The \texttt{lthooks} package

Frank Mittelbach\footnote{Code improvements for speed and other goodies by Phelype Oleinik}

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1 Introduction

Hooks are points in the code of commands or environments where it is possible to add processing code into existing commands. This can be done by different packages that do not know about each other and to allow for hopefully safe processing it is necessary to sort different chunks of code added by different packages into a suitable processing order.

This is done by the packages adding chunks of code (via `\AddToHook`) and labeling their code with some label by default using the package name as a label.

At \begin{document} all code for a hook is then sorted according to some rules (given by `\DeclareHookRule`) for fast execution without processing overhead. If the hook code is modified afterwards (or the rules are changed), a new version for fast processing is generated.

Some hooks are used already in the preamble of the document. If that happens then the hook is prepared for execution (and sorted) already at that point.

2 Package writer interface

The hook management system is offered as a set of CamelCase commands for traditional \LaTeX packages (and for use in the document preamble if needed) as well as expl3 commands for modern packages, that use the L3 programming layer of \LaTeX. Behind the scenes, a single set of data structures is accessed so that packages from both worlds can coexist and access hooks in other packages.
2.1 \LaTeXe{} interfaces

2.1.1 Declaring hooks

With a few exceptions, hooks have to be declared before they can be used. The exceptions
are the generic hooks for commands, environments (i.e., executed at \texttt{\begin{example}} and \texttt{\end{example}})
and hooks run when loading files, e.g. before and after a package is loaded, etc. Their
hook names depend on the command, environment or the file name and so declaring
them beforehand is not practical.

\texttt{\NewHook{⟨hook⟩}}

Creates a new \texttt{⟨hook⟩}. If this is a hook provided as part of a package it is suggested
that the \texttt{⟨hook⟩} name is always structured as follows: \texttt{⟨package-name⟩/⟨hook-name⟩}. If
necessary you can further subdivide the name by adding more / parts. If a hook name
is already taken, an error is raised and the hook is not created.

The \texttt{⟨hook⟩} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package
name. See section 2.1.5.

\texttt{\NewReversedHook{⟨hook⟩}}

Like \texttt{\NewHook} declares a new \texttt{⟨hook⟩}. the difference is that the code chunks for this hook
are in reverse order by default (those added last are executed first). Any rules for the
hook are applied after the default ordering. See sections 2.3 and 2.4 for further details.

The \texttt{⟨hook⟩} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package
name. See section 2.1.5.

\texttt{\NewMirroredHookPair{⟨hook-1⟩}{⟨hook-2⟩}}

A shorthand for \texttt{\NewHook{⟨hook-1⟩} \NewReversedHook{⟨hook-2⟩}}.

The \texttt{⟨hooks⟩} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package
name. See section 2.1.5.

2.1.2 Special declarations for hooks

The declarations here should normally not be used. They are available to provide support
for special use cases mainly involving generic command hooks.

\texttt{\DisableHook{⟨hook⟩}}

After this declaration the \texttt{⟨hook⟩} is no longer usable: Any attempt to add further code
to it will result in an error and any use, e.g., via \texttt{\UseHook}, will simply do nothing.

This is intended to be used with generic command hooks (see \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{ltcmdhooks-doc}})}}) as
depending on the definition of the command such generic hooks may be unusable. If that
is known, a package developer can disable such hooks up front.

The \texttt{⟨hook⟩} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package
name. See section 2.1.5.

\texttt{\ProvideHook{⟨hook⟩}}

Like \texttt{\NewHook} but does nothing if the hook was previously declared with \texttt{\NewHook}. This
declaration should only be used in special situations, e.g., when command of another
package need to be altered and it is is not clear if for that command a generic hook was
already explicitly declared before.

Normally \texttt{\NewHook} should be used instead.
Like \NewReversedHook but does nothing if the hook was previously declared as a reversed hook.

A shorthand for \ProvideHook{⟨hook-1⟩}\ProvideReversedHook{⟨hook-2⟩}.

2.1.3 Using hooks in code

\UseHook {⟨hook⟩}

Execute the hook code inside a command or environment.

Before \begin{document} the fast execution code for a hook is not set up, so in order to use a hook there it is explicitly initialized first. As that involves assignments using a hook at those times is not 100% the same as using it after \begin{document}.

The ⟨hook⟩ cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\UseOneTimeHook {⟨hook⟩}

Some hooks are only used (and can be only used) in one place, for example, those in \begin{document} or \end{document}. Once we have passed that point adding to the hook through a defined ⟨addto-cmd⟩ command (e.g., \AddToHook or \AtBeginDocument, etc.) would have no effect (as would the use of such a command inside the hook code itself). It is therefore customary to redefine ⟨addto-cmd⟩ to simply process its argument, i.e., essentially make it behave like \@firstofone.

\UseOneTimeHook does that: it records that the hook has been consumed and any further attempt to add to it will result in executing the code to be added immediately.

\FMi: Maybe add an error version as well?

The ⟨hook⟩ cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally. See section 2.1.5 for details.

2.1.4 Updating code for hooks

\AddToHook {⟨hook⟩}{{⟨label⟩}}{⟨code⟩}

Adds ⟨code⟩ to the ⟨hook⟩ labeled by ⟨label⟩. When the optional argument ⟨label⟩ is not provided, the ⟨default label⟩ is used (see section 2.1.5). If \AddToHook is used in a package/class, the ⟨default label⟩ is the package/class name, otherwise it is top-level (the top-level label is treated differently; see section 2.1.6).

If there already exists code under the ⟨label⟩ then the new ⟨code⟩ is appended to the existing one (even if this is a reversed hook). If you want to replace existing code under the ⟨label⟩, first apply \RemoveFromHook.

The hook doesn’t have to exist for code to be added to it. However, if it is not declared, then obviously the added ⟨code⟩ will never be executed. This allows for hooks to work regardless of package loading order and enables packages to add to hooks from other packages without worrying whether they are actually used in the current document. See section 2.1.8.

The ⟨hook⟩ and ⟨label⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
\RemoveFromHook \RemoveFromHook \{\langle hook\rangle}\{\langle label\rangle\}

Removes any code labeled by \langle label\rangle from the \langle hook\rangle. When the optional argument \langle label\rangle is not provided, the \langle default label\rangle is used (see section 2.1.5).

If the code for that \langle label\rangle wasn’t yet added to the \langle hook\rangle, an order is set so that when some code attempts to add that label, the removal order takes action and the code is not added.

If the optional \langle label\rangle argument is *, then all code chunks are removed. This is rather dangerous as it drops code from other packages one may not know about and should therefore not be used by packages but only in document preambles!

The \langle hook\rangle and \langle label\rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

In contrast to the voids relationship between two labels in a \DeclareHookRule this is a destructive operation as the labeled code is removed from the hook data structure, whereas the relationship setting can be undone by providing a different relationship later.

A useful application for this declaration inside the document body is when one wants to temporarily add code to hooks and later remove it again, e.g.,

\AddToHook{env/quote/before}{\small}
\begin{quote}
A quote set in a smaller typeface
\end{quote}
...
\RemoveFromHook{env/quote/before}
... now back to normal for further quotes

Note that you can’t cancel the setting with

\AddToHook{env/quote/before}{}

because that only “adds” a further empty chunk of code to the hook. Adding \normalsize would work but that means the hook then contained \small\normalsize which means two font size changes for no good reason.

The above is only needed if one wants to typeset several quotes in a smaller typeface. If the hook is only needed once then \AddToHookNext is simpler, because it resets itself after one use.
\AddToHookNext \AddToHookNext \langle hook \rangle \{ \langle code \rangle \}

Adds \langle code \rangle to the next invocation of the \langle hook \rangle. The code is executed after the normal hook code has finished and it is executed only once, i.e. it is deleted after it was used.

Using the declaration is a global operation, i.e., the code is not lost, even if the declaration is used inside a group and the next invocation happens after the group. If the declaration is used several times before the hook is executed then all code is executed in the order in which it was declared.\footnote{There is no mechanism to reorder such code chunks (or delete them).}

It is possible to nest declarations using the same hook (or different hooks), e.g.,

\AddToHookNext \langle hook \rangle \{ \langle code-1 \rangle \} \AddToHookNext \langle hook \rangle \{ \langle code-2 \rangle \}

will execute \langle code-1 \rangle next time the \langle hook \rangle is used and at that point puts \langle code-2 \rangle into the \langle hook \rangle so that it gets executed on following time the hook is run.

A hook doesn’t have to exist for code to be added to it. This allows for hooks to work regardless of package loading order. See section 2.1.8.

The \langle hook \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

2.1.5 Hook names and default labels

It is best practice to use \AddToHook in packages or classes without specifying a \langle label \rangle because then the package or class name is automatically used, which is helpful if rules are needed, and avoids mistyping the \langle label \rangle.

Using an explicit \langle label \rangle is only necessary in very specific situations, e.g., if you want to add several chunks of code into a single hook and have them placed in different parts of the hook (by providing some rules).

The other case is when you develop a larger package with several sub-packages. In that case you may want to use the same \langle label \rangle throughout the sub-packages in order to avoid that the labels change if you internally reorganize your code.

Except for \UseHook, \UseOneTimeHook and \IfHookEmptyTF (and their expl3 interfaces \hook_use:n, \hook_use_once:n and \hook_if_empty:nTF, all \langle hook \rangle and \langle label \rangle arguments are processed in the same way: first, spaces are trimmed around the argument, then it is fully expanded until only character tokens remain. If the full expansion of the \langle hook \rangle or \langle label \rangle contains a non-expandable non-character token, a low-level \TeX error is raised (namely, the \langle hook \rangle is expanded using \TeX's \csname...\endcsname, as such, Unicode characters are allowed in \langle hook \rangle and \langle label \rangle arguments). The arguments of \UseHook, \UseOneTimeHook, and \IfHookEmptyTF are processed much in the same way except that spaces are not trimmed around the argument, for better performance.

It is not enforced, but highly recommended that the hooks defined by a package, and the \langle labels \rangle used to add code to other hooks contain the package name to easily identify the source of the code chunk and to prevent clashes. This should be the standard practice, so this hook management code provides a shortcut to refer to the current package in the name of a \langle hook \rangle and in a \langle label \rangle. If the \langle hook \rangle name or the \langle label \rangle consist just of a single dot (.), or starts with a dot followed by a slash (./) then the dot denotes the \langle default label \rangle (usually the current package or class name—see \SetDefaultHookLabel). A “.” or “./” anywhere else in a \langle hook \rangle or in \langle label \rangle is treated literally and is not replaced.

For example, inside the package mypackage.sty, the default label is mypackage, so the instructions:
\NewHook{./hook}
\AddToHook{./hook}[.]\{code\} % Same as \AddToHook{./hook}{\{code\}}
\AddToHook{./hook}[./sub]\{code\}
\DeclareHookRule{begindocument}{.}{before}{babel}
\AddToHook{file/after/foo.tex}\{code\}

are equivalent to:
\NewHook{mypackage/hook}
\AddToHook{mypackage/hook}[mypackage]\{code\}
\AddToHook{mypackage/hook}[mypackage/sub]\{code\}
\DeclareHookRule{begindocument}{mypackage}{before}{babel}
\AddToHook{file/after/foo.tex}\{code\} % unchanged

The \textit{⟨default label⟩} is automatically set equal to the name of the current package or class at the time the package is loaded. If the hook command is used outside of a package, or the current file wasn’t loaded with \texttt{usepackage} or \texttt{documentclass}, then the \textit{top-level} is used as the \textit{⟨default label⟩}. This may have exceptions—see \texttt{PushDefaultHookLabel}.

This syntax is available in all \textit{⟨label⟩} arguments and most \textit{⟨hook⟩} arguments, both in the \LaTeX{}2e interface, and the \LaTeX{}3 interface described in section 2.2.

Note, however, that the replacement of . by the \textit{⟨default label⟩} takes place when the hook command is executed, so actions that are somehow executed after the package ends will have the wrong \textit{⟨default label⟩} if the dot-syntax is used. For that reason, this syntax is not available in \texttt{UseHook} (and \texttt{hook_use:n}) because the hook is most of the time used outside of the package file in which it was defined. This syntax is also not available in the hook conditionals \texttt{IfHookEmptyTF} (and \texttt{hook_if_empty:nTF}), because these conditionals are used in some performance-critical parts of the hook management code, and because they are usually used to refer to other package’s hooks, so the dot-syntax doesn’t make much sense.

In some cases, for example in large packages, one may want to separate it in logical parts, but still use the main package name as \textit{⟨label⟩}, then the \textit{⟨default label⟩} can be set using \texttt{SetDefaultHookLabel} or \texttt{PushDefaultHookLabel}. ...
\PushDefaultHookLabel \{\textit{default label}\}\PopDefaultHookLabel
\PopDefaultHookLabel
\PushDefaultHookLabel\{\textit{label}\}
\PopDefaultHookLabel
\PushDefaultHookLabel\{\textit{defaut label}\} to be used in \textit{label} arguments, or when replacing a leading “.” (see above). \PopDefaultHookLabel reverts the \textit{default label} to its previous value.

Inside a package or class, the \textit{default label} is equal to the package or class name, unless explicitly changed. Everywhere else, the \textit{default label} is \textit{top-level} (see section 2.1.6) unless explicitly changed.

The effect of \PushDefaultHookLabel holds until the next \PopDefaultHookLabel.
\usepackage and \RequirePackage and \documentclass internally use \PushDefaultHookLabel{\textit{package name}}\PopDefaultHookLabel to set the \textit{default label} for the package or class file. Inside the \textit{package code} the \textit{default label} can also be changed with \SetDefaultHookLabel. \input and other file input-related commands from the \LaTeX kernel do not use \PushDefaultHookLabel, so code within files loaded by these commands does not get a dedicated \textit{label}! (that is, the \textit{default label} is the current active one when the file was loaded.)

Packages that provide their own package-like interfaces (TI\kZ’s \usetikzlibrary, for example) can use \PushDefaultHookLabel and \PopDefaultHookLabel to set dedicated labels and emulate \usepackage-like hook behaviour within those contexts.

The \textit{top-level} label is treated differently, and is reserved to the user document, so it is not allowed to change the \textit{default label} to \textit{top-level}.

\SetDefaultHookLabel \SetDefaultHookLabel\{\textit{default label}\}
Similarly to \PushDefaultHookLabel, sets the current \textit{default label} to be used in \textit{label} arguments, or when replacing a leading “.”. The effect holds until the label is changed again or until the next \PopDefaultHookLabel. The difference between \PushDefaultHookLabel and \SetDefaultHookLabel is that the latter does not save the current \textit{default label}.

This command is useful when a large package is composed of several smaller packages, but all should have the same \textit{label}, so \SetDefaultHookLabel can be used at the beginning of each package file to set the correct label.

\SetDefaultHookLabel is not allowed in the main document, where the \textit{default label} is \textit{top-level} and there is no \PopDefaultHookLabel to end its effect. It is also not allowed to change the \textit{default label} to \textit{top-level}.

2.1.6 The \textit{top-level} label

The \textit{top-level} label, assigned to code added from the main document, is different from other labels. Code added to hooks (usually \AtBeginDocument) in the preamble is almost always to change something defined by a package, so it should go at the very end of the hook.

Therefore, code added in the \textit{top-level} is always executed at the end of the hook, regardless of where it was declared. If the hook is reversed (see \NewReversedHook), the \textit{top-level} chunk is executed at the very beginning instead.
Rules regarding top-level have no effect: if a user wants to have a specific set of rules for a code chunk, they should use a different label to said code chunk, and provide a rule for that label instead.

The top-level label is exclusive for the user, so trying to add code with that label from a package results in an error.

2.1.7 Defining relations between hook code

The default assumption is that code added to hooks by different packages are independent and the order in which they are executed is irrelevant. While this is true in many cases it is obviously false in others.

Before the hook management system was introduced packages had to take elaborate precautions to determine if some other package got loaded as well (before or after) and find some ways to alter its behavior accordingly. In addition was often the user’s responsibility to load packages in the right order so that code added to hooks got added in the right order and some cases even altering the loading order wouldn’t resolve the conflicts.

With the new hook management system it is now possible to define rules (i.e., relationships) between code chunks added by different packages and explicitly describe in which order they should be processed.

\begin{verbatim}
DeclareHookRule \{(hook)\}{\{(label1)\}}{\{(relation)\}}{\{(label2)\}}
\end{verbatim}

Defines a relation between \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) and \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\) for a given \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\). If \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\) is ?? this defines a default relation for all hooks that use the two labels, i.e., that have chunks of code labeled with \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) and \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\). Rules specific to a given hook take precedence over default rules that use ?? as the \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\).

