day_after_day 10`, `bonbon 3`, `bonobo 4`. There is a counterexample $\langle target \rangle$ of length p iff $\langle pattern \rangle$ has period p , namely the first substring of $\langle pattern \rangle$ having length p . If the length of $\langle pattern \rangle$ exceeds a multiple mp of its period, the first mp tokens of $\langle pattern \rangle$ form a counterexample $\langle target \rangle$.

Therefore, a sandbox must have something between $\langle target \rangle$ and $\langle pattern \rangle$.²² We choose `\find<target>~<pattern>$&` as standard. The `$` will be used as an argument delimiter to get rid of the dummy $\langle pattern \rangle$ in $\langle split2 \rangle$, as well as to decide whether the match was in $\langle target \rangle$ or in the dummy part of the sandbox. The `$` can be replaced by another tilde `~` in order to test whether $\langle target \rangle$ ends on a $\langle pattern \rangle$, defining a macro like `\findatend` whose parameter text starts with `#1<pattern>~#2&`.

4.2 Plan for proceeding

When we check a file for several patterns, we seem to need *two* macros for each pattern: one that has the pattern in its parameter text and one that stores the pattern for building the sandbox.²³ We use a separate “*name space*” for each of both kinds. The parsing macro and the macro building the sandbox will have a common “*identifier*” by which the user or programmer calls them. Actually, she will usually (first) call the sandbox box builder. The sandbox builder calls the parsing macro. When *all* occurrences of a pattern in the target are looked for, the parser may call itself.

Actually, the parsing macro will execute certain actions depending on what it finds in the sandbox, so we call it a “*substring conditional*”. It may read additional arguments after the sandbox that store information gathered before. This is especially useful for designing “*expandable*” chains (sequences) of conditionals where macros cannot store information in macros. The macro setting up the sandbox will initialize such extra arguments at the same time.

²⁰Read `substr.sty` or try “normal” things to convince yourself that the syntax indeed is `\IfSubStringInString{<pattern>}{<target>}{<yes>}{<no>}`.

²¹`\in@` has been fixed after my warning on Heiko Oberdiek's proposal—at least in the repository.—On 2009/04/21 I learn from Manuel Pégourié-Gonnard that the first versions of his `ted` had a similar bug, fixed on v1.05 essentially like here; Steven Segletes confirms that his `stringstrings` doesn't suffer the problem (returning positions of substrings and numbers of occurrences).

²²Must? Actually, I preferred this solution to other ideas like measuring the length of $\langle split2 \rangle$.

²³If it were for the pattern only, the parsing macro might suffice and the macro calling it might extract the pattern from a “dummy expansion.” Somewhat too much for me now; on the other hand the calling macro also hands some “current” informations to the parsing macro—oh, even this could be handled by a general “calling” macro ...

It may be more efficient *not* to use the following setup macros but to type the macros yourself, just using the following as templates. The setup macros are especially useful with patterns that contain “special characters,” as when you are looking for lines that might be package comments.

4.3 Meta-Setup

A setup command $\langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle$ will have the following syntax:

$$\boxed{\langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle \{ \langle job\text{-}id \rangle \} [\langle changes \rangle] \{ \langle pattern \rangle \} \langle more\text{-}args \rangle}$$

$\langle changes \rangle$ will, in the first instance, be category code changes for reading $\langle pattern \rangle$ overriding the settings in `\PatternCodes`. They are executed after the latter in a local group. It may be safer to redefine `\PatternCodes` instead of using the optional $\langle changes \rangle$ argument.

