The **suffix** Package Version 1.5a

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1 Basics

The general form is

\WithSuffix

 $\verb|WithSuffix| prefixed definition| \langle macro \rangle \langle suffix| \dots$

where $\langle prefixed \ definition \rangle$ is something like xdef, $global\let$ or similar. Recognised prefixes are global, long, protected (the latter is rarely useful, as the original definition already is robust), and expandafter (with its 'natural' meaning), specially recognized commands are gdef and xdef. Other commands can be used as long as they are suitable as an undelimited macro argument. This means they must either be a single token like newcommand or brace-enclosed like $\{newcommand*\}$. $\langle macro \rangle$ can be a macro or an active character. It should be a single token suitable for assignment with let. $\langle suffix \rangle$ can be something like a single letter such as * or [.

For example, assume that a command $\ snarf$ already exists and we want to define a variant $\ snarf[(optarg)]$. Then we can do this with

\WithSuffix\long\def\snarf[#1]{\\Definition using #1\}

That's pretty much it. Oh, only when a command is recognised as having a prefix \global or being \xdef or gdef will the corresponding redefinitions be done globally. This is rarely a concern.

\SuffixName

In case you need to refer to the control sequence name used to refer to the suffixed macro, you can access it as

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 \suffix \suf

\NoSuffixName and if you need to refer to the original unsuffixed macro, you can access it as

```
\csname \NoSuffixName \mathcase \m
```

2 The driver file for the documentation

Installation is done by **bigfoot.ins**, so look there for more information for that. Here comes the documentation driver.

```
1 (*driver)
2 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
3 \usepackage{hyperref}
4 \usepackage{suffix}
5 \begin{document}
6 \OnlyDescription
7 (driver) \AlsoImplementation
8 \DocInput{suffix.dtx}
9 \end{document}
10 (/driver)
```

3 Implementation

First we announce the package and check for $eT_EX 2$.

```
11 (*style)
                  12 \ProvidesPackage{suffix}[2006/07/15 1.5a Variant command support]
                  13 \ifcase\ifx\eTeXversion\@undefined \@ne\fi
                  14 \ifnum\eTeXversion<\tw0 \@ne\fi\z0
                  15 \else
                      \PackageError{suffix}{This package requires eTeX version 2}%
                  16
                      {You might try to use the 'elatex' command.}%
                  17
                  18 \fi
    \WithSuffix Then we define the \WithSuffix command. We use \@temptokena to collect
                  prefixes and let \WSF@global to \global for global definitions.
                  19 \def\WithSuffix{\@temptokena{}\let\WSF@global\relax
                  20
                     WSF@sfx
       \WSF@sfx
                 After checking all prefixes and stuff (we'll fill in this missing link later), we add
    \WSF@append
                 the defining command itself to the token list, place \langle macro \rangle into \reserved@a and
\WSF@gobblenext
                  fetch \langle suffix \rangle into \reserved@b.
                  21 \log\ef\WSF@sfx#1#2{\WSF@append{#1}\def\reserved@a{#2}%}
                      \afterassignment\WSF@decsuff \WSF@gobblenext}
                  22
                  23
                  24 \ \text{WSF@append#1}\ \text{utemptokena} expandafter{\the\0temptokena#1}}
                  25
                  26 \def\WSF@gobblenext{\let\reserved@b= }
```

\SuffixName \NoSuffixName	While we are at it, let us define the macro names to use for suffixed and unsuffixed $\langle macro \rangle$.
	27 \long\def\SuffixName#1{WSF:\string#1 \meaning} 28 \def\NoSuffixName{WSF:\string}
\WSF@decsuff	<pre>We first check whether the macro has already been suffixed. If it hasn't, we save a copy of it and redefine it in terms of \WSF@suffixcheck. 29 \def\WSF@decsuff{\ifcsname 30 \expandafter\NoSuffixName\reserved@a\endcsname 31 \else 32 \WSF@global\expandafter\let\csname 33 \expandafter\NoSuffixName\reserved@a 34 \expandafter\endcsname \reserved@a 35 \long\def\reserved@c##1{\WSF@global\protected\def 36 ##1{\WSF@suffixcheck##1}}% 37 \expandafter\reserved@c\reserved@a 38 \fi Once we have done that, we are ready for calling the definition command on the suffixed \(macro\). 39 \WSF@global</pre>
	40 \the\expandafter\@temptokena\csname 41 \expandafter \SuffixName 42 \reserved@a\reserved@b\endcsname}
\WSF@suffixcheck	We now do the runtime code. This is executed in a group of its own in order not to interfere with any other macros. 43 \def\WSF@suffixcheck#1{\begingroup\def\reserved@a{#1}% 44 \futurelet\reserved@b\WSF@suffixcheckii}
\WSF@suffixcheckii	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
\WSF@suffixcheckiii \WSF@suffixcheckiv	Calling the macros is reasonably straightforward, we just have to take care not to close the group at the wrong time. 53 \def\WSF@suffixcheckiii{% 54 \afterassignment\endgroup 55 \expandafter\aftergroup 56 \csname \expandafter \SuffixName\reserved@a\reserved@b\endcsname 57 \WSF@gobblenext}

3

- 58
- 59 \def\WSF@suffixcheckiv{%
- 60 \expandafter\endgroup
- 61 \csname \expandafter\NoSuffixName\reserved@a\endcsname}

\WSF@sfx Now we just augment \SF@sfx to recognize all prefixes and global commands:

- 62 \WithSuffix\def\WSF@sfx\long{\WSF@append\long\WSF@sfx}
- 63 \WithSuffix\def\WSF@sfx\global{\let\WSF@global\global\WSF@sfx}
- 64 \WithSuffix\def\WSF@sfx\protected{\WSF@append\protected\WSF@sfx}
- 65 \WithSuffix\def\WSF@sfx\expandafter{\expandafter\WSF@sfx\expandafter}
- 66 \WithSuffix\edef\WSF@sfx\gdef{\let\WSF@global\global
- 67 \expandafter\noexpand\csname\NoSuffixName\WSF@sfx\endcsname\def}
- 68 \WithSuffix\edef\WSF@sfx\xdef{\let\WSF@global\global
- 70 $\langle / \mathsf{style} \rangle$