Currently, the supported relations are the following:

before or < Code for \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) comes before code for \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\).

after or > Code for \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) comes after code for \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\).

incompatible-warning Only code for either \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) or \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\) can appear for that hook (a way to say that two packages—or parts of them—are incompatible). A warning is raised if both labels appear in the same hook.

incompatible-error Like incompatible-error but instead of a warning a \LaTeX{} error is raised, and the code for both labels are dropped from that hook until the conflict is resolved.

voids Code for \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) overwrites code for \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\). More precisely, code for \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\) is dropped for that hook. This can be used, for example if one package is a superset in functionality of another one and therefore wants to undo code in some hook and replace it with its own version.

unrelated The order of code for \(\langle \text{label1} \rangle\) and \(\langle \text{label2} \rangle\) is irrelevant. This rule is there to undo an incorrect rule specified earlier.

There can only be a single relation between two labels for a given hook, i.e., a later \texttt{\textbackslash DeclareHookRule} overwrites any previous declaration.

The \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\) and \(\langle \text{label} \rangle\) can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
Syntactic sugar for saying that \langle label1 \rangle and \langle label2 \rangle are unrelated for the given \langle hook \rangle.

This sets up a relation between \langle label1 \rangle and \langle label2 \rangle for all hooks unless overwritten by a specific rule for a hook. Useful for cases where one package has a specific relation to some other package, e.g., is incompatible or always needs a special ordering before or after. (Technically it is just a shorthand for using \DeclareHookRule with ?? as the hook name.)

Declaring default rules is only supported in the document preamble.\footnote{Trying to do so, e.g., via \DeclareHookRule with ?? has bad side-effects and is not supported (though not explicitly caught for performance reasons).}

The \langle label \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

### 2.1.8 Querying hooks

Simpler data types, like token lists, have three possible states; they can:

- exist and be empty;
- exist and be non-empty; and
- not exist (in which case emptiness doesn’t apply);

Hooks are a bit more complicated: a hook may exist or not, and either way it may or may not be empty. This means that even a hook that doesn’t exist may be non-empty and it can also be disabled.

This seemingly strange state may happen when, for example, package A defines hook \langle A/foo \rangle, and package B adds some code to that hook. However, a document may load package B before package A, or may not load package A at all. In both cases some code is added to hook \langle A/foo \rangle without that hook being defined yet, thus that hook is said to be non-empty, whereas it doesn’t exist. Therefore, querying the existence of a hook doesn’t imply its emptiness, neither does the other way around.

Given that code or rules can be added to a hook even if it doesn’t physically exist yet, means that a querying its existence has no real use case (in contrast to other variables that can only be update if they have already been declared). For that reason only the test for emptiness has a public interface.

A hook is said to be empty when no code was added to it, either to its permanent code pool, or to its “next” token list. The hook doesn’t need to be declared to have code added to its code pool. A hook is said to exist when it was declared with \NewHook or some variant thereof. Generic hooks such as file and env hooks are automatically declared when code is added to them.

\IfHookEmptyTF \langle hook \rangle \{\langle true code \rangle\} \{\langle false code \rangle\}

Tests if the \langle hook \rangle is empty (i.e., no code was added to it using either \AddToHook or \AddToHookNext) or such code was removed again (via \RemoveFromHook), and branches to either \langle true code \rangle or \langle false code \rangle depending on the result.

The \langle hook \rangle cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.
2.1.9 Displaying hook code

If one has to adjust the code execution in a hook using a hook rule it is helpful to get some information about the code associated with a hook, its current order and the existing rules.

\ShowHook \LogHook

Displays information about the (hook) such as

- the code chunks (and their labels) added to it,
- any rules set up to order them,
- the computed order in which the chunks are executed,
- any code executed on the next invocation only.

\LogHook prints the information to the .log file, and \ShowHook prints them to the terminal/command window and starts \TeX’s prompt (only in \errorstopmode) to wait for user action.

The (hook) can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

Suppose a hook example-hook whose output of \ShowHook{example-hook} is:

1. The hook 'example-hook':
2. > Code chunks:
3. >   foo -> [code from package 'foo']
4. >   bar -> [from package 'bar']
5. >   baz -> [package 'baz' is here]
6. > Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
7. >   -> [code from 'top-level']
8. > Extra code for next invocation:
9. >   -> [one-time code]
10. > Rules:
11. >   foo|baz with relation >
12. >   baz|bar with default relation <
13. > Execution order (after applying rules):
14. >   baz, foo, bar.

In the listing above, lines 3 to 5 show the three code chunks added to the hook and their respective labels in the format

⟨label⟩ -> ⟨code⟩

Line 7 shows the code chunk added by the user in the main document (labeled top-level) in the format

Document-level (top-level) code (executed (first|last)):
  -> ⟨top-level code⟩

This code will be either the first or last code executed by the hook (last if the hook is normal, first if it is reversed). This chunk is not affected by rules and does not take part in sorting.

Line 9 shows the code chunk for the next execution of the hook in the format
This code will be used and disappear at the next `\UseHook{example-hook}`, in contrast to the chunks mentioned earlier, which can only be removed from that hook by doing `\RemoveFromHook{\langle label\rangle}{example-hook}`.

Lines 11 and 12 show the rules declared that affect this hook in the format

\[\langle label-1\rangle | \langle label-2\rangle \text{ with (default?) relation } \langle relation\rangle\]

which means that the \(\langle relation\rangle\) applies to \(\langle label-1\rangle\) and \(\langle label-2\rangle\), in that order, as detailed in `\DeclareHookRule`. If the relation is `default` it means that that rule applies to \(\langle label-1\rangle\) and \(\langle label-2\rangle\) in all hooks, (unless overridden by a non-default relation).

Finally, line 14 lists the labels in the hook after sorting; that is, in the order they will be executed when the hook is used.

### 2.1.10 Debugging hook code

\begin{itemize}
    
\item \texttt{\DebugHooksOn}\texttt{\DebugHooksOff}
\end{itemize}

Turn the debugging of hook code on or off. This displays most changes made to the hook data structures. The output is rather coarse and not really intended for normal use.

### 2.2 L3 programming layer (exp3) interfaces

This is a quick summary of the L\TeX\ 3 programming interfaces for use with packages written in \texttt{exp3}. In contrast to the L\TeX\ 2\epsilon interfaces they always use mandatory arguments only, e.g., you always have to specify the \(\langle label\rangle\) for a code chunk. We therefore suggest to use the declarations discussed in the previous section even in \texttt{exp3} packages, but the choice is yours.

\begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{\hook_new:n \langle hook\rangle}
    \item \texttt{\hook_new_reversed:n \langle hook\rangle}
    \item \texttt{\hook_new_pair:nn \langle hook-1\rangle \{ \langle hook-2\rangle \}}
\end{itemize}

Creates a new \(\langle hook\rangle\) with normal or reverse ordering of code chunks. \texttt{\hook_new_reversed:n} creates a pair of such hooks with \(\{ \langle hook-2\rangle \}\) being a reversed hook. If a hook name is already taken, an error is raised and the hook is not created.

The \(\langle hook\rangle\) can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{\hook_disable:n \langle hook\rangle}
\end{itemize}

Marks \(\{ \langle hook\rangle \}\) as disabled. Any further attempt to add code to it or declare it, will result in an error and any call to \texttt{\hook_use:n} will simply do nothing.

This declaration is intended for use with generic hooks that are known not to work (see \texttt{ltcmdhooks-doc}) if they receive code.

The \(\langle hook\rangle\) can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
\hook_provide:n \hook_provide:n {⟨hook⟩}

Like \hook_new:n but does nothing if the hook was previously declared with \hook_-new:n. This declaration should only be used in special situations, e.g., when a command of another package needs to be altered and it is not clear if for that command a generic cmd hook was already explicitly declared before.

Normally \hook_new:n should be used instead.

\hook_provide_reversed:n \hook_provide_reversed:n {⟨hook⟩}

Like \hook_new_reversed:n but does nothing if the hook was previously declared as a reversed hook.

\hook_provide_pair:nn \hook_provide_pair:nn {⟨hook-1⟩} {⟨hook-2⟩}

A shorthand for \hook_provide:n{⟨hook-1⟩}\hook_provide_reversed:n{⟨hook-2⟩}.

\hook_use:n \hook_use:n {⟨hook⟩}

Executes the {⟨hook⟩} code followed (if set up) by the code for next invocation only, then empties that next invocation code.

The ⟨hook⟩ cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\hook_use_once:n \hook_use_once:n {⟨hook⟩}

Changes the ⟨hook⟩ status so that from now on any addition to the hook code is executed immediately. Then execute any ⟨hook⟩ code already set up.

The ⟨hook⟩ cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\hook_gput_code:nnn \hook_gput_code:nnn {⟨hook⟩} {⟨label⟩} {⟨code⟩}

Adds a chunk of ⟨code⟩ to the ⟨hook⟩ labeled ⟨label⟩. If the label already exists the ⟨code⟩ is appended to the already existing code.

If code is added to an external ⟨hook⟩ (of the kernel or another package) then the convention is to use the package name as the ⟨label⟩ not some internal module name or some other arbitrary string.

The ⟨hook⟩ and ⟨label⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_gput_next_code:nn \hook_gput_next_code:nn {⟨hook⟩} {⟨code⟩}

Adds a chunk of ⟨code⟩ for use only in the next invocation of the ⟨hook⟩. Once used it is gone.

This is simpler than \hook_gput_code:nnn, the code is simply appended to the hook in the order of declaration at the very end, i.e., after all standard code for the hook got executed.

Thus if one needs to undo what the standard does one has to do that as part of ⟨code⟩.

The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
\hook_gremove_code:nn

\hook_gremove_code:nn \{hook\} \{label\}

Removes any code for \textit{hook} labeled \textit{label}.

If the code for that \textit{label} wasn’t yet added to the \textit{hook}, an order is set so that
when some code attempts to add that label, the removal order takes action and the code
is not added.

If the second argument is *, then all code chunks are removed. This is rather
dangerous as it drops code from other packages one may not know about, so think twice
before using that!

The \textit{hook} and \textit{label} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current
package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_gset_rule:nnnn

\hook_gset_rule:nnnn \{hook\} \{label1\} \{relation\} \{label2\}

Relate \textit{label1} with \textit{label2} when used in \textit{hook}. See \texttt{\DeclareHookRule} for the allowed
\textit{relation}s. If \textit{hook} is ?? a default rule is specified.

The \textit{hook} and \textit{label} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current
package name. See section 2.1.5. The dot-syntax is parsed in both \textit{label} arguments,
but it usually makes sense to be used in only one of them.

\hook_if_empty:nTF

\hook_if_empty:nTF \{hook\} \{true code\} \{false code\}

Tests if the \textit{hook} is empty \textit{i.e.}, no code was added to it using either \texttt{\AddToHook} or
\texttt{\AddToHookNext}, and branches to either \textit{true code} or \textit{false code} depending on the
result.

The \textit{hook} \textit{cannot} be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\hook_show:n

\hook_log:n

Displays information about the \textit{hook} such as

- the code chunks (and their labels) added to it,
- any rules set up to order them,
- the computed order in which the chunks are executed,
- any code executed on the next invocation only.

\hook_log:n prints the information to the \texttt{.log} file, and \hook_show:n prints them
to the terminal/command window and starts \TeX’s prompt (only if \texttt{\errorstopmode}) to
wait for user action.

The \textit{hook} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package
name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_debug_on:
\hook_debug_off:

Turns the debugging of hook code on or off. This displays changes to the hook data.

2.3 On the order of hook code execution

Chunks of code for a \textit{hook} under different labels are supposed to be independent if there
are no special rules set up that define a relation between the chunks. This means that
you can’t make assumptions about the order of execution!

Suppose you have the following declarations:
\NewHook{myhook}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageA}{\typeout{A}}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageB}{\typeout{B}}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageC}{\typeout{C}}

then executing the hook with \texttt{\UseHook} will produce the typeout A B C in that order. In other words, the execution order is computed to be \texttt{packageA, packageB, packageC} which you can verify with \texttt{\ShowHook{myhook}}:

\begin{verbatim}
-> The hook 'myhook':
  > Code chunks:
  >    packageA -> \typeout{A}
  >    packageB -> \typeout{B}
  >    packageC -> \typeout{C}
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
  >    ---
  > Extra code for next invocation:
  >    ---
  > Rules:
  >    ---
  > Execution order:
  >    packageA, packageB, packageC.
\end{verbatim}

The reason is that the code chunks are internally saved in a property list and the initial order of such a property list is the order in which key-value pairs got added. However, that is only true if nothing other than adding happens!

Suppose, or example, you want to replace the code chunk for \texttt{packageA}, e.g.,

\begin{verbatim}
\RemoveFromHook{myhook}{packageA}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageA}{\typeout{A alt}}
\end{verbatim}

then your order becomes \texttt{packageB, packageC, packageA} because the label got removed from the property list and then re-added (at its end).

While that may not be too surprising, the execution order is also sometimes altered if you add a redundant rule, e.g. if you specify

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareHookRule{myhook}{packageA}{before}{packageB}
\end{verbatim}

instead of the previous lines we get

\begin{verbatim}
-> The hook 'myhook':
  > Code chunks:
  >    packageA -> \typeout{A}
  >    packageB -> \typeout{B}
  >    packageC -> \typeout{C}
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
  >    ---
  > Extra code for next invocation:
  >    ---
  > Rules:
  >    packageB|packageA with relation >
  > Execution order (after applying rules):
  >    packageA, packageC, packageB.
\end{verbatim}
As you can see the code chunks are still in the same order, but in the execution order for the labels `packageB` and `packageC` have swapped places. The reason is that, with the rule there are two orders that satisfy it, and the algorithm for sorting happened to pick a different one compared to the case without rules (where it doesn’t run at all as there is nothing to resolve). Incidentally, if we had instead specified the redundant rule

\texttt{\textbackslash DeclareHookRule\{myhook\}\{packageB\}\{before\}\{packageC\}}

the execution order would not have changed.

In summary: it is not possible to rely on the order of execution unless there are rules that partially or fully define the order (in which you can rely on them being fulfilled).

2.4 The use of “reversed” hooks

You may have wondered why you can declare a “reversed” hook with \texttt{\textbackslash NewReversedHook} and what that does exactly.

In short: the execution order of a reversed hook (without any rules!) is exactly reversed to the order you would have gotten for a hook declared with \texttt{\textbackslash NewHook}.

This is helpful if you have a pair of hooks where you expect to see code added that involves grouping, e.g., starting an environment in the first and closing that environment in the second hook. To give a somewhat contrived example\textsuperscript{3}, suppose there is a package adding the following:

\texttt{\AddToHook\{env/quote/before\}\{package-1\}\{\begin{itshape}\}}
\texttt{\AddToHook\{env/quote/after\}\{package-1\}\{\end{itshape}\}}

As a result, all quotes will be in italics. Now suppose further that another \texttt{package-too} makes the quotes also in blue and therefore adds:

\texttt{\usepackage\{color\}}
\texttt{\AddToHook\{env/quote/before\}\{package-too\}\{\begin{color}\{blue\}\}}
\texttt{\AddToHook\{env/quote/after\}\{package-too\}\{\end{color}\}}

Now if the \texttt{env/quote/after} hook would be a normal hook we would get the same execution order in both hooks, namely:

\texttt{package-1, package-too}

(or vice versa) and as a result, would get:

\texttt{\begin{itshape}\begin{color}\{blue\} \ldots\end{color}\end{itshape}}

and an error message that \texttt{\begin{color}} ended by \texttt{\end{itshape}}. With \texttt{env/quote/after} declared as a reversed hook the execution order is reversed and so all environments are closed in the correct sequence and \texttt{\ShowHook} would give us the following output:

\begin{verbatim}
-> The hook 'env/quote/after':
  > Code chunks:
  >   package-1 -> \end {itshape}
  >   package-too -> \end {color}
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed first):
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{3}there are simpler ways to achieve the same effect.
2.5 Difference between “normal” and “one-time” hooks

When executing a hook a developer has the choice of using either \UseHook or \UseOneTimeHook (or their expl3 equivalents \hook_use:n and \hook_use_once:n). This choice affects how \AddToHook is handled after the hook has been executed for the first time.