A macro

$$\boxed{\backslash\text{StartFDsetup} \{ \langle do\text{-}setup \rangle \} \{ \langle job\text{-}id \rangle \} [\langle changes \rangle]}$$

shared by setup commands may read $\langle job\text{-}id \rangle$ and $\langle changes \rangle$ for $\langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle$. $\langle do\text{-}setup \rangle$ will be the macro that reads $\langle pattern \rangle$ (and more) and processes it. It must contain `\endgroup` to match `\begingroup` from `\FD_prepare_pattern`. $\langle job\text{-}id \rangle$ is stored in a macro `\fdParserId`. The default for $\langle changes \rangle$ is *nothing*.

```

105 \newcommand*\backslashStartFDsetup}[1]{%
106     \let\FD_do_setup#1%
107     \afterassignment\FD_prepare_pattern
108     \def\fdParserId}
109 \newcommand*\backslashFD_prepare_pattern}[1][ ]{%
110     \begingroup \PatternCodes #1\FD_do_setup}

```

So $\langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle$ should be set up about as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\backslash\text{newcommand}*\{ \langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle \} \{ \backslash\text{StartFDsetup} \langle do\text{-}setup \rangle \} \\ &\backslash\text{newcommand}*\{ \langle do\text{-}setup \rangle \} [\langle args \rangle] \{ \langle action \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle do\text{-}setup \rangle$'s first argument will be the $\langle pattern \rangle$ argument of $\langle setup\text{-}cmd \rangle$.

4.4 Setup for conditionals

`substr_cond` is the “name space” for substring conditionals. A colon separates it from “*job identifiers*” in the actual macro names.

```

111 \def\substr_cond{substr_cond:}

```

$\boxed{\backslash\text{MakeSubstringConditional} \{ \langle id \rangle \} [\langle changes \rangle] \{ \langle pattern \rangle \}}$ starts the definition of a conditional with identifier $\langle id \rangle$ and pattern $\langle pattern \rangle$. $\langle changes \rangle$ optionally add commands to be executed after `\PatternCodes` in a local group.

```

112 \newcommand*\backslashMakeSubstringConditional}
113     {\backslashStartFDsetup\mk_substr_cond}

```

`\begingroup \mk_substr_cond{<pattern>}` can be directly called by other programmer setup commands when `\fdParserId` and `<pattern>` have been read.

```
114 \def\mk_substr_cond #1{%% #1 pattern string
115 \endgroup \@namedef{\substr_cond \fdParserId}##1#1##2&}
```

This really is not L^AT_EX. We are starting defining a macro `\substr_cond:<id>` in primitive T_EX with `\def` in the form

```
\def\substr_cond:<id>#1<pattern>#2&
```

where `\csname` etc. render ‘`<id>`’ part of the macro name.²⁴ The user or programmer macro produces the part of the definition until the delimiter `&` to match the sandbox. You have to add (maybe) `#3` etc. and the `{<definition-text>}` just as with primitive T_EX.

4.5 Setup for sandboxes

There was a *question*: will we rather see *string macros* or *strings from macro arguments*? The input file content always comes as `\fdInputLine` first, so we at least *must account* for the possibility of string macros as input.

One easy way to apply several checks and substitutions to `\fdInputLine` before the result is written to `<output>` is `\let\OutputString\fdInputLine` and then let `\OutputString` be to what each job refers as *its* input and output, finally `\WriteResult{\OutputString}`. (`\fdInputLine` might better not be touched, it could be used for a final test whether any change applied for some message on screen, even with an entirely expandable chain of actions.) This way each job, indeed each recursive substitution of a single string must start with expanding `\OutputString`.

On the other hand, there is the idea of “*expandable*” *chains of substitutions*. We may, e.g., define a macro, say, `\manysubstitutions{<macro-name>}`, such that `\WriteResult{\manysubstitutions{\fdInputLine}}` writes to `<output>` the result of applying many expandable substitutions to `\fdInputLine`. Such a macro `\manysubstitutions` may read `\fdInputLine`, but it must not redefine any macros. Instead, the substitution macros it calls must read results of previous substitutions as *arguments*.

Another aspect: the order of substitutions should be easy to change. Therefore expanding of string macros should rather be controlled by the way a job is *called*, not right here at the *definition* of the job. For this reason, a variant of the sandbox builder expanding some macro was given up.

`setup_substr_cond` is the name space for macros that build sandboxes and initialize arguments for conditional macros.