With normal hooks adding code via \AddToHook means that the code chunk is added to the hook data structure and then used each time \UseHook is called.

With one-time hooks it this is handled slightly differently: After \UseOneTimeHook has been called, any further attempts to add code to the hook via \AddToHook will simply execute the ⟨code⟩ immediately.

This has some consequences one needs to be aware of:

- If ⟨code⟩ is added to a normal hook after the hook was executed and it is never executed again for one or the other reason, then this new ⟨code⟩ will never be executed.

- In contrast if that happens with a one-time hook the ⟨code⟩ is executed immediately.

In particular this means that construct such as

\AddToHook{myhook}
  \{ ⟨code-1⟩ \AddToHook{myhook}{⟨code-2⟩} ⟨code-3⟩ \}

works for one-time hooks⁴ (all three code chunks are executed one after another), but it makes little sense with a normal hook, because with a normal hook the first time \UseHook{myhook} is executed it would

- execute ⟨code-1⟩,

- then execute \AddToHook{myhook}{⟨code-2⟩} which adds the code chunk ⟨code-2⟩ to the hook for use on the next invocation,

- and finally execute ⟨code-3⟩.

The second time \UseHook is called it would execute the above and in addition ⟨code-2⟩ as that was added as a code chunk to the hook in the meantime. So each time the hook is used another copy of ⟨code-2⟩ is added and so that code chunk is executed \(\# \text{ of invocations} - 1\) times.

⁴This is sometimes used with \AtBeginDocument which is why it is supported.
2.6 Private \LaTeX kernel hooks

There are a few places where it is absolutely essential for \LaTeX to function correctly that code is executed in a precisely defined order. Even that could have been implemented with the hook management (by adding various rules to ensure the appropriate ordering with respect to other code added by packages). However, this makes every document unnecessarily slow, because there has to be sorting even through the result is predetermined. Furthermore it forces package writers to unnecessarily add such rules if they add further code to the hook (or break \LaTeX).

For that reason such code is not using the hook management, but instead private kernel commands directly before or after a public hook with the following naming convention: \texttt{\@kernel@before@\langle hook\rangle} or \texttt{\@kernel@after@\langle hook\rangle}. For example, in \texttt{\enddocument} you find

\begin{verbatim}
\UseHook{enddocument}\
\@kernel@after@enddocument
\end{verbatim}

which means first the user/package-accessible \texttt{enddocument} hook is executed and then the internal kernel hook. As their name indicates these kernel commands should not be altered by third-party packages, so please refrain from that in the interest of stability and instead use the public hook next to it.\footnote{As with everything in \TeX there is not enforcement of this rule, and by looking at the code it is easy to find out how the kernel adds to them. The main reason of this section is therefore to say “please don’t do that, this is unconfigurable code!”}

2.7 Legacy \LaTeX\textsubscript{2ε} interfaces

\LaTeX\textsubscript{2ε} offered a small number of hooks together with commands to add to them. They are listed here and are retained for backwards compatibility.

With the new hook management several additional hooks have been added to \LaTeX and more will follow. See the next section for what is already available.

\begin{verbatim}
\AtBeginDocument \AtBeginDocument \{(label)\} \{(code)\}
\end{verbatim}

If used without the optional argument \texttt{(label)}, it works essentially like before, i.e., it is adding \texttt{(code)} to the hook \texttt{begindocument} (which is executed inside \texttt{\begin{document}}). However, all code added this way is labeled with the label \texttt{top-level} (see section 2.1.6) if done outside of a package or class or with the package/class name if called inside such a file (see section 2.1.5).

This way one can add further code to the hook using \texttt{\AddToHook} or \texttt{\AtBeginDocument} using a different label and explicitly order the code chunks as necessary, e.g., run some code before or after another package’s code. When using the optional argument the call is equivalent to running \texttt{\AddToHook \{begindocument\} \{(label)\} \{(code)\}}.

\texttt{\AtBeginDocument} is a wrapper around the \texttt{begindocument} hook (see section 2.8.4), which is a one-time hook. As such, after the \texttt{begindocument} hook is executed at \texttt{\begin{document}} any attempt to add \texttt{(code)} to this hook with \texttt{\AtBeginDocument} or with \texttt{\AddToHook} will cause that \texttt{(code)} to execute immediately instead. See section 2.5 for more on one-time hooks.

For important packages with known order requirement we may over time add rules to the kernel (or to those packages) so that they work regardless of the loading-order in the document.
Like \AtBeginDocument but for the enddocument hook.

The few hooks that existed previously in \LaTeXe used internally commands such as \AtBeginDocumentHook and packages sometimes augmented them directly rather than working through \AtBeginDocument. For that reason there is currently support for this, that is, if the system detects that such an internal legacy hook command contains code it adds it to the new hook system under the label legacy so that it doesn’t get lost.

However, over time the remaining cases of direct usage need updating because in one of the future release of \LaTeX we will turn this legacy support off, as it does unnecessary slow down the processing.

2.8 \LaTeXe commands and environments augmented by hooks

intro to be written

2.8.1 Generic hooks for all environments

Every environment \langle env \rangle has now four associated hooks coming with it:

\texttt{env/⟨env⟩/before} This hook is executed as part of \begin as the very first action, in particular prior to starting the environment group. Its scope is therefore not restricted by the environment.

\texttt{env/⟨env⟩/begin} This hook is executed as part of \begin directly in front of the code specific to the environment start (e.g., the second argument of \newenvironment). Its scope is the environment body.

\texttt{env/⟨env⟩/end} This hook is executed as part of \end directly in front of the code specific to the end of the environment (e.g., the third argument of \newenvironment).

\texttt{env/⟨env⟩/after} This hook is executed as part of \end after the code specific to the environment end and after the environment group has ended. Its scope is therefore not restricted by the environment.

The hook is implemented as a reversed hook so if two packages add code to \texttt{env/⟨env⟩/before} and to \texttt{env/⟨env⟩/after} they can add surrounding environments and the order of closing them happens in the right sequence.

Generic environment hooks are never one-time hooks even with environments that are supposed to appear only once in a document.\textsuperscript{6} In contrast to other hooks there is also no need to declare them using \NewHook.

The hooks are only executed if \begin\{⟨env⟩\} and \end\{⟨env⟩\} is used. If the environment code is executed via low-level calls to \langle env \rangle and \end\langle env \rangle (e.g., to avoid the environment grouping) they are not available. If you want them available in code using this method, you would need to add them yourself, i.e., write something like

\begin{verbatim}
\UseHook{env/quote/before}\quote...
\endquote\UseHook{env/quote/after}
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{6}Thus if one adds code to such hooks after the environment has been processed, it will only be executed if the environment appears again and if that doesn’t happen the code will never get executed.
to add the outer hooks, etc.

\BeforeBeginEnvironment \BeforeBeginEnvironment [{(label)}] {⟨code⟩}
This declaration adds to the env/⟨env⟩/before hook using the ⟨label⟩. If ⟨label⟩ is not given, the ⟨default label⟩ is used (see section 2.1.5).

\AtBeginEnvironment \AtBeginEnvironment [{(label)}] {⟨code⟩}
Like \BeforeBeginEnvironment but adds to the env/⟨env⟩/begin hook.

\AtEndEnvironment \AtEndEnvironment [{(label)}] {⟨code⟩}
Like \BeforeBeginEnvironment but adds to the env/⟨env⟩/end hook.

\AfterEndEnvironment \AfterEndEnvironment [{(label)}] {⟨code⟩}
Like \BeforeBeginEnvironment but adds to the env/⟨env⟩/after hook.

2.8.2 Generic hooks for commands
Similar to environments there are now (at least in theory) two generic hooks available for any \LaTeX{} command. These are

\cmd⟨name⟩/before This hook is executed at the very start of the command execution.

\cmd⟨name⟩/after This hook is executed at the very end of the command body. It is implemented as a reversed hook.

In practice there are restrictions and especially the after hook works only with a subset of commands. Details about these restrictions are documented in ltcmdhooks-doc.pdf or with code in ltcmdhooks-code.pdf.

2.8.3 Generic hooks provided by file loading operations
There are several hooks added to \LaTeX{}’s process of loading file via its high-level interfaces such as \input, \include, \usepackage, \RequirePackage, etc. These are documented in ltfilehook-doc.pdf or with code in ltfilehook-code.pdf.

2.8.4 Hooks provided by \begin{document}
Until 2020 \begin{document} offered exactly one hook that one could add to using \AtBeginDocument. Experiences over the years have shown that this single hook in one place was not enough and as part of adding the general hook management system a number of additional hooks have been added at this point. The places for these hooks have been chosen to provide the same support as offered by external packages, such as etoolbox and others that augmented \document to gain better control.

Supported are now the following hooks (all of them one-time hooks):

\begindocument/before This hook is executed at the very start of \document, one can think of it as a hook for code at the end of the preamble section and this is how it is used by etoolbox’s \AtEndPreamble.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).
This hook is added to when using \AtBeginDocument and it is executed after the .aux file as be read in and most initialization are done, so they can be altered and inspected by the hook code. It is followed by a small number of further initializations that shouldn’t be altered and are therefore coming later.

The hook should not be used to add material for typesetting as we are still in \LaTeX’s initialization phase and not in the document body. If such material needs to be added to the document body use the next hook instead.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

This hook is executed at the end of the \document code in other words at the beginning of the document body. The only command that follows it is \ignorespaces.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

The generic hooks executed by \begin also exist, i.e., env/document/before and env/document/begin, but with this special environment it is better use the dedicated one-time hooks above.

2.8.5 Hooks provided by \end{document}

\LaTeX{}2ε always provided \AtEndDocument to add code to the execution of \end{document} just in front of the code that is normally executed there. While this was a big improvement over the situation in \LaTeX{}2.09 it was not flexible enough for a number of use cases and so packages, such as etoolbox, atveryend and others patched \enddocument to add additional points where code could be hooked into.

Patching using packages is always problematical as leads to conflicts (code availability, ordering of patches, incompatible patches, etc.). For this reason a number of additional hooks have been added to the \enddocument code to allow packages to add code in various places in a controlled way without the need for overriding or patching the core code.

Supported are now the following hooks (all of them one-time hooks):

enddocument The hook associated with \AtEndDocument. It is immediately called at the beginning of \enddocument.

When this hook is executed there may be still unprocessed material (e.g., floats on the deferlist) and the hook may add further material to be typeset. After it, \clearpage is called to ensure that all such material gets typeset. If there is nothing waiting the \clearpage has no effect.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

enddocument/afterlastpage As the name indicates this hook should not receive code that generates material for further pages. It is the right place to do some final housekeeping and possibly write out some information to the .aux file (which is still open at this point to receive data, but since there will be no more pages you need to write to it using \immediate\write). It is also the correct place to set up any testing code to be run when the .aux file is re-read in the next step.
After this hook has been executed the .aux file is closed for writing and then read back in to do some tests (e.g., looking for missing references or duplicated labels, etc.).

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

**enddocument/afteraux** At this point, the .aux file has been reprocessed and so this is a possible place for final checks and display of information to the user. However, for the latter you might prefer the next hook, so that your information is displayed after the (possibly longish) list of files if that got requested via \listfiles.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

**enddocument/info** This hook is meant to receive code that write final information messages to the terminal. It follows immediately after the previous hook (so both could have been combined, but then packages adding further code would always need to also supply an explicit rule to specify where it should go.

This hook already contains some code added by the kernel (under the labels kernel/filelist and kernel/warnings), namely the list of files when \listfiles has been used and the warnings for duplicate labels, missing references, font substitutions etc.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

**enddocument/end** Finally, this hook is executed just in front of the final call to \@@end.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5). Is it even possible to add code after this one?

There is also the hook shipout/lastpage. This hook is executed as part of the last \shipout in the document to allow package to add final \special’s to that page. Where this hook is executed in relation to those from the above list can vary from document to document. Furthermore to determine correctly which of the \shipouts is the last one, \LaTeX needs to be run several times, so initially it might get executed on the wrong page. See section 2.8.6 for where to find the details.

It is in also possible to use the generic env/document/end hook which is executed by \end, i.e., just in front of the first hook above. Note however that the other generic \end environment hook, i.e., env/document/after will never get executed, because by that time \LaTeX has finished the document processing.

### 2.8.6 Hooks provided by \shipout operations

There are several hooks and mechanisms added to \LaTeX’s process of generating pages. These are documented in ltshipout-doc.pdf or with code in ltshipout-code.pdf.

### 2.8.7 Hooks provided in NFSS commands

In languages that need to support for more than one script in parallel (and thus several sets of fonts), e.g., Latin and Japanese fonts, NFSS font commands, such as \sffamily,
need to switch both the Latin family to “Sans Serif” and in addition alter a second set of fonts.

To support this several NFSS have hooks in which such support can be added.

\texttt{rmfamily} After \texttt{rmfamily} has done its initial checks and prepared a any font series update this hook is executed and only afterwards \texttt{selectfont}.

\texttt{sffamily} Like the \texttt{rmfamily} hook but for the \texttt{sffamily} command.

\texttt{ttfamily} Like the \texttt{rmfamily} hook but for the \texttt{ttfamily} command.

\texttt{normalfont} The \texttt{normalfont} command resets font encoding family series and shape to their document defaults. It then executes this hook and finally calls \texttt{selectfont}.

\texttt{expand@font@defaults} The internal \texttt{expand@font@defaults} command expands and saves the current defaults for the meta families (rm/sf/tt) and the meta series (bf/md). If the NFSS machinery has been augmented, e.g., for Chinese or Japanese fonts, then further defaults may need to be set at this point. This can be done in this hook which is executed at the end of this macro.

\texttt{bfseries/defaults}, \texttt{bfseries} If the \texttt{bfdefault} was explicitly changed by the user its new value is used to set the bf series defaults for the meta families (rm/sf/tt) when \texttt{bfseries} is called. In the \texttt{bfseries/defaults} hook further adjustments can be made in this case. This hook is only executed if such a change is detected. In contrast the \texttt{bfseries} hook is always executed just before \texttt{selectfont} is called to change to the new series.

\texttt{mdseries/defaults}, \texttt{mdseries} These two hooks are like the previous ones but used in \texttt{mdseries} command.

3 The Implementation

\begin{verbatim}
\ExplSyntaxOn
\NewModuleRelease{2020/10/01}{lthooks}
\ExplSyntaxOff
\end{verbatim}

3.1 Debugging

\begin{verbatim}
\g__hook_debug_bool \bool_new:N \g__hook_debug_bool
(End definition for \g__hook_debug_bool.)
\hook_debug_on: \cs_new_eq:NN \__hook_debug:n \use_none:n
\hook_debug_off: \cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_debug:n
\__hook_debug_gset: \cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_debug_gset:
\__hook_debug_gset_true:N \g__hook_debug_bool
\__hook_debug_gset:
\__hook_debug_gset:
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_debug_on:
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_debug_off:
\end{verbatim}

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3.2 Borrowing from internals of other kernel modules

\_\_hook_str_compare:nn

Private copy of \_\_str_if_eq:nn

\cs_new_eq:NN \__hook_str_compare:nn \__str_if_eq:nn

(End definition for \_\_hook_str_compare:nn.)

3.3 Declarations

\l__hook_tmpa_bool

Scratch boolean used throughout the package.

\bool_new:N \l__hook_tmpa_bool

(End definition for \l__hook_tmpa_bool.)

\l__hook_return_tl \l__hook_tmpa_tl \l__hook_tmpb_tl

Scratch variables used throughout the package.

\tl_new:N \l__hook_return_tl \tl_new:N \l__hook_tmpa_tl \tl_new:N \l__hook_tmpb_tl

(End definition for \l__hook_return_tl, \l__hook_tmpa_tl, and \l__hook_tmpb_tl.)

\g__hook_all_seq

In a few places we need a list of all hook names ever defined so we keep track if them in this sequence.

\seq_new:N \g__hook_all_seq

(End definition for \g__hook_all_seq.)

\g__hook_removal_list_prop

A token list to hold delayed removals.

\tl_new:N \g__hook_removal_list_tl

(End definition for \g__hook_removal_list_prop.)

\l__hook_cur_hook_tl

Stores the name of the hook currently being sorted.

\tl_new:N \l__hook_cur_hook_tl

(End definition for \l__hook_cur_hook_tl.)

\l__hook_work_prop

A property list holding a copy of the \texttt{\_\_hook\_⟨hook⟩\_code_prop} of the hook being sorted to work on, so that changes don’t act destructively on the hook data structure.

\prop_new:N \l__hook_work_prop

(End definition for \l__hook_work_prop.)
\prop_new:N \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop

List of hooks that from no on should not longer receive code.

\prop_new:N \g__hook_used_prop

All hooks that receive code (for use in debugging display).

\prop_new:N \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl
\prop_new:N \g__hook_name_stack_seq

Default label used for hook commands, and a stack to keep track of packages within packages.

\tl_new:N \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl
\seq_new:N \g__hook_name_stack_seq

(End definition for \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop and \g__hook_used_prop.)

\__hook_tmp:w

Temporary macro for generic usage.

\cs_new_eq:NN \__hook_tmp:w ?

(End definition for \__hook_tmp:w.)

\tl_gremove_once:Nx \tl_show:x \tl_log:x

Some variants of expl3 functions.

\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_gremove_once:Nn { Nx }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_show:n { x }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \tl_log:n { x }

(End definition for \tl_gremove_once:Nx, \tl_show:x, and \tl_log:x.)

\s__hook_mark

Scan mark used for delimited arguments.

\scan_new:N \s__hook_mark

(End definition for \s__hook_mark.)

\__hook_tl_set:Nn \__hook_tl_set:Nx \__hook_tl_set:cn \__hook_tl_set:cx

Private copies of a few expl3 functions. \l3debug will only add debugging to the public names, not to these copies, so we don’t have to use \debug_suspend: and \debug_-resume: everywhere.

Functions like \__hook_tl_set:Nn have to be redefined, rather than copied because in expl3 they use \__kernel_tl_(g)set:Nx, which is also patched by \l3debug.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_tl_set:Nn #1#2
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 { \__kernel_exp_not:w {#2} } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_tl_set:Nx #1 #2
{ \cs_set_nopar:Npx #1 {#2} }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__hook_tl_set:Nn { c }
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__hook_tl_set:Nx { c }

(End definition for \__hook_tl_set:Nn.)
3.4 Providing new hooks

3.4.1 The data structures of a hook

Hooks have a name (called \( \langle \text{hook} \rangle \) in the description below) and for each hook we have to provide a number of data structures. These are

\( g_{\langle \text{hook} \rangle}_\text{code-prop} \) A property list holding the code for the hook in separate chunks. The keys are by default the package names that add code to the hook, but it is possible for packages to define other keys.
A token list holding the relation between \textlangle label1\textrangle and \textlangle label2\textrangle in the \textlangle hook\textrangle. The \textlangle labels\textrangle are lexically (reverse) sorted to ensure that two labels always point to the same token list. For global rules, the \textlangle hook\textrangle name is ??.

The code that is actually executed when the hook is called in the document is stored in this token list. It is constructed from the code chunks applying the information. This token list is named like that so that in case of an error inside the hook, the reported token list in the error is shorter, and to make it simpler to normalize hook names in \textlangle hook\textrangle.

Some hooks are “reversed”. This token list stores a \texttt{−} for such hook so that it can be identified. The \texttt{−} character is used because (reversed)\texttt{1} is \texttt{+1} for normal hooks and \texttt{−1} for reversed ones.

This token list serves as marker for the hook being officially declared. Its existence is tested to raise an error in case another declaration is attempted.

This token list stores the code inserted in the hook from the user’s document, in the top-level label. This label is special, and doesn’t participate in sorting. Instead, all code is appended to it and executed after (or before, if the hook is reversed) the normal hook code, but before the next code chunk.

Finally there is extra code (normally empty) that is used on the next invocation of the hook (and then deleted). This can be used to define some special behavior for a single occasion from within the document. This token list follows the same naming scheme than the main \textlangle hook\textrangle token list. It is called \textlangle hook\textrangle rather than \textlangle hook\textrangle because otherwise a hook whose name is \textlangle hook\textrangle would clash with the next code-token list of the hook called \textlangle hook\textrangle.

3.4.2 On the existence of hooks

A hook may be in different states of existence. Here we give an overview of internal commands to set up hooks and explain how the different states are distinguished. The actual implementation then follows in the next sections.

One problem we have to solve is, that we need to be able to add code to hooks (e.g., with \textlangle AddToHook\textrangle) even if that code has not been declared yet. For example, one package needs to write into a hook of another package, but that package ay not get loaded or only loaded later. Another problem most hooks require declaration but this is not the case for the generic hooks.

We therefore distinguish the following states for a hook and they are managed with four different tests: structure existence \textlangle hook\textrangle, creation \textlangle hook\textrangle, declaration \textlangle hook\textrangle and disabled or not \textlangle hook\textrangle

\textbf{not existing} Nothing is known about the hook so far. This state can be detected with \textlangle hook\textrangle (which uses the false branch).

In this state the hook can be declared, disabled, rules can be defined or code could be added to it, but it is not possible to use the hook (with \textlangle UseHook\textrangle).
basic data structure set up A hook is in this state when its basic data structure has been set up (using \_\_hook_init_structure:n). The data structure setup happens automatically when commands such as \AddToHook are used and the hook is at that point in state “not existing”.

In this state the four tests give the following results:

\__hook_if_structure_exist:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_usable:nTF returns false.
\__hook_if_declared:nTF returns false.
\__hook_if_disabled:nTF returns false.

The allowed actions are the same as in the “not existing” state.

declared A hook is in this state it is not disabled and was explicitly declared (e.g., with \NewHook). In this case the four tests give the following results:

\__hook_if_structure_exist:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_usable:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_declared:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_disabled:nTF returns false.

usable A hook is in this state if it is not disabled, was not explicitly declared but nevertheless is allowed to be used (with \UseHook or \hook_use:n). This state is only possible for generic hooks as they do not need to be declared. Therefore such hooks move directly from state “not existing” to “usable” the moment a declaration such as \AddToHook wants to add to the hook data structure. In this state the tests give the following results:

\__hook_if_structure_exist:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_usable:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_declared:nTF returns false.
\__hook_if_disabled:nTF returns false.

disabled A hook in any state is moved to this state when \DisableHook is used. This changes the tests to give the following results:

\__hook_if_structure_exist:nTF unchanged.
\__hook_if_usable:nTF returns false.
\__hook_if_declared:nTF returns true.
\__hook_if_disabled:nTF returns true.

The structure test is unchanged (if the hook was unknown before it is false, otherwise true). The usable test returns false so that any \UseHook will bypass the hook from now on. The declared test returns true so that any further \NewHook generates an error and the disabled test returns true so that \AddToHook can return an error.

FMi: maybe it should do this only after begin document?
3.4.3 Setting hooks up

The \texttt{hook\_new:n} declaration declares a new hook and expects the hook \texttt{name} as its argument, e.g., \texttt{begindocument}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook\_new:n #1
  \{ \__hook\_normalize\_hook\_args:Nn \__hook\_new:n {#1} \}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook\_new:n #1
  \{
  \tl_new:c { g__hook_#1\_declared_tl }
  \__hook\_make\_usable:n {#1}
  \}
\end{verbatim}

We check if the hook was already \emph{explicitly} declared with \texttt{hook\_new:n}, and if it already exists we complain, otherwise set the “created” flag for the hook so that it errors next time \texttt{hook\_new:n} is used.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook\_if\_declared:nTF {#1}
  \{ \msg\_error:nnn { hooks } { exists } {#1} \}
  \}
\tl\_new:c { g\_hook\_#1\_declared\_tl }
\__hook\_make\_usable:n {#1}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\__hook\_make\_usable:n} This initializes all hook data structures for the hook but if used on its own doesn’t mark the hook as declared (as \texttt{hook\_new:n} does, so a later \texttt{hook\_new:n} on that hook will not result in an error. This command is internally used by \texttt{hook\_gput\_code:n} when adding code to a generic hook.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook\_make\_usable:n #1
  \{
  \tl\_if\_exist:cF { __hook~#1 }
  \seq\_gput\_right:Nn \g__hook\_all\_seq {#1}
  \tl\_new:c { __hook~#1 }
  \__hook\_init\_structure:n {#1}
\end{verbatim}

Now we check if the hook’s data structure can be safely created without expl3 raising errors, then we add the hook name to the list of all hooks and allocate the necessary data structures for the new hook, otherwise just do nothing.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl\_if\_exist:cF { __hook~#1 }
  \{ \seq\_gput\_right:Nn \g__hook\_all\_seq {#1}
  \tl\_new:c { __hook~#1 }
\end{verbatim}

This is only used by the actual code of the current hook, so declare it normally:

\begin{verbatim}
\tl\_new:c { __hook~#1 }
\end{verbatim}

Now ensure that the base data structure for the hook exists:

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook\_init\_structure:n {#1}
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{\g\_hook\_\langle hook\rangle\_labels\_clist} holds the sorted list of labels (once it got sorted). This is used only for debugging.

\begin{verbatim}
\clist\_new:c { g\_hook\_#1\_labels\_clist }
\end{verbatim}

Some hooks should reverse the default order of code chunks. To signal this we have a token list which is empty for normal hooks and contains a \texttt{-} for reversed hooks.

\begin{verbatim}
\tl\_new:c { g\_hook\_#1\_reversed\_tl }
\end{verbatim}

The above is all in \LaTeX{} convention, but we also provide an interface to legacy \texttt{\LaTeX{}2\epsilon} hooks of the form \texttt{\@...hook}, e.g., \texttt{\@begindocumenthook}. there have been a few of them and they have been added to using \texttt{\g@addto@macro}. If there exists such a macro matching the name of the new hook, i.e., \texttt{\@\langle hook-name\rangle\hook} and it is not empty then we add its contents as a code chunk under the label \texttt{legacy}. 29
Warning: this support will vanish in future releases!

\__hook_make_usable:n

This function declares the basic data structures for a hook without explicit declaring the hook itself. This is needed to allow adding to undeclared hooks. Here it is unnecessary to check whether all variables exist, since all three are declared at the same time (either all of them exist, or none).

It creates the hook code pool (g\_hook\_⟨hook\rangle\_code\_prop) and the top-level and next token lists. A hook is initialized with \__hook_init_structure:n the first time anything is added to it. Inizializing a hook just with \__hook_init_structure:n will not make it usable with \hook\_use:n.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_init_structure:n #1
\__hook_if_structure_exist:nF {#1}
\prop_new:c { g\__hook\_#1\_code\_prop }
\tl_new:c { \__hook\_toplevel\_#1 }
\tl_new:c { \__hook\_next\_#1 }
\}

(End definition for \__hook_init_structure:n.)

\__hook_init_structure:n

This function declares the basic data structures for a hook without explicit declaring the hook itself. This is needed to allow adding to undeclared hooks. Here it is unnecessary to check whether all variables exist, since all three are declared at the same time (either all of them exist, or none).

It creates the hook code pool (g\_hook\_⟨hook\rangle\_code\_prop) and the top-level and next token lists. A hook is initialized with \__hook_init_structure:n the first time anything is added to it. Inizializing a hook just with \__hook_init_structure:n will not make it usable with \hook\_use:n.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_init_structure:n #1
\__hook_if_structure_exist:nF {#1}
\prop_new:c { g\__hook\_#1\_code\_prop }
\tl_new:c { \__hook\_toplevel\_#1 }
\tl_new:c { \__hook\_next\_#1 }
\}

(End definition for \__hook_init_structure:n.)

\hook\_new\_reversed:n

Declare a new hook. The default ordering of code chunks is reversed, signaled by setting the token list to a minus sign.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook\_new\_reversed:n #1
\__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook\_new\_reversed:n {#1}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook\_new\_reversed:n #1
\__hook\_new\_n:n {#1}
\tl_gset:cn { g\__hook\_#1\_reversed\_tl } { - }

(End definition for \hook\_new\_reversed:n and \__hook\_new\_reversed:n. This function is documented on page 12.)

\hook\_new\_pair:nn

A shorthand for declaring a normal and a (matching) reversed hook in one go.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook\_new\_pair:nn #1#2
\hook\_new\_n:n {#1} \hook\_new\_reversed:n {#2}

(End definition for \hook\_new\_pair:nn. This function is documented on page 12.)

\__hook\_include\_legacy\_code\_chunk:n

The L\TeX legacy concept for hooks uses with hooks the following naming scheme in the code: \@...hook.

If this macro is not empty we add it under the label legacy to the current hook and then empty it globally. This way packages or classes directly manipulating commands such as \@begindocument\_hook still get their hook data added.
Warning: this support will vanish in future releases!

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_include_legacy_code_chunk:n \#1
\{

If the macro doesn’t exist (which is the usual case) then nothing needs to be done.
\tl_if_exist:cT \{ \#1\hook\}

Of course if the legacy hook exists but is empty, there is no need to add anything under legacy the legacy label.
\{
\tl_if_empty:cF \{ \#1\hook\}
\{
\exp_args:Nnnv \__hook_hook_gput_code_do:nnn \{\#1\}
\{ legacy \} \{ \#1\hook\}
\}
\}

Once added to the hook, we need to clear it otherwise it might get added again later if the hook data gets updated.
\\__hook_tl_gclear:c \{ \#1\hook\}
\}
\}

(End definition for \__hook_include_legacy_code_chunk:n.)

3.4.4 Disabling and providing hooks

\hook_disable:n \___hook_disable:n \___hook_if_disabled_p:n \___hook_if_disabled:nTF

Disables a hook by creating its \g__hook_{\langle \text{hook} \rangle}_\text{declared_tl} so that the hook errors when used with \hook_new:n, then it undefines \___hook_{\langle \text{hook} \rangle} so that it may not be executed.

This does not clear any code that may be already stored in the hook’s structure, but doesn’t allow adding more code. \___hook_if_disabled:nTF uses that specific combination to check if the hook is disabled.

\{%latexrelease\}\IncludeInRelease{2021/06/01}\
\{%latexrelease\}\{\hook_disable:n\\}{Disable\ hooks}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_disable:n \#1
\{ \__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook_disable:n \{\#1\} \}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_disable:n \#1
\{
\tl_gclear_new:c \{ \g__hook_{\#1}_\text{declared_tl} \}
\cs_undefine:c \{ \___hook-\#1 \}
\}
\prg_new_conditional:Npn \___hook_if_disabled:n \#1 \{ p, T, F, TF \}
\{
\bool_lazy_and:nnTF
\{ \tl_if_exist_p:c \{ \g__hook_{\#1}_\text{declared_tl} \} \}
\{ ! \tl_if_exist_p:c \{ \___hook-\#1 \} \}
\{ \prg_return_true: \}
\{ \prg_return_false: \}
\}
\{%latexrelease\}\EndIncludeInRelease

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\hook_provide:n  \hook_provide_reversed:n  \__hook_provide:n

The \hook_provide:n declaration declares a new hook if it wasn’t declared already, in which case it only checks that the already existing hook is not a reversed hook. The \hook_provide_reversed:n does the same for reversed hooks.\begindocument.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_provide:n #1
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_provide_reversed:n #1
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_provide:nn #1 #2
{
If the hook to be provided was disabled we warn (for now — this may change).
\__hook_if_disabled:nTF {#1}
{ \msg_warning:nnn { hooks } { provide-disabled } {#1} }
Otherwise we check if it was already declared.
{ \__hook_if_declared:nTF {#1}
  { \tl_new:c { g__hook_#1_declared_tl } \__hook_make_usable:n {#1} \tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#1_reversed_tl } {#2} }
}
If it wasn’t declared, we declared as a normal or reversed hook as appropriate.
{ \tl_new:c { g__hook_#1Declared_tl } \__hook_make_usable:n {#1} \tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#1_reversed_tl } {#2} }
\endinput
(End definition for \hook_provide:n, \hook_provide_reversed:n, and \__hook_provide:n. These functions are documented on page 13.)

\hook_provide_pair:nn
A shorthand for providing a normal and a (matching) reversed hook in one go.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_provide_pair:nn #1#2
{ \hook_provide:n {#1} \hook_provide_reversed:n {#2} }
(End definition for \hook_provide_pair:nn. This function is documented on page 13.)
\endinput
3.5 Parsing a label

\_hook_parse_label_default:n

This macro checks if a label was given (not \c\novalue_tl), and if so, tries to parse the label looking for a leading . to replace by \__hook_currname_or_default:.

\cs_new:Npn \_hook_parse_label_default:n #1
\{\tl_if_novalue:nTF {#1}\{\__hook_currname_or_default:\}\{\tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN {#1} \_hook_parse_dot_label:n \}\}\}

(End definition for \_hook_parse_label_default:n.)