²⁴Loosely speaking of “the parser” `<parser>` around here somehow refers to this macro—but rather to its “parameter text” only, according to T_EXbook p. 203. Such a macro, however, won’t “parse” only, but it will also execute some job on the results of parsing. Or: a “mere parsing” macro might be macro that transforms a “weird” Plain T_EX parameter text into a “simple” parameter text of another macro, consisting of hash marks and digits only. E.g.: `\def\Foo#1<pattern>#2&\foo{#1}{#2}`.

```

116 \def\setup_substr_cond{setup_substr_cond:}

\MakeSetupSubstringCondition{<id>}[<changes>]{<pattern>}{<more-args>}

—same <id>, <changes>, <pattern> as for \MakeSubstringConditional (this is
bad, there may be \MakeSubstringConditional*{<more-args>})—creates the
corresponding sandbox, by default without tilde wrap. <more-args> may contain
{#1} to store the string that was tested, also {<id>} for calling repetitions and
{<pattern>} for screen or log informations.

117 \newcommand*\MakeSetupSubstringCondition{
118     {\StartFDsetup\mk_setup_substr_cond}

\mk_setup_substr_cond{<pattern>}{<more-args>}} can be directly called by
other programmer setup commands after \fdParserId and <pattern> have been
read:

119 \def\mk_setup_substr_cond #1#2{%% #1 pattern string,
120     %% #2 additional arguments, e.g., '{#1}' to keep tested string
121     \endgroup
122     \expandafter \edef
123     \csname \setup_substr_cond \fdParserId \endcsname ##1{%
124         \make_not_expanding_cs{substr_cond \fdParserId}%

```

By \edef, the name of the substring conditional is stored here as a single token.
The rest of the sandbox follows.

```

125         ##1\noexpand~#1\dollar_tilde&#2}%
126     \let\dollar_tilde\sandbox_dollar}

```

If a tilde ~ has been used instead of \$, the default is restored.

```

127 \def\sandbox_dollar{$}
128 \let\dollar_tilde\sandbox_dollar

```

The following general tool \make_not_expanding_cs has been used (many definitions in latex.ltx could have used it):

```

129 \def\make_not_expanding_cs#1{%
130     \expandafter \noexpand \csname #1\endcsname}

```

4.6 Getting rid of the tildes

\let~\TildeGobbles can be used to suppress dummy patterns (contained in <split2>) in \writeing or with \edef. ... will probably become obsolete ... however, it is helpful in that you needn't care whether there is a dummy wrap left at all. (2009/04/13)

```

131 \newcommand{\TildeGobbles}{} \def\TildeGobbles#1${}

```

\RemoveDummyPattern is used to remove the dummy pattern *immediately*, not waiting for \writeing or other “total” expansion:

```
132 \newcommand{\RemoveDummyPattern}{} \def\RemoveDummyPattern#1~#2${#1}

\RemoveDummyPatternArg<macro>{<arg>} executes \RemoveDummyPattern in
the next argument:
```

```
133 \newcommand*{\RemoveDummyPatternArg}[2]{%
134 \expandafter #1\expandafter {\RemoveDummyPattern #2}}
```

`\RemoveTilde` is used to remove the tilde that separated the dummy pattern from `<split1>`.

```
135 \newcommand{\RemoveTilde}{} \def\RemoveTilde#1~{#1}

\RemoveTildeArg<macro>{<arg>} executes \RemoveTilde in the next argu-
ment:
```

```
136 \newcommand*{\RemoveTildeArg}[2]{%
137 \expandafter #1\expandafter {\RemoveTilde #2}}
```

4.7 Calling conditionals

`\ProcessStringWith{<target-string>}{<id>}` builds the sandbox to search `<target-string>` for the `<pattern>` associated with the parser-conditional that is identified by `<id>`, the sandbox then calls the parser.

```
138 \newcommand*{\ProcessStringWith}[2]{%
139 \csname \setup_substr_cond #2\endcsname{#1}}
```

`\ProcessExpandedWith{<string-macro>}{<id>}` does the same but with a *macro* `<string-macro>` (like `\fdInputLine` or `\OutputString`) that stores the string to be tested. `\ProcessExpandedWith{\the<toks>}{<id>}` with a token list parameter or register `<toks>` may be used as well.

```
140 \newcommand*{\ProcessExpandedWith}[2]{%
141 \csname \setup_substr_cond #2\expandafter \endcsname
142 \expandafter{#1}}
```

I would have preferred the reversed order of arguments which seems to be more natural, but the present one is more efficient. Macros with reversed order are currently stored after `\endinput` in section 8, maybe they once return.