\_hook_parse_dot_label:n\_hook_parse_dot_label:w\_hook_parse_dot_label_cleanup:w\_hook_parse_dot_label_aux:w

Start by checking if the label is empty, which raises an error, and uses the fallback value. If not, split the label at a ./, if any, and check if no tokens are before the ./, or if the only character is a . If these requirements are fulfilled, the leading . is replaced with \__hook_currname_or_default:. Otherwise the label is returned unchanged.

\cs_new:Npn \_hook_parse_dot_label:n #1\{\tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}\{\msg_expandable_error:nn { hooks } { empty-label }\}\{\__hook_currname_or_default:\}\{\tl_trim_spaces_apply:nN {#1} \_hook_parse_dot_label:n \}\}\}

\cs_new:Npn \_hook_parse_dot_label:w #1 ./ #2 \s__hook_mark \{\tl_if_empty:nTF {#1}\{\__hook_parse_dot_label_aux:w #2 \s__hook_mark \}\{\tl_if_empty:nTF {#2}\{\__hook_make_name:n {#1} \}\{\__hook_parse_dot_label_cleanup:w #1 ./ #2 \s__hook_mark \}\}\}\}

(End definition for \_hook_parse_dot_label:n and others.)
Uses \_\_hook_currname_or_default if it is set, otherwise tries \@currname. If neither is set, raises an error and uses the fallback value label-missing.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \_\_hook_currname_or_default:n { \tl_if_empty:NTF \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl
{ \tl_if_empty:NTF \@currname
{ \msg_error:nnn { \_\_hook_make_name:n { label-missing } }
{ \@currname }
{ \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl }
}{ \exp_not:N \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl }
}
}
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \_\_hook_currname_or_default:n.)

\_\_hook_make_name:n Provides a standard sanitization of a hook’s name. It uses \cs:w to build a control sequence out of the hook name, then uses \cs_to_str:N to get the string representation of that, without the escape character. \cs:w-based expansion is used instead of e-based because Unicode characters don’t behave well inside \expanded. The macro adds the \_\_hook prefix to the hook name to reuse the hook’s code token list to build the csname and avoid leaving “public” control sequences defined (as \relax) in TeX’s memory.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new:Npn \_\_hook_make_name:n \_\_hook_make_name:w #1 \tl_to_str:n { __hook~ } { }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \_\_hook_make_name:n and \_\_hook_make_name:w.)

\_\_hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn\_\_hook_normalize_hook_rule_args:Nnnn\_\_hook_normalize_hook_args_aux:Nn Standard route for normalising hook and label arguments. The main macro does the entire operation within a group so that csnames made by \_\_hook_make_name:n are wiped off before continuing. This means that this function cannot be used for \hook_use:n!

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_hook_normalize_hook_args_aux:Nn #1 #2
{ \group_begin:n
{ \_\_hook_normalize_hook_args:nnnn
{ \_\_hook_normalize_hook_rule_args:nnnn
{ \_\_hook_normalize_hook_args_aux:Nn
\_\_hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn #1 #2
{ \_\_hook_normalize_hook_args:nnnn
\_\_hook_normalize_hook_args_aux:Nn #1
{ \_\_hook_parse_label_default:n {#2} } }
}
}
\end{verbatim}

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3.6 Adding or removing hook code

With \texttt{\hook_gput_code:nnn}\{\texttt{\langle hook\rangle}\}\{\langle label\rangle\}\{\langle code\rangle\} a chunk of \langle code\rangle is added to an existing \texttt{\langle hook\rangle} labeled with \langle label\rangle.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_hook_gput_code:nnn \#1 \#2
  { \__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nnn \__hook_gput_code:nnn {\#1} {\#2} }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_gput_code:nnn \#1 \#2 \#3
  { \__hook_normalize_hook_args:nn \#1
    { \__hook_parse_label_default:n \{\#2\} }
    { \__hook_parse_label_default:n \{\#3\} }
  }
\end{verbatim}

First check if the hook was used as a one-time hook:

\begin{verbatim}
\prop_if_in:NnTF \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop \{\#1\}
  { \#3 }
\end{verbatim}

Then check if the current \texttt{\langle hook\rangle}/\texttt{\langle label\rangle} pair was marked for removal, in which case \texttt{\__hook_unmark_removal:nn} is used to remove that mark (once). This may happen when a package removes code from another package which was not yet loaded: the removal order is stored, and at this stage it is executed by not adding to the hook.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook_if_marked_removal:nnTF \{\#1\} \{\#2\}
  { \__hook_unmark_removal:nn \{\#1\} \{\#2\} }
\end{verbatim}

If no removal is queued, we are free to add. Start by checking if the hook exists.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook_if_usable:nTF \{\#1\}
\end{verbatim}

If so we simply add (or append) the new code to the property list holding different chunks for the hook. At \texttt{\begin{document}} this is then sorted into a token list for fast execution.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook_gput_code_do:nnn \{\#1\} \{\#2\} \{\#3\}
\end{verbatim}

However, if there is an update within the document we need to alter this execution code which is done by \texttt{\__hook_update_hook_code:n}. In the preamble this does nothing.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook_update_hook_code:n \{\#1\}
\end{verbatim}
If the hook does not exist, however, before giving up try to declare it as a generic hook, if its name matches one of the valid patterns.

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
\cs_generate_variant:Nn \__hook_gput_code:nnn { nxv }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_hook_gput_code_do:nnn #1 #2 #3
{\__hook_if_usable:nF {#1} { undeclared~ hook~ #1~ (#2)
\on@line\space <-~ \tl_to_str:n{#3}}}
\str_if_eq:nnTF {#2} { top-level }
{\str_if_eq:eeTF { top-level } { \__hook_currname_or_default: }
{\__hook_init_structure:n {#1}
 \__hook_tl_gput_right:cn \__hook_toplevel~#1
 \__hook_return_tl
}{\prop_get:cnNTF { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2} \l__hook_return_tl
 \prop_gput:cno { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2}
 { \l__hook_return_tl #3 }
}{\prop_gput:cnn { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2} {#3} }
}
\end{verbatim}
\end{quote}

This macro will unconditionally add a chunk of code to the given hook.

However, first some debugging info if debugging is enabled:

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
\\__hook_debug:n\{****~ Add~ to~\__hook_if_usable:nF \{#1\} \{ undeclared- \}
\hook-~ #1-~ (#2)
\on@line\space \tl_to_str:n{#3}\}
\end{verbatim}
```

Then try to get the code chunk labeled #2 from the hook. If there's code already there, then append #3 to that, otherwise just put #3. If the current label is top-level, the code is added to a dedicated token list \__hook_toplevel⟨hook⟩ that goes at the end of the hook (or at the beginning, for a reversed hook), just before \__hook_next⟨hook⟩.

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
\\__hook_debug:n\{****~ Add~ to~\__hook_if_usable:nF \{#1\} \{ undeclared- \}
\hook-~ #1-~ (#2)
\on@line\space \tl_to_str:n{#3}\}
\end{verbatim}
```

If the hook’s basic structure does not exist, we need to declare it with \__hook_init_structure:n.

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
\\__hook_init_structure:n {#1}
 \__hook_tl_gput_right:cn \__hook_toplevel-\#1 \{#3\}
 { \msg_error:nnn \{ hooks \} \{ misused-top-level \} \{#1\} }
 \prop_get:cnNTF { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2} \l__hook_return_tl
 { \prop_gput:cno { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2}
 { \l__hook_return_tl #3 }
{ \prop_gput:cnn { g__hook_#1_code_prop } {#2} {#3} }
}
\end{verbatim}
```

(End definition for \hook_gput_code:nnn, \__hook_gput_code:nnn, and \__hook_hook_gput_code_do:nnn. This function is documented on page 13.)
These entry-level macros just pass the arguments along to the common \_\_hook_try_\_declaring\_generic\_hook:nNNnn with the right functions to execute when some action is to be taken.

The wrapper \_\_hook_try_\_declaring\_generic\_hook:nNNnn then defers \hook_\_gput_\_code:nnn if the generic hook was declared, or to \_\_hook_\_gput_\_undeclared\_\_hook:nnn otherwise (the hook was tested for existence before, so at this point if it isn’t generic, it doesn’t exist).

The wrapper \_\_hook_try_\_declaring\_generic\_next\_hook:nn for next-execution hooks does the same: it defers the code to \hook_\_gput_\_next\_code:nnn if the generic hook was declared, or to \_\_hook_\_gput_\_next\_do:nn otherwise.

\_\_hook\_try\_declaring\_generic\_hook:nNNnn now splits the hook name at the first / (if any) and first checks if it is a file-specific hook (they require some normalization) using \_\_hook_if_\_file\_hook:wTF. If not then check it is one of a predefined set for generic names. We also split off the second component to see if we have to make a reversed hook. In either case the function returns ⟨true⟩ for a generic hook and ⟨false⟩ in other cases.
If the hook doesn’t exist yet we check if it is a cmd hook and if so we attempt patching
the command in addition to declaring the hook.

For some commands this will not be possible, in which case \_\_hook_patch_cmd_-
or_delay:Nnn (defined in \ltcmdhooks) will generate an appropriate error message.

\str_if_eq:nnT {#1} { cmd }
{ \_\_hook_try_put_cmd_hook:n {#5} }

Declare the hook always even if it can’t really be used (error message generated
elsewhere).

Here we use \_\_hook_make_usable:n, so that a \hook_new:n is still possible later.

\prop_if_in:NnTF \c__hook_generics_reversed_ii_prop {#2}
{ \tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#5_reversed_tl } { - } }
{ \str_if_eq:nnT {#3} { cmd }
{ \_\_hook_try_put_cmd_hook:n {#5} }
}

\prop_if_in:NnTF \c__hook_generics_reversed_iii_prop {#3}
{ \tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#5_reversed_tl } { - } }

\prop_if_in:NnTF \c__hook_generics_prop {#1}
{ \_\_hook_if_usable:nF {#5} }

\prg_return_true:
\begin{verbatim}
\prg_new_conditional:Nnn \__hook_if_file_hook:w
#1 / #2 / #3 \s__hook_mark { TF }
{
\str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { file }
{
\bool_lazy_or:nnTF
{ \tl_if_empty_p:n {#3} }
{ \str_if_eq_p:nn {#3} { / } }
{ \prg_return_false: }
{ \prop_if_in:NnTF {c__hook_generics_file_prop} {#2}
{ \prg_return_true: }
{ \prg_return_false: }
}
}
{ \prg_return_false: }
}
\EndIncludeInRelease

(End definition for \__hook_if_file_hook:TF.)
\end{verbatim}

\_\_hook_file_hook_normalize:n
\_\_hook_strip_double_slash:n
\_\_hook_strip_double_slash:w

When a file-specific hook is found, before being declared it is lightly normalized by \_\_hook_file_hook_normalize:n. The current implementation just replaces two consecutive slashes (\//) by a single one, to cope with simple cases where the user did something like \texttt{\def\input@path{{./mypath/}}}, in which case a hook would have to be \texttt{\AddToHook{file/after/./mypath//file.tex}}.

\cs_new:Npn \__hook_file_hook_normalize:n #1
{ \__hook_strip_double_slash:n #1 }
\cs_new:Npn \__hook_strip_double_slash:n #1
{ \__hook_strip_double_slash:w #1 // \s__hook_mark }

(End definition for \_\_hook_file_hook:TF.)
This function is always called after testing if the argument is a file hook with \_\_hook-if_file_hook:wTF, so we can assume it has three parts (it is either file/before/... or file/after/...), so we use #1/#2/#3 // instead of just #1 // to prevent losing a slash if the file name is empty.

417 \cs_new:Npn \_\_hook_strip_double_slash:w #1/#2/#3 // #4 \a\_\_hook_mark
418 {
419 \tl_if_empty:nTF (#4)
420 { #1/#2/#3 }
421 { \_\_\_hook_strip_double_slash:w #1/#2/#3 / #4 \a\_\_hook_mark }
422 }

(End definition for \_\_\_hook_file_hook_normalize:n, \_\_\_hook_strip_double_slash:n, and \_\_\_hook-
strip_double_slash:w.)

\c\_\_\_hook_generics_prop Property list holding the generic names. We don’t provide any user interface to this as this is meant to be static.

\c\_\_\_hook_generics_prop
\c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_ii_prop
\c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_iii_prop
\c\_\_\_hook_generics_file_prop

Some of the generic hooks are supposed to use reverse ordering, these are the following (only the second or third sub-component is checked):

425 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn \c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_ii_prop {after=,end=}
426 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn \c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_iii_prop {after=}
427 \prop_const_from_keyval:Nn \c\_\_\_hook_generics_file_prop {before=,after=}

(End definition for \c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_ii_prop, \c\_\_\_hook_generics_reversed_iii_prop, and \c\_\_\_hook_generics_file_prop.)

\hook_gremove_code:nn \_\_\_hook_gremove_code:nn

With \hook_gremove_code:nn{(hook)}{(label)} any code for (hook) stored under (label) is removed.

432 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn #1 \2
433 { \_\_\_hook_normalize_hook_args:Nnn \_\_\_hook_gremove_code:nn \#1 \2 }\hook_gremove_code:nn
432 \cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn #1 \2
433 { First check that the hook code pool exists. \_\_\_hook_if_usable:nTF isn’t used here because it should be possible to remove code from a hook before its defined (see section 2.1.8).
437 \_\_\_hook_if_structure_exist:nTF \#1
438 {
439 Then remove the chunk and run \_\_\_hook_update_hook_code:n so that the execution
token list reflects the change if we are after \begin{document}.
440 If all code is to be removed, clear the code pool \g\_\_hook{(hook)}_code_prop,
the top-level code \_\_\_hook_toplevelc{(hook)}, and the next-execution code \_\_\_hook-
nextc{(hook)}.
443 \str_if_eq:nnTF \#2 {*}
If the label is \textit{top-level} then clear the token list, as all code there is under the same label. Marked removal is not implemented for \textit{top-level} because it is hard to reliably know that no code was added to \texttt{\_\_hook_toplevel⟨hook⟩} (granted that an empty code could be interpreted as that, but then it differs in behaviour from other labels, in which an empty chunk is still valid for removal). Besides, it doesn’t make much (if any) sense for packages to remove \textit{top-level} code. So here the chunk is just cleared unconditionally.

\begin{verbatim}
\prop_gclear:c { g\_hook\_#1\_code\_prop }
\__hook_tl_gclear:c { __hook\_toplevel\-#1 }
\__hook_tl_gclear:c { __hook\_next\-#1 }
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\str_if_eq:nnTF \{#2\} \{ top-level \}}
\begin{verbatim}
\{ \__hook_tl_gclear:c { __hook\_toplevel\-#1 } \}
\end{verbatim}

Otherwise check if the label being removed exists in the code pool. If it does, just call \texttt{\_\_hook_gremove\_code\_do:nn} to do the removal, otherwise mark it to be removed.

\begin{verbatim}
\prop_get:cnNTF \{ g\_hook\_#1\_code\_prop \} \{#2\} \l\_hook\_return\_tl
{ \__hook\_gremove\_code\_do:nn }
{ \__hook\_mark\_removal:nn }
{#1} {#2}
\end{verbatim}

Finally update the code, if the hook exists.

\begin{verbatim}
\__hook\_if\_usable:nT \{#1\}
{ \__hook\_update\_hook\_code:n \{#1\} }
\end{verbatim}

If the code pool for this hook doesn’t exist it means that nothing tried to add to it before, so we just queue this removal order for later.

\begin{verbatim}
{ \__hook\_mark\_removal:nn \{#1\} \{#2\} }
\end{verbatim}

Remove code for a given label.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_hook\_gremove\_code\_do:nn \#1 \#2
{ \prop_gremove:cn { g\_hook\_#1\_code\_prop } \{#2\} }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \texttt{\hook\_gremove\_code\_nn}, \texttt{\_\_hook\_gremove\_code\_do:nn}, and \texttt{\_\_hook\_gremove\_code\_-do:nn}. This function is documented on page 14.)

\_\_hook\_mark\_removal:nn Marks \textit{⟨label⟩} \{#2\} to be removed from \textit{⟨hook⟩} \{#1\}. The number of removals should be fairly small, and \texttt{\tl\_gremove\_once:Nx} is fairly efficient even for longer token lists, so we use a single global token list, rather than one for each hook.

A hand-crafted token list is used here because property lists don’t hold repeated items, so multiple usages of \texttt{\_\_hook\_mark\_removal:nn} would be cancelled by a single \texttt{\_\_hook\_unmark\_removal:nn}.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_\_hook\_mark\_removal:nn \#1 \#2
{ \tl_gput_right:Nx \g\_hook\_removal\_list\_tl
{ \__hook\_removal\_tl\_nn \{#1\} \{#2\} }
\end{verbatim}
\__hook\_unmark\_removal:nn

Unmarks \langle label \rangle (\#2) to be removed from \langle hook \rangle (\#1). \tl\_gremove\_once:Nx is used rather than \tl\_gremove\_all:Nx so that two additions are needed to cancel two marked removals, rather than only one.

\cs\new\protected\Npn \__hook\_unmark\_removal:nn \#1 \#2
\{
\tl\_gremove\_once:Nx \g\__hook\_removal\_list\_tl
\{ \__hook\_removal\_tl:nn \{\#1\} \{\#2\} \}
\}

(End definition for \__hook\_unmark\_removal:nn.)

\__hook\_if\_marked\_removal:nn\\TF

Checks if the \g\__hook\_removal\_list\_tl contains the current \langle label \rangle (\#2) and \langle hook \rangle (\#1).

\prg\new\protected\conditional\Npnn \__hook\_if\_marked\_removal:nn \#1 \#2 \{ \TF \}
\{
\exp\args\NNx \tl\_if\_in:NnTF \g\__hook\_removal\_list\_tl
\{ \__hook\_removal\_tl:nn \{\#1\} \{\#2\} \}
\{ \prg\return\true: \} \{ \prg\return\false: \}
\}

(End definition for \__hook\_if\_marked\_removal:nn\\TF.)

\__hook\_removal\_tl:nn

Builds a token list with \#1 and \#2 which can only be matched by \#1 and \#2. The &4 anchors a removal, so that \#1 can’t be mistaken by \#2 and vice versa, and the two $3 delimit the two arguments

\cs\new\Npn \__hook\_removal\_tl:nn \#1 \#2
\{ \& \tl\_to\_str:n \{\#2\} \$ \tl\_to\_str:n \{\#1\} \$ \}

(End definition for \__hook\_removal\_tl:nn.)

\g\__hook\_??\_code\_prop
\__hook\-??
\g\__hook\_??\_reversed\_tl

Initially these variables simply used an empty “label” name (not two question marks). This was a bit unfortunate, because then \texttt{l3doc} complains about _ in the middle of a command name when trying to typeset the documentation. However using a “normal” name such as \texttt{default} has the disadvantage of that being not really distinguishable from a real hook name. I now have settled for ?? which needs some gymnastics to get it into the \texttt{csname}, but since this is used a lot, the code should be fast, so this is not done with \texttt{c} expansion in the code later on.

\__hook\_?? isn’t used, but it has to be defined to trick the code into thinking that ?? is actually a hook.

\prop\new\c { \g\__hook\_??\_code\_prop }
\prop\new\c { \__hook\-?? }

Default rules are always given in normal ordering (never in reversed ordering). If such a rule is applied to a reversed hook it behaves as if the rule is reversed (e.g., after becomes before) because those rules are applied first and then the order is reversed.

\tl\new\c { \g\__hook\_??\_reversed\_tl }

(End definition for \g\__hook\_??\_code\_prop, \__hook\-??, and \g\__hook\_??\_reversed\_tl.)
3.7 Setting rules for hooks code

With \hook_gset_rule:nnnn{⟨hook⟩}{⟨label1⟩}{⟨relation⟩}{⟨label2⟩} a relation is defined between the two code labels for the given ⟨hook⟩. The special hook ?? stands for any hook, which sets a default rule (to be used if no other relation between the two hooks exist).

First we ensure the basic data structure of the hook exists:

Then we clear any previous relationship between both labels.

Then we call the function to handle the given rule. Throw an error if the rule is invalid.

(End definition for \hook_gset_rule:nnnn and \__hook_gset_rule:nnnn. This function is documented on page 14.)

Then we add the new rule. We need to normalize the rules here to allow for faster processing later. Given a pair of labels $l_A$ and $l_B$, the rule $l_A > l_B$ is the same as $l_B < l_A$ only presented differently. But by normalizing the forms of the rule to a single representation, say, $l_B < l_A$, reduces the time spent looking for the rules later considerably.

Here we do that normalization by using \pdfstrcmp to lexically sort labels $l_A$ and $l_B$ to a fixed order. This order is then enforced every time these two labels are used together.

Here we use \__hook_label_pair:nn {⟨hook⟩} {⟨l_A⟩} {⟨l_B⟩} to build a string $l_B|l_A$ with a fixed order, and use \__hook_label_ordered:nnTF to apply the correct rule to the pair of labels, depending if it was sorted or not.
This rule removes (clears, actually) the code from label #3 if label #2 is in the hook #1.

```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_rule_voids_gset:nnn \#1\#2\#3
{ \__hook_tl_gset:cx { g__hook_#1_rule_ \__hook_label_pair:nn {#2} {#3} _tl }
{ \__hook_label_ordered:nnTF {#2} {#3} { \_ } { \_ } }
}
```

These relations make an error/warning if labels #2 and #3 appear together in hook #1.

```
\cs_new_protected:cpn { \__hook_rule_incompatible-error_gset:nnn } \#1\#2\#3
{ \__hook_tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#1_rule_ \__hook_label_pair:nn {#2} {#3} _tl } }
\cs_new_protected:cpn { \__hook_rule_incompatible-warning_gset:nnn } \#1\#2\#3
{ \__hook_tl_gset:cn { g__hook_#1_rule_ \__hook_label_pair:nn {#2} {#3} _tl } }
```

Undo a setting. \__hook_rule_unrelated_gset:nnn doesn’t need to do anything, since we use \__hook_rule_gclear:nnn before setting any rule.

```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_rule_unrelated_gset:nnn \#1\#2\#3 { }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_rule_gclear:nnn \#1\#2\#3
{ \cs_undefine:c { g__hook_#1_rule_ \__hook_label_pair:nn {#2} {#3} _tl } }
```

Ensure that the lexically greater label comes first.

```
\cs_new:Npn \__hook_label_pair:nn \#1\#2
{ \if_case:w \__hook_str_compare:nn {#1} {#2} \exp_stop_f:
\fi:
}
```

Check that labels #1 and #2 are in the correct order (as returned by \__hook_label_-
pair:nn) and if so return true, else return false.

```
\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__hook_label_ordered:nn \#1\#2 { \_TF }
{ \if_int_compare:w \__hook_str_compare:nn {#1} {#2} > 0 \exp_stop_f:
\prg_return_true:
\else:
\prg_return_false:
\fi:
}
```

(End definition for \__hook_rule_before_gset:nnn and others.)
To avoid doing the string comparison twice in \_\_hook_initialize_single:NNn (once with \str_if_eq:nn and again with \_\_hook_label_ordered:nn), we use a three-way branching macro that will compare \#1 and \#2 and expand to \use_i:nnn if they are equal, \use_ii:nn if \#1 is lexically greater, and \use_iii:nn otherwise.

\cs_new:Npn \_\_hook_if_label_case:nnnnn #1#2
\begin{verbatim}
{ \cs:w use_
  \if_case:w \_\_hook_str_compare:nn {#1} {#2} i \or: ii \else: iii \fi: :nnn
\cs_end: }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \_\_hook_if_label_case:nnnnn.)

Before \begin{document} this does nothing, in the body it reinitializes the hook code using the altered data.

\cs_new_eq:NN \_\_hook_update_hook_code:n \use_none:n

(End definition for \_\_hook_update_hook_code:n.)

\_\_hook_initialize_all: Initialize all known hooks (at \begin{document}), i.e., update the fast execution token lists to hold the necessary code in the right order.

First we change \_\_hook_update_hook_code:n which so far was a no-op to now initialize one hook. This way any later updates to the hook will run that code and also update the execution token list.

Now we loop over all hooks that have been defined and update each of them.

If we are debugging we show results hook by hook for all hooks that have data.

After all hooks are initialized we change the “use” to just call the hook code and not initialize it (as it was done in the preamble.

(End definition for \_\_hook_initialize_all:)}
Initializing or reinitializing the fast execution hook code. In the preamble this is selectively done in case a hook gets used and at `\begin{document}` this is done for all hooks and afterwards only if the hook code changes.

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_initialize_hook_code:n #1
\__hook_debug:n{ \iow_term:x{``Update code for hook-``#1' \on@line :``} }
\__hook_include_legacy_code_chunk:n {#1}
\__hook_if_usable:nT {#1}
\__hook_if_reversed:nTF {#1}
\__hook_debug:n{ \exp_args:NNx \prop_gput:Nnn \g__hook_used_prop {#1}{} }
\end{verbatim}

This does the sorting and the updates. First thing we do is to check if a legacy hook macro exists and if so we add it to the hook under the label legacy. This might make the hook non-empty so we have to do this before the then following test.

If there aren’t any code chunks for the current hook, there is no point in even starting the sorting routine so we make a quick test for that and in that case just update \__hook\hook{hook} to hold the top-level and next code chunks. If there are code chunks we call \__hook_initialize_single:NNn and pass to it ready made csnames as they are needed several times inside. This way we save a bit on processing time if we do that up front.

By default the algorithm sorts the code chunks and then saves the result in a token list for fast execution by adding the code one after another using \tl_gput_right:NV. When we sort code for a reversed hook, all we have to do is to add the code chunks in the opposite order into the token list. So all we have to do in preparation is to change two definitions used later on.

When sorting, some relations (namely voids) need to act destructively on the code property lists to remove code that shouldn’t appear in the sorted hook token list, so we temporarily save the old code property list so that it can be restored later.

For debug display we want to keep track of those hooks that actually got code added to them, so we record that in plist. We use a plist to ensure that we record each hook name only once, i.e., we are only interested in storing the keys and the value is arbitrary.
It is faster to pass a single token and expand it when necessary than to pass a bunch of character tokens around.

FMi: note to myself: verify

\cs_new:Npn \__hook_tl_csname:n #1 { \l__hook_label_#1_tl }
\cs_new:Npn \__hook_seq_csname:n #1 { \l__hook_label_#1_seq }

(End definition for \__hook_tl_csname:n and \__hook_seq_csname:n.)

For the sorting I am basically implementing Knuth’s algorithm for topological sorting as given in TAOCP volume 1 pages 263–266. For this algorithm we need a number of local variables:

• List of labels used in the current hook to label code chunks:
\seq_new:N \l__hook_labels_seq

• Number of labels used in the current hook. In Knuth’s algorithm this is called $N$:
\int_new:N \l__hook_labels_int

• The sorted code list to be build is managed using two pointers one to the front of the queue and one to the rear. We model this using token list pointers. Knuth calls them $F$ and $R$:
\tl_new:N \l__hook_front_tl
\tl_new:N \l__hook_rear_tl

• The data for the start of the queue is kept in this token list, it corresponds to what Don calls $QLINK[0]$ but since we aren’t manipulating individual words in memory it is slightly differently done:
\tl_new:c { \__hook_tl_csname:n { 0 } }

(End definition for \l__hook_labels_seq and others.)

\__hook_initialize_single:NNn \__hook_initialize_single:NNn implements the sorting of the code chunks for a hook and saves the result in the token list for fast execution (#4). The arguments are \hook-code-plst, \hook-code-tl, \hook-top-level-code-tl, \hook-next-code-tl, \hook-ordered-labels-clist and \hook-name (the latter is only used for debugging—the \hook-rule-plst is accessed using the \hook-name).

The additional complexity compared to Don’s algorithm is that we do not use simple positive integers but have arbitrary alphanumeric labels. As usual Don’s data structures are chosen in a way that one can omit a lot of tests and I have mimicked that as far as possible. The result is a restriction I do not test for at the moment: a label can’t be equal to the number 0!

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_initialize_single:NNn #1#2#3
\{
Step T1: Initialize the data structure ...

\seq_clear:N \l__hook_labels_seq
\int_zero:N \l__hook_labels_int

Store the name of the hook:
\tl_set:Nn \l__hook_cur_hook_tl {#3}

We loop over the property list holding the code and record all labels listed there. Only rules for those labels are of interest to us. While we are at it we count them (which gives us the \textit{N} in Knuth's algorithm. The prefix \texttt{label} is added to the variables to ensure that labels named \texttt{front, rear, labels, or return} don't interact with our code.

\prop_map_inline:Nn \l__hook_work_prop
\int_incr:N \l__hook_labels_int
\seq_put_right:Nn \l__hook_labels_seq {##1}
\__hook_tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} } { 0 }
\seq_clear_new:c { \__hook_seq_csname:n {##1} }

Steps T2 and T3: Sort the relevant rules into the data structure...

This loop constitutes a square matrix of the labels in \l__hook_work_prop in the vertical and the horizontal directions. However since the rule \textit{l}_A(\textit{rel})\textit{l}_B is the same as \textit{l}_B(\textit{rel})^{-1}\textit{l}_A we can cut the loop short at the diagonal of the matrix (\textit{i.e.}, when both labels are equal), saving a good amount of time. The way the rules were set up (see the implementation of \__hook_rule_before_gset:nnn above) ensures that we have no rule in the ignored side of the matrix, and all rules are seen. The rules are applied in \__hook_apply_label_pair:nnn, which takes the properly-ordered pair of labels as argument.

\prop_map_inline:Nn \l__hook_work_prop
\prop_map_inline:Nn \l__hook_work_prop
\__hook_if_label_case:nnnn {##1} {####1}
\prop_map_break: }
\__hook_apply_label_pair:nnn {##1} {####1} }
\__hook_apply_label_pair:nnn {####1} {##1} }
\l__hook_labels_seq
\int_compare:nNnT \cs:w \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} \cs_end: \} = 0
\tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n {\l__hook_rear_tl} }{##1}
\tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n {\__hook_tl_csname:n {##1}} \__hook_rear_tl \{}{##1}
\tl_set_eq:Nc \l__hook_front_tl { \__hook_tl_csname:n { 0 } }

Take a breath and take a look at the data structures that have been set up:

\__hook_debug:n { \__hook_debug_label_data:N \l__hook_work_prop }

Step T4:
\tl_set:Nn \l__hook_rear_tl { 0 }
\tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n { 0 } } { 0 }
\seq_map_inline:Nn \l__hook_labels_seq
\int_compare:nNnT \cs:w \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} \cs_end: \} = 0
\tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n { \__hook_rear_tl } }{##1}
\tl_set:Nn \l__hook_rear_tl {##1}
\tl_set_eq:Nc \l__hook_front_tl { \__hook_tl_csname:n { 0 } }
The whole loop combines steps T5–T7:
\bool_while_do:nn { ! \str_if_eq_p:Vn \l__hook_front_tl { 0 } } {

This part is step T5:
\int_decr:N \l__hook_labels_int
\prop_get:NVN \l__hook_work_prop \l__hook_front_tl \l__hook_return_tl
\exp_args:NNV \__hook_tls_gput:Nn \l__hook_front_tl \l__hook_return_tl
\__hook_clist_gput:NV \l__hook_front_tl
\__hook_debug:n{ \iow_term:x{Handled~code~for~\l__hook_front_tl} }

This is step T6 except that we don’t use a pointer \( P \) to move through the successors, but instead use \( \#1 \) of the mapping function.
\seq_map_inline:cn { \__hook_seq_csname:n { \l__hook_front_tl } } {
\tl_set:cx { \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} }
{ \int_eval:n { \cs:w \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} \cs_end: - 1 } }
\int_compare:nNnT { \cs:w \__hook_tl_csname:n {##1} \cs_end: } = 0 {
\tl_set:cn { \__hook_tl_csname:n { \l__hook_rear_tl } } {##1}
\tl_set:Nn \l__hook_rear_tl {##1}
}
}

and step T7:
\tl_set_eq:Nc \l__hook_front_tl { \__hook_tl_csname:n { \l__hook_front_tl } }

This is step T8: If we haven’t moved the code for all labels (i.e., if \l__hook_labels_int is still greater than zero) we have a loop and our partial order can’t be flattened out.
\int_compare:nNnF \l__hook_labels_int = 0 {
\iow_term:x{====================}
\iow_term:x{Error:~label~rules~are~incompatible:}
\__hook_debug_label_data:N \l__hook_work_prop
\iow_term:x{====================}
}

After we have added all hook code to \#1 we finish it off with adding extra code for the top-level (\#2) and for one time execution (\#3). These should normally be empty. The top-level code is added with \__hook_tls_gput:Nn as that might change for a reversed hook (then top-level is the very first code chunk added). The next code is always added last.
\exp_args:NNo \__hook_tls_gput:Nn \l__hook_front_tl \l__hook_toplevel \l__hook_next \l__hook_work_prop
\exp_args:NNo \__hook_tls_gput_right:Nn \l__hook_front_tl \l__hook_toplevel \l__hook_next

FMi: improve output on a rainy day
These append either on the right (normal hook) or on the left (reversed hook). This is setup up in `__hook_initialize_hook_code:n`, elsewhere their behavior is undefined.

This is the payload of steps T2 and T3 executed in the loop described above. This macro assumes #1 and #2 are ordered, which means that any rule pertaining the pair #1 and #2 is \g__hook\_⟨hook\⟩\_rule\_#1\#2\_tl, and not \g__hook\_⟨hook\⟩\_rule\_#2\#1\_tl. This also saves a great deal of time since we only need to check the order of the labels once.

The arguments here are \langle label1 \rangle, \langle label2 \rangle, \langle hook \rangle, and \langle hook-code-plist \rangle. We are about to apply the next rule and enter it into the data structure. \__hook\_apply\_label\_pair:nnn will just call \__hook\_label\_if\_exist\_apply:nnnF for the \langle hook \rangle, and if no rule is found, also try the \langle hook \rangle name ?? denoting a default hook rule. \__hook\_label\_if\_exist\_apply:nnnF will check if the rule exists for the given hook, and if so call \__hook\_apply\_rule:nnn.

Extra complication: as we use default rules and local hook specific rules we first have to check if there is a local rule and if that exist use it. Otherwise check if there is a default rule and use that.

If there is no hook-specific rule we check for a default one and use that if it exists.

What to do precisely depends on the type of rule we have encountered. If it is a before rule it will be handled by the algorithm but other types need to be managed differently. All this is done in \__hook\_apply\_rule:nnn.

This is the code executed in steps T2 and T3 while looping through the matrix. This is part of step T3. We are about to apply the next rule and enter it into the data structure. The arguments are \langle label1 \rangle, \langle label2 \rangle, \langle hook-name \rangle, and \langle hook-code-plist \rangle.
The most common cases are < and > so we handle that first. They are relations ≺ and ≻ in TAOCP, and they dictate sorting.

These relations make two labels incompatible within a hook. xE makes raises an error if the labels are found in the same hook, and xW makes it a warning.

If we see -> we have to drop code for label #3 and carry on. We could do a little better and drop everything for that label since it doesn’t matter where we sort in the empty code. However that would complicate the algorithm a lot with little gain. So we still unnecessarily try to sort it in and depending on the rules that might result in a loop that is otherwise resolved. If that turns out to be a real issue, we can improve the code.

This also has the advantage that the result of the sorting doesn’t change which might otherwise (for unrelated chunks) if we aren’t careful.
Here the code is removed from \l__hook_cur_hook_tl rather than #3 because the latter may be ??, and the default hook doesn’t store any code. Removing from \l__hook_cur_hook_tl makes default rules -> and <- work properly.