Anyway, most desired will be `\ProcessInputWith{<id>}` just applying to `\fdInputLine`:

```
143 \newcommand*{\ProcessInputWith}[1]{%
144 \csname \setup_substr_cond #1\expandafter \endcsname
145 \expandafter{\fdInputLine}}
```

(Definition almost copied for efficiency.)

```
146 %% TODO: error when undefined 2009/04/07
```


4.8 Copy jobs

A job identifier $\langle id \rangle$ may also be considered a mere *hook*, a *placeholder* for a parsing job. What function actually is called may depend on conditions that change while reading the $\langle input \rangle$ file. `\CopyFDconditionFromTo{ $\langle id1 \rangle$ }{ $\langle id2 \rangle$ }` creates or redefines a *sandbox builder* with identifier $\langle id2 \rangle$ that afterwards behaves like the sandbox builder $\langle id1 \rangle$. So you can store a certain behaviour as $\langle id1 \rangle$ in advance in order once to change the behaviour of $\langle id2 \rangle$ into that of $\langle id1 \rangle$.

```

147 \newcommand*\CopyFDconditionFromTo}[2]{%
148   \expandafter \let
149     \csname \setup_substr_cond #2\expandafter \endcsname
150     \csname \setup_substr_cond #1\endcsname}

```

(Only the *sandbox* is copied here—what about changing conditionals?)

An “almost” example is typesetting documentation from a package file where the “Legalese” header might be typeset verbatim although it is marked as “comment.” (The present example changes “hand-made” macros instead.)

This feature could have been placed more below as a “programming tool.”

5 Programming tools

5.1 Tails of conditionals

When creating complex *expandable* conditionals, this may amount to have primitive `\if ... \fi` conditionals nested quite deeply, once perhaps too deep for T_EX’s memory. To avoid this, you can apply the common `\expandafter` trick which finishes the current `\if ... \fi` before an inside macro is executed (cf. T_EXbook p. 219 on “tail recursion”).

Internally tests whether certain strings are present at certain places will be carried out by tests on emptiness or on starting with `~`. E.g., “`#1 = $\langle split1 \rangle$ empty`” indicates that either the $\langle pattern \rangle$ starts a line or the line is empty altogether (this must be decided by another test).

`\IfDempty{ $\langle arg \rangle$ }{ $\langle when-empty \rangle$ }{ $\langle when-not-empty \rangle$ }` is used to test $\langle arg \rangle$ on emptiness (without expanding it):

```

151 \newcommand*\IfDempty}[1]{%
152   \ifx$#1$\expandafter \@firstoftwo \else
153     \expandafter \@secondoftwo \fi}

```

`\IfDinputEmpty{ $\langle when-empty \rangle$ }{ $\langle when-not-empty \rangle$ }` is a variant of the previous to execute $\langle when-empty \rangle$ if the loop processing $\langle input \rangle$ finds an empty line—otherwise $\langle when-not-empty \rangle$.

```

154 \newcommand*\IfDinputEmpty{[%
155   \ifx\fdInputLine\@empty \expandafter \@firstoftwo \else
156     \expandafter \@secondoftwo \fi}

```

`\IfFDdollar{<arg>}{<when-dollar>}{<when-not-dollar>}` is another variant, testing `<split2>` for being \$, main indicator of there is a match anywhere in `<target>` (as opposed to starting or ending match):

```
157 \newcommand*\IfFDdollar[1]{%
158   \ifx$#1\expandafter \@firstoftwo \else
159     \expandafter \@secondoftwo \fi}
```

It is exemplified and explained in section 6. (The whole policy requires that `~` remains active in any testing macros here!)

However, you might always just type the replacement text (in one line) instead of such an `\If...` (for efficiency ...)

If expandability is not desired, you can just chain macros that rework (so re-define) `\OutputString` or so.

2009/04/11: tending towards combining ... Keeping empty input and empty arguments apart is useful in that *one* test of emptiness per input line should suffice—it may be left open whether this should be the first of all tests ...

`\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty{<when-empty>}{<when-not-empty>}` (v0.42) is a companion of `\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty` referring to `\fdInputLine` as of the *previous* run of the loop in `\ProcessFileWith`, cf. section 3, where its choice among its two arguments is determined. It is initialized as follows:

```
160 \newcommand*\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty[2]{#2}
```

—which is same as

```
161 \let\IfFDpreviousInputEmpty\@secondoftwo
```

... working like `false`, somewhat. Together with `\IfFDinputEmpty`, it can be used to compress multiple adjacent empty lines into a single one when copying a file.

5.2 Line counter

A L^AT_EX counter `\fdInputLine` may be useful for screen or log messages, moreover you can use it to control processing of the `<input>` file “from outside,” not dependent on what the parsing macros find. The header of the file might be typeset verbatim, but we may be too lazy to define the “header” in terms of what is in the file. We just decide that the first ... lines are the “header,” even without counting just trying whether the output is fine. It may be necessary to change that number manually when the header changes.

You also can insert lines in `<output>` which have no counterpart in `<input>`—if you know what you are doing. With `makedoc`, there is a hook `\EveryComment` that can be used to issue commands “from outside” at a place where executing the command is safe or appropriate.

```
162 \newcounter{fdInputLine}
```

You then must insert `\CountInputLines` in the second argument of `\ProcessFileWith` (or in a macro called from there) so that the counter is stepped.

```
163 \newcommand*{\CountInputLines}{\global\advance\c@fdInputLine\@ne}
```

At present the counter is reset by `\ProcessFileWith`, this may change.

`\IfInputLine{<relation><number>}{<true>}{<false>}`, when called from the processing loop (second argument of `\ProcessFileWith`) issues `<true>` commands if `\value{fdInputLine}<relation><number>` is true, otherwise `<false>`. `<relation>` is one out of `<, =, >`.

```
164 \newcommand*{\IfInputLine}[1]{%
165   \ifnum\c@fdInputLine#1\relax \expandafter \@firstoftwo
166   \else \expandafter \@secondoftwo \fi}
```

5.3 The “identity job” LEAVE

The job with identifier `LEAVE` leaves an (expandable) chain of jobs (as expandable replacement in section 6) and leaves the processed string without changing it and without the braces enclosing it:

```
167 \expandafter \let
168   \csname \setup_substr_cond LEAVE\endcsname \@firstofone
```

I.e., `\ProcessStringWith{<string>}{LEAVE}` expands to `<string> ...` (Indeed!)

6 Setup for expandable chains of replacements

By the following means, you can create macros (`\Transform` among them) such that, e.g.,

```
\edef\OutputString{\Transform{<string>}}
```

renders `\OutputString` the result of applying a chain (sequence) of stringwise replacements to `<string>`. You can even write a transformed input `<string>` to a file without defining anything after `\read_to...` In this case however, you don’t get any statistical message about what happened or not. With `\edef\OutputString` you can at least issue some `changed!` or `left!` (maybe `\message{!}` vs. `\message{.}`). There is an application in `makedoc` for “typographical upgrading” from plain text to `TeX` input.

6.1 The backbone macro

`\repl_all_chain_expandable` will be the backbone of the replacements. It is called by some parsing macro `<parser>` and receives from the latter `<split1> = #1` and `<split2> = #2`. `#3` is the result of what happened so far.

```
169 \def\repl_all_chain_expandable#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
170   %% #1, #2 splits, #3 past,   #4 substitute,
171   %% #5 repeat parser,        #6 pass to
172   %   \ifx`#2\expandafter\@firstoftwo\else\expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi
```

The previous line (or something similar!?) would be somewhat faster, but let us exemplify `\IfFDollar` from section 5.1 instead:

```
173 \IfFDollar{#2}%
```