```
\cs_new_protected:cpn { __hook_apply_rule_->:nnn } #1#2#3
\{ 
  \__hook_debug:n
  \{ 
    \__hook_msg_pair_found:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3}
    \iow_term:x{--->~ Drop~ '#2'~ code~ from~}
    \iow_char:N \ g__hook_ \l__hook_cur_hook_tl _code_prop ~
    because~ of~ '#1' 
  } 
  \prop_put:Nnn \l__hook_work_prop {#2} { } 
\}
\cs_new_protected:cpn { __hook_apply_rule_<-:nnn } #1#2#3
\{ 
  \__hook_debug:n
  \{ 
    \__hook_msg_pair_found:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3}
    \iow_term:x{--->~ Drop~ '#1'~ code~ from~}
    \iow_char:N \ g__hook_ \l__hook_cur_hook_tl _code_prop ~
    because~ of~ '#2' 
  } 
  \prop_put:Nnn \l__hook_work_prop {#1} { } 
\}
```

(End definition for \_\_hook_apply_rule_\->:nnn and \_\_hook_apply_rule_<::-nnn.)

\_\_hook_apply_-rule_<:nnn
Reversed rules.
```
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_<:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_>:nnn }
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_>:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_<:nnn }
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_<-:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_<-:nnn }
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_->:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_->:nnn }
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_xE:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_xE:nnn }
\cs_new_eq:cc { __hook_apply_-rule_xW:nnn } { __hook_apply_rule_xW:nnn }
```

(End definition for \_\_hook_apply_-rule_<:nnn and others.)

\_\_hook_msg_pair_found:nnn
A macro to avoid moving this many tokens around.
```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_msg_pair_found:nnn \lhook #3 rule \__hook_label_pair:nn {#1} {#2} _tl \found 
```

(End definition for \_\_hook_msg_pair_found:nnn.)

\_\_hook_debug_label_data:N
```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_debug_label_data:N \lhook #3 Data structure for label rules 
```

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This writes out information about the hook given in its argument onto the .log file and the terminal, if \show_hook:n is used. Internally both share the same structure, except that at the end, \hook_show:n triggers \TeX’s prompt.

\hook_show:n
\__hook_log:n
\__hook_log_line:x
\__hook_log_line_indent:x

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_log:n #1
{\cs_set_eq:NN \__hook_log_cmd:x \iow_log:x
  \__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook_log:nN {#1} \tl_log:x}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_show:n #1
{\cs_set_eq:NN \__hook_log_cmd:x \iow_term:x
  \__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook_log:nN {#1} \tl_show:x}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_log_line:x #1
{\__hook_log_cmd:x { >~#1 }}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_log_line_indent:x #1
{\__hook_log_cmd:x { >~\@spaces #1 }}

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_log:nN #1 #2
{\__hook_preamble_hook:n {#1}
  \__hook_log_cmd:x { ^^J ->~The~hook~'#1': }
  \__hook_if_usable:nF {#1}{\__hook_log_line:x { The~hook~is~not~declared. }}
  \__hook_if_disabled:nT {#1}{\__hook_log_line:x { The~hook~is~disabled. }}
  \hook_if_empty:nTF {#1}{#2 { The~hook~is~empty }}
  {
    \__hook_log_line:x { Code-chunks: }
    \prop_if_empty:cTF { g\_hook\_#1\_code_prop }
      { \__hook_log_line_indent:x { --- } }
      {
        \prop_map_inline:cn { g\_hook\_#1\_code_prop }
          { \__hook_log_line_indent:x { #1--->\tl_to:str:n (##2) } }
      }
  }
}

If there is code in the top-level token list, print it:

\__hook_log_line:x
{\__hook_log_line:x
  Document-level-(top-level)-code
  \__hook_if_usable:nT {#1}
    { -(executed\__hook_if_reversed:nTF {#1} {first} {last} ) } :
If the token list is not empty we want to display it but without the first tokens (the
code to clear itself) so we call a helper command to get rid of them.

\tl_if_empty:cTF { __hook_toplevel-#1 }

\tl_to_str:n { __hook_toplevel-#1 }

\__hook_log_line:x { Extra-code-for-next-invocation: }

\__hook_log_line:x

\tl_if_empty:cTF { __hook_next-#1 }

\exp_args:Nv \__hook_log_next_code:n { __hook_next-#1 }

If the hook is declared (that is, the sorting algorithm is applied to that hook)
and not empty

\bool_lazy_and:nnTF

{ __hook_if_usable_p:n {#1} }

{ ! __hook_if_empty_p:n {#1} }

{ __hook_log_line:x

\__hook_log_line:x

\bool_if:NTF __hook_if_reversed:nT {#1} { ~(after-reversal) }

{ reversal-and- }

applying-rules

{ }

\tl_show:n

{ #2 }
\begin{verbatim}
\@spaces
\clist_if_empty:cTF { g__hook_#1_labels_clist }
  { --- } 
  { \clist_use:cn {g__hook_#1_labels_clist} { ,- } }
\}
\}
\}
\__hook_log_line:x { Execution-order: }
\#2
\{ \@spaces Not-set-because-the-hook- \__hook_if_usable:nTF {#1} 
  { code-pool-is-empty } 
  { is-\__hook_if_disabled:nTF {#1} {disabled} {undeclared} } 
\}
\}
\}
\__hook_log_next_code:n
To display the code for next invocation only (i.e., from \AddToHookNext we have to remove the first two tokens at the front which are \tl_gclear:N and the token list to clear.
\cs_new:Npn \__hook_log_next_code:n #1 
  { \exp_args:No \tl_to_str:n { \use_none:nn #1 } }
\__hook_list_rules:nn
\__hook_list_one_rule:nnn
\__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF
This macro takes a \langle hook \rangle and an \langle inline function \rangle and loops through each pair of \langle labels \rangle in the \langle hook \rangle, and if there is a relation between this pair of \langle labels \rangle, the \langle inline function \rangle is executed with #1 = \langle relation \rangle, #2 = \langle label1 \rangle | \langle label2 \rangle, and #3 = \langle hook \rangle (the latter may be the argument #1 to \__hook_list_rules:nn, or ?? if it is a default rule).
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_list_rules:nn #1 #2
  \cs_set_protected:Npn \__hook_tmp:w ##1 ##2 ##3 {#2}
  \prop_map_inline:cn { g__hook_#1_code_prop }
  { \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF {#1} {#2} { ?? } { } }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_list_one_rule:nnn #1#2#3
  \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF {#1} {#2} {#3}
  \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF {#1} {#2} { ?? } { } }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \hook_show:n and others. These functions are documented on page 14.)

These two are quite similar to \__hook_apply_label_pair:nnn and \__hook_label_if_exist_apply:nnnF, respectively, but rather than applying the rule, they pass it to the \langle inline function \rangle.
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_list_one_rule:nnn #1#2#3
  \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF {#1} {#2} {#3}
  \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF {#1} {#2} { ?? } { } }
\end{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnnF #1#2#3
{
  \ifcs_exist:w g__hook_ #3 _rule_ #1 | #2 _tl \cs_end:
    \exp_args:Nv \__hook_tmp:w
    { g__hook_ #3 _rule_ #1 | #2 _tl } { #1 | #2 } {#3}
  \exp_after:wN \use_none:nn
  \fi:
  \use:n
}

(End definition for \__hook_list_rules:nn, \__hook_list_one_rule:nnn, and \__hook_list_if_rule_exists:nnF)

\__hook_debug_print_rules:n
A shorthand for debugging that prints similar to \prop_show:N.

\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_debug_print_rules:n #1
{
  \iow_term:n { The~hook~#1~contains~the~rules: }
  \cs_set_protected:Npn \__hook_tmp:w ##1
  {
    \__hook_list_rules:nn {#1}
    { > #1 {####2} #1 => #1 {####1}
      \str_if_eq:nnT {####3} {??} { ~(default) } 
    }
  }
  \exp_args:No \__hook_tmp:w { \use:nn { ~ } { ~ } }
}

(End definition for \__hook_debug_print_rules:n.)

\hook_gput_next_code:n

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_gput_next_code:nn #1 #2
{
  \__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook_gput_next_code:nn {#1} {#2}
}

(End definition for \hook_gput_next_code:nn. This function is documented on page 13.)

3.8 Specifying code for next invocation
First check if the “next code” token list is empty: if so we need to add a \tl_gclear:c to clear it, so the code lasts for one usage only. The token list is cleared early so that nested usages don’t get lost. \tl_gclear:c is used instead of \tl_gclear:N in case the hook is used in an expansion-only context, so the token list doesn’t expand before \tl_gclear:N: that would make an infinite loop. Also in case the main code token list is empty, the hook code has to be updated to add the next execution token list.

3.9 Using the hook

\hook_use:n as defined here is used in the preamble, where hooks aren’t initialized by default. \__hook_use_initialized:n is also defined, which is the non-\protected version for use within the document. Their definition is identical, except for the \__hook_preamble_hook:n (which wouldn’t hurt in the expandable version, but it would be an unnecessary extra expansion).

\__hook_use-initialized:n holds the expandable definition while in the preamble. \__hook_preamble_hook:n initializes the hook in the preamble, and is redefined to \use_none:n at \begin{document}.

Both versions do the same internally: check if the hook exist as given, and if so use it as quickly as possible. If it doesn’t exist, the a call to \__hook_use:wn checks for file hooks.

At \begin{document}, all hooks are initialized, and any change in them causes an update, so \hook_use:n can be made expandable. This one is better not protected so that it can expand into nothing if containing no code. Also important in case of generic hooks that we do not generate a \relax as a side effect of checking for a csname. In contrast to the \TeX low-level \csname ...\endsname construct \tl_if_exist:c is careful to avoid this.
\cs_new:Npn \__hook_use:wn \__hook: #1 \s__hook_mark #3 
{ \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { file } 
{ \__hook_try_file_hook:n { #3 } } 
{ } % Hook doesn’t exist
}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_try_file_hook:n #1
{ \__hook_if_file_hook:wTF #1 / \s__hook_mark 
{ \exp_args:Ne \__hook_if_usable_use:n { #1 } } 
} % file/ generic hook (e.g. file/before)
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_if_usable_use:n #1
{ \tl_if_exist:cTF { \_hook-use:#1 } 
{ \__hook_preamble_hook:n \_hook-use:#1 \cs_end: } 
}
(End definition for \_hook-use:wn , \_hook_try_file_hook:n, \_hook_if_usable_use:n )
For hooks that can and should be used only once we have a special use command that
remembers the hook name in \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop. This has the effect
that any further code added to the hook is executed immediately rather than stored in
the hook.

The code needs some gymnastics to prevent space trimming from the hook name,
since \hook_use:n and \hook_use_once:n are documented to not trim spaces.

\hook_use_once:n

\cs_new_protected:Npn \hook_use_once:n #1
\tl_if_exist:cT { __hook~#1 }
\tl_set:Nn \l__hook_return_tl {#1}
\__hook_normalize_hook_args:Nn \__hook_use_once_store:n
\{ \l__hook_return_tl \}
\hook_use:n {#1}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_use_once_store:n #1
\{ \prop_gput:Nnn \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop {#1} { } }

(End definition for \hook_use_once:n. This function is documented on page 13.)

3.10 Querying a hook

Simpler data types, like token lists, have three possible states; they can exist and be
empty, exist and be non-empty, and they may not exist, in which case emptiness doesn’t
apply (though \tl_if_empty:N returns false in this case).

Hooks are a bit more complicated: they have several other states as discussed in
3.4.2. A hook may exist or not, and either way it may or may not be empty (even a hook
that doesn’t exist may be non-empty) or may be disabled.

A hook is said to be empty when no code was added to it, either to its permanent
code pool, or to its “next” token list. The hook doesn’t need to be declared to have code
added to its code pool (it may happen that a package \texttt{A} defines a hook \texttt{foo}, but it’s
loaded after package \texttt{B}, which adds some code to that hook. In this case it is important
that the code added by package \texttt{B} is remembered until package \texttt{A} is loaded).

All other states can only be queried with internal tests as the different states are
irrelevant for package code.

\hook_if_empty:p:n
\hook_if_empty:n:TF

Test if a hook is empty (that is, no code was added to that hook). A \texttt{(hook)} being empty
means that all three of its \texttt{g\_hook\_\{hook\}\_code\_prop}, its \texttt{\_\_hook\_toplevel\_\{hook\}}
and its \texttt{\_\_hook\_next\_\{hook\}} are empty.

\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \hook_if_empty:n #1 { p , T , F , TF }
\{ \__hook_if_structure_exist:TF {#1} \}
\prop_gput:Nnn \g__hook_execute_immediately_prop {#1} { } 

{ \prop_if_empty_p:c \{ g\_hook\_\#1\_code\_prop \} }
{ \bool_lazy_and:nnTF }
{ \prop_if_empty_p:c \{ \_\_hook\_toplevel\_\#1 \} }
{ \tl_if_empty_p:c \{ \_\_hook\_next\_\#1 \} }
{ \prg_return_true: }

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A hook is usable if the token list that stores the sorted code for that hook, \_\_hook\langle hook\rangle, exists. The property list \g__hook_{\langle hook\rangle}_code_prop cannot be used here because often it is necessary to add code to a hook without knowing if such hook was already declared, or even if it will ever be (for example, in case the package that defines it isn’t loaded).

\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__hook_if_usable:n #1 { p, T, F, TF }
{ \tl_if_exist:cTF { \_\_hook~#1 } }
{ \prg_return_true: }
{ \prg_return_false: }
\}

An internal check if the hook has already its basic internal structure set up with \_\_hook_init_structure:n. This means that the hook was already used somehow (a code chunk or rule was added to it), but it still wasn’t declared with \hook_new:n.

\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__hook_if_structure_exist:n #1 { p, T, F, TF }
{ \prop_if_exist:cTF { \g__hook_#1_code_prop } }
{ \prg_return_true: }
{ \prg_return_false: }
\}

Internal test to check if the hook was officially declared with \hook_new:n or a variant.

\prg_new_conditional:Npnn \__hook_if_declared:n #1 { p, T, F, TF }
{ \tl_if_exist:cTF { \g__hook_#1_declared_tl } }
{ \prg_return_true: }
{ \prg_return_false: }
\}

An internal conditional that checks if a hook is reversed.
3.11 Messages

Hook errors are LaTeX kernel errors:

\prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_type_prop { hooks } { LaTeX }

And so are kernel errors (this should move elsewhere eventually).

\prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_type_prop { kernel } { LaTeX }
\prop_gput:Nnn \g_msg_module_name_prop { kernel } { LaTeX }

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { labels-incompatible }
\labels~'#1'~and~'#2'~are~incompatible
\str_if_eq:nnF{"#3"}{??}{-in-hook-"#3"}.