If `#2` starts with `$`—with category code 3, “math shift”!, it *is* `$`, due to not reading `$` from input with its standard category code 3 and the sandbox construction (where `$` appears with its standard category code). And this is the case *exactly* when the `<pattern>` from `<parser>` didn’t match, again due to the input category codes. Now on *no* match, the sandbox builder `#6` is called with target string `#3#1` where the last tested string is attached to previous results. The ending `~` is removed, `#6` inserts a new wrap for the new dummy pattern.

```
174 {\RemoveTildeArg #6{#3#1}}%
```

Otherwise ... the *sandbox builder* `<sandbox>` (that will be shown below) that called `<parser>` initialized `#5` to be that `<parser>` itself. (`<parser>` otherwise wouldn’t know who it is.) So `<parser>` calls itself with another sandbox `#2&`. Note that `#2` contains ‘`~<pattern>$`’ due to the initial `<sandbox>` building.

```
175 {#5#2&{#3#1#4}{#4}#5#6}}
```

`#4` is the replacement string that `<sandbox>` passed to `<parse>`. The first argument after the `&` is previous stuff plus the recently skipped `<split1>` plus `#4` replacing the string `<pattern>` that was matched.

Finally, `#5` and `#6` again “recall” `<parser>` and the sandbox builder to which to change in case of no other match.

6.2 The basic setup interface macro

```
\MakeExpandableAllReplacer{<id>}[<chng>]{<find>}{<replace>}{<id-next>}
```

creates sandbox and parser with common identifier `<id>` and search pattern `<find>`. Each occurrence of `<find>` will be replaced by `<replace>`. When `<find>` is not found, the sandbox builder for `<id-next>` is called. This may be another replacing macro of the same kind. To return the result without further transformations, call job `LEAVE` (section 5.3). Optional argument `<chng>` changes category codes locally for reading `<find>` and `<replace>`.

```
176 \newcommand*{\MakeExpandableAllReplacer}
177 {\StartFDsetup\mk_setup_xpdbl_all_repl}
178 \newcommand*{\mk_setup_xpdbl_all_repl}[3]{%
179   %% #1 pattern, #2 substitute, #3 pass to
180   \endgroup
```

We take pains to call next jobs by single command strings and store them this way, not by `\csname`, as `\ProcessStringWith` would do it. `\edef\@tempa` is used for this purpose, but ...

```

181 \edef\@tempa{%
182 \noexpand\mk_setup_substr_cond{#1}{%
183   }{#2}%
184 \noexpand\noexpand

```

That `\edef\@tempa` must *not expand* the controll words after they have been computed from `\csname` etc. Moreover, expansion of the parser commands must be avoided another time, when `\@tempa` is executed.

```

185 \make_not_expanding_cs{\substr_cond\fdParserId}%
186 \noexpand\noexpand
187 \make_not_expanding_cs{\setup_substr_cond #3}}}%

```

Those internal setup commands start with `\endgroup` to switch back to standard category codes. We must match them here by `\begingroup`.

```

188 \begingroup \@tempa
189 \begingroup \mk_substr_cond{#1}{%
190   \repl_all_chain_expandable{##1}{##2}}%

```

The final command is the one that we explained first.

6.3 Half-automatic chaining

`\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id>}[<cat>]{<find>}{<replace>}` is hoped to be a slight relief in composing replacement chains. It does something like invoking `\MakeExpandableAllReplacer` with `<prev-setup-id>` for the last `<next-id>` argument where `<prev-setup-id>` is the `<id>` of the job that was set up most recently. If you have adjacent lines

```

\MakeExpandableAllReplacer{<id-0>}{<find-0>}{<subst-0>}{LEAVE}
\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id-1>}{<find-1>}{<subst-1>}
\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id-2>}{<find-2>}{<subst-2>}

```

and call `<id-2>`, it will call `<id-1>`, and the latter will call `<id-0>`. So you can reorder the chain by moving `\Prepend...` lines.

```

191 \newcommand*\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{%
192   \let\fdParserId_before\fdParserId
193   \StartFDsetup\prep_xpdbl_all_repl}
194 \newcommand*\prep_xpdbl_all_repl}[2]{%
195   \mk_setup_xpdbl_all_repl{#1}{#2}{\fdParserId_before}}%

```

`\StartPrependingChain` makes `\MakeExpandableReplacer` superfluous, in the sense that the above chain setup can be achieved as well like this:

```

\StartPrependingChain
\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id-0>}{<find-0>}{<subst-0>}
\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id-1>}{<find-1>}{<subst-1>}
\PrependExpandableAllReplacer{<id-2>}{<find-2>}{<subst-2>}

```

This adds a code line, but this way you can choose the final “real” job more easily. So you can think of `\StartPrependingChain` as “initializing a chain of prependments.”

```
196 \newcommand*\StartPrependingChain{\def\fdParserId{LEAVE}}
```

Use automatic ids another time ... [TODO](#)

6.4 CorrectHook launching the replacement chain

`\MakeDocCorrectHook{<string>}` belongs to `makedoc`, but in the meantime (nicetext release 0.3) I have proposed to use it with `fifinddo` only as well (running files `fdtxttex.tpl`, `fdtxttex.tex`). Therefore I offer some simplification `\SetCorrectHookJob{<job-id>}` for defining `\MakeDocCorrectHook` *here*.

```
197 \newcommand*\SetCorrectHookJob{1}{%
198 \def\MakeDocCorrectHook##1{\ProcessStringWith{##1}{#1}}}
```

`\SetCorrectHookJobLast` just uses the job that was set up most recently.

```
199 \newcommand*\SetCorrectHookJobLast{
200 \SetCorrectHookJob\fdParserId}
```

`\CorrectedInputLine` results from `\MakeDocCorrectHook` when the latter is applied to `\fdInputLine`:

```
201 \newcommand*\CorrectedInputLine{%
202 \expandafter \MakeDocCorrectHook \expandafter{\fdInputLine}}
```

7 Leave package mode

We restore the underscore `_` for math subscripts. (This might better depend on something ...)

```
203 \catcode'\_ =8 %% restores underscore use for subscripts
204 \endinput
```

`TEX` ignores the rest of the file when it is *input* “in the sense of `\input`”, as opposed to just reading the file line by line to a macro like `\fdInputLine`.

8 Pondered

```
205 %% TODO abbreviated commands (aliases) \MkSubstrCond...
206 %% TODO \@onlypreamble!?
207 \newcommand*\ApplySubstringConditional{1}{%
208 %% #1 identifier; text to be searched expected next
209 \csname setup_substr_cond:#1\endcsname}
210 \newcommand*\ApplySubstringConditionalToExpanded{1}{% 2009/03/31+
211 \csname setup_substr_cond:#1\expandafter \endcsname \expandafter}
```

```

212 \newcommand*\ApplySubstringConditionalToInputString}[1]{% 2009/03/31+
213   \csname setup_substr_cond:#1\expandafter \endcsname
214   \expandafter {\fdInputLine}}
215   %% TODO or '\OutputString', even 'read' to '\OutputString'!?
216 % \newcommand*\ApplySubstringConditionalToExpanded}[2]{%
217 %   %% note: without assignments, robust!
218 %   %% BUT the '\csname ... \expandafter \endcsname' method is faster
219 %   \expandafter \reversed_apply_substr_cond
220 %   \expandafter {#2}{#1}}
221 % \newcommand*\reversed_apply_substr_cond}[2]{%
222 %   \ApplySubstringConditional{#2}{#1}}
223 %% ODER:
224 % \newcommand*\expand_attach_arg}[2]{%% 2009/03/31
225 %   %% #1 command with previous args, TODO cf. LaTeX3
226 %   \expandafter \attach_arg \expandafter {#1}{#2}}
227 %   %% actually #1 may contain more than one token,
228 %   %% only first expanded
229 % \newcommand*\attach_arg}[2]{#2{#1}}
230 % \newcommand*\ApplySubstringConditionalToExpanded}[2]{%
231 %   \expandafter \attach_arg \expandafter
232 %   {#2}{\ApplySubstringConditional{#1}}}