\int_compare:nNnTF{#4}=1{\The~code~for~both~labels~will~be~dropped.}{You~may~see~errors~later.}

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { exists }{LaTeX-found-two-incompatible-labels-in-the-same-hook.}
This-indicates-an-incompatibility-between-packages.

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { hook-disabled }{Hook-"#1"~has~already~been~declared.}
{There~already~exists~a~hook~declaration~with~this-name.}
Please~use~a~different~name~for~your~hook.

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { empty-label }{Empty-code-label.}
Using-\msg_line_context:{\_\_hook_currname_or_default:'-instead.}

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { no-default-label }{Missing-(empty)-default-label.}
\msg_line_context:{This-command-was-ignored.}

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { unknown-rule }{Unknown~relationship-~"#3"~between~labels-~"#2"~and~~"#4"~}
\str_if_eq:nnF{"#1"}{??}{-in-hook-"#1"}.
Perhaps~a~missspelling?

The~relationship~used~not~known~to~the~system.-Allowed~values~are-
\str_char:N\hook_disable:n\\DisableHook,-so-it-cannot-have-code-added-to-it.

The~hook-"#1"-you-tried-to-add-code-to-was-previously-disabled-
with-\io_char:N\hook_disable:n-or-\io_char:N\DisableHook,-so-it-cannot-have-code-added-to-it.

The~code~for~both~labels~will~be~dropped.}
\int_compare:nNnTF {#4} = { 1 } { You~may~see~errors~later. } { }
LaTeX-found-two-incompatible-labels-in-the-same-hook.-
This-indicates-an-incompatibility-between-packages. }

\msg_new:nnnn { hooks } { exists }
{Hook-"#1"-has-already-been-declared.}
{There-already-exists-a-hook-declaration-with-this-name.}
Please-use-a-different-name-for-your-hook.}
'voids' or 'unrelated'.

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { misused-top-level }
{ Illegal\use:nn \iow_char:N \AddToHook(#1)[top-level]{...}.\\ 'top-level' is reserved for the user's document. }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { set-top-level }
{ You cannot change the default label '#1' 'top-level'. Illegal \use:nn { - } { - } \iow_char:N \#2\#3 \\ '\_\_hook_currname_or_default:' for this -\@cls\@pkg, or another suitable label. }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { extra-pop-label }
{ Extra:\iow_char:N \PopDefaultHookLabel. \\ This command will be ignored. }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { missing-pop-label }
{ Missing\iow_char:N \PopDefaultHookLabel. \\ 'The label' '#1' was pushed but never popped. Something is wrong. }

\msg_new:nnn { kernel } { should-not-happen }
{ This should not happen. \#1 \\ Please report at https://github.com/latex3/latex2e. }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { provide-disabled }
{ Cannot provide hook ' #1' because it is disabled! }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { provide-error }
{ Hook ' #1' already declared as a\_\_hook_if_reversed:nTF (#1) \{ reversed \} \{ normal \} -- hook! }

\msg_new:nnn { hooks } { provide-error }
{ You attempted to provide the hook ' #1' as a\_\_hook_if_reversed:nTF (#1) \{ normal \} \{ reversed \} -- hook, but it was already previously declared as a\_\_hook_if_reversed:nTF (#1) \{ reversed \} \{ normal \} -- hook. A redeclaration is not possible.
3.12 \LaTeX{} 2e package interface commands

Declaring new hooks ...  
\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \NewHook { m }{ \hook_new:n {#1} }
\NewDocumentCommand \NewReversedHook { m }{ \hook_new_reversed:n {#1} }
\NewDocumentCommand \NewMirroredHookPair { mm }{ \hook_new_pair:nn {#1}{#2} }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \NewHook, \NewReversedHook, and \NewMirroredHookPair. These functions are documented on page 3.)

Providing new hooks ...  
\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \ProvideHook { m }{ \hook_provide:n {#1} }
\NewDocumentCommand \ProvideReversedHook { m }{ \hook_provide_reversed:n {#1} }
\NewDocumentCommand \ProvideMirroredHookPair { mm }{ \hook_provide_pair:nn {#1}{#2} }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \ProvideHook, \ProvideReversedHook, and \ProvideMirroredHookPair. These functions are documented on page 3.)

Disabling a (generic) hook.  
\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \DisableHook { m }{ \hook_disable:n {#1} }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \DisableHook. This function is documented on page 3.)

Adding to a hook.  
\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \AddToHook { m o +m }{ \hook_gput_code:nnn {#1} {#2} {#3} }
\NewDocumentCommand \AddToHookNext { m +m }{ \hook_gput_next_code:nn {#1} {#2} }
\NewDocumentCommand \RemoveFromHook { m o }{ \hook_gremove_code:nn {#1} {#2} }
\end{verbatim}

(End definition for \AddToHook. This function is documented on page 4.)

(End definition for \AddToHookNext. This function is documented on page 6.)

(End definition for \RemoveFromHook. This function is documented on page 5.)

\textit{FMi: Docu task: At some point this code for this should be moved to the label section earlier and here we should keep only the interface commands.}
The token list \texttt{\_\_hook\_curr\_name\_push:n} stores the name of the current package/file to be used as label for hooks. Providing a consistent interface is tricky, because packages can be loaded within packages, and some packages may not use \texttt{\SetDefaultHookLabel} to change the default label (in which case \texttt{\@currname} is used).

To pull that one off, we keep a stack that contains the default label for each level of input. The bottom of the stack contains the default label for the top-level (this stack should never go empty). If we’re building the format, set the default label to be top-level:

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_gset:Nn \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl { top-level }
\end{verbatim}

Then, in case we’re in \texttt{latexrelease} we push something on the stack to support roll forward. But in some rare cases, \texttt{latexrelease} may be loaded inside another package (notably \texttt{platexrelease}), so we’ll first push the top-level entry:

\begin{verbatim}
\latexrelease\seq_if_empty:NT \g__hook_name_stack_seq
\latexrelease\{ \seq_gput_right:Nn \g__hook_name_stack_seq { top-level } \}
\end{verbatim}

then we dissect the \texttt{@currnamestack}, adding \texttt{@currname} to the stack:

\begin{verbatim}
\latexrelease\cs_set_protected:Npn \__hook_tmp:w #1 #2 #3
\latexrelease\{
\latexrelease\quark_if_recursion_tail_stop:n {#1}
\latexrelease\seq_gput_right:Nn \g__hook_name_stack_seq {#1}
\latexrelease\__hook_tmp:w
\latexrelease\}
\latexrelease\exp_after:wN \__hook_tmp:w \@currnamestack
\latexrelease\q_recursion_tail \q_recursion_stop
\end{verbatim}

and finally set the default label to be the \texttt{@currname}:

\begin{verbatim}
\latexrelease\tl_gset:Nx \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl \{ @currname \}
\latexrelease\seq_gpop_right:NN \g__hook_name_stack_seq \l__hook_tmpa_tl
\end{verbatim}

Two commands keep track of the stack: when a file is input, \texttt{\_\_hook\_curr\_name\_push:n} pushes the current default label to the stack, and sets the new default label in one go:

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_curr_name_push:n #1
\{ \exp_args:Nx \__hook_curr_name_push_aux:n { \__hook_make_name:n {#1} } \}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__hook_curr_name_push_aux:n #1
\{
\tl_if_blank:nTF {#1}
\{ \msg_error:nn { hooks } { no-default-label } \}
\}
\str_if_eq:nnTF {#1} { top-level }
\{ to \} { \PushDefaultHookLabel } {#1}
\}
\}
\seq_gpush:NV \g__hook_name_stack_seq \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl
\tl_gset:Nn \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl {#1}
\}
\}
\end{verbatim}
and when an input is over, the topmost item of the stack is popped, since the label will not be used again, and \texttt{\g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl} is updated to the now topmost item of the stack:

\begin{verbatim}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_hook_curr_name_pop:
\seq_gpop:NNTF \g__hook_name_stack_seq \l__hook_return_tl
\{ \tl_gset_eq:NN \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl \l__hook_return_tl \}
\end{verbatim}

At the end of the document we want to check if there was no \texttt{\_hook_curr_name=_push:n} without a matching \texttt{\_hook_curr_name_pop:} (not a critical error, but it might indicate that something else is not quite right):

\begin{verbatim}
\tl_gput_right:Nn \@kernel@after@enddocument@afterlastpage
\{ \_hook_end_document_label_check: \}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_hook_end_document_label_check:
\seq_gpop:NNT \g__hook_name_stack_seq \l__hook_return_tl
\{ \msg_error:nx \{ \texttt{hooks} \} \{ missing-pop-label \}
\{ \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl \}
\tl_gset_eq:NN \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl \l__hook_return_tl
\_hook_end_document_label_check:
\}
\end{verbatim}

The token list \texttt{\g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl} is but a mirror of the top of the stack.

Now define a wrapper that replaces the top of the stack with the argument, and updates \texttt{\g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl} accordingly.

\begin{verbatim}
\NewDocumentCommand \SetDefaultHookLabel { m }
\seq_if_empty:NTF \g__hook_name_stack_seq
\{ \msg_error:n { \texttt{hooks} } \{ set-top-level \}
\for \} \{ \SetDefaultHookLabel \} \#1
\}
\exp_args:Nx \_hook_set_default_label:n { \_hook_make_name:n \#1 \}
\}
\cs_new_protected:Npn \_hook_set_default_label:n \#1
\str_if_eq:nnTF \#1 \{ top-level \}
\{ \msg_error:n { \texttt{hooks} } \{ set-top-level \}
\to \} \{ \SetDefaultHookLabel \} \#1
\}
\tl_gset:Nn \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl \#1
\}
\end{verbatim}

The label is only automatically updated with \texttt{\@onefilewithoptions (\usepackage and \documentclass)}, but some packages, like Ti\kZ, define package-like interfaces, like \texttt{\usetikzlibrary} that are wrappers around \texttt{\input}, so they inherit the default label currently in force (usually \texttt{top-level}, but it may change if loaded in another package). To provide a package-like behaviour also for hooks in these files, we provide high-level access to the default label stack.
\NewDocumentCommand \PushDefaultHookLabel { m } { \__hook_curr_name_push:n {#1} }
\NewDocumentCommand \PopDefaultHookLabel { } { \__hook_curr_name_pop: }

The current label stack holds the labels for all files but the current one (more or less like \@currnamestack), and the current label token list, \g__hook_hook_curr_name_tl, holds the label for the current file. However \@pushfilename happens before \@currname is set, so we need to look ahead to get the \@currname for the label. expl3 also requires the current file in \@pushfilename, so here we abuse \@expl@push@filename@aux@@ to do \__hook_curr_name_push:n.

\cs_gset_protected:Npn \@expl@push@filename@aux@@ #1#2#3
\__hook_curr_name_push:n {#3}
\str_gset:Nx \g_file_curr_name_str {#3}
#1 #2 {#3}
}

(End definition for \SetDefaultHookLabel and others. These functions are documented on page 8.)

\UseHook
Avoid the overhead of xparse and its protection that we don’t want here (since the hook should vanish without trace if empty)!
\cs_new:Npn \UseHook { \hook_use:n }
\cs_new:Npn \UseOneTimeHook { \hook_use_once:n }

(End definition for \UseHook and \UseOneTimeHook. These functions are documented on page 4.)

\ShowHook
\LogHook
\cs_new_protected:Npn \ShowHook { \hook_show:n }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \LogHook { \hook_log:n }

(End definition for \ShowHook and \LogHook. These functions are documented on page 11.)

\DebugHooksOn
\DebugHooksOff
\cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugHooksOn { \hook_debug_on: }
\cs_new_protected:Npn \DebugHooksOff { \hook_debug_off: }

(End definition for \DebugHooksOn and \DebugHooksOff. These functions are documented on page 12.)

\DeclareHookRule
\NewDocumentCommand \DeclareHookRule { m m m m } { \hook_gset_rule:nnnn (#1){#2}{#3}{#4} }

(End definition for \DeclareHookRule. This function is documented on page 9.)

\DeclareDefaultHookRule
This declaration is only supported before \begin{document}.
\NewDocumentCommand \DeclareDefaultHookRule { m m m } { \hook_gset_rule:nnnn {??}{#1}{#2}{#3} }
\onlypreamble\DeclareDefaultHookRule

(End definition for \DeclareDefaultHookRule. This function is documented on page 10.)

\ClearHookRule
A special setup rule that removes an existing relation. Basically @@_rule_gclear:nnn plus fixing the property list for debugging.

\FMi: Needs perhaps an L3 interface, or maybe it should get dropped?
\NewDocumentCommand \ClearHookRule { m m m }{ \hook_gset_rule:nnnn {#1}{#2}{\text{unrelated}}{#3} }

(End definition for \ClearHookRule. This function is documented on page 10.)

\IfHookEmptyTF Here we avoid the overhead of xparse, since \IfHookEmptyTF is used in \end (that is, every \LaTeX environment). As a further optimisation, use \let rather than \def to avoid one expansion step.
\cs_new_eq:NN \IfHookEmptyTF \hook_if_empty:nTF

(End definition for \IfHookEmptyTF. This function is documented on page 10.)

\IfHookExistsTF Marked for removal and no longer documented in the doc section!

\cs_new_eq:NN \IfHookExistsTF \__hook_if_usable:nTF

(End definition for \IfHookExistsTF. This function is documented on page ??.)

3.13 Internal commands needed elsewhere

Here we set up a few horrible (but consistent) \LaTeX names to allow for internal commands to be used outside this module. We have to unset the @@ since we want double “at” sign in place of double underscores.
\cs_new_eq:NN \@expl@@@initialize@all@@ \__hook_initialize_all:
\cs_new_eq:NN \@expl@@@hook@curr@name@pop@@ \__hook_curr_name_pop:

(End definition for \@expl@@@initialize@all@@ and \@expl@@@hook@curr@name@pop@@. These functions are documented on page ??.)

Rolling back here doesn’t undefine the interface commands as they may be used in packages without rollback functionality. So we just make them do nothing which may or may not work depending on the code usage.
\% 
\% (latexrelease)\IncludeInRelease{0000/00/00}{}
\% \latexrelease{\text{1thooks}\{\text{The-hook-management}\}}
\% 
\% (latexrelease) \def \NewHook#1{}
\% (latexrelease) \def \NewReversedHook#1{}
\% (latexrelease) \def \NewMirroredHookPair#1#2{}
\% (latexrelease) \def \DisableHook #1{}
\% (latexrelease) \long\def\AddToHookNext#1#2{}
\% (latexrelease) \def\AddToHook#1{\@gobble@AddToHook@args}
\% (latexrelease) \providecommand\@gobble@AddToHook@args[]{}
If the hook management is not provided we make the test for existence false and the test for empty true in the hope that this is most of the time reasonable. If not a package would need to guard against running in an old kernel.

Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

Symbols

\textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace \textvisiblespace 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