```

9 VERSION HISTORY

233	v0.1	2009/04/03	very first version, tested on morgan.sty
234	v0.2	2009/04/05	counter fdInputLine, \ProvidesFile moved from
235			\ProcessFile to \ResultFile, \CopyFD...,
236			category section first, more sectioning,
237			suppressing empty code lines before section
238			titles; discussion, \Delimiters
239		2009/04/06	more discussion
240		2009/04/07	more discussion, factored \WriteProvides out from
241			\ResultFile, \ProcessExpandedWith corrected
242		2009/04/08	\InputString -> \fdInputline;
243			removed \ignorespaces
244		2009/04/09	\WhenInputLine[2] -> \IfInputline[3],
245			\ProcessInputWith, typos,
246			\WriteProvides message 'with'
247		2009/04/10	\make_not_expanding_cs
248			DISCOVERED 'IF SUBSTRING' ALGORITHM WRONG
249			(<str1><str2><str1> in <str1><str2>)
250	v0.3	2009/04/11	SOME THINGS GIVEN UP EARLIER WILL BE REMOVED,
251			TO BE STORED IN THE COPY AS OF 2009/04/10
252			mainly: sandbox setup (tilde/dollar)
253			REAL ADDITION: setup for expandable replacing
254		2009/04/12	played with 'chain' vs. 'sequence';
255			plain '...', 'cf.', 'etc.' for 'mdcorr.cfg'
256		2009/04/13	\RemoveTilde...
257		2009/04/15	reworked text, same mistake \in@

```

258 v0.31 2009/04/21f. comments on ted, stringstrings
259         2009/12/28 "onwards)" !? "safer", not "more safe"
260         2010/03/10 the loop starts
261         2010/03/17 corr. t^ete; set up -> setup for
262         2010/03/18 TODO EOF, ctan.org/pkg/newfile; non-ASCII
263         2010/03/19 extended description of \MakeExpandableAll...;
264         '' -> "
265         2010/03/20 \ctanpkgref
266         2010/03/22 \StartFDsetup, \Prepend...
267         2010/03/23 URL for 'substr.sty'
268 SENT TO CTAN
269
270 v0.4 2010/03/24 removed \pagebreak before "substrings";
271         <relation> with \IfInputLine precisely
272         2010/03/25 todo \ProcessExp... more precisely, etc.
273         2010/03/26 ... was wrong, removed
274         2010/03/29 \SetPatternCodes, \ResetPatternCodes,
275         \SetCorrectHookJob, \SetCorrectHookJobLast;
276         <relation> with \HardNVerb;
277         don't mention \begingroup with
278         \mk_setup_substr_cond; renamed v0.4
279 belonged to nicetext RELEASE 0.4
280 v0.4a 2010/04/04 copyright 2010
281 belonged to nicetext RELEASE 0.41
282
283 v0.41 2010/04/06 more on \ProcessExpanded...;
284         \ProcessFile... gets opt arg
285         2010/04/13 \ProcessFile{<file>}... shows <file>
286 used by blog.sty v0.1, v0.2
287 v0.42 2010/11/09 typo corr.
288         2010/11/10 \IfFDpreviousInputEmpty
289         2010/11/11 \BasicNormalCatcodes from blog.sty,
290         \CopyFile*, \CopyLine; v3. -> v0.3;
291         LPPL v1.3c
292         2010/11/12 \CatCode replaced (implemented in niceverb only)
293         2010/11/13 \CopyFile with \message{.}
294         2010/11/24 reworked doc. of replacement setup;
295         \StartPrependingChain
296         2010/11/25 corr. typo \@backslash...; doc. changes;
297         \CopyLine indeed, not \fdCopyLine
298         2010/11/27 footnote on "parser", other doc. corr.s
299         2011/01/20 corr. "period" AMSTERDAM
300         2011/01/25 updated (C); footnotes to 'substring theory';
301         TODO with \RemoveTilde; some manual line spacings
302         (adding '\ ')
303 belonged to nicetext RELEASE 0.42
304 v0.43 2011/08/06 doc.: mistake \WriteResult/\ResultFile,
305         2011/08/22 use \acro
306         2011/09/12f. \CorrectedInputLine - reworded for breaking
307 belonged to nicetext RELEASE 0.44

```


308 v0.44 2011/10/23 messages from \ResultFile and \CloseResultFile
309
310 TODO: cleveref 2010/03/18
311